

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death of Bright's disease, I am sure.

I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles, and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

WEBSTER "A GREAT ANIMAL."

Wonderful Orator Seemed Half Asleep When Trying a Case.

"I heard him once in Faneuil hall, Boston. Every man in the audience—and the hall was crowded—gave one shout of applause at what Everett said. The subject I have entirely forgotten, but this fact I remember," says a writer in the Critic. I inquired if he had ever heard Webster produce such an effect on an audience. He said never; but he had only heard Webster in court; it was in defense of a celebrated criminal—perhaps the Phoenix bank case in Boston. "Mr. Webster seemed in a semi-dream. I thought him half asleep, for he had his eyes almost closed and was in a heavy state, taking little notice of what went on in court. William Dehon, a brisk young man, sat near him and furnished him with law books and papers and acted as if he were there to keep Webster awake. There were three judges on the bench—probably Judge Shaw and two others—one on each side of him. They watched Webster closely, for it would not do to neglect what he might say. He, on the contrary, appeared to take no account of other persons, as if his mind were anywhere but there. I fancied he was thinking what his next political move should be. He was a remarkable man to look at—far other than the ordinary run of men—I suppose the most remarkable American in his aspect that ever was seen. They thought so in England, where they stopped to look after him in the street. But he was heavy—a great animal, involved in his own dreams and paying little attention to what went on around him."

Not a Matter of Speed. Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted surgeon of Philadelphia, was praising speed in surgical operations. The best surgeons, he declared, were always the swiftest. Speed was one of the great essentials of fine operating, since, the briefer the period passed by the patient under the knife, the greater the chance for his complete recovery. "On this head," Dr. Keen continued, smiling, "there is a story of a distinguished English surgeon. "He performed successfully a difficult and delicate operation on a millionaire banker's wife, and naturally, the bill that he rendered for this operation was a large one. It was not exorbitant, but it was enough—a reasonable and just bill. "The banker, though, thought otherwise. With an imprecation he declared the bill to be an outrage. "Why," he cried, "the operation only took you ten minutes." "The surgeon laughed. "Oh," he said, "if that is your objection, the next time any of your family needs an operation, I'll keep them two or three hours under the knife."

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First. It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else than drugs. Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to heal with as little use of drugs as possible, and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with nature's remedy: "Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cane au lait) with my morning meal, a small cup (cane au lait) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups at my club during the evening. "In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, and accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, 'the blues.' I at first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that all my troubles were caused by coffee. I thereupon quit its use forthwith, substituting English Breakfast Tea. "The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and tried to use milk for my table beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat it brought on constipation. Then by a happy inspiration I was led to try the Postum Food Coffee. This was some months ago, and I still use it. I am no longer nervous, nor do I suffer from the pains about the heart, while my 'blues' have left me and life is bright to me once more. I know that leaving off coffee and using Postum healed me, and I make it a rule to advise my patients to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

TOGO'S SHIP BLOWN UP

The Big Battleship Mikasa Sunk By Explosion.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED MEN PERISH.

Victims of the Disaster Include Men from Other Ships, Who Went to the Rescue of the Mikasa's Crew—From an Unknown Cause the Fire Starts at Midnight Sunday—Flames Spread Rapidly.

Fate of a Gallant Ship.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, was sunk at Sasebo, Japan, by an explosion of one of her magazines, caused by a fire of mysterious origin, and 599 officers and men perished, some of them having come from other vessels to fight the fire.

Admiral Togo was not on board.

Tokio (By Cable).—The Navy Department announced that the battleship Mikasa had been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine, causing the loss of 599 lives, including men of other ships who went to the rescue.

Admiral Togo was not on board at the time of the disaster.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight on Sunday last. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the aft magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

An investigation is now being held to determine the cause of the fire.

The disaster has cast a gloom everywhere. The Mikasa was Togo's flagship and was endeared to the hearts of the people. The ship was at anchor in Sasebo harbor when the fire started at the base of the mainmast. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the aft magazine an hour after the fire had been discovered. The Mikasa sank in shallow water. It is believed the ship can be repaired. Rescuing parties were sent from the various warships in the harbor, and there were heavy casualties among them.

Various conjectures are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity.

Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time.

In Thick of Fight.

The battleship Mikasa was one of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy. She was a first-class, 15,200-ton battleship, with 16,431 horsepower; was 400 feet long and with a beam of 76 feet. The vessel was built at Keewick, England, and was launched in 1902. She had a speed of 18 knots and carried a complement of 741 men.

She was heavily armed and mounted four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch and a large number of smaller caliber. The battleship took a prominent part in all the Japanese naval operations of the war from the beginning to the end.

The name of the Mikasa will go down in history beside those of Nelson's famous flagship Victory and Farragut's Hartford. Like those hard-fighting vessels, she was in many particulars the best of her fleet and distinguished for more than the mere fact that she bore an admiral's flag at her topmast. Like those, also, she was always in the thick of it. In the battle of the Sea of Japan she took more men than any other of the Mikado's ships, 63 of her crew being killed and wounded. It was said of her on that occasion that she approached the enemy at closer quarters than any other of the Japanese ironclads.

Very romantic stories will be told of Togo's vessel, which by prowess in battle long since won the sobriquet of 'good old ship,' although, as a matter of fact, she had been in the water only a little more than two years. One of them is that of how she led the fleet around the promontory of Tsushima and burst in full view of the second Pacific squadron that had been sent by the Czar to devastate and destroy, but which in a day or two was to be a routed fragment of a destroyed sea power.

Lieut. Nelson and Dewey, Togo flew a famous signal from his flagship. Just before the battle of the Sea of Japan began little square pieces of burning signifying this were seen fluttering up to the topmast of the Mikasa.

"The destiny of our empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost."

Another dramatic scene that took place in this historic ship occurred in her coming tower during the same remarkable battle. In that confined spot stood the brains of the fleet, Admiral Togo, and beside him a young lieutenant. A shot struck the vessel and sent splinters flying in all directions, one of them hitting and seriously wounding the subordinate. In the midst of the terrific commotion, with the fate of the empire on his shoulders, the Admiral knelt down beside the lieutenant and ministered to his necessities.

256 Lost in Mikasa.

Washington (Special).—The Bureau of Naval Intelligence received advices by cable from the American naval attaché at Tokio to the effect that the loss in killed and missing on the battleship Mikasa was 256. The wounded numbered 343.

Admiral Togo was not on board at the time of the disaster.

Kaiser For Peace.

Hamburg (By Cable).—Speaking at a provincial dinner here, Emperor William recalled childhood memories of the province. In this province, he said, he had received the reports of the great unification struggle; but he had also witnessed the sorrow and desolation that war brought a country, and therefore, he declared, his chief care as a ruler would be to preserve peace in his country.

Gummers in Danger.

Tangier (By Cable).—Samuel R. Gummers, the American Minister, and a number of European inhabitants have abandoned their residences in the suburbs and removed to the center of the town, at the request of the Moroccan authorities, who said they were unable to guarantee their security owing to the disturbed condition of the surrounding districts. Severe fighting continues between Raisuli and other tribes. Raisuli is Governor of the province and is trying to restore order.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"Commercial news continues most satisfactory, improvement being reported in almost every case, except the further decline in prices of securities. Crops are being harvested under most favorable conditions, and a few weeks more without severe frost will put the yield of corn and cotton beyond danger.

"Industrial progress is accelerated by the broadening demand for iron and steel products, textile mills and shoe factories are well occupied, while the demand for material testifies to extensive building operations. Considering the prosperous conditions, labor struggles are exceptionally few.

"Jobs in many lines are unable to handle the business offered by visiting merchants, although packing and shipping departments are often worked overtime.

"Retailers report a wholesome distribution of staple merchandise, and there are comparatively few complaints regarding collections.

"Some congestions of traffic is noted, and railway earnings in August were 6.3 per cent. larger than in the same month of 1904."

Bradstreet's says:

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 7, are 1,194,215 bushels, against \$1,429,250 bushels last week, 1,095,621 bushels this week last year, 1,015,040 bushels in 1903, and 5,444,146 bushels in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 1,404,662 bushels, against 1,163,370 bushels last week, 476,231 bushels a year ago, 844,818 bushels in 1903, and 91,512 bushels in 1902."

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Steady at decline and unchanged; receipts, 10,403 barrels.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; spot, contract, 81¢@81½; spot, No. 2 red western, 82¢@82½; August, 81¢@81½; September, 81½¢@81¾; October, 82¢@82½; December, 84¢@84½; steamer No. 2 red, 74¢@74½.

CORN—Easy; spot, 60¢@60½; August, 60¢@60½; September, 59½¢; year, 49½¢@49¾; January, 49¼¢@49½; February, 48¼¢@48½; steamer mixed, 58¢@58½.

OATS—Firm; new No. 2 white, 30¢@30½; No. 1 white, 29¢@29½; new No. 2 mixed, 27½¢@28.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western, 62¢@62½.

HAY—Old, steady; No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 19¢@20; fancy creamery, 22¢@23; fancy lard, 18¢@19; store-packer, 16¢@17.

EGGS—Firm, unchanged, 20.

CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; large, 11½¢; medium, 11¼¢; small, 12.

SUGAR—Steady, unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.45; fine, 5.45.

New York.—WHEAT—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 86½¢ elevator and 87¼¢ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92½¢ to arrive f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Minnesota, 89½¢ to arrive f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot steady; No. 2, 61¼¢ elevator and f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 62¢; No. 2 white, 62½¢. Option market was without transactions, closing nominally unchanged to ¼¢ net higher; September closed 60½¢; December closed 52½¢.

OATS—Spot steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 29¢@29½; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 30¢@31; clipped white, 35 to 40 pounds, 33½¢@35½.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 Western, 64 c. f. o. b. New York.

BARLEY—Steady; feeding, 39½¢@40 c. f. o. Buffalo.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Strong. State full cream, small colored, and white fancy, 11; do, fair to choice, 10½¢@10¾¢; large colored and white fancy, 11.

EGGS—Easy and unchanged; receipts, 8,064.

LARD—Firm; refined, firm; continent, 8.45; Southern American, 9.00; compound, 7.66.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firm; prime yellow, 29¼¢@30¼¢.

SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 34¢; centrifugal, 95 test, 3 31-32¢@4; molasses sugar, 3½¢; refined, steady.

PEANUTS—Easy; fancy hand-picked, 5.85¢; other domestic, 3.0¢@3¼.

POTATOES—Weak; Long Island and Jersey, per 100 pounds, 1.50¢@1.75; do, round Jersey, per barrel, 1.25¢@1.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, 75¢@1.25.

CABBAGES—Weak; flat Dutch, per 100, 4.00¢@5.00; Wakefield, 3.00¢@4.00.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to prime steers, 5.50¢@6.30; poor to medium, 4.00¢@5.45; stockers and feeders, 2.25¢@3.40; cows, 2.50¢@4.50; heifers, 2.20¢@4.75; canners, 1.25¢@2.50; Texas fed steers, 3.25¢@4.60; Western steers, 3.50¢@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers', 5.75¢@6.37½; good to choice, heavy, 6.00¢@6.30; rough, heavy, 5.70¢@5.95; light, 5.85¢@6.27½; bulk of sales, 5.90¢@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000 sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; good to choice wethers, 5.25¢@5.50; fair to choice, mixed, 4.60¢@5.00; native lambs, 5.50¢@7.60.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Fall River (Mass.) Weavers' Union is beginning to discuss asking for a wage increase.

There are no female soldiers or sailors, nor are there any telegraph or telephone linemen in the United States.

Montreal (Canada) Builders' Exchange has refused to recognize any of the building trades' unions unless the latter are incorporated.

Agricultural laborers, who in the United States have never been able to organize, have in Spain a union with 337 members.

National Association of Railroad Blacksmiths at its annual convention changed its name to international instead of national.

In 1890 there were in this country 3,944,751 women engaged in gainful occupations; in 1900 the number had increased to 5,329,807.

A threatened strike of cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, has been averted after a lengthy conference between master spinners and operatives.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., of Lancaster, nominated these officers, the nomination being equivalent to an election: Regent, Mrs. Martin P. Rohrer; vice-regent, Miss Laura G. Slaymaker; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Getz; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John E. Hubley; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Gara; registrar, Mrs. Charles H. Locher; historian, Miss Emma Bolonius.

John Liphart, 93 years old, is dead at his home in Del Roy, York county.

House thieves have created a reign of terror at Millville, near Altoona, having robbed twenty-five residences within the past week, seven of them in one night.

Mrs. J. Koons Saylor, of Quakertown, awakening and turning on the electric lights, discovered two burglars in her bedroom. The men fled without securing any booty.

Judge Stout, of Bucks county, appointed Justice Cooper a deputy constable at Point Piss Cooper. The citizens, who have been thoroughly aroused over recent robberies in the village, have raised a fund to defray the expense of the special officer.

Phares Albright, a justice of the peace of Hilltown, Bucks county, while cutting down a tree, was pinned to the ground by the trunk falling across him, inflicting internal injuries. It is thought he will recover.

Robert Lyder, aged 20 years, high constable of Carlisle, died from a complication of diseases.

The board of governors of the York Oratorio Society have decided to have the organization incorporated. Two entertainments will be held during the winter and an effort will be made to engage both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh orchestras. The society expended almost \$2000 last winter for the advancement of music in York.

Six Italian laborers were buried by a cave-in of a trench along the Fort Wayne Railroad in Allegheny. The trench was about ten feet deep and a force of 100 men was necessary to dig them out. All will recover.

Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county, has ruled that a summons served on Labor Day is legal. The Judge, in his decision, says that Labor Day, as well as all other legal holidays, can only be regarded as Sunday so far as regards certain business transactions.

Vincent Matsoo, of Gallitzin, charged with throwing a stick at a mule he was driving in a Gallitzin coal mine, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and serve six months in jail. The stick had an ax attached to the end.

Jeremiah Kercher, aged 68 years, a prominent resident of Manheim, died suddenly of heart disease.

Teachers of Northampton Township, Bucks county, have formed a teachers' association, with Wayne Burns as president. Prof. W. T. Melchor of Springtown, has been elected supervising principal of the schools of Springfield township.

The Bucks county coroner's jury, at an inquest over the body of J. Heath, killed on the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Cooperburg, decided that Heath met his death by falling from the roof of a freight car, probably while asleep, and exonerated the company from blame.

John Blair, alias "Toledo Blade" was arrested as he was leaving the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh, on the charge of robbing the bank at Bellwood, Blair county, March 10, 1901.

Robbers entered the cellar of the home of Rev. G. M. Diefenderfer, of the Lutheran Church, Carlisle, and stole chickens and everything that could be found in the eating line.

During a chase after a fox on the mountains near Mahanoy City, Philip Walk fell. The gun was discharged and the contents tore a gaping wound in the man's side. He was taken to the hospital, but it is said he cannot recover.

George Yoder, Jr., the 12-year-old son of Engineer George Yoder, of Pinegrove, is dead of lockjaw. Three weeks ago young Yoder tumbled on a rusty nail, and though the wound was slight and appeared to heal, he a few days ago showed symptoms of lockjaw, which later caused his death.

While descending the steep Telfestine Mountain, a team driven by Contractor James Reiner, of Mt. Carmel, ran away. The carriage was thrown over an embankment and smashed, and Mr. Reiner and family were severely injured. A two-year-old boy had his skull fractured and cannot survive his injuries.

Joseph Moyer, a well-known Wayne Township farmer, died at his home of general debility, aged 82 years.

Joseph J. Kehler, tax collector for Eldred Township, near Pinegrove, has tendered his resignation.

Lewis Cles, of Montoursville, aged 27 years, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Mrs. Eva Gray, widow of the Rev. E. J. Gray, former president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, died while undergoing an operation.

The borough council of Kennett Square has refused the request of the Chester County Gas Company to lay their mains in the streets of that town.

Watson Lomms was lodged in the Berks County jail for the alleged theft of Jonathan Strausser's team of a horse and spring wagon.

Cyrus Becker, a well-known farmer of Spring township, near Reading, hanged himself from a rafter in his barn. He was 50 years old and left a large family.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of West Grove have decided to erect a fine new building. The first floor will be used as a fire engine house and the second floor will be used as a meeting place for the society.

Richard Davis, aged 50 years, was instantly killed in the mines of the St. Clair Coal Company by a fall of coal. Two foreign laborers escaped with slight injury.

Children playing along the tracks of the Lancaster & Quarryville Railroad found the mutilated body of Maris Clark, a farmer of Providence Township, lying in a ditch near Hess Station. The man's neck and limbs were broken, and it is evident that he had been hit by a train during the night while walking on the tracks. Deceased was 63 years of age and a veteran of the Civil War.

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

"So-called 'wandering pains' may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham.—(First Letter.) "In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be most grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."

—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut St., Bradford, Pa. Dear Mrs. Pinkham.—(Second Letter.) "I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine.

"Eighteen months ago my monthly periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation."

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined."

—Miss Luella Adams, Colonel's Hotel, Seattle, Wash. Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Set a Hard Task.

Edwin Stevens, when he made up his mind to tackle vaudeville, for the first round selected Manager Meyerfeld, founder of a well-known circuit. The manager had a gruff manner and a German accent, and was, moreover, very busy. Turning on Mr. Stevens brusquely, he exclaimed: "Vell, vat do you vant?" "I would like to go into vaudeville," responded the candidate, meekly. "Vat do you do—vat is your line?" "I am a comedian," was the modest but very general answer. "A komiker, heint?" and the manager faced him sternly. "Vell, make me laugh."

Finally, permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2.00 per bottle and treated free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The naval militia of the States comprise 443 officers and 4740 men.

The salary of the Governor-General of Canada is \$80,000 a year.

Esco's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

Dresden is one of the few cities possessing a municipal newspaper.

For Mosquito Bites And the poisonous sting of all insects Sloan's Liniment is the great antiseptic.

Japanese trade with Australia is increasing rapidly both ways.

DISFIGURED BY ECZEMA

Wonderful Change in a Night—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent I changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever. (Signed) T. J. Sotb, 317 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Coal costs most in South Africa; least in China.

BEST BY TEST

"I have tried all kinds of waterproof clothing and have never found anything at any price to compare with your Fish Brand for protection from all kinds of weather."

(The name and address of the writer of this testimonial letter may be had upon request.)

Highest Award World's Fair, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish Boston, U. S. A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Canada.

Makers of Warranted Wet Weather Clothing.

PENSION FOR AGE.

A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension. No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

IF IRRITATED WITH WEAR AND TEAR, USE THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. It is the only eye water that cures.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

I will show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes. I would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3