

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Congressman Underwood Explains What It Means to the Country.

REDUCE REVENUE \$80,000,000

Places Raw Wool on the Free List, and Heavily Reduces the Sugar Duty—Raises Rates on Several Items.

Washington, D. C.—Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessities of life, an increase of tariff on many luxuries, and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds \$4,000 are the striking features of the new Democratic tariff revision bill.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent. reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a corresponding heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

Placed on the Free List.

Other articles are put on the free list as follows: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, commeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2 1/2 cents a pound, typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetate and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products, including broom handles, clapboards, hubs for wheels, poets, laths, pickets, staves, shingles.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed: Rough and uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, 10 per cent.; volatile oils, 20 per cent.; spices, from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

The new rates are estimated to reduce the customs revenue approximately \$80,000,000 a year. This is expected to be made up by the income tax.

Protection to the farmer would be cut throughout by more than 50 per cent. in an effort to reduce the cost of food. Protection to the steel and implement manufacturer would in turn be cut by fully as wide a margin. Heaviest reductions fall upon foodstuffs, agricultural products, woolen and cotton clothing.

Duty Cut in Detail.

Chairman Underwood's statement giving the changes in detail continues as follows:

"In the chemical schedule the rates on certain commodities show heavy reductions. For instance, boric acid is cut from 78.70 per cent. to 21.43 per cent., glue from 35.06 per cent. to 14.29 per cent. and red lead from 60.35 per cent. to 25 per cent. Moderate reductions have been made on medicinal preparations, which are cut from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., blacking from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., drugs from 12.55 per cent. to 10 per cent., and olive oil from 35.18 per cent. to 21.05 per cent. The schedule contains a number of articles on which either no reduction has been made or an advance provided for.

"Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 30.23 per cent. to 10.28 per cent., tile from 47.84 per cent. to 23.36 per cent., asphalt from 37.05 per cent. to 9.62 per cent. Ordinary earthenware, which was already relatively low, being subject to an average duty of 24.67 per cent., has now been cut to 15 per cent., while window glass has been given an average reduction on all classes of from 46.38 per cent. to 28.31 per cent. Plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent., the average being 38.45 per cent., in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent. in the law.

Pig Iron and Forgings Hit.

"Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent. and 17.79 per cent., have been cut to 8 per cent. in each case; beams, from 23.20 per cent. to 12 per cent., and forgings from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. On the other hand, bicycles, a much more highly manufactured product, are dutiable at 25 per cent., as against 45 per cent., and razors at 35 per cent., as against 77.68 per cent.

"The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus, sawed boards, other than cabinet wood, have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 per cent. in 1912, are now 10 per cent.; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent., are now 14.77 per cent., and house furniture, which was 35 per cent., is now 15 per cent.

"Tobacco and spirits have been found to be good producers of revenue and have, therefore, been left at the same rates as in the present law.

Would Reduce Cost of Living.

"In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been

reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent., cattle from 25.07 per cent. to 11 per cent., sheep from 16.41 per cent. to 10 per cent., barley from 43.06 per cent. to 23.07 per cent., macaroni from 34.25 per cent. to 23.81 per cent., hay from 43.21 per cent. to 26.67 per cent., fruits from 27.21 per cent. to 15.38 per cent., figs from 51.53 per cent. to 42.10 per cent., lemons from 68.85 per cent. to 24.03 per cent., live poultry from 13.10 per cent. to 6.67 per cent., and vinegar from 33.03 per cent. to 17.39 per cent. Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

General Slash on Cottons.

"In schedule I, dealing with cotton, comparisons of the principal items show reductions on cotton thread from 31.54 per cent. to 19.29 per cent.; on spool thread from 22.95 per cent. to 15 per cent.; on cotton cloth from 42.74 per cent. to 26.69 per cent.; on water proof cloth from 50.56 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on ready made clothing from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on collars and cuffs from 64.02 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on plushes from 51.40 per cent. to 40 per cent.; on handkerchiefs from 59.27 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on stockings, 75.34 per cent. to 50 per cent.; on gloves from 89.17 per cent. to 35 per cent.; on underwear from 60.27 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on cotton damask from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent.

"Flax, hemp and their products have been similarly dealt with. Raw flax and raw hemp have been reduced from \$22.40 and \$22.50 per ton, respectively, to \$11.20 each; jute yarns have been cut from 26.90 per cent. to 15 per cent.; cables and cordage from 6.43 per cent. to 4.55 per cent.; oil cloths for floors from 44.29 per cent. to 15 per cent.; handkerchiefs from 50 per cent. to 35 per cent.

How Schedule K Fares.

"Schedule K, dealing with wool and woolen manufactures, has been the center of criticism for many years and the committee has given it very careful study. The result has been to make raw wool free of duty, to reduce yarns from 75.34 per cent. to 25 per cent.; blankets from 72.69 per cent. to 25 per cent.; fannels from 92.29 per cent. to 25 and 35 per cent.; dress goods from 99.70 per cent. to 35 per cent.; clothing from 79.56 per cent. to 35 per cent.; webbing, etc., from 82.7 per cent. to 35 per cent., and carpets from rates ranging from 60 per cent. to 82 per cent., to rates ranging from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent.

"Inasmuch as silk and silk goods are distinctly to be classed as luxuries, it has been deemed wise to make only very moderate reductions in the rates of duty. Partially manufactured goods have been cut from 21.01 per cent. to 15 per cent.; spun silk yarn from 37.09 per cent. to 35 per cent.; sewing silk from 35 per cent. to 15 per cent.; silk goods from 52.55 per cent. to 50 per cent.; silk handkerchiefs (plain) from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent.; ribbons from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent.; artificial silk yarns from 41.79 per cent. to 35 per cent., and braids, embroideries and the like of artificial silk from 63.49 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Print Paper on the Free List.

"Print paper, whose cost of production is as low in this country under favorable conditions as it is anywhere in the world, has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2 1/2 cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 per cent. in place of 15.80 per cent. Copying paper has been cut from 42.22 per cent. to 30 per cent., bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 per cent. to 25 per cent., parchment papers from 47.92 per cent. to 35 per cent., photographic paper from 29.99 per cent. to 25 per cent., writing paper from 45.13 per cent. to 25 per cent.; common wrapping paper from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. and books from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Jewelry Only Slightly Reduced.

"Jewelry has been only slightly reduced, falling from 75.74 per cent. to 60 per cent. A good illustration of the attitude adopted with respect to the application of the tariff is seen in the item, precious stones uncut, which are given a rate of 10 per cent. notwithstanding they were on the free list under the act of 1909.

"Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent.

Strikes Blow at Monopoly.

"On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

"Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of both house growth for our industries—the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases—or, on the other hand, the gradual reduction of our tariff to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition: where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines; where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world.

The future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"The general trade outlook continues very satisfactory, although conservatism in all branches is manifest. The disastrous floods caused more or less interruptions to transporting and distributing agencies, but as these are restored a return to full normal activity is expected.

"March bank clearings were 2.4 per cent. less than last year, though 5.1 per cent. larger than in 1911. Rail road earnings during four weeks of March, on the other hand, made the important gain of 7 per cent.

"Building operations are generally active. Winter wheat conditions are excellent."

Bradstreet's says:

"Irregularity, with a tendency toward more or less depression, is the chief characteristic of trade advices. It is true that retail trade has improved somewhat, and that returns from the Northwest generally and from parts of the Southwest show activity, but, on the other hand, the situation in the South, as well as in the flood-stricken areas of the West, is such as to curtail buying, while in the East there is a disposition to temporarily mark time.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 4,081,478 bushels, against 3,421,452 bushels this week last year."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, \$1.11 1/2 elevator and \$1.13 f o b afloat; Northern Duluth, \$1.50, f o b afloat. May, 98 3/4; July, 97 3/4; September, 93 3/4. Bonded Wheat: May and July closed 98c.

Corn—Spot firm; export, 59c, f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot firm; standard white, 40c; No. 3, 39 3/4; No. 4, 38 1/2; No. 5, 38; natural white, 38 1/2; white clipped, 38 1/2@41c.

Butter—Rather easy; receipts, 6,546 tubs; creamery, extras, 34 3/4@35c; firsts, 34c; packing stock, held, 23 3/4@24 1/2; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22 1/2@24c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered extras, 19 1/2@20c; fresh-gathered, storage packed, firsts, 18 1/2@19c; fresh-gathered, regular packed firsts, Northern, 18 1/2@19c; do, Southern, 17 1/2@18c; fresh-gathered, checks, prime, 15 1/2@16 1/2; undergrades, 12@15c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, good to large size, new laid, 21c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; fresh-killed fowl, 15 1/2@18 1/2; frozen turkeys, 15@25 1/2; live, irregular. Chickens, nearby, 19 1/2; turkey, Western, 18 1/2@19 1/2; turkeys, 20c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat advanced 1/2c. No. 2 red, in export elevator, \$1.02@1.03.

Corn—Firm. No. 2 yellow, natural, local, 60c.

Potatoes—Easier; Pennsylvania, choice, per bushel, 68@72c; New York, do, 63@65c; New York, fair to good, per bushel, 58@60c; Florida, new, per barrel, \$4@6.25.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot and April, \$1.07; May, \$1.08 1/2. Settling prices, No. 2 red Western, \$1.07 1/4; No. 2 red, \$1.07; No. 3 red, 1.04 1/2; steamer, No. 2 red, 98 1/2c.

Corn—Spot and April, 55 1/2c. Settling price for contract, 55 3/4c; steamer mixed, 53 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40@40 1/2; standard white, 38 3/4@38 1/2; No. 3 white, 37 1/2@37 3/4; No. 4 white, 35 1/2 asked.

Rye—No. 1 Rye, Western, 69@70c; do, No. 2, 58@66c; do, No. 3, 61@62c; do, No. 4, 59@60c. Bag lots of nearby, as to quality, 55@65c.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, \$16.50; standard Timothy, \$15.50@16; No. 2 Timothy, \$15@15.50; No. 3 Timothy, \$12@14; light Clover, mixed, \$15; No. 1 Clover, mixed, \$14.50; No. 2 Clover, mixed, \$11@12.50; heavy Clover, mixed, \$11.50@13; No. 1 Clover, \$11@12; No. 2 Clover, \$9@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight Rye, \$18@18.50; do, No. 2, \$17.00@17.50; No. 1 tangled Rye, \$10.00@11.00; No. 1 Wheat, \$8@8.50; No. 2 Wheat, \$7.50@8; No. 1 Oat, \$9@10; No. 2 Oat, \$8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37c; do, good, 35@36c; do, prints, 38@39c; do, blocks, 38@39c; ladies, 25@27c; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22@24c; Ohio rolls, 22@24c; West Virginia rolls, 22@24c; store-packed, 21@22c; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 21@22c; process butter, 29@30c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 17c; Eastern Shore, firsts, 17c; Western, firsts (Ohio), 17c; West Virginia, firsts, 16 1/2c; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 16c. Guinea, per dozen, 8@9c. Duck Eggs, choice, nearby, per dozen, 26c; do, Southern, per dozen, 18c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, smooth, large 22@25c; do, rough and staggy, 12@15c; do, winter, under 2 pounds, 28@30c; do, spring, 1@1 1/4 pounds, 35@40c; do, old hens, 19c; do, old roosters and stags, 12c. Ducks, young Muscovy and Mongrel, 17c; do, young white Pekins, 18c; do, puddle, 8 1/2 pounds and over, 17c; do, small, poor, 14@15c. Pigeons, per pair, old, 30c; do, young, 30c. Guinea Fowl, young, each, 1 1/2 pounds and up, 50@55c; do, each, 1 1/4 pounds, 35c; do, each, under 1 pound, 20c; do, old, each, 30c.

MANY IDEAS ABOUT THE PIN

Superstition of All Kinds Has Gathered Around Humble Household Implement.

During the reign of James I., the metal pins came into fashion. In 1817 a machine for producing entire pins was invented by an American, Seth Hunt, but it remained for Samuel Wright, of Massachusetts, to patent in 1824 the wonderful pin-making machine which is generally used today.

A certain amount of witchery and romance has always been associated with the humble pin. In olden times it was regarded as a charm against, and also as an implement of witchcraft. Witches were supposed to force their victims to swallow pins, while, on the other hand, pins stuck in the heart of an animal and carefully preserved were considered the appropriate antidote to evil influences.

In Wales there existed a grim superstition that a toad pierced with pins would cause the life of an enemy to wither as the poor creature itself slowly died. In Russia it is considered unlucky to meet a priest on leaving a house—a state of affairs which can only be remedied by throwing a pin at him; and in Iceland if a man is suspected of walking after death, pins and needles are thrust into the feet of the corpse.

Readers of Romance will remember how people were believed to be bewitched and led to lingering death by regularly sticking pins into wax effigies of them. Even today in the back country a favorite "charm" to make the cream churn into butter is the dropping of hot pins into it.

Soa Lake in Africa.

In English East Africa is the richest bed of soda in the world. Engineers say that it contains 200,000,000 tons. The lake has a surface of more than 50 square kilometers. During the rainy season, which in this locality is short, its surface is covered with a shallow layer of water. When a block of soda is taken out, another forms, and the natives say that this occurs so quickly that an equal amount of soda may be abstracted for a number of years from the same place.—Harper's Weekly.

"Oh, So Sudden."

He was not a rapid wooer, and she was getting somewhat anxious. A persistent ring came at the front door.

"Oh, bother!" she said. "Who can be calling?"

"Say you're out," he suggested.

"Oh, no, that would be untrue," she protested.

"Then say you are engaged," he urged.

"Oh, may I, Charlie?" she cried, as she fell into his arms.

And the man kept on ringing the front door bell.

Good Idea.

As to the low taxes, let's lower the indirect taxes—for example, that tax of 40 million dollars a year that tuberculous levies in Missouri.—St. Louis Republic.

Its Kind.

"I met a man yesterday who offered me an unspeakable insult."

"Why was it unspeakable?"

"He was dumb and had to spell it out on his fingers."

True Love.

"And would you die for me?"

"Certainly not. I would rather live forever than to give you such a cause for grief."

Answered.

"I'm about to give an opera party. What boxes should I take?"

"Any, except chatterboxes"—Judge.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle 4c.

Treat people kindly and you will find them easier to work.

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in damp, changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals.

Needles couldn't cut, tear or hurt any worse when the affected muscle joint is used.

If such attacks are marked with headache, backache, dizziness and disturbance of the urine, it's time to help the weakened kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys. A New York Case. D. J. Downey, Larchmont, N. Y., says: "My right leg was so swollen it was twenty-four inches around. My back felt as if it were being prodded with a hot iron. I had run down from 250 pounds to 150. I was steadily getting worse, and had given up hope. I improved slightly, however, and then I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me entirely and I have since gained 60 pounds."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female illa? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder. It relieves pain, soothes, restores, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discoverer of the age. Allen's Foot-Paste makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, itching, itching feet. Always use it to break in New Shoes. Try it today. Sold everywhere. N. Y. City. Don't accept any substitute. For FREDERICK S. ALLEN, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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AGENTS. A yellow dog with a tag could sell "Huntley" brand Shammie. Get our big offer quick. CITIZEN STATIONERY CO., 748 Broadway, N. Y.

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SPHON'S HORSE SALE DISTEMPER. You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. 50 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

"Is It a Boy or Girl?" A baby's sickness is looked upon as a matter of course; most infant troubles can be prevented if you administer Dr. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP. It soothes and strengthens the baby's system. Can be given to babies one day old. Prevents Cholera, Infantum, whooping cough, teething, diarrhea, and colic, relieves bowel complaints. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper. Made only by DR. S. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

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Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leather, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS is made on the bottom.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without tipping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys. A New York Case. D. J. Downey, Larchmont, N. Y., says: "My right leg was so swollen it was twenty-four inches around. My back felt as if it were being prodded with a hot iron. I had run down from 250 pounds to 150. I was steadily getting worse, and had given up hope. I improved slightly, however, and then I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me entirely and I have since gained 60 pounds."

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