

SOME QUEER CITY CLUBS.

ODD GASTRONOMIC GATHERINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An Annual Dinner of Snails—The Maccaroni Club—Beef Steak and Mutton Chop Clubs.

Alfred Trumble says in a recent issue of the New York Times: The Corn Club, I see by the papers, eats its annual dinner at the Astor House next Thursday. The Snail Club ate its monthly dinner last Wednesday and I helped it. We had a good dinner, though the bill of fare was not limited to the one comestible, as it will be in the case of the Corn Club. We had meat and vegetables, besides snail soup and snail à la Bordelaise, which means baked in their shells, with the doors closed with a savory crust of breadcrumb, herbs and onion; stewed snails, snails on toast, snails simply boiled, and possibly half a dozen more forms of preparation. All I could ever taste about a snail was the bran it is fattened on and the flavoring used in preparing it, and altogether I have found it an insipid dish. But the Snail Club, whose members are half a dozen Frenchmen from the South of France, swears by it as the game of the club's country, and holds a solemn convocation once a month the year round for worshipping its native deity. The Maccaroni Club is another queer gastronomic organization that I saw and then eat with. Its members are all Americans, though they meet in an Italian restaurant to devour an essentially Italian dish, or rather dishes, for I have seen twenty varieties of macaroni set out at one of their feasts. The only other edible allowed is tripe à la Milanaise, which is regarded as the solid or central dish around which the Maccaroni group themselves. Some years ago I used to eat a Saturday night supper of tripe and oysters, or tripe and onions, as the caterer might elect, as the guest of the Grubb Street Club. The Grubb Street Club, curiously enough, was not composed of literary but of dry goods men. They were all young fellows given to literature as a hobby, and met on Saturday night in a cosy West Side chop-house to treat their friends and themselves. I am afraid the Grubb Street Club is a club no longer, or else I have, for some offence beyond my ken, been dropped from its invitation list. One of my earliest club experiences in New York was with the Pigs' Knuckle Club. This was a German and American affair that met on Sunday nights in a famous east side beer hall kept by a sturdy old revolutionist of '48. It took its name from the only fleshy article of consumption allowed—boiled pigs' knuckle—which came on always trimmed with sour cream. That beer was the staple beverage with this dish I need hardly state. I have known half a dozen Beefsteak Clubs, and am still a member in good standing of the Mutton Chop Club. The President of this society is the Captain of an Atlantic steamer. Some ten years ago, when English mutton was a greater rarity here than it is now, he got into the habit of bringing a carcass over in his ice-box and inviting some friends to eat it with him. Out of these assemblages the Mutton Chop Club grew. The Captain provided the chops; the members provided a room to eat them in and no end of trimmings, and the meetings occurred about four times a year. The club doesn't wait for the Captain to supply it with chops now, but markets for itself, and has monthly meetings, whether he is in port or not. The Mutton Chop Club's Treasurer, who also supervises the cuisine, possesses a recipe for deviling kidneys that is unique. No one knows how he does it but himself, but he has pledged himself to communicate the recipe to the club in his will.

A Night Among Lions.

Dark as the night was, all were busy around the little encampment, if I except the dogs, who seemed to be possessed of such timidity that neither words nor blows could drive them out from the shelter they had taken between the wheels. For some minutes all had become quiet, and I commenced to hope that it had been a false alarm, when a roar so loud and close as to awake the echoes of the surrounding koppies broke the monotonous stillness of the night. Such a roar I have never heard previously or since, let him that likes say what he may, it made the earth tremble. To the reader it may appear impossible that any animal can produce a volume of sound that almost rivals the thunder in its density; but let me assure him, if he has heard a mature male lion, in the full vigor of his life, give utterance to his wrath, he will agree with me that there are sublimity and grandeur in the voice, which, if they do not equal the depth and power of thunder, very nearly approaches to it. If quiet had comparatively reigned before, now all was excitement. To and fro the bullocks rushed, trying to break their rhinoceros, the horses reared and pulled upon their hinders as if determined to strangle themselves, or upset the wagon, while every native who was not armed seized a fire-brand and shouted and called to my animals to endeavor to still their fears. So intense was the darkness that nothing could be seen, yet William fired a couple of shots in the direction from which he imagined the sound proceeded. The blazon and report of his heavy elephant gun, one would imagine, would have driven off anything in the form of a quadruped; but not so—the lion roared again at even shorter distance than at first, causing the bullocks to become frantic with fear, and therefore to use their utmost power and strength to break loose. I thought I could trust my rhinoceros, but alas! I was in error, for one more violent struggle than had previously been made took place, and they gave way, and the whole team went down to leeward as if they were stampeding before a forest fire. As the method for it certainly is a preconcerted and arranged plan adopted by lions when about to attack a span of cattle may not be known generally, I will briefly attempt to describe it. Lions, as a rule, hunt in family parties. A very old male, but infrequently accompanied from taking an active part in pursuing game, is generally to be found at the head of this outfit, and on him devolves as being the most important part of the programme adopted by them when a lioness or a herd of cattle are hunted upon as the victims of their ferocity and power.—Popular Science Monthly.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Pananas raised "at home" are for sale in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Experiments have been made by Graber which indicate that eyeless animals are sensible to light.

The custom of touching for the King's evil, or scrofula, was observed by the French as well as the English Kings, and on Easter Monday, 1698, Louis XIV. is said to have touched 1,600 persons.

All the people now living in the world, say 1,400,000,000, could find standing room within the limits of a field ten miles square, and by aid of a telephone could be addressed by a single speaker. In a field twenty miles square they could all be comfortably seated.

It has been noted as a curious fact by Sir Samuel Baker that pets are never seen in Africa, and that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. The elephants employed by the ancient Carthaginians and Romans were trained by Arabs and Carthaginians, never by negroes.

The inconsistency of the moon is the subject of various myths. Thus an Australian legend says that Mityan, the moon, was a native cat, who fell in love with some one else's wife, and was driven away to wander perpetually. A Slavonic legend tells us that the moon, of night and husband of the sun, faithfully loved the morning star, whereof he was cloven through in punishment, as we see him in the sky. The Khassias of the Himalayas say that the moon falls monthly in love with his mother-in-law, who throws ashes in his face, hence the spots.

The "pony express" was established in April, 1859. It was part of a mail line between New York and San Francisco by way of St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento. Between the two last-named places the distance was traversed by fleet horsemen, each of whom went sixty miles. The weight carried was not to exceed ten pounds, and the charge was \$5 in gold for each quarter of an ounce. The riders were paid \$1,200 a month. The distance between New York and San Francisco by the aid of this express was made in fourteen days. The pony express lasted two years, being given up when the telegraph was established.

There is a cherry stone of ordinary size in the Salem Museum, which contains one dozen silver spoons, whose shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. A cherry stone was bought in Russia for \$1,500, on which were carved 124 heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to Popes and Kings by their mitres and crowns. An old writer says that Homer's Iliad, with its 17,000 verses, was written in no small space as to be contained in a nutshell. A greater wonder was performed by one Peter Bales, who wrote the Bible in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an English walnut.

Checking a Prairie Fire.

A courier on a foaming mustang, followed by a herd of stampeding animals, has announced the coming of the fire, miles to the windward, perhaps, before even its smoke is visible. At the word "fire!" every man on the settlement drops his work, catches his horse, seizes water buckets, blankets, ropes, cans of kerosene oil, plows, and whatever else may be of use in fighting the fire, and throwing these into a wagon, dashes off to meet the danger. The probable course of the fiery cyclone being ascertained, a large force of men begin plowing a strip of land directly across it, for a "fire-break." Sometimes half a dozen plows, with four or more horses to each, are put simultaneously to work, turning up furrows with desperate energy. On the windward or exposed side of this fire-break a counter fire is started by means of the ropes saturated with kerosene. This creeps along at a comparatively slow pace against the wind, to meet the greater one, which comes surging along, preceded by a scorching, furnace-like breath and a dense shower of gray ashes. On the other side of the ground is drenched with water, and men stand ready with wet blankets to put out the dying sparks as they alight. The rush of the approaching mass of flame and smoke is terrific. It fairly leaps ahead, 100 feet at a time, hissing, snapping and roaring as if it were laying low a forest. Suddenly it meets the back fire. The two rush together in a great billow of flame, which rises high in the air and goes out in dense black clouds of smoke. The tornado is checked, and the ranchers are saved. This is what takes place when the work of the prairie firemen is successful. Sometimes, however, the flames checked in front, rally and spread out anew at the sides, and continue their destructive course over more miles of prairie, until stopped by some river or desert place.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The Crown Jewels of England.

The jewel-house in the Tower of London contains the crown jewels, inclosed in an immense glass case, where they are on exhibition to visitors. They do not include many gems of ancient date, as the royal regalia was sold during the time of the Commonwealth. On the accession of Charles II, a new crown was made, but only a few of the old gems could be repurchased for it. This crown forms a part of the present collection of crown jewels, also the crown made for the Queen of James II., and her ivory scepter, the crown made for George IV., Prince of Wales, and that of the late Prince Consort; also the crown made for the coronation of Queen Victoria, which contains gems valued at \$600,000. The most remarkable stone in the diamond collection is the Koh-i-noor, or mountain of light, a stone which once belonged to Runjeet Singh, the ruler of Lahore, India. It weighed before cutting 186 karats. Another remarkable stone is a ruby diamond that was worn by the Black Prince. Besides these are numbers of other precious stones, also articles of gold and silver studded with gems, the royal spurs, swords, braziets, etc., and the basin in which all the royal infants are christened, and the spoons and cups with which they are fed. These are all included in what are understood as the "crown jewels."—Editor-Queen.

A Wonderful Indiana Dog.

Dr. Allen, of New Mayville, Ind., has a wonderful dog. It is a large black-and-white Newfoundland. This faithful animal performs its daily work with the utmost promptness and regularity. This consists in keeping the kitchen wood-box filled. At intervals through the day it will report to the kitchen and view the wood-box. Whenever the supply of fuel is getting low he proceeds to the yard, grabs a stick in his mouth and takes it to the kitchen, repeating the operation till the box is filled again. It keeps a special lookout on wash-days, and at other times when an unusual quantity of wood is being used, and never lets the box get empty as long as there is a supply in the yard.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ON A TROPICAL PLATEAU.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN OF AN AFTERNOON IN MEXICO.

Cumbersome Mexican Vehicles Fifteen Feet High—Market Women—A Ranchero and His Dress.

Thomas Wallace writes from Zacatecas, Mexico, to the Detroit Free Press as follows: The air is clear and cool, and the sky is set with a few bright, fleecy, floating clouds, such as the artist is wont to paint in his pictures. The cloud shadows are passing over the canyon, along the valley and up the mountain side. Here they present that bright contrast and many beautiful combinations of sunshine and shadow. The mountain slopes far and near are covered with the thorny chapparal, the century plant, the many wild flowers of the tropics, and the wild tans (prickly pear) which is now laden with the most delicious and wholesome fruit which we have yet found in the tropics.

Here, too, we see a flock of goats quietly grazing under the care of a patriarchal-looking shepherd, who is seated on an ancient boulder beside his dog and crook. Another flock, preparatory to early milking time, is wending its way down the mountain to the goat corral. On the summit we see a number of lame and galled-back burros, which, because of their age and infirmities, have been turned adrift to die in the mountains. In the distance we see a long freight train moving across the plateau. It is composed of cumbersome carts, each drawn by six mules.

These carts are sometimes ten feet wide, with three shafts made of hewn timber about six inches square. The wheels are about as high as those of the old-time log cart, and are often run without tires, but in this case each felloe is from six to ten inches square, so tires are not needed. One form of wagon bed is unknown here, but in place of it they build a single room house on a balance over the axle, using the rear half of the shafts for sills. It is built of square timber or round piles, with floors and walls made of green cow skin. They are sometimes fifteen feet high, and are usually covered with a kind of coarse bagging. There is no door to the structure, hence everything must be loaded in over the top, at the stable ends. When a long caravan composed of these carts is seen moving slowly over the plain, each loaded with almost every class and kind of products known to the tropics, one can then form a better idea of the resources of this country, but when we look at the tackle of the mules and the odd and ancient garb of the drivers and the ranchero, we can form a still better idea of the harness fashions of antiquity. Well, I hardly know how to describe this procession; but, in the language of the Arkansas Traveler, everything "appears wonderfully out of kilter."

In the distance beyond we see a great cloud of dust rising in the plain. This is the signal that the evening stage will soon be here, and also that it is lightly loaded, and that the mules are coming "in full tilt."

It is the evening hour, and the market women are passing out of the city. One is riding a spry little donkey that seems anxious to get home. She is closely wrapped in a shawl and carries a baby in her lap, while her husband follows on behind, driving the donkey. The whole is a fine representation, re-selling pictures of the night into Egypt. A peon on board his burro is passing out to the distant hacienda. Now he dismounts to take his drink at the wayside pulqueria; but there is no hitching post. What shall he do? Ah! he is equal to the emergency, for he has hitched his donkey to its own hind foot. Over the way there is a humble jacal. It has but one room, with a dirt floor and decayed canvas roof. The chickens are picking each other for their respective positions on the roost in one end, while the family and a pet goat are taking their supper in the other. Soon the front entrance will be closed by means of suspended gunny bags, after which the happy family will bid adieu to all things external until day.

Hints to Consumptives. Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient. O il-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air. Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engagement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently and in this way only diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it. When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance. The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, the friction with the hand moistened with oil. Cool-liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unobscuring of waste matter from the system through the glands. You will please remember, we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstructions while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease. We will use any word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not forebode serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated. It is a nuisance, and should be abated. It is a nuisance, and should be abated. It is a nuisance, and should be abated.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A glove must be long or it is nothing. Promenade costumes are severely plain.

Orange and gray are a frequent combination.

Paille Francaise will be much worn this autumn.

Paniers and wing drapery are decidedly pronounced.

White camel's hair is much used for 5 o'clock tea gowns.

The Princess of Wales spends \$5,000 a year for bouquets.

Straw embroidery is one of the novelties for dress trimming.

Velvet jackets, sleeveless, of course, are worn with lace dresses.

Tulle nese is a new tuile of gussamer fineness for veiling bonnets.

The Woman's Relief Corps, of Massachusetts, has 4,745 members.

Rhinestones and cut steel buckles are used for fastening velvet belts.

Satin in combination with lace is to be a favorite for the coming season.

White silk vests, braided with gold of a pale tint, are worn with blue tailor-made dresses.

Straw bonnets and hats of dark shades, the latter faced with velvet, will be worn late in the autumn.

Linon duck is used for tailor-made dresses and is made up in the same manner as woolen material.

Light summer toilets of bayadere striped material have overskirt and sleeves of figured material.

Dresses of woolen material are now made so light that they are not a burden even in the warmest weather.

Jet continues in jet favor and is seen in great variety. Jet gallow is used for trimming skirts and bodices.

The old-time fashion of pinked flounces of India silk upon thin cotton dresses is revived this season.

Tussore silk is most serviceable for constant wear. It dyes and cleans well. It is made from Indian wild silk.

It has become quite the rage to have sermons, lectures, associations, clubs, etc., exclusively for the gentler sex.

Infelt bonnets and hats for autumn wear the shapes do not vary in any great degree from those worn during the summer.

Ribbon is used in profusion on all summer toilets in the form of bows of every description—ladders, bridges, sashes and ends.

A French dressmaker tells an American correspondent that she paid \$12 to an artist to learn how to make a certain bow.

Afternoon dresses of failed lined with lace have overdrusses of figured silk, having the same colored ground as the plain faille.

Queen Margherita of Italy has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margarita Farne, one of the first Italian women to study medicine.

In Philadelphia there are said to be at least fifty women who possess fortunes of \$500,000, and there are over a dozen who are millionaires.

Birds' wings and feathers are shown in great variety, although it was hoped that popular feeling was opposed to the slaughter of the innocents.

A university for women, founded by private capital, is to be established at Moscow. It will have these faculties: Mathematical, physical and philological.

Some girls and young women are beginning to part and wave their hair in the fashion so becoming to a certain type of face, in vogue a dozen years ago.

Mrs. Mary Stamps, principal of the Normal School at New Orleans, is a niece of Jefferson Davis, and is a woman of large influence in educational circles in the South.

Two daughters of the Prince of Wales, whose ages are sixteen and fourteen respectively, have made the tricycle famous. They think nothing of taking a run of fifty miles a day.

A DOZEN defaulters have stolen \$30,000 from Philadelphia during the past few years.

The editor of the Corsicana, Tex., Observer, Mr. G. P. Miller, had a severe attack of rheumatism in his left knee, which became so swollen and painful that he could not walk up the stairs. He writes that after a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the pain entirely disappeared, and the knee assumed its normal position.

There are eighty gambling houses in Pittsburgh, which do a business of \$1,000,000 yearly.

Summer coughs and colds generally come to stay, but the use of Red Star Cough cure invariably drives them away. Safe, prompt, sure.

A one thousand pound bear was killed a few days ago by a little county, California, hunter.

In the Arctic region there are said to be 700 kinds of flowers.

The Secret of Life.

SCOVILLE'S SASSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, is the remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Gravel, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers and heads of families throughout the land endorsing SCOVILLE'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best remedy for all these diseases.

MISSISSIPPI'S FERTUNIZED HEMP-TOBACCO, the only preparation of seed containing its entire nutritive properties, it contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Carwell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

LYON'S Patent Hair Restorer is the only restorer that makes old locks straight, as new.

3 months' treatment for St. Pile's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Think of This

Many people have neglected slight manifestations of disease in the blood till the foot matter has become so powerful as to cause terrible eruptions, sores, swellings, and, finally, as the system becomes drained of all its strength, death.

Some have neglected disease after eating, heartburn, occasional headaches, and other early symptoms of dyspepsia, till this painful disease has become incurable, and the victim barely sustains a miserable existence.

Others neglect that tired feeling, pains in the back, weakness, languor, all general debility and kidney-irritation becomes firmly fixed upon the wise in time. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, skin eruptions, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, biliousness, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, and any disease or affection caused by impure blood or by state of the system.

Be sure to get "the peculiar medicine."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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CREAM BALM.

Place a particle of the balm into each nostril and draw through the nostrils through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It relieves inflammation and prevents fresh colds.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. No poisonous drugs. No irritation. No sneezing. No coughing. No watery discharge. No redness of the eyes. No itching of the throat. No hoarseness. No loss of voice. No loss of sleep. No loss of appetite. No loss of strength. No loss of color. No loss of weight. No loss of health. No loss of life.

Particulars applied into each nostril and drawn through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It relieves inflammation and prevents fresh colds.

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BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus. It will, in a few minutes, when taken internally, according