Red stockings are to be all the rage in

Soft, flimsy silk scarfs are a fashion of the hour.

Veil-pins are now quite necessary to

The Queen of England never goes to

In these days of many kinds of gloves the women who wear "real French kid" are the exception. Handkerchiefs are very much to the

front, and women are spending their in-comes upon them as of yore. The average age at which women marry is 25.5. Married women live tw

years longer than single women.

Miss Moody, daughter of the well
known evangelist, is traveling in the
Orient. She writes vividly of the scenes
and scenery of Egypt.

The little turbans with one inch crowns are intended for the tall girl. The short girl is provided for in the high-brimmed poke bonnet.

Women's "councils" are now the fashion in Southern cities. The ladies gather to discuss points of philanthropy, education and politics in which they are

The Queen Regent of Spain has again shown her generosity by donating \$20,-000 out of her own private resources for the relief of the impoverished inhabitants of the flooded districts. Fancy combs for the hair are growing

smaller and narrower. Those of gold are noted with emeralds, sapphires or diamonds set in them; these, of course, are only intended for evening wear. An English governess who asks \$200

An English governess who asks \$200 for her services can teach common-school branches, at least one foreign language, music and fine needle work. Then, too, she sings, goes in for field sports and is "good form." Miss Amelia Edwards, the late Egyptologist, was accustomed to walk half a mile before and after breakfast

every day and a mile every afternoon. It was her invariable practice, regardless The American bride, imitating her French sister, has her wedding gown made high in the throat and long in the

sleeves, and she carries, instead of a bouquet, a white kid prayer book elaborately mounted in silver. Caroline Eschard pays more taxes than any other woman in her county in Ohio, is a director of a bank and is connected with several other enterprises. She is

one of the leaders of the movement for school suffrage in her State. The Princess Misel of Schwarzenberg has entered the Convent of the Sacred has entered the Convert of the Sacred Heart in Riedenberg, Austria, as a novice. The aristocratic circles of Vienna are wondering why so young, beautiful and popular a lady should have renounced the world.

Miss Louise McDonald is only thirtythree, but she has already won a grand tecord as a classical scholar, and, better still, she has had that record acknowl-adged by being elected Principal of the University College for Women at Sydney,

Exquisite invalids are partial to pink and blue printed silk nightgowns, elab-orately trimmed with lace and ribbon, and insertion interthreaded with ribbon, intended to be worn over the ordinary nightgown for sitting up. They are pretty and light.

America has five women students at Zurich, one in the medical department, four taking up the study of philosophy. In the department of medicine there are also nineteen Russian women, twelve German, three from Austro-Hungary, one from England and one from Servia. Three women are taking up the law—one Russian, one German and one Italian. In philosophy each of the countries named, with the exception of Italy, has representatives.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Curs.

F. J. Chensy & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
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Wall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Dollars reward for

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Fig., as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading

Dr. T. J. Williamson, Eustis, Fla., says: "The bottle of Bradycroline you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory." All druggists, fifty cents.

B. F. ALLEN & Co., 225 Cana' street, New York, are sole agents in the United States for Beecham's Pilis. 25 cents a box. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. isaac Thomp

In the Spring

"It is invaluable."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PH.L'S cure liver life, constipation billiousness, joundles, sick bendache.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RUST ON FLAT-IRONS.

To remove the rust from flat-irons, rub then upon a sheet of sand-paper, and finish by rubbing upon beeswax and salt placed upon a piece of tough brown paper. Keep your irons in a dry place between ironing days. I find it an excellent plan to drive large nails in a warm, dry corner of my kitchen, and hang them in a double row upon the hang them in a double row upon nails.—Detroit Free Press.

TO STAIN FLOORS.

It is astonishing in these days of decoration that so little is known of stains. The subject is not complicated. If you wish to stain your floors get raw sienna, Prussian blue, burnt sienna or anything of that sort, and dilute it with turpen tine till it gets to the consistency water. Burnt sienna makes almost a mahogany finish. Raw umber makes an excellent stain, if greatly diluted, and very thin Vandike brown on a Georgia pine flooring has a good effect; on white pine it is better still.—The Upholsterer.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR.

If a lady's hair is very thin, before she tries any restorer, the head should be rubbed with the fingers every night for half an hour. If the scalp is perfectly clean, the pores of the skin do not become obstructed, and the roots of the hair free in a return state. Once a hair keep in a natural state. Once a month is sufficient to thoroughly wash the head, but rubbing the roots of the hair once a week with a camphor and borax wash prevents dandruff and in-creases the growth of the hair. The wash is made by dissolving one ounce of powdered borax and half an ounce of camphor in a quart of boiling water; bottle when cool. It should be applied with a small sponge, and the hair well

with a small sponge, and the hair well brushed after.

In washing the head, soda should not be used, but two teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda and an egg beaten up in the basin of water. Sufficient salts of tartar dissolved in boiling water to form a lather, keep the hair light as well as alone. Conservated the same of the same clean. Cocoanut oil, too, is excellent for promoting the growth of the hair. If there is much dandruff, an ounce of white precipitate, mixed with half a dram of creosote, should be rubbed into the scalp every night for a week, at the expiration of which time the head should be wel washed and bathed with camphor and borax. With a clean brush remove and exfoliation which may have been throw out.—New York Recorder.

HOW TO COOK A POTATO.

The prevailing opinion is that every one knows how to cook a potato—a doubtful certainty after finding a number of people who cannot, or do not, pare one creditably. Aside from the fact that the greatest amount of "mealiness" lies nearest the skin, the thrifty soul in-spects half-inch parings with disap-proval; nor will patches of skin left on here and there atone for the waste. A blunt table knife is not the proper instrument to use—let it be a small, sharp-ly pointed knife, to deal with deep set eyes and awkward protuberances. New eyes and awkward protuberances. New potatoes should be scraped whenever it

possible.
There is an art in boiling potatoes well. To cut them if they are not of uniform size; to have just enough water to cover, pouring off quickly at the right moment before they fall to pieces; these are some of the small things that

insure success.

It is claimed that certain potatoesthe later growing varieties -cook better if placed over the fire in cold water. This can be easily tested for one's self. Potatoes touched by the frost are slightly improved by so doing; and whatever their condition, it is a good plan to let them lie in cold water a short time before cooking .- New York Observer.

RECIPES.

Grandma's Cookies-Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one-half cup of cold water, three eggs, caraway seeds or nutmeg, flour enough to roll without sticking and two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Sprinkle with sugar when

Cherry Pie-Line the dish with crust fill with fresh, pitted cherries, sprinkle over it half a spoonful of flour. Some like the flavor of a few cherry pits scattered among the cherries. In using cannad cherries, which are nearly as good, drain through a colander to separate the cherries from the juice, sprinkle well with sugar and add a little of the

White Sponge Cake—Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, then add one cup of granulated sugar, sprinkling it in slowly and mixing it lightly, add half a teaspoonful of cream tarter to two-thirds cupful of flour, sift it twice, then sift it into the cake; mix the cake quickly, but carefully, add one teaspoonful of almond flavoring, turn it into an un-greased pan and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes.

Ragout of Lamb-Slice the meat and Ragout of Lamb—Slice the meat and put in a saucepan with a large onion, sliced, and add a dessertspoonful of vinegar. Cover tightly, and when it begins to cook set on the back of the stove for three-quarters of an hour, strring occasionally. Then take the meat out, dredge a little flour, stir and add a cupful of gravy or broth, a little Worcestership sauce and peoper and salt to texts. shire sauce and pepper and salt to taste. Let it stew gently for a couple of min-utes, strain and put back the meat into it to get hot. Serve garnished with triangles of teast and chopped pickles.

Tomato Preserves—Choose perfectly ripe tomatoes, small and yellow, wipe them first with a wet cloth and then with them first with a wet cloth and then with a dry one, and prick each one several times with a large needle; for each pound of tomatoes allow a pound of sugar and a plut of water; put the sugar and water in a preserving kettle over the fire and let them boil together, re-nov-ing all seum as it rises; when the sirup is clear put in the tomatoes and let them boil for ten minutes; take them from the is clear put in the tomatoes and let them boil for ten minutes; take them from the sirup with a skinancer and cool them; put into the sirup for each pound of sugar half an ounce of green gluger root, scalded and soraped, the yellow rind juice of one lemon, and one blade of mace; as soon as the tomatoes are quite cold return them to the sirup and boil them uptil they are clear; it en cool them in the sirup and put them up at any other preserves. any other preserves.

The publication of a biography of the Duchess d'Angouleme recalls the fact that this famous French court beauty is best remembered nowadays by the pear named after her, which is popularicalled the "Duchy-dangle-um."



A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve, in some measure, to sup ply the place of green diet. Onions, chopped fine and mixed with other food, are exceedingly wholesome, and, if not a cure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickease in many instances. Growing chick-ens are even more anxious for green food than laving hens .- Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE COMPORT OF COWS. Many farmers in some of the Western dairy districts are setting out shade trees in their pastures, believing that it will greatly increase the comfort of cows, claiming that their experience has proved that when cows are provided with shade, which shelters them from the hot rays of the sun for a few hours in midday when grazing, they have produced a larger quantity of milk and of better quality, thus yielding their owners a large profit. We should like to hear from some of our readers on this subject. -American Dairyman.

EXCESSIVE USE OF LIME.

Lime may be used to excess very easily. This fertilizer has not only one easily. This fertilizer has not only one effect of supplying some plant food, but others by which any organic matter that may be in the soil undecomposed is acted upon and made available for additional food for the crops. It also exerts an effect on the mineral parts of the soil, and makes some of it soluble. And, moreover, it has the effect of hastening the change of inert pitrogen into available change of inert nitrogen into available compounds which may be taken up by plants. Thus it is seen that if the lime is used to excess and without supplying materials upon which it may work produce these results, the soil soon materials upon which it may work to produce these results, the soil soon be-comes deprived of all its available plant food and will be wholly exhausted. Con-sequently lime is to be used with judgment, and only in such quantities and at such times and intervals as will do the most good and avoid any harm. In good practice lime is used once in five years, and at the rate of twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre.—New York Times.

No rule has ever been devised that will give the exact weight of any given number of cubic yards or feet of hay, because much depends upon the kinds of grass or clover out of which the hay is made. Then, again, the hay taken from the bottom of a large stack will be more firmly compressed than that near the top But there are many rules for measuring hay in the stack, and, while they may be satisfactory in some instances, the cannot be depended upon further than to give a rough approximation, for hay varies greatly in weight according to the way it is placed in the stack and the length of time it has been lying, etc. length of time it has been sping, etc. The rule used in some localities is: Multiply the length in yards by the height in yards, and that by the width in yards, and divide the product by fifteen. The quotient will be the number of tons. Another rule is to allow 525 cubic feet of well-compressed hay for a ton, but at the bottom of a ten-foot stack 450 cubic feet will come very near weighing a ton. Clover hay will run much lighter than Clover hay will run huen nguter than timothy or red-top hay. An old rule among farmers is to sell 400 cubic feet as a ton, but in buying to insist upon 600 cubic feet.—New York Sun.

INCENDIARY LANTERNS. "That was a costly lantern," sighed neighbor D. as he looked dolefully at the smoking ruins of his new barn. The kerosene lantern had been set on the floor "just for a minute," but long enough to get knocked over. The blazing all made anick work with the inflaming oil made quick work with the inflam-mable material on every hand. In ten minutes the roof was falling in; it was impossible to save even the animals. A few precautions would certainly lessen the frequency of such disasters. Having a place for the light, secure from long handles, irresponsible heels and switch-ing tails, would be one safeguard, pro-vided the rule was strictly adhered to of always putting it in its place when not in hand. Great care must be used in making a place for the light, so that it will be safe from dangers above as well as below. The heat arising from a con-tinuous flame is considerable, and if too near the woodwork might gradually heat it to the burning point, or a dusty cob-web might serve as fuse to carry a blaze. A candle fixed in a lantern makes a much safer light than kerosene, but is not bright enough for all purposes. One farmer who had suffered from fire planned so as to have all his barn-work possible done before dark; when a light was necessary, it was never carried into the barn but put from the outside through a sliding window into a box made for it, with a glass front. -New York Tribune.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

The term cultivation, as usually under stood and applied, embraces the first plowing of the soil for a crop and the care afterwards bestowed upon it in keepcare afterwards bestowed upon it in keeping it mellow and free from weeds.
Whether land should at first be plowed
deep or shallow, and what depth of cultivation is best subsequently, are points
on which farmers are not uniform in
practice. Usually deep plowing for
breaking up in spring is the most common custom, but its propriety depends
so much on the obsracier of the soil
itself that no rule can be considered itself that no rule can be considered applicable in all cases.

applicable in all cases.

Where deep plowing would bring up soil poorer than that of the surface, such plowing must manifestly be a disadplowing must manifestly be a disadplowed by the design is to increase vantage unless the design is to increase the depth of the stratum to be cultivated by the use of enough manure to render

by the use of enough manure to reader the whole equally productive. On loose and randy soils, with the fertility near the surface, shallow plowing both for the preparation and after cultivation, seems to be indicated in all cases.

Again, different crops require different treatment of the soil, both in preparation and after cultivation. A mellow and well pulverized seed hed for the reception of grain and grass ceeks is now considered the most important point, and deep plowing of far tess consequence than formerly believed. Wheat, oats and

similar small grains grow without culti-vation of any kind from the seeding until the harvest and even with corn and other hoed crops a stirring of the surface, which will form a huge mulch, while it kills the weeds, is coming to be considered far more useful than deep cultivation, The best effects of any form of cultivation, however, can only be realized on naturally procuss and oree rolls. on naturally porous and open soils, or such as have been made by subsoiling and underdraining.—New York World.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

The seeds of Brussels sprouts should be planted in the house, hotbed or greenhouse during the latter part of March or by the first of April, for it requires a long season to perfect this ex-cellent form of cabbage. Market gar-deners find that it is one of the most deners find that it is one of the most salable vegetables that can be grown, and whether planted in large quanties for the market, or simply for home use, the seeds should be put in the hotbed very early. If planted thus early the young plants will be ready for transplanting as soon as the soil and weather the property seems. planting as soon as the soil and weather are warm enough. If the spring is backward the young plants should be kept in flats of earth, but not so that they will be crowded, until they can be planted in the open garden.

They should be planted two feet apart in the garden and should then be cul-

in the garden, and should then be cultivated about the same as cabbages. The soil must be strong and rich, for in the early part of the season they have to develop great quantities of leaves and stalks. Those leaves near the ground will wither up and fall off, leaving places for buds to form, and the more of these buds the plant has the better it is for market. In September the early plantings will be ready for gathering, and the later plants will furnish a succession for the winter table that will be very agreeable. For winter keeping they should be harvested before severe freezing weather is here, and kept in the cellar, as cabbage and caudidower. The Brussels sprouts are quite hardy, and they are easily grown in most of our Northern and Western States.

The two most conspicuous varieties are the Dwarf and Giant. The former usually attains a height of eighteen to twenty attains a height of eighteen to twenty inches, and it is somewhat earlier than the latter. The dwarf stems produce heads and buns which are more tender and juicy than those obtained from taller plants. The Giant variety reaches a height of nearly four feet, but it produces innumerable small buds and a small crown. It is more productive than the dwarf on account of its size, and is generally considered hardier.

In order to obtain seeds from Brussels sprouts it is necessary in the fall of the

sprouts it is necessary in the fall of the year to select several of the finest specimens. These should be kept in the cel-lar during the winter, and in the spring they should be set in the open ground two feet apart. The top shoot should be cut off, and from the small heads on the sides of the main stem branches of pods will shoot out. These should be saved. A great deal of the seed obtained in the market will often produce other varieties than the one desired, and it is often necessary to raise the home seeds from fine specimens. —Boston Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Fresh eggs sell readily throughout the

Sell spring chickens as soon as they Leave the mulch around the small fruit plants until after fruiting.

Keep the roots of all plants from dry-ing out when transplanting. Young goslings and ducks require

about the same management. Eggs for market should never be washed when it can be avoided.

Pick the geese regularly. The feathers are the principal source of profit. Kenilworth ivy is useful as a basket plant as well as a climber for old walls. It is a good plan to mix radish seed

with the asparagus, carrots and parsnips Clean culture and a rich, mellow are necessary to grow a good crop of Cabbage plants can readily be set out

in the open ground now; set them to the first leaf. Young turkeys must be fed sparingly

at first, and care must be taken that the feed is fresh. The sooner the cultivation is begun in

the garden the more easily the weeds can be kept down.

The cucumbers for the main crop of pickles should not be planted until the middle of June.

Mme. Ed Pynaert is the name of a summer flowering carnation of unusual size and attractiveness. It is not a profitable plan to allow a hen to stroll around six or seven weeks

with four or five chickens. Guineas are noisy, but their noise often helps to trighten away many of the

enemies of the poultry yard.

With hogs especially, young animals give a better return for the food consumed than those that are matured.

A German apiarist recommends planting gooseberry bushes in every spare corner and waste place, as honey plants. Ducks can be picked much oftener than geese because their feathers ripes faster, but they are not quite so valua-

The peach rosette, which has gained asiderable footbold in Georgia, differa from the peach yellows in several partic-

The wise dairyman lets the cows in his herd come in every day in the year, but keeps an accurate record of the time they are due.

Can any one tell how to color butter and at the same time not to color the buttermilk? Blood red buttermilk does not look nice, and we saw some of it the other day in the most awell dairy in the cally proving it to be a fact that there is more digestible matter to produce a pound of milk solids when roots are fed than when cardiage is fed. Boore one for easilage. A REMARKABLE LETTER.

(N. Y. Sun.)

To the Editor: SIR—As my name and face ave appeared in your paper and the public To the Editor: SIR—As my name and face have appeared in your paper and the public prints lately, and as many of my professional brethren are wondering at it, I feel it only just that I should make an explanation. The statement published over my name was made ten years ago, after long and mature investigation, and I have never changed my mind as to the facts then stated. At that time I said, as a physician, that I believed Warner's Bafe Cure was the best of all known preparations for the troubles it was advocated to cure, and I say so still. I known it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to deery proprietary and other advertised articles; but why should they do so? As the late Dr. J. G. Holland, writing over his own name in Scribner's Monthly, said:

advertised articles; but why should they do so? As the late Dr. J. G. Holland, writing over his own name in Scribner's Monthly, said:

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice; when, however, any person knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted all virtue went out of them."

Dr. Holland was an educated physician, an unprejudiced observer, and he spoke from a broad and unusual experience. Proprietary medicines should not be decried. The evidences of their value are overwhelming. I have seen patients recover from gravel, inflammation of the bladder and failed.

I make this frank and outspoken statement in the interests of humanity and because I know it to be true. I trust for the same reason, you will give it to the public.

Respectfully.

R. A. Gunn.

No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, New

No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, Neu York, March 1.

The Virtue of Hot Milk.

It is worthy of reiteration that milk heated to as high a temperature as it can be drunk or sipped, above 100 degrees, but not to the boiling point, is of great value as a refreshing stimulant in cases of over-exertion, bodily or mental. To most people who like milk, it does not test to see the second between the second mental and the second mental to most people who like milk, it does not taste so good hot, but that is a small mat-ter compared with the benefit to be got from it. Its action is exceedingly prompt and grateful, and the effects much more and grateful, and the effects much more satisfactory and far more lasting than those of any alcoholic drink whatever. It supplies real strength as well as exhibitantion, which alcohol never does. hilaration, which alco Southern Household.

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Eight doctors treated me for Heart Bight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomrch distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout hearty and strong and enjoy stout hearty and strong and enjoy. stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health.

Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O.

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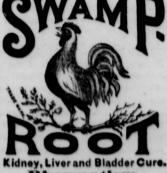
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But don't get something that the dealer says is "just as good." It may be better for him, but it's may be better for him, but it's pretty certain to be worse for you. PATENTS Washington, D. C.



peared all over his a year I had of his recovery, whi I was A few bo these cored him, and no symptoms of the discovered him and no symp a year I had a year I had of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use A few bo ttles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

MBS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

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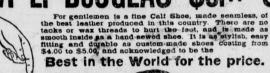
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