KIDNEY TROUBLE DUE TO CATARRH.

The Curative Power of PE-RU-NA in Kidney Disease the Talk of the Continent.

Nicholas J. Hertz, Member of Ancient Order of Workmen, Capitol Lodge, No. 140, Pearl Street Hotel, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"A few months ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and each time I was exposed to inclement weather the trouble was aggravated until finally I was unable to work.

"After trying many of the advertised remedies for kidney trouble, I finally took Peruna.

"In a week the intense pains in my back were much relieved and in four weeks I was able to take up my work again.

"I still continued to use Peruna for another month and at the end of that time I was perfectly well.

"I now take a dose or two when I have been exposed and find that it is splendid to keep me well."

Hundreds of Cures.

Dr. Hartman is constantly in receipt of testimonials from people who have been cured of chronic and complicated kidney disease by Peruna. For free medical advice, address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

An inventor has patented a process for improving the flavor of raw coffee.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Snuff Boxes Again in Use.

After having been on the semi-retired list for many years, the snuff box is once again in evidence in the shops. Even cigar stores had not not been showing sneeze-producer holders in recent seasons. The consumption of snuff is considerably greater in winter than in summer.

Uses a Gold Pen.

The pope does his private writing with a gold pen, but his pontifical signature is always given with a white-feathered quill, which is believed to come from the wing of a dove. The same quill has been in use for many years.

St. Jacobs Oil

for many, many years has **cured** and **continues** to cure

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
BACKACHE
SCIATICA
SPRAINS
BRUISES
SORENESS
STIFFNESS
FROST-BITES

Price, 25c. and 50c.

UNSEEN IN A SAW

There are unseen things about this Saw. You cannot see the fine texture of the Steel; takes a sharp, cutting edge and holds it longer than any other Saw. You cannot see the toughness of fibre; bends without a break or a kink. SILVER STEEL, the finest crucible steel in the world, is made on the Atkins formula, tempered and hardened by the Atkins secret process, and used only in Atkins Saws. You cannot see the perfectly graduated taper of the blade; runs easily, without buckling.

But you can see the Atkins trade-mark and it is your protection when you buy a Saw. We are saw-makers and our trade-mark on a Saw means that it is our own make and that we are justly proud of it. We make all types and sizes of Saws for all purposes.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World.

Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, (Oregon), Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada).

Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited TORONTO, CANADA

The Sign of the Fish TOWER'S FISH BRAND

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WORST COUGHS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Farm

What the Hen Does.

Mr. T. E. Orr, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, is credited with the following statement: "My experiments have demonstrated these facts: A hen eats sixteen times her own weight in one year; her eggs in the year are six times her weight; they bring sixteen cents per pound; her food costs four cents per pound, and her yearly product is worth six times the cost of her food."

The Pigs in Clover.

Pigs should if possible be allowed the run of a clover field or have access to other leguminous plants. However, should this be impossible let them have the run of good pasturage. Give them access to clear water at all times, and swill and skim milk, and as far as practical to feed them all they will eat. Crowd them and sell when say eight or nine months old. This is the most profitable plan. When later you wish to put them up so that they may not run the fat off, it is always advisable to give them, say, the run of a half acre or so.—B. P. W., in the Indiana Farmer.

A Stain For Brick.

To stain bricks a satisfactory red Construction says that it is wise to melt an ounce of glue in one gallon of water, afterward adding a piece of alum the size of an egg, then one-half pound of Venetian red and one pound of Spanish brown. The color is to be tried on the bricks before using, changing light or dark with the red or brown and using a yellow mineral for the buff. For coloring black, asphaltum is to be heated to a fluid state, the surface of the bricks being moderately heated, and then they are dipped, or a hot mixture of linseed oil and asphalt may be made, and the heated bricks dipped in the same. Tar and asphalt are also used for accomplishing this purpose. In carrying out these operations it is important that the bricks be heated to a sufficient degree, and that they be held in the mixture so as to absorb the color to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch.

The Egg Business.

It is admitted that eggs cost less, and bring higher prices in market, than any other commodity sold off the farm, and there is, consequently, no reason why one should not enlarge in the production of eggs as a special business. It is true that a large number do not succeed, but it is not because the business is at fault, but lack of knowledge and experience. Enough money must be put into the business to place it on a sure foundation, and the attention to details is essential, as it is the minor matters, so often overlooked, that lead to increased cost and smaller production.

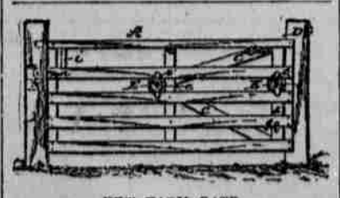
What we wish to impress upon readers is the fact that at this season, though eggs may be cheaper than in the winter, they cost little or nothing in the shape of food on the farm, and there is also but little labor necessary. The prices of eggs may be low, but if compared with other products of the farm and their cost, it will be found that eggs are far in the lead.—Farmer's Home Journal.

New Method With Potatoes.

In looking over the Farmer I find an exchange on potato culture telling of how to raise potatoes from little potatoes and planting them closely in the row. Now there are always people who are ready to hoot at any and every new thing under the sun and they hoot at this, but I want to state right here and now that here in Waldron we have one man who, instead of doubting, has gone to work to prove the assertion made by a potato raiser of some years' experience, and has planted small potatoes, planted them whole and about three inches apart in the row. Of course the wiseacres laughed and jeered at him, and predicted no potatoes, or, if any, very small ones, but undaunted he went ahead, harrowing, plowing, hoeing and pulling weeds (they were too close to hoe) and by the 26th of June could show potatoes large enough for anyone at digging time, and growing rapidly. If anyone wishes any further information concerning this much talked of potato patch I will just refer him to the grower, who is none other than our fellow townsman, Jerome Sparks, and who I have no doubt will tell any and all just how he has managed this planting, cultivating, etc., and if they would like to know the result of the yield I have no doubt he would gladly tell it. —Observer, in Indiana Farmer.

New Farm Gate.

Serious defects to be overcome in gates are strain and leverage weight, which result in sagging. W. J. Slack, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has invented a gate which it is claimed will largely remedy these defects. A triangular



NEW FARM GATE.

frame is hinged to the post, with two rollers attached, whereon gate panel is supported and freely operates. The cut shows gate in usual low position, closed, and so supported at front end that no leverage weight or strain can incur to either gate or post. This improvement may be used as a small single or large double sliding or swing gate.

The Farm Work Horse.

I saw in a recent number of the Tribune Farmer an article from Dr. Smead, telling some man that his mare, which weighs 950 pounds, is too small for farm work. Had this article been read by me only a few years ago it would have met with my approval, but now my views are somewhat different on this subject. Formerly I thought that a horse for all work must be from sixteen to sixteen and one-half hands high, well made and well muscled and of good weight. So when I went to buy a horse or mule he had to come to this standard or he was at once turned down as entirely too small. My neighbors often told me that my horses and mules were too large for farm work, but I heeded them not. A few years since I bought a thoroughbred mare, sixteen hands high, but very slim, and she never became heavy bodied, although I fed her well and raised several colts from her, all of which are small boned and of light body. However I found by working this mare by the side of heavy horses and mules that she did her work just as well as the largest and best of them, and, moreover, holds up at the same work on less feed than any of the large heavy ones. Her colts have all been good workers, though rarely weighing over 900 pounds, and doing the same work as the heavier ones on less feed, and always stepping quickly and being hard to tire out. Later on I bought a small horse, scant fifteen hands high, and weighing from 675 to 750 pounds. I have now used him six years. Almost all of this time he has been worked by the side of a large mule, and I find that he does more work than this mule does, and does it on less feed and is harder to tire. The doctor may say that the mule will kill him yet; the first mule that I worked him by is dead and I have worked him two years by another, and still he holds up well.

Some time since I bought a small mule, only fourteen hands high. I have worked him with a sixteen hand mule and with a horse that is sixteen and a half hands high and of good weight, and still he does his work as well as either of them, and on less feed. After trying these various animals for about ten years I am thoroughly convinced that a small horse, if he is of good breeding, will do the same work as a much larger horse and last just as long and thrive on much less feed. I think, however, the doctor has been accustomed to use some of the large breeds of horses, as the Percherons or Normans; if so, if he will get a thoroughbred, or even a standardbred of less than half the weight of his large one he will see that what I have given as experience is quite true.

We sometimes get what we call Northern horses here that are Normans, Percherons, Clydesdales, etc., and we find them far inferior to ours, even in the heaviest farm work. While I was hard to convince about the matter my neighbors seemed to have known this from the beginning, and the most popular horse here to-day is one of some good blood that is from fourteen to fifteen hands high. However, I did not help to bring about this type of the work horse. I only followed the change as I follow any new fashion, instead of keeping up with it.

We find that any good, horse horse of small frame and light build does as much of any farm work as does his burly brother of twice his weight.—John Keith, Mannington, Ky., in Tribune Farmer.

The Egg-Laying Hen.

Since poultrymen have begun to aim at a high standard in egg production and to strive for the two-hundred-egg hen (the type, not the individual), much advance has been made, although the White Leghorn still leads the list. Of

course, there are hens and hens even of this egg-laying breed, and some of them fall far below the standard. It is interesting to note the formation of the real egg-producer, and the illustration, which has been drawn from a photograph of a prize egg-producer, will show this formation very clearly, as compared with the average hen of this or any other breed.

The egg-producer has a long back, which is easily noted when she is seen with ordinary fowls. The breast is also plow, and there is a heaviness of the body behind. In one word, the carcass may be called plump. The comb and wattles are fiery red, the eyes bright and the bird has an alertness which does not seem to be prominent in other individuals not so good layers. It pays to look over the birds very carefully and if one has a standard to go by it will be seen that nine cases out of ten the bird which looks like a layer f few eggs will be found to be so.—Indianapolis News.

In Fit Array.

Talk as one will on the vanity of clothes, the consciousness of being well dressed has something of moral force in it. "Brush your hair and things won't look so bad," was the wise counsel given by a friend to a woman whose husband had lost his money.

The little child in Mr. E. J. Hardy's "Manners Maketh Man" hit on this great truth when she replied to her mother who was reproving her.

"O Katie, why can't you be a good little girl? See Julia, now; how nice she is. Why can't you be as good as she?"

"P'r'aps I could, mamma," answered Katie, "if my dress had little pink bows all over it."

Nerve.

A Chinese, carrying a ladder, walked into one of the police courts in Singapore the other day. Removing his hat he bowed with grace to the judge on the bench. Over the latter's seat was a valuable clock. This the Chinese quietly removed, tucked it under one arm and the ladder under the other, bowed again to the magistrate and withdrew. Some days elapsed and the clock was not returned. It had been stolen while the court was sitting. —Tribune.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

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

"Lower temperature stimulates retail trade, and fall openings are largely attended, but the weather is not cold enough to menace late crops that are maturing most satisfactorily.

"Certainty of a successful season on the farms contributes more than any other single factor to the confidence that is felt in all sections of the country. Comparatively little new grain has been marketed thus far, which is largely due to the planting of winter wheat and other preparations for next year that are unusually extensive.

"Manufacturing activity is fully maintained, the leading industries having contracts assuring little idle machinery during the balance of the year, and it is probable that more business will be carried over into 1906 than at the opening of any previous year.

"The growing disposition to place orders for distant delivery testify to the well-nigh universal faith that no setback will be experienced.

"Railway traffic reports suggest that more rolling stock and motive power could be used if obtainable, as is customary at this season, and gross earnings thus far reached for September surpass last year's by 1.1 per cent., which in turn were 6.5 per cent. greater than those of 1903.

"Money is a little firmer, but there is no stringency and gold imports were checked by higher rates of foreign exchange."

Bradstreet's says:

"Wheat (including flour) exports for the week are 2,064,932 bushels, against 2,178,428 last week, 1,182,253 this week last year, 4,082,681 in 1903 and 6,870,578 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 1,212,992 bushels, against 1,272,495 last week, 700,862 a year ago, 1,123,871 in 1903 and 141,423 in 1902.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 10,478 barrels; exports, 4,454 barrels.

WHEAT—Quiet and lower. Spot contract, 82½@82¾; spot No. 2 red, Western, 84; September, 82½@82¾; October, 82⅝@82⅞; December, 85@85¼; steamer No. 2 red, 75@75¼; receipts, 3,382 bushels; exports, 48,000 bushels; Southern, by sample, 68@80; Southern, on grade, 78½@84.

CORN—Steady at decline. Spot, 58¼@58½; September, 58¼@58½; year, 50⅛@50⅜; January, 49¼@49½; February, 49@49¼; March, 49@49¼; May, 49¼@49½; steamer mixed, 56¼@56½; receipts, 18,930 bushels; Southern white corn, 57@60; Southern yellow corn, 58@60.

OATS—Quiet. No. 2 white, 33½@34; No. 3 white, 32½@33; No. 2 mixed, 32@32¼; receipts, 122,376 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels.

RYE—Firm. No. 2 Western, 68 export; 71@72 domestic; receipts, 1,687 bushels.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Fancy imitation, 19@20; fancy creamery, 22@22½; fancy ladle, 18@19; store-packed, 15@16.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged, 21.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged. Large, 12¾; medium, 12⅞; small, 13.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged. Coarse granulated, 5.20; fine, 5.20.

New York—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 88¾ elevator; No. 2 red, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 91½ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—No. 2, 58½ elevator and 59¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60¼; No. 2 white, 60¼. Option market was quiet and easier, closing partly ⅝c. net lower. May closed 49⅝.

CORNMEAL—Easy. White and yellow, 1.25; coarse, 1.12@1.14; kiln dried, 3.05.

BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 4,283; street price, extra creamery, 21@21½. Official price, creamery, common to extra, 17@21.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 3,087.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 8,660.

POULTRY—Alive, quiet; Western chickens, 12; fowls, 13; turkeys, 13. Dressed, quiet; Western chickens, 15; fowls, 14; turkeys, 14@18.

LARD—Easy. Western, 7.60; refined, easy; continent, 7.85; South American, 8.75; compound, 5⅝@5¾.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firmer. Prime yellow, 26½@27.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers demoralized, 10@15c. lower; fully 25 cars unsold. Native steers, 3.75@5.15; Western, 3.50; stags, 3.75@4.00; cows, 1.40@3.15. Liverpool and London cables quoted live cattle selling at 10@12c. Dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower at 8½@9c. per pound.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Steady to 10c. higher. Beef steers, 2.90@5.25; stockers and feeders, 2.10@4.00; cows and canners, 1.25@3.75; bulls, 2.20@3.70; heifers, 2.10@4.20; calves, 2.00@7.25.

HOGS—Market 5c. higher early, but advance lost. Shipping and selected, 5.60@5.85; mixed and heavy packing, 4.90@5.57½; light, 5.30@5.70; pigs and roughs, 1.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Market weak to 10c. lower. Sheep, 2.00@5.10; lambs, 4.00@7.60.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

The number of immigrants from Germany last year was 27,084.

A Birmingham man named Batchelor has married a woman named Widdow.

Mosquitoes are found in mines 1,200 and even 1,500 feet below the earth's surface.

Milwaukee is said to be losing $25,000 a year through the operation of its garbage plant.

The Curzons will give a farewell ball at Simla just previously to their departure. Kipling's character will be prominent among the fancy and historical costumes.

Following close upon the Virginia ruling that $20 is the proper penalty for stealing a kiss, comes a Missouri decision in which $300 is named as the correct figure.

The crater of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, the largest volcano in the world, is 20 miles in diameter. Sometimes the stream of lava issuing from it is 50 miles long.

Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, is described as a healthy, happy and hearty American woman, devoted to outdoor sports.

John Grant Lawson, chairman of committees and deputy speaker of the House of Commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original of one of Dickens' "Cheerybie Brothers."

Statistics just compiled at the Missouri State University show that fully 50 per cent of all its students are dependent on their own resources, and that nearly 25 per cent. work daily for their own expenses.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Could Not Shut Her Eyes to Sleep—Forty Boils on Head—Spent $100 on Doctors—Baby Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For $5.

"A scab formed on my baby's face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure. Doctors and medicines had cost over $100, with baby growing worse. Then we spent less than $5 for Cuticura and cured her. (Signed) Mrs. G. H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis."

The income of Oxford University is slightly under $350,000 a year.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

About 90,000 tons of butter are made yearly in Great Britain.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Londoner suggests that church bells be abolished.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The population of France increased only 3,701,000 in forty years.

Avoid Yellow Fever.

Use the great antiseptic preventative, Sloan's Liniment. Six drops of Sloan's Liniment on a teaspoonful of sugar will kill yellow fever and malaria germs.

Advancing the Farmers' Interests.

Traveling agents and salesmen are now sent from the home offices of the Chicago packers into all South American and Asiatic countries. They are going into every land, no matter what language may be spoken or what money be used. They will exchange their goods for cowries or elephant tusks—anything to sell the product and get something in return convertible into money. It may seem odd to some folks, but traveling men, carrying cases with samples of American meat products, can be seen in the desert of Sahara, the sands of Zanzibar or in Brazil, "where the nuts come from." Great is the enterprise of the Yankee merchant. The greater the market, the greater the price and stability of the price of the product and all that goes to make it in its various stages.

Following close upon the Virginia ruling that $20 is the proper penalty for stealing a kiss, comes a Missouri decision in which $300 is named as the correct figure.

GRATIFYING PRAISE.

Letter From Marcus Mayer, the Great Patron of Music and Drama.

Marcus R. Mayer, who brought to America Mme. Patti, Duse, Salvini, Coquelin and other famous singers and actors, writes:

Gentlemen: I wish as many suffering men and women as I can reach to know the excellence of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly benefited by this remedy and know it cured several who had kidney trouble so badly they were agonized with pain in the back, head and loins, rheumatic attacks and urinary disorders. I am glad to recommend such a deserving remedy.

(Signed) MARCUS R. MAYER.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For a Girl to Know.

Some one has suggested a few things that every girl can learn before she is 12. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

Shut the door and shut it softly.

Keep your own room in tasteful order.

Have an hour for rising, and rise.

Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours.

Always know where your things are.

Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

Learn to make bread as well as cake.

Never go about with your shoes unbuttoned.

Meat Is Unpopular.

"I never knew meat to be so unpopular as it has been this summer," said a prosperous butcher. "Of course I always expect the meat sales to fall off in the warm weather, but this year I have sold only one-half as much as I did last summer. One customer—a landlady, who has twenty-five boarders—tells me that she can hardly get her boarders to touch the meat dishes, and she is rejoicing. Even ham, the old standby, which is generally in good demand even in the most scorching weather, is frowned upon, and the beef trust would soon go to pieces if its produce were no more popular the year round than it has been this summer.

"GOLD GOLD"

"Good," He Says, "But Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse infliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing but the very lightest food and even that gave me great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches), and otherwise unavailable for my use.

"Grape-Nuts food I have found easily digested and assimilated, and it has renewed my health and vigor and made me a well man again. The catarrh of the stomach has disappeared entirely with all its attendant ills, thanks to Grape-Nuts, which now is my almost sole food. I want no other." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial tells the story. There's a reason.

What is a Backache?

IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Diseases of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"It seems as though my back would break." Women utter these words over and over again, but continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, "bearing down" pains, nervousness and no ambition for any task.

They do not realize that the back is the mainspring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the womb or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years has been the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily cures all womb and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

Here is one case among thousands:

"I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the most wonderful remedy in the world for sick women. For a long time I suffered with a severe backache and bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. Reading of the remarkable cures your Compound had made I decided to try it, and I am happy to say that it not only cured me entirely of all my troubles but made me a strong, well woman."—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, Lily Dale, N. Y.

No other medicine holds such a record of cures of female ills as does Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for none have had such a great experience. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free.

Colds

are the common beginnings of many dangerous diseases. The old folks know that when Dr. A. Johnson established in 1810

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

For Internal and External use

he gave mankind a sure household remedy for colds, coughs, croup, grip, bronchitis, cuts, burns, wounds and sore or lame muscles. 25 and 50 cts. At druggists.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved 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.

If I could 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 $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CONCENTRATED

Crab Orchard Water...

TRADE MARK.

A SPECIFIC FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION. 3

The three "Ills" that make life a burden. Nature's great remedy. In use for almost a century. Sold by all druggists.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

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