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240 acres highly improved near Des Moines, Ia., with excellent school facilities. One of the very best farms in Iowa; farms around selling for \$125 to \$175 per acre. For a short time only we offer this fine farm at the remarkably low price of \$110 per acre. Be sure and investigate this.
We have farms to exchange for city property. List your farms with us for quick sale.
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MR. BUSINESS MAN
Let us fill that vacancy, thereby saving you the time and trouble of examining and looking up the references of incompetent parties.
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With our increased facilities for cleaning, dyeing, pressing and repairing, we can take your last year's clothes make them look like new. This applies to either ladies' or gentlemen's clothing, ties, gloves, etc. The cost of this kind of work is very small compared to the satisfaction you feel from being well dressed.
Promptness in calling for and delivering when promised is a hobby of ours.

The Wardrobe (Expert Cleaners and Dyers)
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Mrs. A. Neble,

Hand Painted China

Room 2, Conservative Building
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Saratoga Drug Co.

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"RIGHT ON THE CORNER"
Drugs the same price as down town. Prescription accuracy assured. Paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, etc. Everything the highest grade at the lowest price.
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The most profitable land in the west. Will double in value in twelve months.
Prices \$12 to \$15 per Acre

Most any kind of terms. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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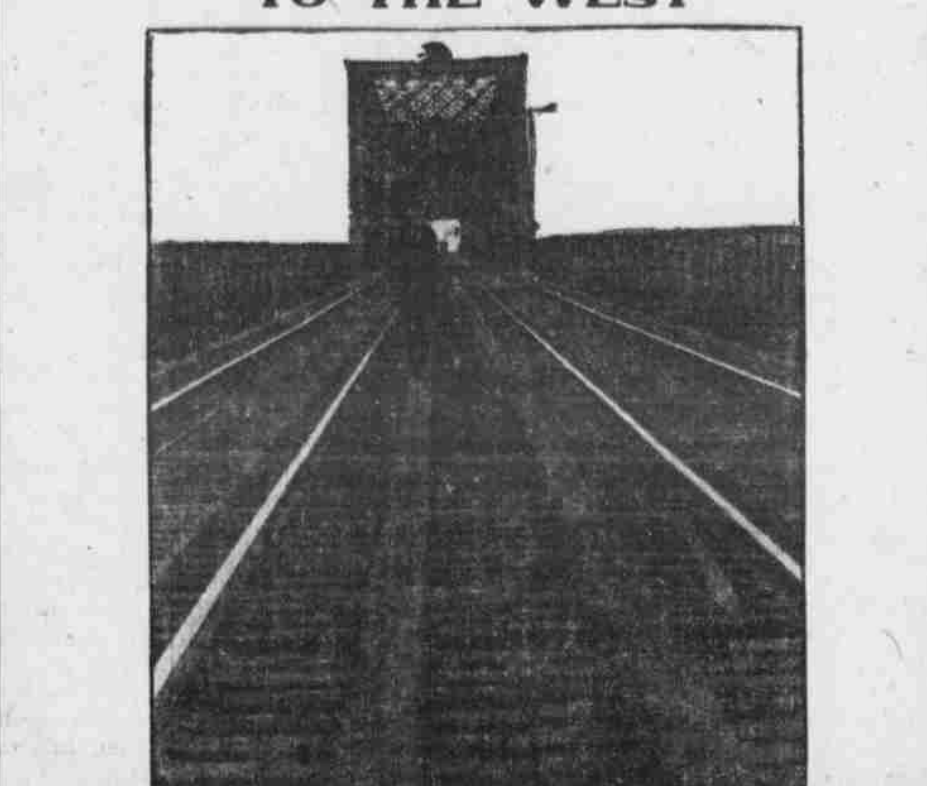
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WOMEN'S SHOES IN MANY HUES

And High, as Well, Because Spring Weather is Here.

LOW TIES WILL DO IN WINTER

Footwear Running Hats a Race in Point of Extravagance—Starting Combinations of Colors and Materials.

NEW YORK, April 4.—For the next two months it will be a toss-up in point of extravagance between headwear and footwear. To pay \$18 for one pair of walking shoes is only moderately extravagant, and the number of pairs of shoes and ties necessary to a fashionable wardrobe is far ahead of the number of hats, which is saying much.

The fashion of matching the shoe to the gown and the fact that there are now no end of models of shoes differing in style and color from which to choose are responsible for this. At one time a woman's dress shoe, like a man's dress suit, was necessarily black and there was no very great temptation to lay in a big stock of shoes.

Then came colored spats. These took a while, but got to be so common that fashion discarded them. Evidently they fostered a love for ornate street footwear and soon smart women began to look back from Europe shoes with vamps and uppers of contrasting colors and materials variously trimmed. The conservatives in dress almost lost their breath when two particularly stylish young matrons first appeared wearing short black walking costumes and shoes made with



BUSTER BROWN BREAD

The sales of this delicious bread is increasing by leaps and bounds. The sales of Buster Brown Bread when introduced:
Four weeks ago was ... 200 loaves
One week ago was ... 4200 loaves
Yesterday was ... 4200 loaves
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MADE BY THE U. P. BAKING CO.

patent leather unders and pure white uppers and in the same season pencil gray uppers in conjunction with black vamps and sides were seen often in the street.

"That was more than two years ago and the fashion has grown rapidly since. None likes the fashion better than the custom shoemakers.
"For every pair of women's shoes ordered two or three years ago three pairs are now ordered," said one, and he explained that this applied to the women of other cities as well as to New Yorkers, the former placing most of their orders in New York.

Orders from Everywhere.
According to this shoemaker, there are plenty of good shoemakers scattered over the United States, but a belief that for the latest styles one must go to New York sends a lot of business here. The other day a New York shoemaker showed a pair of shoes just finished for a well known Chicago woman.

"I make all her shoes," he remarked. "A small foot for Chicago," it was ventured.
"Perhaps. It's a No. 5, though, but the placing of the heel makes it look smaller. But then," he added, "every New York custom shoemaker is expected to make the foot look smaller, except in the case of old women, and to be careful not to mark the shoe with any number at all.

"Once upon a time a custom order shoe meant common sense lines and comfort more than style. Now it means style first, then the shoe must look small and it must represent the same of comfort. Our job is far from being an easy one and that is one reason why the cost of custom-made shoes is a good bit higher than formerly."

The shoe for the Chicago woman was of fine black kid, with uppers of pearl-colored suede, finished with thin leather of pearl buttons. The vamp had no tip, the heels were of a medium high French model and the cost was \$18.
"Of late," the dealer went on, "fashionable women have shown a decided preference for ties over high shoes. Even in the coldest weather openwork stockings and low-cut shoes have been popular with New York women.
"Now that spring is here the high shoe is having a vogue. Fashion has everything to do with it; fashion has everything to do with it. The New York woman is willing to wear sandals in midwinter and top boots in midsummer if fashion orders it.
"For the time being high shoes with fancy tops are in fashion. Cutting out the very hottest season, they will be worn more than ties. Some of the newest models are in fact cut higher than the ordinary shoe, the tops being made of a thin waterproof material of the leather.
"Cloth and suede tops are warmer than leather tops; therefore one of the most stylish of the spring shoes is made of patent leather or kid or brown calf or russet, topped with thinnest glove kid in a contrasting color."

Examples Are Matched.
The dealer showed two leathers in the whole skin. They included many shades of blue, green, brown and red; there were ecru, yellow, dark and light, orange, pink and champagne. Picking the desired color, a skin is dyed to match a sample.
If uppers are wanted to match a street gown all the wearer need do is to produce the material. Thus a pair of patent leather shoes had tops of a light gray striped material, the stripes about half an inch wide and arranged to meet in a V over the instep. The effect was very pretty.
The same style shoe in russet brown was topped with a quarter-inch gray two-toned stripe and a similar model in dull brown leather had uppers of very dark gray quarter-inch stripes cravenette. Other models included patent leathers finished with Yale

blue kid leather tops, dark browns topped with white cloth speckled with brown and russets with uppers of champagne.
The combinations of black and white, black and cream and black and champagne in the newer models are startling by itself, as a young woman who had just purchased a pair of shoes made entirely of white kid except the vamp, which was of patent leather, remarked. It took her some time to choose between this style and one which had a black vamp and heels and all the rest of the shoe white, and another which had white uppers and white heels with black vamp and sides.
Another striking model was entirely of white leather finished with black heels and trimmed at the sides and across the vamp with an eighth of an inch wide black band of patent leather. Side by side in one establishment were a pair of mauve shoes touched up with white buttons and a pair which combined a vamp of pale blue kid with white uppers, heels and sides. This same design combined also a brown vamp with white heels, sides and uppers and brown vamp and champagne-colored sides and top.
If anything, the varieties of low cut shoes are more ornate than the high cut. For example, there is one model made of fancy leather—that is, leather veined with colors to form a leaf design. This is seen at its best in brown veined with ecru and red. In one case a tie of this leather cut with a short vamp and a medium Cuban heel was finished around the edge with a half-inch wide band of gold galloon.
One Novel Design.
A particularly novel design of the runs up well on the front of the foot, something after the fashion of a Juliette bed room slipper, and is finished with a high French heel and a short pearl-button opening a little to one side of the front line. In one example the champagne-colored suede was embroidered in a double row of oblong eye-lets across the front of the foot.
A tie with the vamp of one color and the remainder of quite another color seems to be one of the most popular models both in ties and pumps, and for ordinary wear the brown or ecru vamp leads all the rest. Compared with brown the black vamp is nowhere. Shown at one of the best custom shops are brown ties and pumps finished between the sole and the upper with narrow white banding.
In one medium high tie of russet leather there are white eyelets and laces. Gray and white mixed pearl buttons, by the way, have taken the place almost entirely of black buttons in all the fancy shoes.
In evening slippers the most noticeable novelty is in the trimming of the vamp, which consists preferably of a small oblong buckle of gold with jewels, real or imitation, sunk into the surface, or of a comparatively small stiff flat against the slipper.
For the rest, contrasting materials and colors, heels of different heights, the russet, kid and fancy brocade combined and suede in delicate tints trimmed with gold leather, are all included among an array of ornate footwear, such as has never before been seen in New York.

Platform of the Hoboes.
The "hoboes" recently held their national convention in St. Louis and, like real delegates, passed many resolutions. They adopted one urging the suspension of the vagrancy laws. They demanded that the government shall grant pensions to all superannuated tramps. A measure was approved which calls upon the government to issue \$100,000,000 worth of bonds in the money to be used in furnishing employment to those who are so misguided as to be willing to work on river improvements. Another resolution, which probably was intended to lend moral tone to the profession, recommends that the hoboes attend church on Sundays. There is one commendable thing about the American tramp. He knows what he wants and is not doubtful about asking for it.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

MAKING BRICK UNDER WATER

One Problem that Confronted Hudson Tunnel Builders.

EXPEDIENTS THAT SAVED WORK

Hardening with Blowpipe Flames
Clay Dumped to Stop Leak—Canvas Cover Sunk from Surface
Met Another Emergency.

NEW YORK, April 4.—"One of two of the most interesting incidents in connection with the building of the two Hudson tunnels just opened to traffic have escaped newspaper notice up to this time for the reason, I suppose, that the men who put through great engineering works are not given to boasting," said an official of the Hudson & Manhattan railroad, which operates the tunnels.
"One of these was the occasion which resulted in making brick for the first time on the bed of a river, and the other was the occurrence under the Lackawanna coal docks in Hoboken.

"The north tube, as is well known, is an extension of the old tunnel started years ago, which came to a halt 100 feet away from a reef of rock standing from one to sixteen feet above the intended grade of the tunnel. When our tunnelers took up the work they found that before the shield arrived at this point they would have to build a temporary workshop in the river ahead of it so as to build on the shield a steel apron under which the men could work while blasting and drilling the rock out of the way of the shield. The bed of the river above the rock was soft sand and above that was about sixty-five feet of water.

"Blasting the rock with so slight a cover and with such a heavy water pressure above, it was feared, might result in the heading being blown out. For that reason large loads of clay were kept constantly near that point to be dumped in. The expected blowout occurred after a few weeks and the 300 feet already tunneled between the rock and the heading was flooded. The men all got out safely, and by getting the large loads of clay into action quickly the hole was filled. The water was pumped out and within eleven hours the men were able to return to the heading on a raft. No great damage was done and work was resumed after only twenty-one hours had been lost.

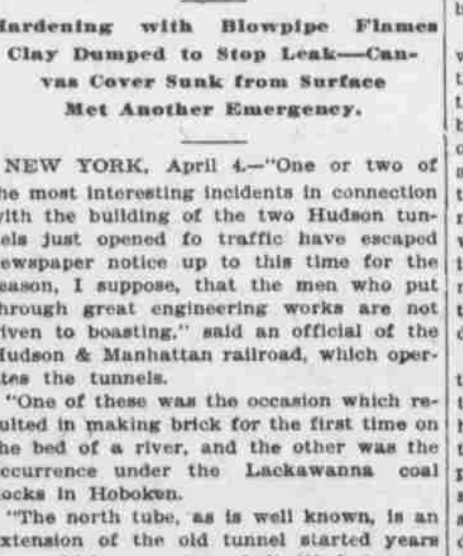
"Two other similar blowouts occurred while the tunnel was being pushed across the 700 feet of reef, all of which led up to the interesting circumstance of submarine brick making. At the extreme eastern end of the reef of rock rose about sixteen feet above the bottom of the cutting edge of the shield. The tunnel at this point is so near the bottom of the river that the clay was almost fluid and continually slipped into the pockets of the shield, so that the men could not get underneath the apron to drill the rock. Sooner after work was dumped, but the clay still leaked.
"As a last resort blowpipe flames, fed by two tanks of kerosene were directed against the exposed clay until it was thoroughly hardened, so as to hold its position while the men drilled the rock. The blowpipe process took eight hours, during which time streams of water were played on the shield structure continually to prevent it being damaged by the high pressure. The tunneling operations were successful here because of the protection from the submarine brick.

Novel Experience, Queer Remedy.
"The south tube furnished the other incident I have mentioned. At the beginning of the work there the shield on the Hoboken side was driven through silt, with the shield doors closed to save the cost of excavating. While the heading was under the Lackawanna coal docks the superintendent, thinking that the shield was moving too slowly, opened one of the center doors so that the mud could come in and let the shield go ahead faster. The silt shot in under such pressure that some of the men were buried before they could escape, but the rest of the shift got away through the emergency lock.
"The heading was lost, and the tunnel between the shield and the lock being jammed solid with mud there was no space for air pressure in which the men could get work digging out the mud. The mud dock was crowded with shipping, and because the Lackawanna at that time was not particularly favorable to the tunnel it would have been impossible to get permission to dredge out the bed of the river in front of the shield so that a diver could go down and limber up the exterior opening.
"The problem was solved as follows: Two heavy mainfalls were used to make a double canvas cover about sixty by forty feet. Weights of pig iron were secured around the edges. The canvas was spread on a flat barge. Then the barge was withdrawn and the mainfall was allowed to drop to the bed of the river, thirty feet of it covering the shield and the other thirty extending toward the middle of the river. One of the pipe valves in the lock was opened and the mud under the pressure of the river shot into the tunnel westward for forty feet. It poured in for eight days and nights.
"A cavity had formed in the bed of the river outside the cutting edge of the shield until the canvas dropped and was eventually drawn into the doorway through which the mud was pouring. A small cavity was excavated in the mud filled ahead of the mainfall and the air pressure being put on, it immediately relieved much of the strain on the canvas cover. Miners were then able to get into the tunnel and dig out the mud. In about nine days the heading was recovered and the door on the inside closed."

JUDGE!

hats after you have asked your dealer to show you

The Lanpher Hat



"ALWAYS RIGHT"

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BLOCK HOUSES SIX THOUSAND

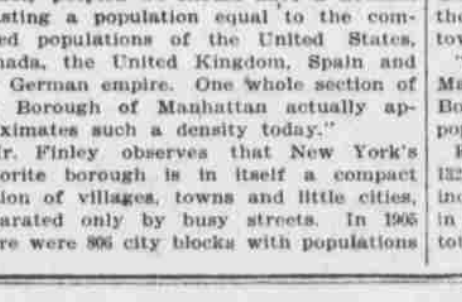
Startling Figures About Crowded Hives of Humanity in New York City.

In Federation, the publication of the Federation of Churches, New York City, Harold M. Finley has an article on "The Congestion of Manhattan," in which he presents some striking figures, based upon a study of the most thickly populated sections of Manhattan island, or rather of the statistics of the population of those sections. He says that H. G. Wells never dreamed so fanciful a thing as a city of 300,000 souls, but adds that this would not be so impossible a conception as one might imagine.
"There are today," he says, "probably between seventy-five and one hundred blocks on Manhattan island having a density of over 1,000 people to the acre. Were we to conceive that the entire 26,000 acres of Greater New York's area were so densely peopled we should have a Gotham boasting a population equal to the combined populations of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain and the German empire. One whole section of the Borough of Manhattan actually approximates such a density today."
Mr. Finley observes that New York's favorite borough is in itself a compact number of villages, towns and little cities, separated only by busy streets. In 1905 there were 806 city blocks with populations

APerfect Woman Without Age

Mme. Yale declares she has no age. She regards time as a necessity for perfecting the body. Each year will bring additional beauty to those who practice the Yale System. Mme. Yale appears before the public twice annually to verify this claim. Mme. Yale's success is due to the logic of her doctrine and the fact that she has successfully practiced what she preaches. Mme. Yale is to the Beauty World what Shakespeare is to Literature. Like his name, hers will be immortalized in the annals of History. Beauty Culture, her creation, is permanently established in the hearts of humanity, there to dwell forever.

TICKETS COMPLIMENTARY
A ticket good for a reserved seat to Mme. Yale's Beauty Culture Entertainment will be given FREE, while they last, to each purchaser of the Yale Preparations at
BRANDEIS BOSTON STORE
Toilet Goods Department
As the best seats will be given out first, it is advisable to obtain the tickets at once in order to secure good seats. Tickets are now ready.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES and CHOICE MUSIC will be important features of this novel entertainment.



MME. YALE TO LECTURE AT BOYD'S Opera House

All women interested in their personal appearance should not fail to see and hear Mme. Yale, the world's shining light on Beauty Culture. She will give one of her inimitable Physical Culture Entertainments at Boyd's Opera House next Wednesday, April 8, at 2:30 p. m. Mme. Yale is a feast of beauty for the eyes to gaze upon. She is the personification of her own teachings, an inspiring picture for others to imitate—perfected by her art.

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