#### Save the Parks.

New York Mail: There is something in the parks of the city that makes them as persistently alluring to offi-cial mediling, corporate cupidity and private mischlef as the Roman domain land, or the common of a village. In the old days the old days some one was always squatting on the Roman domain, fencsquatting on the Roman domain, renc-ing off a part of it and establishing a title through "adverse" possession. It is no unusual thing nowadays for peo-ple to turn their cows and hogs on village property at night, and plot for converting a part of the common to their own uses. The same phenomena or constantly recursing here are constantly recurring here. It seems to be an impression that a

public park is a fair mark for en-creachments, and that we have too much park land, anyway. The elevated railroad squats in Battery Park. A coterie of Tammany men attempt to cut a slice off the western side of Cen-tral Park for a trotting horse speedway. A clique of cyclists try to appropriate its bridlepaths and turn them into cinder paths. One commissioner lets to a corporation the privilege of furnishing seats and charging for them. Another puts up an advertising fence. Some one concocts a scheme to erect temporary school buildings in the smaller downtown parks. The latest enterprise and perhaps the most extraordinary, is to cut off for a driveway a 90-foot strip from end to end of the Fifth avenue side of Central Park, although it would involve the reconstruction of nearly all the park buildings, the destruction of thousands of trees and shrubs and the derangement of half the landscape scheme. Have we not had enough of this mischief and folly? When will all the people understand that the only changes the community will sanction in its park domain must add to rather than subtract from its area?

R

### His Plea.

Chicago Post: "But many of the ordinances, urged the modern mayor, "are intended to be enforced." "How can you tell which are which," the people asked.

"Oh, very easily," he replied. "I al-ways consider the ordinances that I don't want to enforce to be the ones the council passed as a matter of pleasurable recreation."

Mrs. Winslow's SootHING STRUP for Obildren testhing; softens the gums, reduces inflammation al-ays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cent: a bottle

The Mother, of Course.

New York Weekly: First Judge (baby show)-Who is the mother of that squally brat?

Second Judge-Mrs. Uppish, I think. I heard her speak of him as "cunning," "cute" and "sweet."

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly boorable in all business transactions and finan-cially able to carry out any obligations made by the form

Mary arbs of arry out of the program of the system. The second se

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

His Mind on the Market. Detroit Free Press: "What have you here?" asked the magnate of his acthere?" asked the magnate of his ac-complished daughter. "A recent compliation of 'selected quotations. It's fine." "Heavens! And I overlooked it. Turn to S and see how steel preferred

is quoted."

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Con-sumption for Asthma. It has given me great relief.-W. L. Wood, Farmersburg, Ind., Sept. 8, 1901.

An official directory recently published gives the following statistics regarding Roman Catholicism in this country: The Roman Catholic population is computed to be nearly 12,090,000; the clergy number 13.267, and there are 11,196 houses of worship.

Economy in Threshing.

The Japanese Will Grow Taller. Philadelphia Press: "Even if they should lose the war and haven't that to make them feel big," remarked the factor, "in all probability the next generation-or the next but one-of the Japanese will be as tall as the average Amer-

fcan or European. "It is the custom of sitting on the an-kles on the floor-instead of on a chair as we do-that explains the shortness of the Japanese leg. The arterles'are kinked by the cramped position and are there-fore not properly nourished. As a matter of fact, however, the Japanese spine is just of a length with the average Ameri-can or European one-indeed, we all differ in height rather by reason of leg than of back, and the spinal column is singularly constant among various individuals. Now the chair has gained a place in Japanese life and soon the length of the Japanese leg will become normal."

Women's Woes.

Much of women's daily woe is due to kidney trouble. Sick kidneys cause backache, languor, blind headaches, dizziness, insomnia and urinary troubles. To cure yourself you must cure the kidneys. Profit by the experiences of others who have been cured. Mrs. William W. Brown, professional nurse, of 16 Janes street, Paterson, N.

only seen much suffering and many deaths from kidney trouble, but I have suffered myself. At one time I thought I could not live. My back ached, there were frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and the kidney secretions were disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first and scon reliaved me autirely the first, and soon relieved me entirely of all the distressing and painful symptoms

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Brown will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

## An Artist in His Line.

Atlanta Constitution: "Dar's one thing I likes about ole Satan." "Tell me dat!" "W'en he roasts a sinner, nobody in de

settlement kin complain dat he ain't well done.

# ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

Western Canada's Wheat Fields Produce It-Magnificent Yields-Free Grants of Land to Settlers.

The returns of the Interior Department show that the movement of American farmers northward to Canada is each month affecting larger areas of the United States. Time was, says the Winnipeg Free Press, when the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa furnished the Dominion with the, main bulk of its American contingent. Last year, however, forty-four States and districts were represented in the official statement as to the former residence of Americans who had homesteaded in Canada. The Dakotas still head the list, with 4,006 entries, Minnesota being a close second with 3,887, but with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi and Delaware every State in the Union supplied settlers who, in order to secure farms in the fertile prairie country of Canada, became citizens of, and took the oath of allegiance to, the Dominion. Last year no less

than 11,841 Americans entered for homestead lands in Canada.

om the Gulf to Rout



The Valuable Hungarian Grass. The smooth Brome grass, more commonly known as Hungarian grass and scientifically known as Bromus Inermis, has been tested for several years in dif-ferent parts of the country and found especially valuable for growing on dry and rather poor soils. It resists drought admirably and yet is well adapted to cold or exposed situations. It has been tested north and south, east and west, with

equally good results and it is advised for any soil where one has been unable to grow timothy or any of the better grade of grasses. It is not a substitute for tim-othy, for its quality does not compare with timothy nor even with the mixtures commonly used for meadows, but where the better grages will not succeed the the better grasses will not succeed the Hungarian grass should be sown. The plants grow to considerable height and stool quite heavily. Sow seed at the rate of about two bushels per acre.

### Sowing Alfalfa in Corn.

Several readers who noted the article a few weeks ago on the inoculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria gained the idea that the soil could not be used for any other purpose the same season. This was not the idea it was intended to convey, for there need be no loss of the soil for cropping purposes. Follow this plan: At the last time the corn is plowed, which is usually in June, sow the soil which has the bacteria in it broadcast and at the same time sow the alfalfa seed and let it take care of itself, growing among the corn. The following spring use the disc drill and sow another lot of seed, using at the rate of twelve to fifteen pounds r acre. During the summer cut it twice at least, the first time cutting it when it is six or eight inches high. The following summer it will have become well estab-lished and can be cut and fed several times during that and succeeding seasons. It will thus be seen that if one will make some effort to inoculate the soil with the alfalfa bacteria it will be comparatively  $\epsilon$ asy to get it established.

### Advertising by Farmers.

Admitting that this department is large-ly intended to point out better methods of practical farming and its allied indus-tries, it is not entirely outside its provwhich have been raised with so much la-bor and trouble, can be sold to the best advantage. It has been mildly hinted that farmers, as a rule, were poor salesmen and whenever we find an exception to that rule we find a successful farmer. This is an age of advertising for publicity. If a manufacturer has a good article he

stated in this department before, which is best is a thing which must be largely de-termined by every grower for himself. One thing is certain, however, at least so far as comparatively young trees are concerned, and that is that a space around the base of each tree extending around the base of each free extending for from one to three feet from the tree according to its size, should be kept culti-vated and free from grass. A breathing space, so to speak. The writer is aware that this is not in accordance with the views of those who advocate the grass mulch as they term it, but trees grown both ways us show a decided difference in favor of those around which the culti-vated space is at all times kept free from vegetation and hoed several times dur-ing the summer. Of course the fertilizers applied are those which will benefit the trees without regard to their effect on the grass.

#### **Results From Tests.**

The editor of this department has long urged farmers and fruit growers as well as those who raise vegetables in considerable quantities to have a portion of their grounds laid off for testing purposes. The contention is that in no way can one be-come so familiar with the points of a new variety as under their own eye on their variety as under their own eye on their own grounds. Any intelligent man will concede the value of such a test plot. There is, however, another side to the question, that of taking the result of the test of a single season as a guide for fu-ture operations. Here is just where many mistakes are made for there is scarcely a season of seal the season of season of the season of th mistakes are made for there is scarcely a new sort of small fruit, vegetable or grain sent out but what, under certain condi-tions, will run behind its record in test-ing the second season; hence the im-portance of at least two seasons testing. If a new sort is only fairly promising in the first season's test the chances are more then helf that it will not do as well more than half that it will not do as wel the second season, therefore it would be far from wise to plant largely of it, tak-

# Grain for Cows on Pasture.

The cost will be small and the results interesting and likely, profitable.

The hogs of this country are being ruined by continuous feeding on corn. In some Just as much as cows need protein. If alfalfa or clover cannot be grown to ad-vantage try cowpeas, or, if your land is too good for such a crop and you want something for summer feeding which will something the needed protein try counds

# TAFT CORRECTING MISTAKES. Then Colored Messenger Was Afraid

# He Told Too Much.

He Told Too Much. Washington Post: Secretary Taft came to the capitol one day on some very important business. He went to one of the committee rooms where he was expected, and was soon in close onversation with the chairman, who gave strict instructions to the colored messenger that nothing was to be said of Taft's presence. But a newspaper man learned the secretary was in the committee room and boldy asked the messenger what he was doing there. "He ain't in dar," declared the man. "But I saw him going in," assered the newspaper man, working a bluff. "Now, tell me what he is doing." "Well," said the messenger, uneasily, "he is jes' correcting mistakes he made when he was before de committee de las' time."

"Correcting mistakes, is he?" asked the newspaper man. "Then he made mistakes when he was here the last time, did he?"

"I doan mean dat. He's jes' reading over what he said befor' when he was here," replied the darkey, thoroughly alarmed. "That's all right for this time," an

swered the newspaper man. "You said he was correcting mistakes. I'll let you off now, but don't you ever lie to

me when I come around here again." And he has that darkey on his staff through fear of that unfortunate re-mark about "Secretary Taft's mistakes.

### How Roses' Grow on Wire.

Leslie's Monthly: The star does all the fine work of the place, and always has more to do than she can accomplish. because there are none of the other forty workers competent to lend a hand. She makes her \$22 to \$25 a week on piecework all the year around, and hasen't taken so much as a lady's

and hasen't taken so much as a lady's vacation for two years. The other girls make \$9 a week, and that for only six or eight months of the year. "We don't make many of the finest kind here in the country, though," said the star rose maker. "They usually have to import them. They haven't enough skilled workers here to supply big orders and it doesn't now the more

big orders, and it doesn't pay the man-ufacturers to do special orders. This ufacturers to do special orders. This sort," picking up a small June rose, "this sort a fairly good worker can make a gross of in one day and two hours of the next. I have made other kinds, though, where five were consid-ered a fine day's work. They had 175 pleces, though, with 18 different shapes and sizes of petals in each rose, and every one of the 175 had to be put in the every one of the 175 had to be put in its proper place or the whole rose was ruined."

10c, 25c. 50c.

ing the first season's test as a guide.

It is hard for the dairyman who has spent most of his substance for feed dur-ing the winter to feel that there will be any advantage in feeding grain during the portion of the year his cows are on the pasture. It would be unsafe to lay down the hard and fast rule that this plan must be followed in order to obtain the greatest measure of success, but on the other hand there can be no objection to one's trying the experiment and ascertain-ing what there is in it. As to the ration this must be, in quantity at least, what is deemed best by the feeder. If the experi-ment promises to be too costly select a single cow and feed her grain during the time she is on pasture; keep a careful record of results according to the milk pail, both as to quantity and quality of milk and you'll know what to do a second year. Make the test a fair one by selecting for the experiment an average cow; neither a poor milker nor a heavy one. Make the grain ration say about one-quarter of that fed during the winter.

#### Raising Crops for Hogs.

sections to such an extent has this been sections to such an extent has this been carried that the animals are being raised at considerable loss. Hog raisers should understand that the animals in their care need protein to obtain the best results, just as much as cows need protein. In

The average old-style small cylinder

Why not save the grain ordinarily put into the straw stack? Why not save the time which the ordinary threshing outfit wastas for nor threshing outfit wastes for you. This can be done by employing the

RED RIVER SPECIAL. It has the Big Cylinder, with lots of concave and open grate service.

It has the Man Behind the Gun, that

As the modern self-binder in thresher wastes enough grain and of the old reaper of forty years ago, of the bar of the

Dragatata

cylinder and limited separating capat-ity, has stood for years without much

improvement. The RED RIVER SPECIAL is the crowning improvement in thread machinery.

It is built for modern, up book be cylinder. Besides these, it has all the separati-re capacity of other machines it. There are reasons why. Send for our new book on threshing, it gives grain and saving time, regardless of conditions. There has come improvements in threshing machinery the same as in grain and time to pay your threah bill. Battle Creek, Mich. BRANCH HOUSES AND AGENTS EVERYWINERS.



MRS. KATE TAYLOR

nurse of prominence, gives ber ex

perience with Peruna in an ag

letter. Her position in society an

professional standing combine to

give special prominence to her at-

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St-"As far as I have observed Perus is the finest tonic any man or work can use who is weak from the affar effects of any serious illness. "I have seen it used in a mamber of convalescent cases, and have seen so eral other tonics used, but I found the those who used Peruna had the quicker relief.

"Peruna seems to restore Increase bodily vigor and renew and strength in a wonderfully time."-MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitur women suffering from some form

women suffering from some form of male disease and yet unable to find cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned cialist on female catarrhal diseases, announced his willingness to disease treatment of as many cases as a application to him during the sum months, without charge. Address ' Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Oth

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I terances.

relief.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

CANDY CATHARTIC

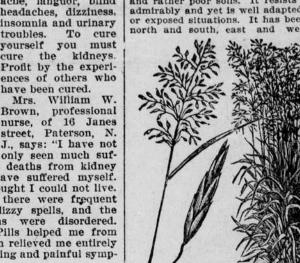
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Save Your Thresh Bill

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a gra

HOSPITAL SECRETS



The fact that there is more grain put into the straw stack than there should be, is something that merits the earnest attention of the up-to-date farmer.

Is it not possible to save the wastage of grain and time which attends the use of old-style machinery? This is something that should command the careful consideration of every farmer.

In line with the thought we call attention to the ad. of Nichols & Shepard Company, Battle Creek, Mich., found in another column.

It would seem that the time has come when this great channel of wastage on the farm should be eliminated.

Charles Dawson, a fellow of the Soriety of Antiquities of London, owns the favorite chair used by William Shakespeare.

# CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Fletcher.



WESTERN CANADA .... FREE Star Attractions for 1004

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free fift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc. The Great Attractions



Good Crops, delightful climate, spiendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affinence acquired easily.

and afficience acquired easily. The population of WESTERN CANA DA increased 125,000 by immi-gration during the pasty year, over 50,000 being Americans. Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Cana-dian Atlas and other information; or address SUPERINTENEENT INMIGEA-TION, OTTAWA, CANADA. TIS Lackens St. St. Paul Minn W R

T. T. Holmen, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Wagers, Box U.S. Watertown, South Dakots; W. V. Ben-rett, Sil New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.



MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, A Owtain Cars for Feverishness Conscipation. He a datch e Stomach Troubles, Teethin Pisor ders, and Destroj Worms. They Break up Cold in 34 hoses. At all Druggists, 2004 Sample meiled FREE. Address. A. S. OLMSTED, L. Roy, N Y.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

from ocean to ocean, the trek to the Dominion goes on. Not only the wheat growers of the central Mississippi valley, but the ranchers of Texas and New Mexico, and the cultivators of the comparatively virgin soil of Oklahoma, are pouring towards the productive vacant lands of the Canadian Northwest. It is no tentative, half-hearted departure for an alien country that is manifested in this exodus; it has become almost a rush to secure possession of land which it is feared, by those imperfectly acquainted with the vast area of Canada's vacant lands, may all be acquired before they arrive. There is no element of speculation or experiment in the migration. The settlers have full information respecting the soil, wealth, the farming methods, the daws, taxation and system of govern-

ment of the country to which they are moving, and they realize that the opportunities offered in Canada are in every respect better and greater than those they have enjoyed in the land they are leaving. Canada can well afford to welcome

cordially every American farmer coming to the Dominion. There is no question but that these immigrants make the most desirable settlers obtainable for the development of the prairie portion of the Dominion. Full informa tion can be had from any authorized Canadian Government Agent, whose address will be found elsewhere.

Solving the Problem. New York Weekly: George-Women are still pushing their way into all the industries.

Jack-That's so. I have just been discharged to make way for a woman. "You have? Well! well! What are you

going to do now ?" "I am trying to marry the woman."

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do, use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

#### Fascination of Finistere.

From Andre Saglio's "The Bigoudines" in the December Century: To understand the intense attraction which this bit of Finistere has for the artist, the poignant seduction which year after year brings back to its entrance such painters as Lu cian Simon and Andre Dauchez, you must add a description of the country itself to that of its inhabitants. You must imagine yourself under that immense expanse of sky, swept by great clouds pierced at every other moment with arrows of sunshine; on that flat stretch of soil, tinted with the on that hat stretch solves, and with the in-tense black of the Bigoudine costume ac-cented by the gold of its embroideries and the violence of color in its ribbons and aprons, to all of which nature responds only with the pale splendor of her velvet fields reddened by the sea breezes, the blond enamel of the mosses on the ashencolored rocks, and the mirror of the sleep, ing marshes, in which are reflected all the changing hours of the day.

advertises it so that retailers who such articles will place it before the consuming public. Manufacturers go farther than this and advertise in periodicals which reach the consumer so as to create the rate of a peck per acre, plow them When read which the retailer will supply. under two or three inches and sow Why should not farmers, fruit growers mixture consisting of a peck of oats. Why should not farmers, fruit growers and poultrymen do the same under cer-tain conditions? A great manufacture has laid down this rule for success in the twentieth century: "Make what the peo-ple want and then let them know you have it." There is no better rule for the farmer who raises a first class crop to follow The chances are disht out of the the corrected of a summer much can-tan consisting of a peck of oats, a peck of barley and one-third of a bushel wheat to the acre. This will make a good growth and furnish an abundance of food containing protein for summer feed-ing. The importance of a summer much canfollow. The chances are eight out of ten that there are enough readers of this paper who would eagerly buy one or more choice products of the soil at a price which would pay for the advertising several times over if they knew where to find what they wanted. Think this over, raise high grade crops this summer and more will be said on the subject of mar-keting them profitably in this department later.

#### Feed for Young Chicks.

While there are thousands of chicks raised almost whelly on "mush," which consists at first of moistened bran and later of bran and commeal, the best re-sults come from raising the chicks largely on dry feed and allowing them all the water or milk they need to supply the moisture. Up to the time the chicks are three weeks old pinhead oats should be fed and then a mixture of coarsely ground cornmeal, the pinhead oats and cracked wheat can be fed to advantage up to the time the birds are on the range for the season and can then eat cracked corn and There are several kinds of prepared chicken foods on the market, balanced rations as it were, and most of them are good, but the chicks must be closely watched to see that they are not over-fed and have a tendency to bowel trouble. For home preparation the grains nentioned will be found very satisfactory.

### Care of Young Chicks.

When the first chicks are hatched early in March the owner gives them unusually good care because he realizes that they a likely to catch cold or get wet easily, but he lets up on the good care with April hatched chicks. Except in the warmer sections of the country the April hatched chick requires as much care as those hatched earlier. One of the most successful poultrymen in the country has sheds arranged especially for the early hatched ohicks. These sheds are rather nationed offices. Indee shous are failed rough affairs, but they keep out most of the cold winds, yet let in what sunlight there is and the chicks cannot get out of them and get wet. The one essential for the growing chick is dryness and warmth; if it gets chilled nine times out of ten it will die. Arrange some way in which the chicks can have plenty of sun during the spring and yet not run any risk of getting wet in the dew on the grass. Keep them busy by frequent feedings, see that they have what water they require and as it gets warmer provide some plan of giving them shade so that they may have its benefits whenever they want it. The per-centage of chicks raised on this plan will be your actionateau be very satisfactory.

#### Grass in Orchards.

There is much difference of opinion as to the relative merits of clean culture in the orchard and keeping it in sod, but, as

field peas, which can be readily grown on

not be appreciated by any one who has not tried it. If the winter mulch has been removed from the strawberry bed then the soil should be lightly cultivated and the space between the rows covered with fine This will serve as a fertilizer manure. and a little later a layer of straw may be put on over this manure or the latter may be removed and the straw placed on the soil; this latter is the best plan where the soil is light and there is danger of more or less dry weather. The use of this mulch keeps the soil moist; that is the moisture in the soil is conserved and the fruit is all the better for it. Again, there is no trouble with berries solled during a heavy rain storm, which is likely to oc-cur during berry season. The cost of the summer mulch is small compared with its vales and is worth testing even though one may doubt its value.

#### The Famous Toulouse Geese.

In many sections of the country the de mand for geese largely exceeds the sup-ply, and this is especially the case in the large cities. The illustration shows a Toulouse gander, the breed being one of the largest and quite as popular as the Embden, the other large breed generally raised, although the latter should be raised and especially where they are to be kept on rather confined grounds for they are not good foragers, none of the large breeds are. Some water is desir-able for geese, like ducks, are fond of



running their bills into soft, moist earth. A good way to get a start in geese is to buy a pair of birds and later a setting of eggs of the breed so that the goose may sit on the before she is likely to start laying on her own account. If one has a good range it is a good plan to buy the birds in the summer so that they will pick up most of their living from the range and then the eggs laid by the goose can be set early the following spring.

the cylinder.

ing capacity of other machines.

It runs right along, saving your

everything else.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Builders of Threshers and Engines. .

# 50 YEARS IN BUSINESS.

Favorite Card Game of Japanese. Westminster Gazette: A favorite card game of the Japanese is played as follows: One hundred well known proverbs are selected, each divided into two parts, and each part printed on a separate card. The host of the evening has the hundred first halves, which he reads aloud, one by one; the hundred second halves are dealt to the other players, who place their hands face upward in the "tatami," or thick mat of rice straw, on which they sit. As the first half of any proverb is read, the holder of the second half throws it out, or if he sees it unnoticed among his or if he sees it unnoticed among his neighbor's cards, seizes it and gives him one of his own. The player who is first "out" wins. It is a very simple game, but it affords great entertain-ment to the players; for the quick sighted and keen witted are constantly seizing the cards of their duiler and slower neighbors, and this leads to much laughter and many good natured sarcasms.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.

sarcasms.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies. The Deflance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illi-nois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16-ounce package of Deflance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, any-where in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Nebr., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up in 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be by registered mail September sent 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

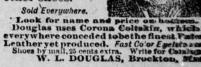
# The Wrong Door.

New York Weekly: Girl (jokingly)-I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do, and no one to boss me.

Clerk-This, miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency.



W. L. DOUCLAS \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 MADE SHOES THE MORLO W.L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other 何報 make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fitbetter, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.



SIOUX CITY P'T'G CO., 1,032-19, 1904

