HELP FOR THE POOR.

Charity Work in Chicago Conducted on Business Principles.

Strikes and Depression in Building Trades Causes of Much Suffering—How Distress Is to Be Relieved.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

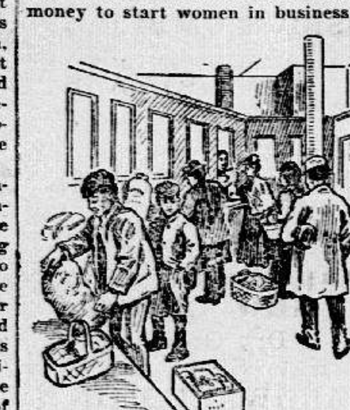
NOWHERE can surer evidence be found of the betterment of the condition of the peoples of the earth than here in Chicago, where so many representatives of all nations are congregated. The message delivered 1,900 years ago is ultimating itself in good works, and "good will to man" is the working plan of the various city charities. The intelligent relief from want, and its accompanying suffering, removes the greatest incentive to crime. It seems almost trite to state that the sight of the cold and hunger of a man's family frequently crazes his brain, weakened by fasting, and he goes out filled with bitterness toward all and ready at any risk to seize the wherewithal to procure the means of subsistence which he feels assured the world "owes" to those he loves.

The saying that "when hunger enters the door love flies out of the window" has no foundation in fact. The proportion of love to be found among the families of the very poor is no less large than in those of their more prosperous neighbors. And if a poor family be comfortably warmed and fed, especially by the honest efforts of its own members, the probabilities of its producing a criminal are greatly diminished. The Bureau of Associated Charities has come into existence for the purpose of organizing the various city charities for mutual and reciprocal work. While much good has been accomplished in the past, there has been great need of cooperation. By means of the bureau each organization knows what the others are doing, and no single family may receive aid from several charities without the knowledge of all. If a case of want be brought to the attention of any one of the associated charities, all are notified, through the bureau, and sometimes asked to contribute, or perhaps it is placed in the hands of some special organization.

The Children's Home and Aid society, doing the most extensive work of its kind outside of the eastern states, establishes from 500 to 600 children annually in comfortable homes. It is a well-known fact that girls are in much greater demand than boys, and if any persons desire to adopt a child for "sweet charity's sake" they are recommended to send for one of the many bright, manly little fellows who pass through the hands of the society.

All cases where temporary relief out of employment in Chicago, as all who look around them may see. Those who suffer most are day laborers who never earned more than enough to carry them along from day to day. Managers of charitable organizations are making ready as fast as possible to render aid where most required. People may go hungry in summer and suffer comparatively little, but in winter, when larger quantities of more nutritious food are needed, is when hunger pinches, but the demands for fuel and clothing are what will tax the charities most.

These necessities, together with money, will be supplied, so far as possible, by the Relief and Aid society, the Salvation Army, the Children's Aid society, the United Hebrew Charities and numerous other organizations. The two former will continue to maintain wood and coal yards and other enterprises where board and money will be given in exchange for work. Coal may also be obtained at the various police stations throughout the city. On application, medical and surgical aid will be extended. The bureau has sometimes advanced money to start women in business in



RELIEF FOR THE POOR.
(Giving Out Supplies in the Office of the County Agent.)

a small way. During the coming year the various Jewish societies will distribute about $125,000. The German society aids Germans who have been in America less than a year and are unable to speak the English language. The Visitation and Aid society (Roman Catholic) is planning for an extensive winter campaign.

West of the river to the city limits and from Twelfth to Thirty-ninth streets, in a territory three by seven miles, there are 300,000 poor people. The western section is thinly populated, but toward the river the district is densely crowded. Factories located here employ 50,000 hands, and 11,946 work for 11 firms alone. If one of these factories should shut down over 1,000 people would be out of work, and none in this quarter have been able to save very much. There is but one high school in the district, and no places of amusement except saloons; neither can a charitable institution be found. However, something in the latter line will be

ITALIAN WOMAN CHOPPING KINDLING FOR CUSTOMERS.

only is needed are given over to the Chicago Relief and Aid society. If fuel be required the applicant is sent to the county agent. A great work is being done in the densely crowded district bounded by the river and Center avenue and Chicago avenue and Twelfth street. Here people are massed in crowded tenements, in such a manner as to become a menace to the health of the city. The people's gardens have been a boon to many of these. They were not only enabled to get out where pure air and country conditions prevail, and do honest work for themselves, but they laid by a stock of vegetables which will help keep the wolf from the door during the winter season. For three years the West Side bureau has had the use of 40 acres which were, last spring, divided into 114 gardens, each 40x265 feet. River tenement families had the use of these; and 588 men, women and children went out to them several times each week. Through their interest in the work the People's Friendly club was organized. The cost of the maintenance of the gardens last year was $514.55. The ground was prepared and a head gardener provided to oversee the work. Many interesting stories are told of the families who are thus enabled to help themselves.

Most of these poor people are not beggars. They are anxious to work, but are unfortunate. A young Italian widow, 23 years old, has a family of babies to support, but asks no assistance. She is strong and every morning purchases odd pieces of wood which she chops into kindlings, loads into a basket and sells in the residence streets. On pleasant days, her five-year-old boy accompanies her with a small cartload in addition to her own, and then she coins money. With a garden next year she can provide her family with what will seem like affluence. The workrooms where garments are made to be given away have been of great help to women who have worked for less pay for sweat shops. They are taught to cut out and manufacture articles of wearing apparel under competent instruction.

A small amount has been donated as the nucleus of a fund which will enable the bureau to loan money without interest on good security. By this means families temporarily embarrassed may keep their goods out of the hands of voracious money lenders. During the coming winter many of the women's clubs will, in their relief departments, give especial attention to the training of the young. Industrial schools of various kinds for boys, and schools for teaching the different branches of housekeeping for girls, have been established. To render the next generation good citizens seems as important as any work aiming for future results that has been undertaken. But it is feared that the present necessity will knock very loudly at the doors of many worthy people during the coming bitter winter, for these years of prosperity have brought grim want to many families whose head has heretofore been able to care for them comfortably. The great building strike and consequent depression in many lines of business have thrown thousands of men

established at once. The Bureau of Associated Charities is now, for the first time, enabled to reach every part of the city. It is desired to do away with street begging. Those who are accosted on the streets are requested to direct the applicant for alms to the offices of the bureau in the Unity building. These offices will hereafter be kept open until ten o'clock every night. Lists are kept, so that instead of promiscuous giving help will be extended to all who are really needy.

EDWARD JULIAN.

ASK MISS GOULD FOR CASH.

Circular Answering Begging Letters Shows Weekly Demands $1,548,502.

Miss Helen Gould's philanthropy is the cause of much annoyance to her in the form of thousands of letters received from persons in all parts of the United States who have schemes, charitable and otherwise, to promote. At first she replied to them, but since the Spanish war the number of letters has been overwhelming. To answer them all was quite out of the question. Miss Gould devised a plan to save the writing of a special letter to each person soliciting her aid which would show them why she could not comply with their requests. She had prepared a circular showing the number and character of requests made of her in a single week and giving the amounts she was asked to contribute. A copy of this circular has been inclosed by her secretary to all persons asking favors of Miss Gould which she felt compelled to deny.

A business man of New York city who wrote to Miss Gould recently to interest her in a business proposition received one of her circulars, which showed that the requests called for $1,548,502. There were 231 requests for money, amounting to $187,880; 91 requests for loans, amounting to $156,203; requests to raise mortgages, aid churches, educational institutions and libraries, money to buy wedding trousseaus, pianos, rings, sewing machines, bicycles, horses and, in short, almost everything under the sun.

In this circular there appears to have been omitted the offers of marriage. It is known that Miss Gould has received more offers possibly than any other American woman. They may be included in an item of "126 personal letters." Since Miss Gould has been sending out these circulars the number of appeals made to her is said to be rapidly falling off.

All Men Are Liars.

Mabel—I must say that for absolute untrustworthiness there's nothing like a man.

Kate—Why, what makes you say that?

Mabel—Well, you remember when I rejected Mr. Bullfinch about three weeks ago?

Kate—Yes.

Mabel—Well, he said he should certainly pine away and die, and I should be his murderess. Well, I just met him in the street walking with another girl, and actually I believe the fellow has gained 20 pounds in weight. —Tit-Bits

MEMORIES OF CLAY.

Amusing Stories Told by a Human Relic of Ante-Bellum Days.

Ancient Department Clerk Who Still Worships the Kentucky Statesman—Most Great Men Have Aching Feet.

[Special Washington Letter.]

GRAY hairs have brought discretion to one department clerk, at least. In one of the departments there is an old gentleman with a wealth of white hair and anecdotes, who, when his young associates endeavor to entice him into political discussion by asking him whether he is a democrat or a republican, invariably replies that he is an "old line whig." He scorns both of the great political parties of the present, speaks with contempt of modern statesmanship, and fairly idolizes the memory of Henry Clay. This old and grizzled veteran is a faithful servant of Uncle Sam, and his duties are well and punctually performed; but at the mention of the name of his old chief, the great Kentuckian, papers are pushed aside, and, with brightened eyes, and in vigorous language, the old gentleman will launch into anecdotes of ante-bellum days, in which, though Webster, Calhoun and lesser lights may figure, "the old man eloquent" reigns supreme as hero.

"I remember on one occasion back in the 40's," begins one of these stories, "being in the senate gallery when Henry Clay was making a speech on the tariff. Ah, my boys, I wish these chaps up in the capitol who think they know something about the tariff could have heard the old man. Why, they are juveniles beside him. Well, I was in the gallery listening with open ears to his eloquence and noting with satisfaction what sledge-hammer blows he was dealing his wincing opponents. His eyes were flashing and his whole body trembling with excitement as he thundered forth his denunciations of the policy of the democrats. In the midst of one of his highest and grandest oratorical flights, a horseshoe, thrown with all the might of some one concealed in the gallery, came whizzing past his head. It missed its intended victim by a few inches and struck the foot of Senator Poindexter, who was sitting in an adjoining seat. Mr. Clay threw one glance at the gallery and then stooped, and, picking up the missile, coolly turned it over in his hands.

"'Mr. President,' said he, sarcastically, 'at first I thought this was but a delicate piece of irony, but upon examination I find that our enemies are trying to run rough-shod over us!'"

The scene of another anecdote of Henry Clay which this rabid old whig relates is laid in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Clay had indorsed notes made by his sons, and, through their failure to meet their indebtedness, had become involved to the extent of $100,000. The interest on these notes, which were extended by the holders to accommodate Mr. Clay, amounted to about $6,000 a year, and the annual payment of this large amount cut terribly into the statesman's income. It was always punctually paid, however, and he was always on hand at the bank the day the interest came due with a roll of bills. On one of these occasions he called, stated his business and began counting out his money. The clerk took from a drawer the notes, and, handing them to Mr. Clay, remarked that they had all been paid, principal and interest, and he now returned them to their indorser canceled. Mr. Clay stood bewildered for a moment and asked who had paid the notes. This, the bank officials stated, they were instructed not to reveal. They had been paid and canceled, and that was sufficient. With tears in his eyes and a choke in his voice the old man sobbed: "My God! did a man ever have such friends before?" The names of his benefactors he never ascertained; but they were supposed to be some wealthy New York merchants who imagined that but for Mr. Clay's advocacy of a high protective tariff they would have been ruined.

Another story rather reflects upon Mr. Clay's shrewdness, but the "old line whig" tells it, just the same. In the days of the leadership of Henry Clay in national affairs horse racing was one of the greatest amusements and diversions, and the Kentucky statesman always attended. The racing was at Baltimore. There were no

THE HORSESHOE EPISODE.

steam cars. The trips were made in stages and coaches. On one occasion Senator Clay rode over with a young student of the law. He was the son of another senator. On the way the young man asked Mr. Clay for his advice as to the two most important points for every lawyer to know and to practice in his profession. Mr. Clay said:

"In the first place, always look after your fee. I never give any advice or counsel, even to a personal friend, without a fee."

The young man replied: "I comprehend. It is a good practical lesson to me to know that much. I will pay your expenses during the three days of the races, if you will give me the other best of all points for me to know and practice."

"Very well," said Mr. Clay. "That will be sufficient fee. Now always be careful to get a retainer in cash, and as large a contingent as you possibly can from your client before you utter one word of advice. In the next place, never admit anything. I have induced lawyers to admit this, that and the other, until the judge would inform me that they had admitted away their cases.

"I never admit anything. I make the lawyer opposed to me prove every matter of detail. I sometimes exasperate him almost to madness by declining to admit that a witness is sane. I challenge everything, and compel the other side to prove everything. I never admit anything whatever under any circumstances."

That was very valuable advice from one of the greatest of all lawyers and pleaders. The young man expressed his appreciation and renewed his assurance that all of Mr. Clay's expenses during the three days should be paid by the recipient of his advice.

When they were getting ready to return to Washington the young man paid his own bill. Mr. Clay told the clerk from whom to collect his bill, but the young man refused to pay it. Mr. Clay insisted, but the young man apparently lost his temper, and exclaimed:

"Mr. Clay, you must suppose that I am a natural born fool to admit such a thing. Your bill is over $200. I owe you nothing. I never admit anything, never. If you think I owe you anything, you must prove it." But after annoying Mr. Clay for awhile, the young man paid the bill.

There is an old chiropodist here who looked after Henry Clay's feet, and who has similarly attended many distinguished men. He says: "Henry Clay's feet were large, and he often had trouble with bunions. Nearly all great men have been troubled with corns.

"I have looked after the feet of every president, from Pierce to McKinley. I used to have McKinley for a customer when he was in congress. I have been out of business for ten years. I came to Washington in Pierce's administration.

"People used to doctor their own corns. Several times a year I went to the white house while Lincoln was there. Both he and his wife had very

"NEVER ADMIT ANYTHING."

troublesome feet. While I was operating on Lincoln once he admitted a delegation of clergymen who had come to see him about extending the work of the Christian commission in the army. They were very much astonished when they were shown into the room where he sat on a table with his bare feet upon a chair, and I do not know of any other president who would have received so dignified a delegation under similar circumstances, but his time was very valuable, and he did not want to keep them waiting. He told a number of funny stories about his experience with corns and bunions, and very soon the doctors of divinity recovered from their astonishment and began to exchange views on the subject. Then they sobered down and presented their case to Mr. Lincoln, who promised to issue the order they wanted.

"At another time I was with him when Secretary Stanton came over from the war department with the news of a gerat victory, and the president was so pleased that he jumped around the room with his bare feet, like a boy. I never had much to do with Johnson, and never treated him but once that I remember of, when he came to the office. Grant had very good feet. They were quite small for a man of his build, and he had little trouble with them. I do no remember having treated him more than three or four times while he was president, although after he went out of office he came down here on several occasions. He was visiting Gen. Beale. I believe it was after his trip around the world. Hayes sent for me once, but Garfield was a regular customer all the while he was in congress, and after he became president I suppose I have his name 20 or 30 times on my books. He was always troubled with corns. The day before he was assassinated, a colored man, in footman's livery, came into my office and asked if I could treat Gen. Garfield at once, as he was to leave town the next day. I had a patient in the chair, but he kindly consented to give way for the president, who then came up, and was here for half an hour. Arthur never had any trouble with his feet—he always was very careful about his shoes—but I was sent for several times while he was president to treat members of his family or guests."

SMITH D. FRY.

AMERICAN NATIONAL GALLERY

Plan Under Way Favoring the Establishment of Such an Institution in This Country.

Francis Howard, the American artist and portrait painter, has come to New York from Paris to begin action looking toward the founding of an American National Gallery of Art. "We have only local gatherings here," said Mr. Howard, "while other nations have national galleries. I have conferred with Whistler, Sargent, John Alexander and Melchers. They are perfectly in accord with the project. As the first step I got up a circular which was sent to artists. As a second step two committees, one of prominent artists and one of laymen, are to be appointed to formulate just what is wanted to decide upon a city in which to build the gallery. The committee will apply to the government for indorsement of the plan.

"Already a city has been under consideration, and other places which are being considered are New York and Chicago. Washington is also favorably thought of.

"There is a disposition on the part of the wealthy Americans to subscribe, but I am not at liberty to give their names.

"The expense has not been figured out, but I have no doubt that $2,500,000 will have to be subscribed before there is any serious beginning. This amount will enable us to secure a good many masters."

A GIGANTIC HOTEL.

Chicago Capital to Erect a Twenty-Three Story Building at Brooklyn, Costing $2,500,000.

Chicago men and capital are interested in the gigantic hotel in Brooklyn which is to cost $2,500,000, to be 23 stories high and accommodate 250 families. Behind the project are W. H. Kurtz, of 100 Broadway; Walter L. Selby, of Chicago, and several New York millionaires.

James H. Breslin, the old-time hotel proprietor, has been given complete charge of the work, and at its completion will assume the management. The hotel will be known as "The Brooklyn." It is expected the place will be ready for occupancy in about 14 months.

Reasonable.

Husband—I don't see why you have accounts in so many dry goods stores.

Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.—Harper's Bazar.

Prosperity for 1901.

Indications everywhere point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. There can be no health if the stomach is weak. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness. Obtain our Almanac for 1901—free. It contains valuable information.

Extenuating Circumstances.

Tenderfoot—Did you folks lynch the man who stole the automobile here last week?

Cactus Charley—Nope. We intended to, but an investigatin' committee made some experiments an' concluded that the ottymobul stoled the thief, instead of the thief gittin' away with it.—Baltimore American.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

Not That Kind.

Angry Politician—Look here, I've a good mind to have you arrested for libel! What do you mean by picturing me as you have?

Cartoonist—But the picture looks like you.

"I know it does! I know it does! But do I look like a man who likes to look like himself?"—Modern Society.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Wunder—"We never hear of any women train robbers." Mr. Wunder—"And yet the ladies are always holding up trains."—Baltimore American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Always in One.

Grimes—Is your wife fond of pets?

Harum—I should say she was. She is almost always in one.—Boston Transcript.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You

Carter's Ink or he can get it for you. Ask him. Try it. Car loads are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's?

Strictly speaking, of course a man can't be ready to die for two different girls without leading a double life.—Detroit Journal.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Love has even been known to fly out of the window, just with a man at the door having difficulty finding the keyhole.—Detroit Journal.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Every mother of a singing daughter attributes the latter's failure to the fact that the world has so few appreciative souls.—Atchison Globe.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "nebber stahts in gittin' downright industrious until dey 's doin' sumpin' wrong."—Washington Star.

Defensive.—"Just look at that garden, David; look at those weeds!" "Well, what's the matter with them? Ain't they thrifty?" —N. O. Times-Democrat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Bric-a-brac is hard to define precisely. But anything that you can afford and that there is room for in your house is not, strictly, bric-a-brac.—Puck.

The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.—Goldsmith.

A Colonel in the British South African Army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Photographer—"Now, smile, please." Sitter—"I can't; I am a humorist by profession."—Ally Sloper.

Few men nowadays know how to lend money so that a gentleman can borrow from them without losing his self-respect.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Courtesy is never costly, yet never cheap. —Ram's Horn.

No man is great whose aims are small.—Ram's Horn.

He who makes no mistakes, makes nothing else.—Atchison Globe.

From the looks, not the lips, is the soul reflected.—M'Donald Clarke.

No one is ever too busy to tell his troubles. —Atchison Globe.

The only safe bet on record—the alphabet. —Chicago News.

HE WAS READY FOR MORE.

Not Even a Railway Collision Could Subdue the Ardor of a Football Man.

The two trains came together with an awful crash. Some one had blundered. That, however, was a matter which would have to be left for future investigation.

As soon as those who were uninjured could extricate themselves from the wreck they turned manfully to the work of rescuing their less fortunate fellow-passengers, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

It was a sickening sight. Cars were heaped on top of one another. People were pinioned under seats, beams and trucks. Steam was hissing from the overturned boilers, the rails of the track were warped and torn loose from the ties, and the moans and cries of the injured could be heard afar off.

Finally, after long, hard work, the rescuers reached the bottom of the mass, where the legs and body of a man protruded from beneath a twisted platform. Beside him lay a cane decorated with colored ribbons, and a long tin horn.

Fearfully and anxiously a score of strong men lifted the weight from the head and shoulders of the prostrate one and carried him up the embankment. As they reached the higher level he opened his eyes, passed a hand in front of them, as if brushing away a dim screen of some kind, and shouted:

"Rah! rah! rah! Sizz! boom, ah! Ki-yi! hip-hip! hoo-gah-yah! Come on, fellows! Which side has the ball!"

THE USUAL RESULT.

Dog Fights in Kentucky Do Not Terminate with the Whipping of a Dog.

"The colonel and I sat talking under a shade tree in front of the town post office when a dog fight started down the street," said a traveling man, relating an incident of a recent trip to Kentucky, relates the Washington Post.

"'Come on!' I said, as I sprang up.

"'Come this way!' replied the colonel, as he seized my arm and drew me into a door way.

"'But I want to see the dog fight,' I protested.

"'Yes, I reckon you do, but you also want to keep clear of the shootin'.'

"'Why should there be any shooting?'

"'Bekase one dog has got to lick t'other, and the owner of the licked dog ain't goin' to let it rest that way. There they go!'

"Ten minutes later we stepped out to find one man lying on the ground with two bullets in him and some people carrying away a second with half a dozen.

"'Dog fights are bewtiful affairs,' said the colonel, as we walked away together, 'but the safest way to see one in Kentucky is to wait till it's all over and the dead carried off.'"

Deterrent.

"You have not gone to Europe, then, as you expected," said Mrs. Fosdick to Mrs. Spriggs.

"No," was the reply. "It is so difficult for Mr. Spriggs to leave his business, and I really couldn't go without him. And, then, I read the other day about a ship that broke her record. Think how dreadful it would be to be on a ship in the middle of the ocean with her record broken."—Detroit Free Press.

In Society.

News Note—The earl of Makearaise has arrived in New York.

Many Rich Fathers—What's his price?—Detroit Free Press.

Plain Evidence.

Wife—What shall we name the baby, John?

Husband—I have decided to leave that entirely to you, my dear.

"John, you've been drinking again."—Smart Set.

Grace—"I thought you were never going walking with that Snaggs?" Nell—"I wasn't; but I've got a beautiful new cloak and I just had to go walking."—Syracuse Herald.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

Sensible Cure for Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is always caused by thick, sluggish, impure blood. Impurities that should be expelled by the liver and kidneys remain to produce disease. To cure rheumatism the blood must be thinned and purified. That is what

Storm's Liver Regulator

will do. It cleanses the entire system by restoring healthy activity of the liver and kidneys. It expels rheumatism-producing waste matter as nothing else can and does it quickly. Thins and purifies the blood. Cures rheumatism and other blood diseases by removing the cause. Money back if it fails. Price 50 cents.

Sold by All Druggists.

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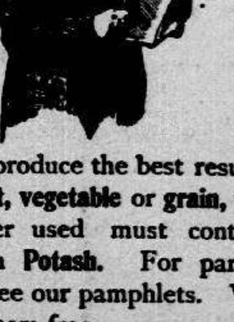

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