

REVELATIONS BY AN EX-SPEAKER

INSIDE HISTORY OF A STATE LEGISLATURE BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Legislative "Sandbagging" Now Displaced by "Protection"—Hold-Up Measures Killed in Committee by "Syndicates" for a Consideration—How the Work Is Done—Self-Confessed Hoodler Tells How He Started on the Downward Road—Briber Now a Judge.

BY AN EX-SPEAKER OF A STATE LEGISLATURE

(Copyright, 1935, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
Up-to-date legislatures have abandoned the old-fashioned methods of making easy money. The law-buffers who are so modern that they belong to the "up-to-the-minute" class, and who get themselves elected to serve the people in general assembly, with their own definition of the word "serve," do not hoodle, if they hoodle at all, in the clumsy, hands-up style of some years ago.

This modernizing of the great game of graft has really been of public benefit for there is not so much bribery in state legislatures as there was less than ten years ago. The old-time methods of sandbagging have given way to the new method of protection; the former "rough work" has been displaced by smooth practices. It is no longer possible to definitely locate a hoodler by his voting record, for some of the most finished rascals who ever went to a state capital to make laws and money have unimpeachable records in the balloting line.

Team work has taken the place of individual efforts; the syndicate has pushed out the single man. The new way of "doing" business in state legislatures is to prevent sandbagging bills from getting past committees; the corporations are protected these days, not menaced.

In former days when the "hoys" were in need of ready money it was the practice to introduce several bills which would have the effect of bringing to the state house the legislative agents of the threatened interests. The agents would then give up more or less handsomely and the "hoys" their fortunes repaired, would leave their corporate prey alone for a time. Hoodle bills then were the rule; to-day they are the exception.

Long before a legislature convenes, the syndicate, composed of holdover senators and senators and representatives-elect, gets together and its members lay out their campaign. When the legislature meets certain interests have been selected which the syndicate has agreed to protect; that is to keep out of the hands of the sandbaggers and petty grafters. For this service the interests in question promise to pay to the members of the syndicate certain sums of money. This arrangement is something like the contracts which Chinese doctors make with their patients, so long as the doctor keeps the patient well he is paid, when the patient falls sick the payment stops.

This kind of a protective syndicate, of course, takes in the ruling members of both houses, although it works well when but one branch of the legislature is represented in the syndicate. The coterie cannot prevent the introduction of sandbagging bills, but such measures die a deserved death the instant they reach the committee room. I say "deserved" death, for every sandbagging bill should be killed. By throttling such measures the syndicate actually performs a public service.

Now here is where the clever work of the syndicate comes in; it will not stand between its clients and meretricious measures which might injure them. The syndicate, in short, says to its clients: "We will, for a consideration, stand between you and the petty grafter. We will guard you from harm when such harm is threatened by men who seek to injure you for corrupt purposes. But we will not protect you when the real interests of the people are involved. When honest bills, whose effect is prejudicial to your interests, are introduced, you must look out for yourselves."

Corporations, who long have been regarded as "meat" by dishonest members of a legislature, do not fear honest efforts to control or limit them, but they dread the blinding by hoodlers and grafters. So when the syndicate comes forward with its proposition to keep off the leeches, the corporations gladly accept, pay out a lump sum, charge it to legal services or incidental expenses and figure they are ahead of the game.

In order to make good its pledges the syndicate must have undisputed control of at least one branch of the legislature. It is not necessary to have the speaker of the house or the governor of the state in harmony with the syndicate, for its work is to prevent, not forward, legislation. The syndicate works on the principle of negotiation, that is, no bills passed.

When I was speaker a syndicate, such as I have described, prevented every bill of a hold-up or sandbagging nature from getting past the doors of committee rooms. The very leaders of that syndicate were the leaders in forwarding public service bills which were opposed, in every particular, to the selfish interests of its clients. And the record of that general assembly marked it as one of the most efficient for real public good ever held in the state.

The question arises: "Are such methods as the syndicate employs hoodling?" To hoodle or graft is to take money for votes. The syndicate takes money to prevent voting. A state syndicate, therefore, belongs to a syndicate, should not and his associates should not be classed with hoodlers. He said: "We are reformers; we have cleaned out the senate. There are no grafters on our side of the fence. By preventing graft we have killed the game. Since we have bossed the job there hasn't been a hoodle bill got out of committee; there hasn't been a sandbagging resolution which got past its introduction stage."

Some of the "hoys" however, whose personalities were curtailed by the opera-

tion of the syndicate took another view of the situation. One of them put it this way:

"The protective committee are hogs. They have all the graft and none of us can even get a look-in. They have killed the game for every one but themselves and it will not be long before they kill the game for themselves."

If I were asked: "What is the root of the boodie evil in the legislature?" I should reply: "The self-interest of prominent men and the civic indifference of the respectable citizen."

Boodie is a two-handed game, and more often than is suspected the first lead is made by men who stand at the head of financial, commercial or manufacturing affairs. Such men want special privileges. They must go to the legislature for them. Special privileges, without adequate compensation to the public, are wrong. The big business men figure that it is cheaper to pay money for votes than to pay money into the public treasury for the special privilege. They have that thought when they go to the state capital with their bills and they begin to buy votes at once.

Such men are of the bi-standard kind; they have one rule for their private and another for their public business. They would not cheat a customer, steal a penny or break a contract. Yet they will deliberately go out to buy votes, and make such purchases in a methodical, business-like way. In short, they look upon every man who has a seat in a state legislature, city council or county board as a purchasable commodity, and their consciences are so well trained that they never whisper when they commit the crime of bribery.

Such conditions could not last long if the so-called respectable citizen would shake off his civic indifference for two elections, the second immediately following the first. Any time the highly respectable citizen gets busy, and his foot in the legislature are in trouble. But the dishonest law makers have no real fear of a general awakening. They know that the spasmodic public indignation seldom lasts over night, for the public is a lazy animal when it comes to exercising its civic duties. So when the agitation arrives, the hoodler simply lies low, waits for the storm to blow over, then sneaks out of his cyclone cellar and starts in to make up for lost time.

I have attempted, in this series of papers, to show how partisan politics, factional strife, local conditions, sectional jealousies and personal ambitions moved as factors in the great problem of legislation, but the most powerful of all factors for evil is the supreme selfishness and utter lack of patriotism of men listed as "prominent citizens." Such men stand ready to send members of legislatures to perdition so they can get from of the state, some things they have no right to.

Up to date, reform organizations, voters' leagues, citizens' committees and like bodies have directed their efforts to reforming legislatures. They are working on wrong lines. They should begin their work for the uplifting of public morals by reforming the men who have our great industrial and commercial institutions, and the best way to reform some is to send them to the penitentiary. When laws are passed which will punish the vote buyer twice as severely as the vote seller and which will permit any vote seller to go free who will testify against a vote buyer, you will find hoodling becoming a mighty unpopular game in general assemblies.

I shall never forget the confession made to me by a fellow member who had gone the downward road. He lived in a county adjoining mine. He was looked upon as an exemplary citizen. Never a word of scandal was connected with him, yet he, in time, became a self-confessed hoodler. We were riding a country road together, when he told me how he fell from honesty. He said: "I was asked the other day to sound you; they want to get you in the game, and I promised to help them get your vote. If I get it for them, I get \$500. Do you know who it is asked me to talk to you?"

He then gave me the name of one of the best known lawyers in the principal city in my state, a man who had been honored by elevation to the bench. Continuing, my friend said: "It is that same d-d rascal who got me first. I had no intention of getting wrong when I went to the legislature. I had enough money of my own, and did not care for more. But soon after the house met I fell in with some fellows, and we had some good times, and good times cost money. I found I was spending more than I should, but when I began to cut down expenses, this lawyer came to me with a proposition. He said he wanted a good reliable man in the house simply to watch things and report to him when certain bills came up. He offered me the place, and with it a good salary. He said he did not care how I voted; he did not want my vote, but my information. So I said 'all right,' and for a month did nothing but cash the checks he sent me, for there was nothing doing in his line."

"One day a bill came up for passage, and my boss appeared on the scene. He sent for me, and I went to his room, and he told me he needed my help and my vote to pass that bill. So I said 'all right,' and went out and hustled, and we put the bill through. The next day some of the fellows came to me, and said the lawyer had told them I would fix it up with them, and while they were in my room another fellow came in with a package. I opened it, and found it was a package of currency, and there I was caught, with the goods on me."

"Now, what could I do or say? These fellows knew I had been running errands for the lawyer. He had told them I was his agent, and just at the right time he sends the money. Well, I asked each one how much he was to get, and paid him then and there. It was the rawest thing I ever saw, but no one ever peeped, and when I had paid up all I found there was \$500 left. I telegraphed the lawyer: 'What shall I do with balance?' and he wired back: 'Keep it yourself.' So I kept it, and after that it was easy money all the time."

And that is the simple, true story of how a decent, although weak, man was trapped and made a hoodler, and the man who wrought the curse to-day stands well up in the head of his profession.

ETIQUETTE OF CALLS

KINDNESS THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SOCIAL EDIFICE.

May a Man Ask Permission to Call?—If the Caller Is Bashful, Believe Him of His Hat—The Minute Conversation Drags, Depart—The Hostess May Not End a Call—Drillbits of Talk Unnecessary on the Door-Sill.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER. (Copyright, 1935, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
I am often asked by young people who are anxious to do just right, whether a lady should invite a man to call upon her, or whether he should ask her permission to call. In ordinary intercourse the matter is not momentous. If two persons meet casually, find each other agreeable, and wish further acquaintance, they usually "key" their desires. According to strictly conventional rules, the gentleman should seek the acquaintance of the lady, and he may properly pay her the homage of asking if he may call on her, or he may suggest to a friend who knows her that he would like to be taken to call. There are no insurmountable barriers in a country like ours, to prevent the pleasant social mingling of those who are mutually attracted. Nor is there the slightest reason why, in most cases, a young woman should hesitate to say, frankly: "I will be pleased to see you at my home if you have an evening free," or "Mother will be glad to meet you at any time," or "Mother and I are always happy to see our friends," or any other formula that is sincere and cordial.

Girls are learning the true value of mothers. In the more exclusive circles of society mothers spread protecting wings over their unmarried daughters till the latter have evidently and definitely entered on the privileges of spinsterhood. A young woman who has reached her thirtieth year no longer needs the hovering pinion of maternal supervision at every step. Girls, however, are saved many embarrassments, and rescued from many predicaments, and put on their feet with consideration, and putting them as shield between themselves and any confusing situation. The days are over, I trust forever, when on the announcement of a masculine caller, a callow youth or boy about as old as her own son, a mother scuttles out of the parlor like a frightened hen and leaves the entertainment and the field to her daughters. She may not wish to give up her entire evening to the boy or the man, but if she be well-bred, she greets him and stays awhile, and retires in no disorder. Nor, while she remains, is her presence a handicap on the group. Her girls wish mother to know their friends.

How late may a man linger when he calls is another query solicitously propounded. Of course the length of a call depends somewhat on the familiarity of the caller in the family. An intimate friend will not trespass against any accepted code if he remains until almost the ordinary bedtime of the family. This time, as everyone knows, differs widely in different households. Ten o'clock is late for some. Others do not break the evening camp until 11. But, broadly speaking, few callers should stay beyond half-past ten, and ten is the better hour for leaving in most instances. A first call should not be more than a half hour long. From eight to nine o'clock in town calls are in order. In country homes calling may begin and end an hour earlier than is feasible in town. Never protract a call after it grows wearisome. When conversation drags like a sleigh on bare ground for the sake of a ride and depart. Don't monopolize the conversation, you who receive, or you who call. Good talk is not a monopoly. It must needs show fair play.

"Shall I relieve a young man of his hat, his stick, his umbrella?" inquires a young woman, whose earnest desire is to be courteous. Fashion says, let a man look after his paraphernalia himself. The duty of a hostess does not oblige her to take any trouble in the matter. But here interveins common sense. Should you happen to have a bashful visitor, or a near-sighted one, why not tell him that there is a table, a hat-rack, or some other convenient place where he may lay his outdoor things? The clever guest, accustomed to society, will need no such intimation, and the instinct of amiability is to assist the opposite one, whose shyness is making him wretched.

There are men who cling desperately to hat and stick, as if it would let them go they would be unarmaged in a hostile country. By all means, let such sufferers possess their souls, and their hats, too, in peace. In the case of an aged or infirm visitor rules are laid aside. Such a one is to be cared for and aided in every way. Before age and weakness politeness bows the knee. Indeed, the foundation stone underlying the social edifice and holding it up, is kindness, and hard by that is another stone, called common sense. If you build your good manners on these you will not be found wanting in a king's court, or in a rear tenement.

"May the hostess terminate a call?" Certainly not, unless she has some excellent reason for doing so, as, for instance, illness in the family, a child with the croup, a husband with rheumatism, a hungry man waiting for his supper, when the maid is out on her evening off. Ordinarily, the hostess sits, attentive and interested, until her visitor rises to go. She also rises and goes with him to the door. Town etiquette dictates leave-taking at the door of the drawing-room. Old-fashioned people, of whom I am one, go to the house-door and say good-by to a guest there. Politeness does not require drillbits of talk on the door-sill, nor any prolonged farewell, with the wind blowing in the face of the hostess. She need not incur pneumonia and influenza through such folly as this.

For Weak Eyes.
Lotion for weak, tired or inflamed eyes: Fifteen drops of spirits of camphor, one teaspoonful of powdered boric acid, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. Cool, strain through muslin and apply several times a day with an eye-cup. Don't wear contact lenses and never read in a dim light. Bad eyes are usually the result of abuse or neglect.

Those Suckers.
Those suckers around those fruit trees are using up the material that should go to the boughs to form and to mature fruits.

It's the simplest thing on earth. You mention names very clearly, you present the younger person to the older, the gentleman to the lady. Do it once or twice and your dread will vanish. It's the same about offering refreshments, which Alмира loathes. From the earliest antiquity hospitality has been illustrated by the offered loaf. A man or a woman who is your friend is never wholly yours until he or she has broken bread beneath your roof. There is never any difficulty if you have light refreshments suitable to the hour, if you proffer them without nervousness, and, if you contrive a table or stand whereon a guest may rest a glass, a tea cup or a plate. To hold these things in the hand is not always convenient.

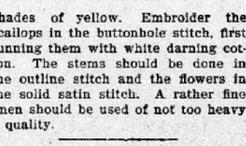
About visiting cards. Remember that a card left at the door always counts as a call. Don't waste your visiting cards. It is not necessary, except very occasionally, to leave a card for every member of a household. In the matter of visiting cards, use common sense. Do not, for instance, send cards in to friends with whom you are on terms of dropping in without formality.

If you ever do blunder, don't worry. The sky won't fall. Forget it and do right next time.

NEAT SCALLOPED DOILY.

A Pretty Color Combination Is Delightful Blue and White and Another Nile Green and White.

It is not necessary for the doily to match the centerpiece, so I have drawn a set of doilies that can be embroidered either to white mercerized cotton or in Nile Green and White. Hunter, in the Philadelphia Press. It would be very pretty to work them in shades of delit blue, using the darker blue for the stems and leaves, and the lighter for the flowers. The middle shade should be used for the scallops. Nile green and white also make a very good combination, or three



A NEAT PATTERN.

shades of yellow. Embroider the scallops in the buttonhole stitch, first running them with white darning cotton. The stems should be done in the outline stitch and the flowers in the solid satin stitch. A rather fine linen should be used of not too heavy a quality.

WEAK CAN BEAR PAIN BEST

Physical Power Not Always Best in Severe Operations, Declares Famous Surgeon.

Dr. J. P. Lockart Mummery, the famous British surgeon, says it is often extremely difficult to estimate the condition of a patient with regard to his power of standing a severe operation. Often a weakly looking individual, who looks as if he would not stand a severe operation well, stands it quite well, and vice versa.

This is accounted for by the fact that a person of poor physique who leads a strenuous life has often much more highly developed nerve centers than one of robust physique who leads a life of ease and indolence, which makes but slight or is upon his nerve centers for great or sudden activity.

The mental condition of a patient prior to operation has a considerable influence upon the development of shock. Patients who dread an operation and who are in a state of considerable mental anxiety before the anaesthetic is administered are more liable, other things being equal, to develop shock than those whose mental equilibrium is undisturbed.

ETIQUETTE OF GIFTS.

Not Considered Good Form for Girl to Accept Handsome and Expensive Gifts from Men.

It is always best for a young girl to accept only flowers and bon-bons from men. I know that nowadays girls very frequently accept much handsome presents, but I think a safe rule for you to make is to always refuse all gifts from men but flowers and candy and perhaps books and music. Of course, if you have known a young man for years, or if he is an intimate friend of the family, a "special dispensation" might sometimes be granted. Otherwise I would advise you to return any very handsome gift which is sent you by a young man, and with it send a gracious and cordial note, showing your friend that you appreciate most sincerely his kind thought of you, and assuring him that you return the gift only because you make it a rule never to accept from any man anything beyond the conventional gift of flowers, books or bon-bons.

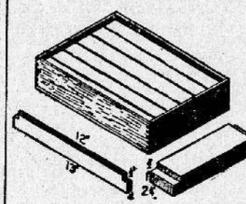
Rosy Cheeks.
Imperfect circulation is often the cause of colorless cheeks. Be careful to eat nourishing food, drink six or seven glasses of water during the day, live in the open air as much as possible, breathe deeply and practice light gymnastics. Do not use cosmetics on the face, but bathe it frequently. Scrub it good with hot water and soap at night, and bathe it with cold water several times during the day. This will tone up the skin and improve circulation.

For Weak Eyes.
Lotion for weak, tired or inflamed eyes: Fifteen drops of spirits of camphor, one teaspoonful of powdered boric acid, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. Cool, strain through muslin and apply several times a day with an eye-cup. Don't wear contact lenses and never read in a dim light. Bad eyes are usually the result of abuse or neglect.

A SEED SOWING DEVICE.

It Is a Convenient Affair and May Be Easily Made at Home.

Methods of intercropping where two or three crops can be taken from the same piece of ground, in inventions of and improvement in instruments of home manufacture are frequently evolved. The diagram below represents the necessary implements for sowing vegetable seeds with neatness and dispatch. The flat is of the regulation size we adopt for growing one dozen tomato plants for spring sales. It is the product of the box factory and can be purchased in quantity at a reasonable price. This size



IMPLEMENTS FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

of flat provides a suitable medium for sowing all kinds of vegetable seeds, easily transferred from warm to cooler conditions and in case of damping off no great loss is incurred. When sowing the seed flat is loosely filled with soil to which a good proportion of sand has been added and leveled off with one sweep with the back of the pressboard. The soil is then pressed down one-half inch, as indicated, by fit of the pressboard in width to the flat. The level stick is then used. This fits the flat the long way, and makes a drill, the bevel edge being greater than the depth of the pressboard. The seed is sown in these drills, which can be quite close together when the soil is light in texture, covering lightly with soil and repeating the pressing with board. One of the advantages in sowing all seed at the same depth and in transplanting from rows is that the operator can remove the seedlings much more quickly. We would suggest a trial of this device, the explanation being much more difficult than the experiment. Francis Caning, in the American Florist.

ONION GROWING.

Some Practical Comments on Raising the Profitable Vegetable.

I was passing along a road near Painesville on the first day of April, when my attention was directed to a low, black field where some people and numerous children were at work, some of the children being quite small. The party were engaged in planting small onion sets, and advantage was taken of its being Saturday, to use the children. First, a little hand fertilizer drill was run along making shallow drills about a foot apart and leaving a minute stream of fertilizer about two inches under the mark, the rate being that of 200 pounds per acre. In the trenches the children placed the little onions, forcing them into the mellow soil enough to keep them in place, the sets almost touching each other. A young man followed with a hand cultivator having two scrapers so inclined toward each other that a little ridge of soil was covered over the drill. By the time the onions nicely start in sight the roots have anchored them and then the same tool with a little different set is used to scrape the ridges slightly, killing the young weeds, and easy, clean cultivation with very little hand weeding results. The fertilizer being placed where immediately available, encourages a rapid growth before the roots have time to make use of the stable manure which is used in addition.—Ohio Farmer.

THE ORCHARD.

Cultivate the orchard often. Instead of a careless apple, we need one that is as big in the middle of the barrel as at the ends.

Let us all make a map of the orchard trees—right now—before we forget the names and the whereabouts of the varieties we planted.

Rub off all unnecessary sprouts which have started on newly-set trees. Now is the time to train the little fellows in the way they should go.

Nurserymen are having a serious time with the crown or root gall, upon apple trees. Many trees go to the brush pile annually on account of the destructiveness of this pest.

Cut away every sprout growing at the foot of the young apple trees—or the old ones, either, for that matter. These draw from the life of the tree, and are absolutely worthless.

Look out for the little slugs—darkish, slimy fellows—that are likely to be on pear or cherry leaves now. Pine, dry dust, if thrown in the trees, will kill every slug it covers. Or almost any of the regulation orchard sprays will exterminate this pest.—Farm Journal.

A Stack of Sheaf Oats.

Last summer I placed a small stack of sheaf oats near the barn and found that it made the finest feed for nearly all kinds of live stock, writes E. J. Welter, of Shelby county, Mo., to the Farm and Home. I will surely follow the plan this year. The threshing bill is saved and for some purposes it is all the better to feed in the sheaf. Nothing makes better winter feed for horses kept in good shape. It is also fine for poultry—just the thing to make the fowls scratch, and they must have exercise in winter. If the hens have a good scratching shed they will enjoy it and make a profit out of it.

There is nothing better to feed to milk cows than sheaf oats. If you only have one cow and want good milk, feed some oats and it will improve the quality of the butter.

A VETERAN OF THE BLACK HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE CIVIL WARS.



CAPT. W. W. JACKSON.

Sufferings Were Protracted and Severe—Tried Every Known Remedy Without Relief—Serious Stomach Trouble Cured by Three Bottles of Peruna!

Capt. W. W. Jackson, 705 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and the Civil Wars. I am by profession a physician, but abandoned the same. 'Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. My sufferings were protracted and severe. I tried every known remedy without obtaining relief. 'In desperation I began the use of your Peruna. I began to realize immediate though gradual improvement. 'After the use of three bottles every appearance of my complaint was removed, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an infallible remedy for that disorder.'—W. W. Jackson. Address: Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nervousness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Cough, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Refuse Substitutes.

Cuticura SOAP



MAY BE USED FROM THE HOUR OF BIRTH

Physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and chemists throughout the world endorse Cuticura Soap because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleaning ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Tulane University
OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS.
Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Art. Splendid Department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Unexcelled opportunities for instruction in Engineering and for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many Scholarships in the Academic Department. Expense Low. Fine Dormitories. Next session begins October 1st. Send for Catalogue, Address, Secretary of University, Gibson Hall, New Orleans, La.

ELECTROTYPES
LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by
K. S. KELLUM NEWS PAPER CO., 18 W. Adams St., Chicago

Libby's
Natural Flavor
Food Products

Don't Be Without Them in Your Home They Are Always Ready to Serve

Lunch Tongues Veal Loaf
Boneless Chicken Dried Beef
Brisket Beef Soups
Jellied Hocks Baked Beans

Ask Your Grocer
The Booklet "How to Make Good Things to Eat" sent free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

GIESECKE'S
KEY BRAND SHOES
TRADE MARK
ST. LOUIS
ALL WAYS BEST

The first thing to consider when buying a pair of shoes is, do they fit properly. When you first put them on do your feet feel "at home" in them, or do you have to spend the first ten days in agony and torture, "breaking them in"? The GIESECKE KEY BRAND has a shape for every foot.

After considering the fit, what next? Wear and appearance, of course. The GIESECKE KEY BRAND shoes are thoroughly reliable. They not only wear well but retain their shape and appearance until the last. Good fit, good shape and good appearance. Tell your store-keeper you must have the GIESECKE KEY BRAND.

Giesecke's Shoe Store, St. Louis, U.S.A.

Ask for a **QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO!**
MERCANTILE

BEST BECAUSE You are NOT paying for BILL BOARDS, FENCE PAINTING, GLOVES, HAT TRIMMINGS, VASES, TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARETTES. Sold direct to the retailer by "G.S." and "Agents" 5c Cigars are Leaders of the World. | F. R. RICE M. CO. | Manufacturers, - ST. LOUIS.

GULLETT GIN CO.
Complete Cotton Ginning Outfits
BROWNELL ENGINES AND BOILERS
If interested write us, we will do the rest.