

# HOUSEWORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

**FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.** For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Galen, Jr., Quits the Job. "How long have you been here?" asked a physician, when his little of fice boy announced his intention of resigning his job.

"Six months," replied the boy.

"And you don't like the doctor business?"

"Naw, it's no good. I'm mighty sorry I learned it."

**Moravian Barley and Speltz**, two great cereals, makes growing and fattening crops and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder Teasdale, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Emperor William Oat prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps for packing, etc., to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. K. & W.

**Not for Murphy.** Mr. Murphy—O! want to buy a pair of gloves.

Clerk—Here's something I believe will just suit you. It's a suede glove.

Mr. Murphy—Niver, begorra! O! want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, In-dade!—Kansas City Times.

**What's the Use?** Aches, Pains, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, and all similar afflictions are always instantly relieved; often entirely cured by an application of that unequalled remedy, Hunt's Lightning Oil. Don't suffer. Don't delay. What's the use?

**Cheered.** A maiden who lived in Siberia. Where all is so frigid and drear, Felt sad, met a bear. And when hugged said: "I swear it does my heart good to be near it."—Houston Post.

## Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative. Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coat on the Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature.

**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

## USE PRINTERS' INK

### BEST METHOD OF COMBATING MAIL-ORDER EVIL.

### HOME MERCHANT TO BLAME

Facilities for Attracting Custom Are at His Command in the Columns of His Home Newspaper—Advertise Rightly.

Much has been written about the subtle influence of the big four-pound catalogues sent broadcast over the land by the houses located in the big cities, and which, strange to say, refuse to sell goods to the residents of the cities in which they are located. There is no mysterious element in these bulky paper books. From cover to cover they are filled with pictures and with prices and descriptions of goods. It is the power of printers' ink that is the only magnet, and this magnet can be used by merchants everywhere. The publishers of these great catalogues do business running well up toward the fifty millions yearly. All their success has been in the ink they use, and the way they use it. Because these concerns receive patronage that should go to the home merchant it is the home merchant's fault. He neglects to do just what the houses which publish the big catalogues do. He may not have the money to get out such a great list, neither the means of carrying great stocks of goods. Yet he possesses all the means necessary to gain the trade that goes to these great concerns. He can buy goods just as low, has less expense, and while the big catalogue goes to a customer only once in a year or two, through the medium of the local newspaper the merchant can go to all the people of the community once a week and at the lowest expense.

As to the matter of prices, the big catalogue is an educator. It tells the people of values. These values are associated with classes of goods. The merchant in the home town can turn this information to his own account. The merchant can show the goods, and can explain the difference between grades. It is evident that if trade is to be held at home it must be upon a business basis. Sentiment cuts a mighty small figure in matters where dollars and cents are concerned. The average farmer would rather buy goods from the home store than from some distant place if he is only sure that he is getting a square deal. It is up to the merchants to let him know that he is getting this square deal. There are towns in the western agricultural sections which a few years ago were getting only half the trade that was to be had in the district. Merchants became convinced that they were weak somewhere. They found that they were not advertising rightly and commenced a campaign which has resulted in driving the catalogue houses out of business as far as these towns are concerned. The newspapers of these towns tell of the enterprise of the merchants. The merchants themselves will tell you that they do not fear the mail-order houses, as they have educated the people to trade at home. The people who were mail-order house patrons will tell you that they know that they can do better by buying at home, that they are convinced that their interests are best protected by the home merchant, and that since they have thrown off the mail-order habit they are saving more money. The mail-order house is a great bugaboo. It is not near the evil than many suppose it is. It is harmful only in accordance with the lack of enterprise on part of the home merchants. Where the merchants are awake, are up-to-date, and advertise rightly, there is no complaint as to the mail-order system.

Each country editor can do his share in educating the merchants as well as the people in business methods, in principles that are helpful to the home town. The live merchant can hold his own. Business is based upon such principles as give the competent merchant a fair show in the competition for trade. No one person has a monopoly of the right to advertise. The way is as open to the small merchant as it is to the big one. The principles involved apply to the small business as well as to the large business. The only magic used by the catalogue houses is that found in advertising and in prices.

D. M. CARR.

**Work That Wins.** He who would succeed in any undertaking must first understand that intelligently directed work is the only kind that wins. He who starts out to accomplish things for his home town cannot blunder along unless he endangers that which he sets out to do. Commercial clubs too often fall in accomplishing good because of a lack of system in the efforts made. There is an old saying: "Too many cooks spoil the broth." This axiom is exemplified frequently by the organization which attempts to carry out great projects without the proper system for doing the same. Work must be rightly pursued or it comes to naught. Each worker should have his particular part to perform, and for this part he should be selected with a view as to his fitness. Concerted effort rightly made always wins.

**Against Sound Economic Laws.** Any system of business that draws from a community the earnings of the people which should be retained to add to the wealth of that community, is a system that should be discouraged. The plans devised by many large concerns to draw trade away from agricultural towns may be legitimate, but are not in harmony with sound economic laws.

**Would Benefit Mail Order Houses.** A parcels post threatens the continuance of the country store's business by enlarging the opportunity of the mail order houses. Who will spring to the defense of the cracker barrel and box of sawdust—together with the little red schoolhouse, joint palladium of our liberties?—Providence (R. I.) Bulletin.

**PRIZE AND PREMIUM FAKES.** Bait Held Out to Catch the Trade of the Unappreciated.

Prize and premium offering are methods that are resorted to by some concerns that seek to do business through the mails with people residing in agricultural districts. The wise people will never be caught on this game. All classes and kinds of goods have a real value, and are worth so much in the markets of the world. The farmer who has 1,000 bushels of wheat to sell knows that his goods have a fixed value dependent upon the market prices. It would be foolish for him to offer to the buyer as an inducement a few head of cattle, a barrel of cider or a slab of bacon in order to induce him to buy. Yet these very farmers will bite at a proposition which is identically the same in principle. The manufacturer of soap offers ten dollars' worth of soap and to the buyers give a piece of furniture of the value of ten dollars. Is this a fair business deal? Can the manufacturer afford to do it if his goods are standard? He may say that by selling direct "to the consumer, and cutting out middlemen's profits," he can afford to do so. But this is a lie, a flimsy excuse, and is not in accordance with sound business principles. There must be a profit for the manufacturer or he will fail. He does make a profit. He even makes a larger profit than the average dealer in goods of his kind. In the first place he sells the cheapest kind of article, even though it may look nice and be highly perfumed. In the second place he gives light weight and gets the highest price. The value of the premium given is always misrepresented, exaggerated, and that which is supposed to be worth ten dollars is not worth four dollars, and for the latter amount can be purchased from any respectable dealer. The premium is never free. It must be paid for and it is the one who receives it that generally pays for it. Mrs. Jones would wonder if Grocer Brown would ask that she give half a pound of feathers with every dozen eggs he buys of her. Mrs. Jones has too much common sense to think that she can afford to give away a pound of butter with each dozen eggs. She knows she would be loser. But if she could induce the grocer to pay her 40 cents a dozen for her eggs when the market price is only 30 cents, she might see how it would be profitable to her to throw in a premium of a pound of over-ripe butter. Still Mrs. Jones will join soap clubs, coffee clubs, and fakes in the premium line of every kind, just because she does not stop to do a little sound thinking.

**Local Dealer Sometimes to Blame.** Thousands of dollars go out of Jefferson county each year in connection with the mail order business, to the loss of the local dealers and manufacturers. It does not help very much to appeal on the ground of patriotism to those people who buy of outside dealers, as purchasers go where they think they can find the best bargains. Every one must recognize the fact that the local dealer cannot prosper without local trade, but there are a lot of people who fail to govern themselves accordingly. Orders for goods are sent to Syracuse or New York or Chicago which could have been as cheaply bought in Watertown, but this is frequently the local dealer's fault. The great success of the big mail order houses has been built up almost wholly by advertising. Fortunes are spent in letting the people of the country know what they have to sell. Liberal space in the newspapers and magazines is used to exploit the mail order business in addition to the catalogues issued. These are the avenues through which the houses draw a large part of their business.

Is there not a lesson here for the local dealer? Cannot he hold some of the business which goes to the outside mail order houses by judicious use of the columns of the local newspapers? The Watertown newspapers have a large circulation through the towns and rural districts of northern New York. The Standard believes the local merchants and manufacturers could divert much of this trade to themselves if they took the proper methods. The Standard's interests are wholly with the local dealer and these suggestions are made with the firm conviction that he has a remedy for his loss of trade in local advertising.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

**A Pointer for the Merchant.** The encroachments of the great mail order houses of the east on the legitimate trade of the local merchant are growing daily more threatening to the prosperity of the town merchant and through him the towns-people, says the editor of a country paper. Something should be done by the merchants of every town to prevent future operations of these gigantic corporations which supply, as a general rule, an inferior article for the egregious price. It is a business which is like that of the street fakir. A bargain is offered to the buyer at his first appearance. He bites and on his second order is bitten.

Local merchants should teach their towns-people and the farming element surrounding them the invidious consequences to the town, to the buyer and to general business conditions, of patronizing these establishments. The local merchant should do this by judicious advertising in his home paper. That certainly reaches the people whose trade he is seeking, and through its columns he can offer, in light of the existence of the general rural delivery service, to send light packages by mail to them, just as to the mail order houses. By careful attention to only goods which a person would himself select from a stock of goods, the local merchant can kill the mail order business of an eastern specialty house in his territory.

Help your local paper to push trade for you through articles designed to wean the farmer away from these mail order houses, by giving him your patronage. Your local paper cannot afford to set type to boom your business unless you respond by assisting in the cost of publication through using its advertising columns.

## HOME RECIPE FOR COLDS.

Will Break Up a Cold in 24 Hours or Cure Any Cough That is Curable.

Mix half pint of good whiskey with two ounces of glycerine and add one-half ounce Concentrated oil of pine. The bottle is to be well shaken each time and used in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. The Concentrated oil of pine comes in one-half ounce vials packed securely in tin screw top cases which are intended to protect it from light and retain all the original ozone. It is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and is guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drug Act. Don't use bulk oil of pine or imitations of Concentrated. They are insoluble and work havoc to the kidneys. Any druggist has the Concentrated oil of pine.

**Scared Into It.** It was announced on the ice. "But how on earth," said the girl in the white skating suit, "did you get him to skating, dear?"

The girl in sables smiled slightly. "Oh, easily enough," she returned. "I told him that you were crazy about him and reminded him that it was leap year."

**"It Knocks the Itch"** It may not cure all your ills, but it does cure one of the worst. It cures any form of itch ever known—no matter what it is called, where the sensation is "itch," it knocks it. Eczema, Ringworm and all the rest are relieved at once and cured by one box. It's guaranteed, and its name is Hunt's Cure.

**Sing at Your Work.** Whenever the baby at midnight is inclined to be noisy and tearful, whatever you do, as you tramp the house through, Oh, do not forget to be cheerful.

**Many Old People Suffer from Bronchial Affections** particularly at this time of year. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief.

What a man thinks he knows about women a woman knows he doesn't know.

**ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"** That's **LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE**. Look for the signature of **E. W. GROVE**. Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

By the way, are you acquainted with any man who flatters his wife!

## Sugar Cane Sweets

that have made Louisiana famous carry the well-known

# P & F Brand

This company makes a large variety of Louisiana sugar cane syrups and molasses, all of which pass the most rigid inspection of the Pure Food and Drugs act. The P & F trade mark on the air-tight, germ-proof cans containing

**Breakfast Syrup—Cococane—Genuine Plantation—Ribbon Cane Syrup—Old Fashion Molasses**

is an absolute guarantee of their purity and appetizing quality. Be sure that the P & F trade mark is on every can. Sold by all leading grocers.

MADE BY **PENICK & FORD, Ltd.** New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

## MULE TEAM BORAX

A heaping teaspoonful to a gallon of hot water will cleanse your dishes, plates, cups, earthenware, cutlery and kitchen utensils from dirt and grease, leaving neither taste nor smell.

All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Parlor Card Game "WHIZ," 10c. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

Manufactured by **Thompson's Eye Water** DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives relief from eye troubles and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. W. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 12, ATLANTA, GA.

A. N. K.—F (1908—5) 2215.

# Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were (1) that the date of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employees of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at 6 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new deluge of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago & Eastern Illinois rate was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed his statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois do not run into

Chicago. They terminate at Dolton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dolton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois following this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that it is applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6 1/2 cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6 1/2 cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Champaign on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shippers from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the Commissioner of Corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the reasonableness" of this rate is not in question. The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil," and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil official said that other

large shippers in the territory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers included the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrong-doing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight rates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and ruled out by Judge Landis, was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk that the six-cent commodity rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the 18-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any independent shipper,—we must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all the oil he desired to ship from Whiting via Dolton over the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing down to that apostle of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his Wealth Against the Commonwealth, descending by easy stages to Miss Tarbell's offensive personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.

## Hooper's Tetter Cure

(Don't Scratch) Is sold by druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee to cure Dan-druft and all Scap Troubles, Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Chapped, Sunburned Face and Hands, Pimples, Itching Piles, Sore, Swarty, Blistered Feet, Cuts, and all Irritations of the Skin. Does not stain, grease or blister. Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Trial Size 10c. Mailed direct, on receipt of price.

**HOOPER MEDICINE CO., Dallas, Texas.**

## CURE FOR EAR-ACHE

drop a few drops of IMPERIAL LINIMENT into the ear, insert a piece of cotton to retain it and apply warmed flannel cloths.

# Imperial Liniment

is also an excellent and effective remedy for Sore throat, if rubbed in near seat of pain. Price 25 cents. Highly recommended by

**DR. W. N. WILKERSON** MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

## SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All Federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1865, are entitled to additional unclaimed rights and money. No matter how long they have been away from home, they can get their money now. Write for free booklet and application form. Write HENRY N. COFF, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

## FARM OPPORTUNITIES

Texas Station, Ore.—"The Cherry City" on the beautiful Willamette River. 100, 200 and 300 acre farms for \$200 to \$500 per acre, etc.; dairy farms pay \$1000 in improved farms for large farms. Write for free booklet. N. C. Dept. 1, 1361 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ECZEMA CURE FREE

IF EX-ZEM-A-F-O does not cure any form of Eczema, we refund your money. No guarantee. No trouble. Instant relief. Write for free sample or send 50c in coin or stamps for large bottle. Write for booklet. N. C. Dept. 1, 1361 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by **H. S. BAZZLEWOOD NEWSPAPER CO., 1875 Adams St., Chicago**

## DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

"OUCH, OH MY BACK!"

**NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST**

# ST. JACOBS OIL

PRICE 25c AND 50c

**P & F BRAND**

This company makes a large variety of Louisiana sugar cane syrups and molasses, all of which pass the most rigid inspection of the Pure Food and Drugs act. The P & F trade mark on the air-tight, germ-proof cans containing

**Breakfast Syrup—Cococane—Genuine Plantation—Ribbon Cane Syrup—Old Fashion Molasses**

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MADE BY **PENICK & FORD, Ltd.** New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

## MULE TEAM BORAX

A heaping teaspoonful to a gallon of hot water will cleanse your dishes, plates, cups, earthenware, cutlery and kitchen utensils from dirt and grease, leaving neither taste nor smell.

All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Parlor Card Game "WHIZ," 10c. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

Manufactured by **Thompson's Eye Water** DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives relief from eye troubles and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. W. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 12, ATLANTA, GA.

A. N. K.—F (1908—5) 2215.

# You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR RESTORER. PRICE, 50c, retail.

## W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape and better than any other shoes of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Bill Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape and better than any other shoes of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Bill Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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