TRUE TO HER SEX.

Mr. Monkey—Yes, my dear; I ordered the latest thing in fig leaves—imported direct from Ujiji—for bathing suits for you and Jocko.

Mrs. Monkey—Oh, you dear, sweet thing! How lovely! Oh, won't I cut a figure on the Congo this season!

HEAD FULL OF DANDRUFF

1802 Reynolds & 34th St., Savannah, Ga.—"My head began to get sore and all around the edges got white with the disease until I was quite scared. I thought all my hair would drop out. It came out by handfuls, and my head itched so I nearly scratched the skin off. It was full of dandruff which showed plainly in my hair. I also had trouble with my hand. It peeled every time I put it in water, and it was so badly disfigured that everybody noticed it and asked me what it was. It was red, and burned awfully.

"My mother tried several things but they were unsuccessful, and it seemed as if nothing did it any good until I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It had lasted about four weeks, but then it started getting well and my hair stopped falling completely. Now it is cured. My hair is now nice and thick and is growing to a nice length. I also used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my hand and completely cured it." (Signed) Miss Hattie M. Jones, Nov. 8, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Explains the Undertaker's Grouch.

"Who is that fellow sitting humped up and muttering to himself out there on the horse block?"

"Aw, that's Ezra Toombs, the undertaker," replied the landlord of the Skeedee tavern. "He's feeling sore over the way his business has been going of late. You see, the doctor gave Judge Feebles two weeks to live; that was six weeks ago, and the judge is up and around now and figgerin' on marryin' again. Every time Ezra meets the doctor he asks him, 'How about it, hey?' and they have a row. And now he's sittin' out there watching a tramp painter gilding the weather vane of the church across the street. Ezra says, by Heck, he's about ready to move away, things is so dead here."—Kansas City Star.

Big Difference.

"Did you have any osculatory entertainment at your party?"

"No; only some kissing games."

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes, use Red Cross Ball Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Most of our comforts grow up between our crosses.—Young.

BACKACHE NOT A DISEASE

But a Symptom, a Danger Signal Which Every Woman Should Heed.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Read about Mrs. Woodall's experience.

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since. I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Pettit's GOOD FOR Eye SORE EYES Salve

educational, religious or charitable institutions, or to trustees for educational, religious or charitable purposes, shall be exempt from this tax, unless such donation, or legacy, shall be more than half of the disposable portion of the testator's or donor's estate, in which case the tax shall be imposed upon the entire legacy or donation and the legatees or donees shall be considered to be within the third class.

8. Such other special taxes as the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house may from time to time prescribe.

Article IV.

1. The General Assembly shall have power to levy license taxes only on persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in business or occupations that fall strictly under the domain of the police power, and for that purpose to classify all such businesses and occupations, and to graduate the tax within each class.

2. Local subdivisions of the State government shall have the power to levy licenses on businesses and occupations falling strictly within the domain of the police power as provided in the foregoing section for the State, save that such local licenses as may be levied on traffic in malt, vinous and alcoholic liquors shall not be less than those levied by the State nor less than those now or hereafter to be prescribed by the General Assembly as minimum local licenses.

3. Such local subdivisions as each may determine for itself shall also have the right to levy license taxes, classified and graduated with due respect to equality and uniformity within each class, on all businesses and occupations not covered by Section 2 of this Article; save and except licenses on corporations, persons, firms and associations whose property or business is among the sources of revenue reserved to the State, and save and except licenses on individuals engaged in trades, occupations and callings involving the personal labor or skill of the person to be taxed, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals engaged in manufacturing or industrial pursuits whose capital stock, or capital in business, is less than five thousand dollars, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except persons, firms and corporations engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. In no event shall any such local license exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the gross receipts of the licensee, provided that no license shall be less than $5.00, nor shall the licenses provided for in this section be levied unless the general property tax of each taxing locality, when exercised to sixty per cent of its limit, shall not be sufficient to pay the expenses of its government. Whenever a municipal license equals the license levied by the parish, only the municipal license shall be due and collectible.

Article V.

1. All assessments of property for State purposes shall be made by a State Tax Commission, composed of three members to be elected, not later than July 1st, 1913, by a Board composed of the Governor, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer, from among the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts, as constituted at this date, and they shall not be subject to removal except for the causes and in the manner provided for the removal of district judges.

2. The terms of the first commissioners shall be for two, four and six years. The period each is to serve shall be determined by lot. At the expiration of such terms, election shall be for the period of six years; and commissioners shall be elected and vacancies filled for any unexpired term by the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts at the regular congressional elections held in this State the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every two years; and at the said congressional election held just prior to the expiration of their respective terms.

3. The Commission shall maintain an office and have its domicile at Baton Rouge, and the members shall reside in Baton Rouge and devote their time exclusively to the discharge of their duties.

4. They shall each receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum, beginning January 1, 1914, and their traveling expenses, not exceeding a maximum amount to be fixed from time to time by the General Assembly, an itemized account of which shall be rendered in an annual report.

5. The chairman of the first Commission shall be named by the appointing Board and serve until the expiration of his term of office, and thereafter the Commission shall select its own chairman.

6. The Commission and the individual members thereof shall perform such duties in respect to assessment and taxation as are herein prescribed, and such other and further duties as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

7. The General Assembly shall provide said Commission with an adequate clerical force.

8. The Commission shall have power to adopt and enforce such reasonable rules, regulations and modes of procedure, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem proper for the discharge of its duties, and to hear and determine complaints that may be made against assessments, and other of its acts required or authorized by law.

9. The Commission shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to swear witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers, to take testimony under commission, and to punish for contempt, as fully as is provided by law for the district courts. The General Assembly may provide other penalties for violating the orders of the Commission.

10. If any person, firm, association or corporation shall be dissatisfied with the assessment made or action taken by the Commission, such party may file a petition setting forth the cause of objection to such assessment or action of the Commission or to either or both in a court of competent jurisdiction, at the domicile of the Commission, against said Commission as defendant. Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the State without regard to the amount involved; such appeals to be returnable within ten days after the date that the decision of the lower court becomes final. All such cases, both in the trial and appellate court, shall be tried summarily, and by preference over all other cases. Such cases may be tried in the court of the first instance either in chambers or at term time.

11. No bond shall be required of said Commission in any case in any court, nor shall advance costs, or security for costs, be required of it.

12. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various district attorneys, on proper request or direction by the Commission of the Governor, to aid the said Commission in all legal matters, and to prosecute and defend all cases in accordance with such requests and directions. A failure on the part of such law officers, when so requested or directed to perform the duties here imposed upon them, shall constitute misfeasance in office.

Article VI.

1. After January 1st, 1914, all assessments for all State purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall be completed on or before April 1st in each year, and the taxes shall become due and payable on the first Monday in June of each year, and shall become delinquent on the first Monday in September in each year. Each parish and municipality shall have the right to fix the date for the completion of its local assessments, and the payment of its local taxes and licenses, general and special, until otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided, existing laws on these subjects shall be operative. Levee district taxes and forced contributions, exclusive of produce taxes, shall be assessed and become delinquent coincidentally with parish taxes.

2. Public service corporations shall be assessed on their physical property and on their franchises separately, but the General Assembly shall have power to direct the Tax Commission to assess the property of such corporations at a valuation including both physical property and franchises, to be determined by gross receipts, or by dividends on stocks and interest paid on bonded debt, or by any other available method.

3. Incorporated banks shall be assessed by assessing the stockholders in the book value of the stock, i. e., capital stock, surplus and undivided profits less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, and less such further deductions of not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduction shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits; all taxes to be paid by the banks and charged to the stockholders.

4. Individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled in this State, shall be assessed on the amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits actually employed in their business, less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, actually and exclusively used and employed in their business, and less such further deductions not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduction shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

5. Foreign banks and individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled out of the State but doing business in this State, shall be assessed on such proportion of their capital, surplus and undivided profits as is actually employed in this State, less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, actually and exclusively used and employed in their business in this State, and less such further deductions, not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts, to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deductions shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

6. Insurance, bonding and surety companies, and persons, firms and associations engaged in the insurance, bonding and surety business, excluding however, fraternal insurance companies and associations, shall be taxed on a percentage of their gross premiums received upon their business done in this State, less return premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this State. The percentage aforesaid shall not exceed three per cent for all branches of insurance, bonding and surety business, except life and industrial insurance and shall not exceed two per cent for life and industrial insurance. The special taxes to support the office of fire marshal and fire prevention bureaus shall not be deducted from the premiums hereby authorized to be taxed. When by the laws of any other State or country any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance, bonding or surety companies of this State doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein in excess of such taxes, penalties, fees, licenses, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon such insurance, bonding or surety companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imposed by the General Assembly of this State upon insurance, bonding or surety companies of such other State or country doing business in this State.

7. Irrigation canals shall be taxed on a percentage not to exceed two per cent of their gross receipts, only such real estate and the buildings and structures thereon, rights of way, machinery, tools and implements as are necessary to the operation of any canal shall be included in and covered by this tax on gross receipts. All other real estate and personal property of the owner of any canal shall be locally assessed and taxed.

8. All sugar refineries, rice mills, cotton seed oil mills, cotton seed oil refineries and refineries of pretroleum and its products shall be assessed on the fair market valuation.

9. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, all operating mines of sulphur, salt or other minerals, all oil or gas wells, all stone quarries, sand, gravel and shell pits shall be taxed upon a percentage of the gross value of the product at the mouth of the mine, well, quarry or pit. This percentage shall not exceed five per cent for sulphur; three per cent for salt; two and one-half per cent for oil and gas, and two per cent for rock and other minerals, inclusive of gravel, sand and shells. This tax shall not apply to the product of any mines, quarries or pits or oil or gas wells, where the owner, other than a public service corporation, uses the same for his personal purposes and does not sell the same or its products or manufacture the same into another product for sale. Where gravel, sand or shells are taken from the beds of public waters or from shores not subject to private ownership, the General Assembly may levy special taxes per cubic yard of material taken out and may levy a different special tax for each of said objects of taxation. The Government of the United States for any purposes, and contractors engaged in the construction of any public work for the State or for the United States solely for the purpose of such public work are authorized to take free from taxation gravel, shell or sand from the beds of public waters and the public shores of the State. Every citizen of the State shall have a similar right to take such materials for his own personal use free from taxation, unless they are taken for sale. All real and personal property of the owners of such mines, wells, quarries and pits, except machinery, tools and implements absolutely essential to the operation of any mine, oil or gas well, stone quarry, sand, gravel or shell pit, and except the products themselves while in the hands of the producer, shall be locally assessed and taxed.

10. All real and personal property reserved for local taxation shall be assessed at such percentage not to exceed 100 per cent of its fair market value as each local governing authority may establish, and a lower percentage may be established for personal than for real property or for the values of improvements than for land values.

11. In all assessments of real property whether for local or for State purposes, the value of the land shall be assessed separately from the value of the improvements; but railroad, pipe line and canal rights of way, whether held in fee or under easement, may be assessed separately from, or together with, the improvements thereon as the Tax Commission may deem most practicable.

12. Assessments shall be arranged geographically as far as possible either upon the roll or upon separate records and the General Assembly shall pass laws providing for the printing and publication in pamphlet form of the records, showing such geographically arranged assessments and for the sale of such pamphlets at a small price.

13. Every taxpayer shall have the right of testing the correctness of his assessment in the courts within such time as the General Assembly may prescribe; and no property shall be assessed for a sum in excess of the percentage of its fair market value, as prescribed by the governing authority.

14. State licenses and special State taxes shall be due and payable at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Article VII.

1. Every municipality shall have the right to provide, at its discretion, by ordinance of its governing authority, the officer or officers, who shall collect its taxes, and to fix the compensation to be paid such officer, or officers, and the mode of their election or appointment; and every Parish shall elect by a vote of its qualified electors the officer, or officers, to assess its property for taxation, the compensation of such officer or officers to be fixed by the Police Jury not less than ten months before the election, and not subject to change during the elected officer's incumbency. This power shall not be exercised in the Parishes, nor in the Parish of Orleans as to assessors, until the terms of office of the present incumbents expire. After January 1, 1914, and until the expiration of the terms of said officers, all local assessments shall be made by the assessors of each Parish and the assessors of New Orleans at the present rate of compensation. All local taxes and licenses except those levied by municipalities shall be collected by the Sheriff of each Parish except the Parish of Orleans, at the present rate of compensation unless such compensation shall be changed by the General Assembly. After January 1, 1914, Parish Assessors shall be compensated by the Parishes and the Assessors of the Parish of Orleans by the City of New Orleans. If under the referendum amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes, subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then each municipality so relieved from such taxation, shall have the right by its governing authority, to provide for the appointment or election of its own assessor or assessors and to fix their compensation.

Article VIII.

1. In order to reimburse parishes and municipalities now free from parish taxes for loss of revenue caused by the withdrawal of the sources of State revenue from parish and municipal taxation, there is hereby granted to each parish and to each such municipal corporation the right to levy an additional tax of six mills on unsegregated property.

2. In order to similarly reimburse municipalities not now free from parish taxes each parish shall levy annually for eight years after January 1, 1914, the six mill tax aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and out of the proceeds of this tax each parish shall, under the supervision of the Tax Commission, compensate each such municipality within its limits for loss of revenue caused by such withdrawal. Such compensation to be made on the basis provided in the following sentence for compensation by the State to parishes. If the proceeds of such tax remaining to each parish, added to the proceeds of the levy of the one per cent tax now permitted to be levied, after making the compensation aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to repay to said parish the sum it would have received by the levy of its present one per cent alimony tax on the basis of the assessment rolls of 1911, plus an increase of five per cent on the amount of said tax, then the State shall compensate each parish the amount of such deficiency as fixed and reported by the Tax Commission.

3. Any municipality now free, or hereafter made free, from parish taxation which is not reimbursed by the levy of the additional six mill tax, the power to levy which is hereby granted to it, shall be compensated by the General Assembly on the basis above provided for compensation by the State to the parishes, the amount of said compensation to be fixed by the Tax Commission.

4. The obligation to make the compensations herein provided for shall be mandatory on the General Assembly, but no such compensations shall be made after the year 1921.

5. After the year 1921, no parish shall levy any part of such six mills within the limit of any incorporated municipality and said municipalities shall be entitled to levy and collect such six mill tax for their own account.

6. The claims of each parish and municipality for compensation shall be presented to the Tax Commission, which shall examine such claims and report the facts and its conclusions to the General Assembly on or before the first day of each regular session.

7. In reimbursement for the State sources of revenue herein withdrawn from her assessed values, and for the joint benefit of her alimony and her existing one per cent debt tax, the city of New Orleans, after January 1, 1914, is hereby granted the right to levy annually and shall levy annually as long as said one per cent debt tax is required by law to be levied, an additional tax of six mills. Out of the proceeds of this tax, there shall be paid by preference annually to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, for the benefit of the one per cent debt tax, a sum equal to that which said tax produced in the year 1912 on the segregated sources of State revenue situated within the city limits and the balance of the proceeds of said six mill tax shall go to the alimony fund of the city.

8. The two mill ad valorem special sewerage and water tax of the City of New Orleans shall continue to be levied as long as required by law on the sources of State revenue subject to an ad valorem tax.

9. In case the referendum amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to all parishes voting for such release to be levied on property outside of the municipalities, and the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to each municipality so released to be levied on property within its corporate limits, the obligation of the State to make compensation remaining the same. Whether said amendment shall be adopted or not the power to levy the extra tax of six mills hereby granted to all municipalites that are now exempt from parish taxes shall remain undisturbed.

10. And whether said amendment shall be adopted or not adopted, the police juries of the several parishes and the governing authorities of cities (the Parish of Orleans excepted), and towns not subject to parish taxes, shall levy and collect and turn over to the duly constituted school authorities under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education, an amount equal to at least three-tenths of the gross amount of ad valorem taxes, which they levy and collect, provided that such amount shall never be less in any parish or municipality than the greatest amount due from such parish or municipality to the school board from the constitutional three mill school ad valorem tax collected for either the year 1911 or 1912, taking the year which yielded the highest amount. Provided further, that cities and towns that are not exempt from the payment of parish taxes shall not be required to pay this ad valorem tax if it be already imposed by the parish authorities; provided further, that this ad valorem tax shall not be imposed to the maximum whenever the school board certifies that a smaller levy will meet the needs of the schools.

11. All property the taxation of which is reserved to the State, except products of mines, of stone quarries, of sand, gravel or shell pits, and of oil or gas wells, as well as all other property, which may not be specially exempted from such taxation, shall continue to be subject to special taxes now in force, and shall be liable to such special taxes as may be imposed by local, special districts and political subdivisions in the future in accordance with law; provided that no parish or incorporated municipality shall levy a special tax for the support of any purpose which it is obligated to take care of out of its ordinary alimony, until it shall have first exhausted its ordinary taxing power, upon an assessment of at least fifty per cent of the market value of the property subject to its taxing authority.

12. Levy district taxes and forced contributions shall continue to be levied within each district on the sources of State revenue situated in each levee district, and all levee taxes and contributions shall be collected by the sheriff of each parish, under existing law, and in New Orleans by the State tax collectors until June 30, 1916, and thereafter by the collecting officer of the City of New Orleans.

13. The taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections 8, 11 and 12, as to property reserved for State revenue, shall be based on the assessment made by the State Tax Commission for State purposes, equalized annually by said Tax Commission in each parish or municipality to the basis of assessment therein locally established.

Article IX.

1. All revenues received by the State from all sources shall go into a fund called the General Fund, and the General Assembly shall apportion said fund among all the public purposes for which taxation is levied, setting aside, however, each year, the following:

A. For the General Public School Fund not less than one-fifth of the gross revenues of the State from all sources provided that such apportionment shall never be less than One Million and Thirty Thousand Dollars ($1,030,000.00).

B. For the General Engineer Fund, not less than Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.00).

C. For Confederate Pensions, not less than the amount provided or to be provided by the Constitution.

D. For the Good Roads Fund, not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000.00), plus the whole proceeds of the State's moiety of the special automobile, taxicab and auto-driven vehicle tax.

E. For the Public Debt Fund not less than Five Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($525,000.00) or not less than Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($650,000.00), if the Public Debt amend-

Pure From Start to Finish.

There is perhaps nothing in daily use in the home in which purity is so important as it is in baking powder. On its purity depends the purity of the materials used, the success of the bakings, etc. And possibly the one thing that has served to make Calumet Baking Powder so much of a favorite with the critical cooks of the country, is the fact that Calumet is pure from start to finish.

You can rely on Calumet's purity for the simple reason that every ounce of the materials used is first tested by experienced chemists and then mixed with the utmost care to insure its uniformity. And standing in the can or changes of weather, etc., cannot alter it in any respect.

But perhaps the best thing of all, is the fact that Calumet never fails. Every baking in which Calumet is used, is sure to come from the oven as light and as fluffy as you can wish. This not only means wholesome, tasty foods—but a big economy as well. Try Calumet next bake-day—it's the best baking powder made—for two World's Pure Food Expositions, one in Chicago, 1907, one at Paris, France, 1912—have given it the highest awards. Adv.

Takes Ugliness Philosophically.

A man whose face is heavily pitted through a case of smallpox in his infancy, has been able to extract amusement from his appearance. Once he gave an explanation of it by saying that he had fallen down a shot tower.

Asked how he was able to shave himself, he answered:

"With a belt punch."

Sine Die.

Hub (in a lecturing mood)—You never hear me putting things off till tomorrow.

Wife—No, indeed; you put them off indefinitely.

COLD BLOODED AND DEATH DEALING Chills: Rev. James Reed, Gainesville, Tex., wrote: "I have used your Cheatham's Chill Tonic in my family and can recommend it to everyone affected with Chills and Fever. It cured when various other remedies failed." Price 50c. Sold and guaranteed by all dealers. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas. Adv.

God has placed the genius of women in their hearts, because the works of this genius are always works of love.—Alphonse De Lamatina.

All the world's stage, but it lacks an asbestos drop curtain.

SHARP PAINS IN THE BACK

Point to Hidden Kidney Trouble.

Have you a lame back, aching day and night?

Do you feel a sharp pain after bending over?

When the kidneys seem sore and the action irregular, use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

A Washington Case—

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "Severe pains in my back made me miserable. The kidney secretions burned in passing and looked like blood. My back got so bad I could hardly walk and any jar sent sharp stabs of pain through me. After specialists failed, Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Drug Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

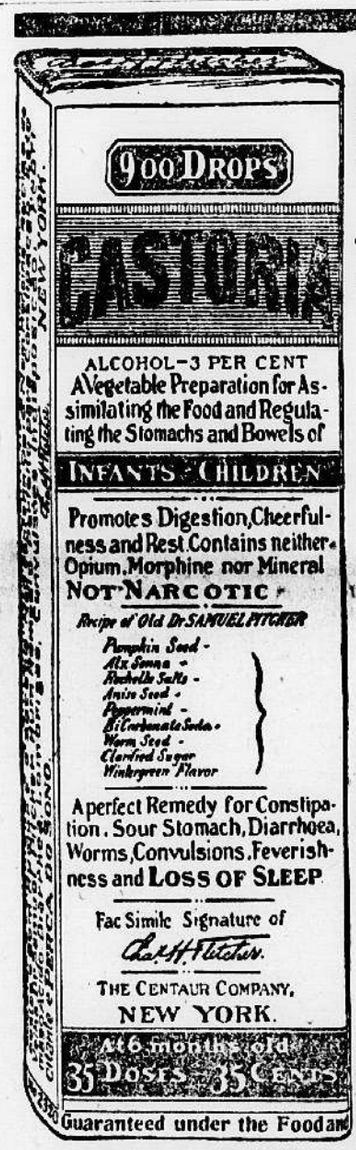
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations

Arkansas Directory

STATE NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.00
Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Little Rock, Ark.

Films Developed
All Sizes, 15 cents per roll
Printing Brownies 4c each. Other sizes up to 3a 5c. 3a and 4x5 6c when cash accompanies the order. Change returned if not all good. Postage paid. Reference Union Nat. Bank. Established since 1865. Mealy Studio, Monroe, La.



Exact Copy of Wrapper

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 School Shoes, because one pair will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes, same as the men's shoes.

W.L.Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas latest fashions for fall and winter wear, notice the *short vamps* which make the foot look smaller, points in a shoe particularly desired by young men. Also the *conservative styles* which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price. *Fast Color Eyelets.*

CAUTION.—To protect you against inferior shoes, W. L. Douglas stamps his name on the bottom. Look for the stamp. Beware of substitutes. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 78 own stores and shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, they are within your reach. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to factory for catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. W.L.Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

NO CURE NO PAY

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

FOR MALARIA AND GENERAL TONIC
Oldest and Best—45 Years of Cures

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
25 CTS.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" is SUPERIOR QUALITY.