CONFLICTING REPORTS.

One Declares that Greece Insists Upon Maintaining Her Army in Crete, While Another Says King George Has Succumbed to the Behest of the Powers to Get Out.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Prime Minister Delhannis declares Greece's decision to maintain her army in Crete is irrevocable. Greece will

Premier Delyannis of Greece.

not declare war against Turkey unless the Turks invade Thessaly or the powers render the position of the Greek troops in Crete unbearable.

The correspondent adds that the Roman Catholic archbishop of Athens has telegraphed to the pope asking his holiness to mediate between Greece and the powers.

One of the Powers Said to Have Withdrawn from the Concert.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The popular indignation against the great powers shows no sign of waning, and if the people had their way they would fight with arms in their hands against the combined forces of Europe in defense of their right to protect the Christians in Crete.

It is reported that one of the powers has withdrawn from the concert. If this is true it will leave matters in status quo, and will break up the concert, the efforts of which have been directed to overawing Greece by threats.

King George of Greece Succumbs to the Behest of the Powers.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Greek firm doing business in London has received a telegram from Athens saying that King

King George of Greece.

George of Greece has accepted the demand of the powers for the withdrawal of the Greek troops and warships from Crete.

The Cretan Settlement Scheme.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Matin says that the scheme for the settlement of the Cretan difficulty by requiring the withdrawal of the Greek troops, and later, of the Turkish troops, and granting autonomy to the island, as outlined by Lord Salisbury in the British house of lords, was originally propounded by Russia, and was the first diplomatic success achieved by Count Muravieff, the new Russian minister of foreign affairs.

England Last to Acquiesce.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The National Zeitung says that the plan for the pacification of Crete by granting autonomy to the island, was proposed by Russia and agreed to by Germany without reserve. Austria and France were the next to accept the proposal and the adhesion of Great Britain was received last of all.

NEBRASKA'S SENATE

Almost a Unit in Denouncing Spanish Indignities to Our Nation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—In the state senate yesterday, Senator Caldwell, of Nuckolls county, offered a resolution regarding the alleged indignities inflicted upon Americans in Cuba. After reviewing the situation, it proceeds as follows:

We resent and disapprove the present attitude and policy of the present administration in its unpatriotic treatment of these outrages daily committed by Spain and against our national honor; and that we commend the action of Consul-General Lee in resigning his consulship rather than obey the instructions of the state department in its unpatriotic and unamerican policy in Cuba.

It was introduced as a party measure, being signed by the seven republican senators, but was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, but one senator opposing it.

Extra Pay for the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A bill was offered yesterday by Senator Gear to pay to the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Co., of Baltimore, $215,306 for damages sustained and extra work done by change of plans in the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery, built by them.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The monthly statement of collections of internal revenue shows that during January the aggregate receipts were $11,142,442, a decrease of $245,073 from the collections for January, 1896.

National Linseed Oil Plant at Piqua, O., Burned.

PIQUA, O., Feb. 27.—Fire destroyed the National linseed oil plant, known as W. P. Orr Mill No. 2. Loss on building and machinery, $40,000. Fifty thousand bushels of barley were also burned. Insurance, $42,000.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Fighting Continues, Notwithstanding the Armistice—A Fierce Battle Fought at Malaxa, in Which the Turks are Beaten and Driven to Their Stronghold—Opposed to Autonomy—Alarming Rumors—A Hundred Moslems Killed.

CANEA, March 1.—The presence of foreign war ships off this port has not had the effect of preventing fighting between the insurgents and Turks, save in the town itself, where a comparatively small force of sailors and marines were recently landed for the purpose of preserving order. A skirmish occurred yesterday at Malaxa, a short distance from Canea, in which the Turks were worsted, although they outnumbered the Christians. The fighting at Malaxa arose from a fruitless attempt on the part of the Moslems, aided by a detachment of Turkish troops, to revictual the blockhouse, where the Turkish garrison has been blockaded for a number of days. The Moslems made a sortie, but the insurgents were prepared for just such a move and attacked the party furiously, finally driving them back. During the fighting a heavy fire was directed upon the Christians from the Turkish arsenal in Canea. It had, however, very little effect, and the Christians still maintained the position held by them prior to the fight.

Further fighting occurred in the vicinity of Heraklion. As heretofore the insurgents repulsed the Turks.

A Turkish war ship in Suda bay yesterday began the bombardment of a position occupied by insurgents, but before she had done much firing her commander received word from the representatives of the foreign powers that he must silence his guns or take the consequences. This is the second time that the insurgents near Suda bay have been fired on by a Turkish war ship.

The Greek Korakas, who, at the head of 5,000 insurgents has invested the town of Heraklion, has given permission to the Turks to leave the place in order that they may cultivate the lands adjacent to the town. His action, however, is looked upon with suspicion by many Moslems, they believing that it his intention to benefit from the labors of the Turks by seizing their crops when they are ripe. On the other hand, those who are acquainted with the character of Korakas, declare that he is a just and humane man, and that his only object in permitting the Turks to till the fields is to prevent suffering from famine among the women and children in the beleaguered town.

Several British and Italian officers recently visited the camp of Korakas, where they were treated with much courtesy. They were astonished by the excellent discipline maintained among the insurgents and by the perfection of their organization, all of which is due to Korakas, who appears to be a born leader of men. He is enthusiastic in support of the cause of the Cretans and his force will prove no unimportant factor should Turkey attempt to quell the insurrection by force of arms.

Tefik Pasha, the new military governor, arrived here yesterday and paid visits to the several consuls.

Opposed to Autonomy—Must Have Union with Greece.

ATHENS, March 1.—A number of Cretan deputies, headed by the bishops of Retimo, visited King George yesterday, and presented to him a memorial which, in effect, declared that the establishment of an autonomous government in Crete would not result in the pacification of the island. Such a form of government would only prepare the way to a fresh revolution and further endanger the peace of Europe. The Cretans, therefore, have firmly decided not to accept autonomy, but to continue their struggle to realize union with Greece, which the memorial is for, and even the Mussulmans were beginning to agree was the only solution of the situation.

Alarming Rumors.

LONDON, March 1.—The Observer publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that alarming rumors are in circulation there. If these rumors are true they show that the situation is extremely grave. Two of the rumors receive credit. One of them concerns Russia's attitude toward the policy of Greece, an attitude which, apparently, nothing will mitigate. The other is to the effect that the dragoman attached to the Russian embassy at Constantinople has notified the porte that Russia will occupy Armenia if hostilities break out.

A GREAT SENSATION

Caused by the Arrest of a Well-Connected Young Man for Highway Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 28.—A special from Shreve, O., says: For a number of years the farming community of Wayne county has been terrorized by the depredations of a gang of five masked robbers who defied arrest and detection until last week. At least four deaths are traceable to the operations of the gang, who were accustomed to torturing their victims when the latter were reluctant in shelling out.

On Thursday the grand jury indicted Richard Lee, Elmer Geiselman, Elmer Berry and John Levers, all residents of this city and sons of respected citizens, for connection with the outrages referred to. The specific charge in each case is highway robbery. The authorities claim to have positive evidence of the guilt of the accused, whose arrest has caused a great sensation.

AN EFFORT THAT FAILED.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan is Still Mayor of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—Hazen S. Pingree is still mayor of Detroit and governor of the state of Michigan, according to an opinion handed down by the full bench of the Wayne circuit court. The decision was upon the mandamus proceedings brought by Board of Public Works Commissioner Moreland to require the council to declare the office of mayor vacant and issue a call for an election to fill the vacancy.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Debate in the Senate on the Sanguilly Resolution Developes the Fact that While the Administration Stands by Spain the People are Ready to Stand Up for the Rights and Protection of American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—With an apparent disregard of whether the appropriation bills, still unacted on by the senate, are to be passed at the present session or are to be relegated to the house in extra session, the senate today by a vote of 40 to 27 laid aside the Indian appropriation which had already occupied three days, and took up the joint resolution which had been reported yesterday by the committee on foreign relations demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly from a Cuban fortress. It came up in the first instance, as part of the morning business, the vice-president deciding that under the rule a motion to take up the Indian bill was not in order until after the morning business was disposed of, and when at 1 p. m. the morning hour did expire, a motion to proceed with the Sanguilly joint resolution was made by Mr. Allen (rep., Neb.), and although it was resisted by the chairman of the committee on appropriations, Mr. Allison, and was voted against by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Sherman, it prevailed by the vote above mentioned. The debate from the first was of a rather exciting character.

Mr. Allen spoke of Spain as "a decaying monarchy, a blot on the map of the world and a disgrace to civilization."

Mr. Daniel (dem., Va.) said that Sanguilly had been treated "rigorously, harshly, cruelly and brutally—in a manner that was a disgrace to this country and to civilization." He spoke of an insult having been offered by a Spanish officer high in authority to the American representative and flag, and said if a fleet had been sent to Havana to demand an apology every American citizen would have rejoiced at it.

When Mr. Hale (rep., Me.) read a telegram from Havana stating that Sanguilly's appeal to Madrid had been withdrawn so as to facilitate his release, his colleague (Mr. Frye) denounced that withdrawal as a wicked and unjust act on the part of Sanguilly's counsel and declared (with an accompaniment of applause from the galleries) that if he had his way a ship-of-war would start forthwith for Havana.

Mr. Hale regarded that outburst as telling the whole story.

What his colleague and other senators wanted was war; but the country would not be drawn into war in the next seven days if he (Mr. Hale) could help it.

Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) showed from the committee's own report that Sanquilly had been only two months instead of five years in the United States when he got his naturalization papers; had then left the country, and had never returned since (having lived in Cuba for the last 18 years), that the naturalization papers were fraudulent, and that Sanguilly was no more an American citizen than Mr. Daniel was a subject of Turkey.

Senators Lodge and Daniel denied the right of the senate to go behind the record of the superior court of New York, from which the papers had been issued.

Mr. Teller (sil., Col.) characterized the conduct of the state department as "pusilanimous," and said he expected nothing better from the next administration. He declared he would make any power in the world respect American citizens, if it should take all the money, all the ships and all the men that the country had.

Allusions by senators Hill (dem., N. Y.) and White (dem., Cal.) to the inconsisteney of Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) having the joint resolution reported yesterday and expressing the hope that the senate would pass to-day, and then voting to-day against taking it up, brought Mr. Sherman to his feet. He defended his vote to-day on the ground of the necessity of passing the appropriation bills, but still he expressed the hope that after the debate had gone on for some time the vote should be taken on the resolution.

At six o'clock a recess was taken until 8 p. m.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

An Inflammatory Resolution Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Sulzer (dem., N. Y.) offered in the house yesterday a bill declaring "war between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories." The measure reads as follows:

"That war be declared to exist between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories; and that the president is authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he may think proper and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the said kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof."

The measure was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

The Attitude of Our Consul-General in Cuba Set Forth.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Dispatches received here from New York say that a rumor is prevalent there that United States Consul-General Lee has received his passports. This is not true. Gen. Lee has neither received his passports nor has he resigned his post. The fact is that a day or two ago he intimated his disposition to resign if the United States government failed to sustain the attitude he had assumed in the case of Dr. Ruiz and Mr. Scott.

LAST SUNDAY AT HOME.

Maj. McKinley Attends the Church of His Youth,

And Becomes the Subject of an Earnest Prayer—All Preparations for Leaving Canton Made at the McKinley Home—Special Train and Its Occupants.

CANTON, March 1.—Maj. McKinley's last Sunday at his Canton home before setting out for Washington to be inaugurated president of the United States, was marked by no unusual happenings. He went to the Methodistr church, of which he has been a member since he was 17 years old. The church has a seating capacity exceeding one thousand and it was crowded. Maj. McKinley drove to the church, and was accompanied by Capt. H. O. Heistand and George E. Morse, of San Francisco, who married one of the president's nieces.

Snow was falling rapidly and almost obscured Maj. McKinley's figure as he walked from the carriage to the church.

Maj. McKinley joined with evident relish in the singing of the opening hymn "Jesus Reigns."

Dr. C. E. Manchester, the pastor, who was a member of Maj. McKinley's regiment during the war, said in his prayer.

O Lord, bless our nation. Grant that peace and righteousness may prevail. We pray Thee that Thy blessing may be on the president of the United States in the closing days of his administration and that nothing may be done displeasing to Thee. Let Thy blessing rest upon thy servant who has been chosen to be the chief executive of this nation. We pray Thee to go with him; give him great faith in Thee; may he be sustained by the prayers of Thy people, that he may carry out Thy will. We pray Thee to manifest Thyself to him and to all of us.

Dr. Manchester found his text in the third verse of the 21st chapter of Matthew:

The Lord Hath Need.

His theme was "The Higher Life." In speaking of home training he paid in a delicate, indirect way, a beautiful tribute to Mother McKinley.

In conclusion, Dr. Manchester said: "How shall we preserve the peace of nations? What are we to do for this great land of ours? There is one thought in all of our minds this morning as our dear brother and friend goes out to take up the duties that lie before him: Our prayers that he do aright the great work set before him."

B. F. McKinley, of San Francisco, an uncle of the president-elect, arrived in Canton yesterday. He will accompany the presidential party to Washington.

All preparations for leaving Canton have been made at the McKinley home. Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Williams, of Chicago, who are to share the private car occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, will arrive here to-day. The presidential train will consist of seven cars, a combination baggage and smoking car, a handsome new Pullman for the newspaper correspondents, a dining car, two Pullmans, a private car for Mother McKinley and her party, and a second private car which will be the last car on the train and will be occupied by the president-elect. The train will be preceded by one bearing the Cleveland troop which is going to do escort duty. There will be about sixty-five persons on Maj. McKinley's special train, most of them being relatives or close personal friends of the president-elect.

The train conveying the president-elect will leave Canton at 7 o'clock tonight and is scheduled to arrive in Washington at 11 a. m. on Tuesday. It will not be run at a high rate of speed on account of Maj. McKinley's venerable mother and other ladies who will be passengers on it. Safety and comfort will be the end sought rather than swiftness.

Maj. McKinley will probably say a few words of farewell to his friends and neghbors before the train leaves Canton. He is to be escorted to the train by several thousand Canton people, and the streets along the line of march will be brilliantly illuminated.

Maj. and Mrs. McKinley took a drive yesterday afternoon. They are both in possession of their usual health. In the evening a few old friends dropped in to say good-by.

SAVED HIS FATHER'S LIFE,

But Sacrificed His Own in the Brave Attempt.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 28.—Paul L. Lefevre made an heroic and successful effort to save the life of his father yesterday morning, but lost his own. Eugene Lefevre and son, carpenters and house movers, were engaged in moving an old house, but their progress was obstructed by wire. Eugene Lefevre, who was standing on top of the building, grasped one of the wires with both hands in an effort to raise it to the top of the hours. Instantly he was paralyzed, blue flashes of electricity flew from his body, his hands were smoking and the smell of burning flesh made the on-lookers turn sick. Paul, who was on the roof with his father, spang to him and tore him loose. As his father fell on the roof, his life saved, the son fell upon the wires and his life was sacrificed, although every effort was made to save him. The young man was 23 years old. The elder Lefevre's hands were fearfully burned and his escape from death was miraculous and was due to the bravery of his son.

VICTORY ON PAPER.

The Spanish Account, However is Lacking in Consistency.

HAVANA, March 1.—While Capt. Maria, with a cavalry force, was reconnoitering around San Antonio de La Vegas, province of Havana, he was attaked by a force of rebels. After a fight which lasted three hours the rebels were dispersed with heavy losses. They left 31 dead on the field. The troops lost one killed and a captain and four privates wounded.

Captain-General Weyler has left Sancti Spiritus and is now at Placetas.

MISSOURI GOOD ROADS.

Convention of the State Good Roads Association at Jefferson City—Recommendations Regarding a Road Law.

The fifth annual convention of the Good Roads Association of Missouri was held at Jefferson City, continuing two days.

Mayor Edwin Silver delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, tendering them the freedom of the city. President T. O. Stanley of the association responded, and then announced the different committees.

The house of representative adjourned at noon and tendered the use of the hall to the convention. It was accepted.

Nearly all of the afternoon was spent in a discussion of the provisions of house bill No. 595, which provides for creating the office of state road commissioner. The bill was finally referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Seitte, a delegate from Ferguson, St. Louis county, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on resolutions be requested to report to this body the advisability of submitting to the vote of the people of this state a constitutional amendment empowering the county court of any county, when at special elections the majority of the qualified voters have voted affirmatively, to levy a special tax upon real and personal property for the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges.

A night session was held in the senate chamber. The discussions were on the constitution and amendments thereto and on poll tax for road purposes vs. property tax.

When the convention met on the second day the first business was to take a fall out of "Billy Rider's beer inspection bill. The measure came before the association in the shape of a resolution for its indorsement. It was discussed at considerable length, and was defeated, the sense of the association being that it is impracticable to raise money for road betterment in that way.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Walker, of Jackson county, and adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the present state constitution, legislation in the interest of good roads and highways has been found insufficient and ineffective; and

WHEREAS, The interests of the whole people would be conserved by an improved condition of the public roads; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the State Roads convention, now in session in Jefferson City, are of the opinion that a constitutional convention should be called to remodel our constitution to present needs, and to that end we respectfully urge the honorable members of the house of representatives to support the pending senate measure, submitting to the people of the state the proposition to call such constitutional convention.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, T. O. Stanley; vice-president, R. W. Dunniphant, Neosho; secretary and treasurer, George W. Waters, Camden.

Sedalia was selected as the place for holding the meeting next year, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Before adjourning, the association adopted a report of the committee on resolutions, embodying the features which the association thinks should be incorporated in a road law:

The county road commissioner shall have a general supervision over all public roads in the county. He shall furnish each district overseer with detailed instruction of the work to be done and the material to be used in his district, he shall furnish plans and estimates of cost of the county court of all road work, bridges, road implements and material needed by the several districts. He shall see that the funds for road and bridge purposes have been judiciously and economically expended, and no county court or township board shall pay for any work until reported on, or any of said acts until audited by said commissioner.

The county court of any county in the state may, in their discretion, on or before the February term of said court, divide their county into suitable road districts, and require the property tax, assessed for road purposes, to be paid in money, and direct the road commissioner of said county to make contracts for working the roads and highways in said districts, respectively, with the lowest and best bidder, in accordance with plans and specifications for the work required to be done, submitted by the commissioner and approved by the court; said bids to be received at public outcry, after the commissioner shall have given 20 days' public notice of the time and place of letting. The person whose bid shall be approved by the court shall within five days thereafter enter into a written contract and bond, in such sum and with securities as shall be acceptable to the county court, to perform such work in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor, and keep the same in repair such length of time as the court shall by order designate.

It shall be the duty of each contractor to receive the labor of all persons subject to the payment of poll tax for work on roads and highways in the road district to which they belong, and such persons shall work at least eight hours per day, and shall each be entitled to a credit of $1 for every day they shall so work, and the amount to be paid to said contractor under his contract shall be reduced and credited by the amount of labor so done, as aforesaid. In case any person subject to work on roads and highways shall neglect and fail to present himself to said contractor and offer to work out the amount of his poll-tax, or fail or refuse to pay the proper amount of commutation money to said contractor in lieu of said work, or shall be discharged by said contractor for failure to perform good and satisfactory work, the amount of said poll tax shall become due, and he shall pay at the rate of $2 per day for every day he is subject to work on such road or highway; and the same shall be turned over by the road commissioner to the county collector for collection.

It shall be the duty of the respective county and township assessors of these, the counties adopting the provisions of this law, to make out a list of all male inhabitants in their county or township over the age of 21 and under 50 years of age, and shall enter their names on the personal tax book made by the assessor, those having property and those having no property. It shall be the the duty of the clerk of the county court of each county availing itself of the provisions of this act to enter the names of all poll-tax payers of the county, subject to poll tax for road purposes on the personal tax-book."

Game and Fish.

Representative Pope, of Cole, has introduced an act to amend the fish and game law by providing that it shall be unlawful at any season of the year for any person to gig, spear or shoot any fish in any waters of this state; also, an act amending the game law so as to give jurisdiction of the game law to every grand jury, granting the game warden power to employ special counsel, giving a bounty of ¼c. for every gar or turtle killed; requiring owners of milldams to provide fish ladders and fixing a penalty of $5 for any person who shall put sawdust in any waters.

March

April, May are the best months in which to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and prevent and cure all spring humors, and the best medicine for this purpose is

Hood's

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

Priscilla—"Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said if I wouldn't promise to marry him he'd make me get out and walk back." Penelope—"Did you walk back?" Priscilla—"No, indeed, but the horse did."—Truth.

Every real nice old lady should have her picture taken with her Bible in her hands. It gives the people an added respect for the Bible.—Atchison Globe.

The Yield Is Enormous.

One who has never seen the improved White French Artichoke grow, can scarcely believe the quantity that can be grown on an acre. Those who have given them a thorough trial the past year report a yield of from 350 bu. to 1,500 bu. per acre. The Artichoke is growing rapidly in favor as a stock food.

Girls nearly always say mean things about another girl who gets ahead of them in school.—Washington Democrat.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

About half a man's time is taken up signing petitions and protests.—Atchison Globe.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

The men who work are not usually the dead beats.—Atchison Globe.

A timely ill. Essay on Artichokes is sent out free by J. Vissering, Alton, Ill. Seed $1 a bu.

Every failure carries a guide-book to success in its inside pocket.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The man who is envious of evil-doers will soon be an evil-doer himself.—Ram's Horn.

Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

He most lives who lives most for others.—Ram's Horn.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGillas to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me.

I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so.

I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting-spells, sparks before my my eyes—and sometimes I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes.

I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—MRS. J. S. MCGILLAS, 113 Kilburn avenue, Rockford, Ill.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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