

A FINE WEAPON.

The Severe Tests to Which English Bayonets Are Subjected.

The former test for the ordinary triangular Martini-Henry bayonets was to bend them over a simple bridge like the bridge of a violin, and in the case of swords they were bent by hand to a bow of about 4 inches. Bayonets and swords, if even weak, would stand these tests. Now, however, the tests are extraordinarily severe. The bayonet has its point pushed into a socket or shoe, and is then bent by hand pressure over a wood arch of a segment of curve equal to nearly its entire length, and which has an elevation at its center of 2 1/2 inches, the hilt end of the bayonet being bent over to the extent of more than 4 inches. The metal must then spring back to its former condition, without the slightest permanent set. This test is applied to all the three sides of the bayonet. It is then tested by torsional strain by being fixed in an apparatus in which the strain of 80 pounds, suspended weight, is applied. Finally, it is struck by hand with the hardest blows upon each of its sides against a solid oak block, by which if any flaw exists, the bayonet will be certainly broken. If the slightest permanent bend or set can be detected after these proofs, the bayonet is at once rejected. To swords similar crucial tests are now applied, one of the most important features being the introduction of a test for proving the rigidity of the sword, before the test for proving its temper or flexibility.

The artillery carbine saw-bayonet is subjected to a test of this class. But the most searching of all these tests are those applied to the cavalry swords. These are 34 inches long, and 5-16 of an inch thick at the back. Each blade is first bent over a wood arch of nearly its own length to the extent of two feet at its hilt end, its point being fixed. It is then put in a frame perfectly vertical, and it must stand the weight of 32 pounds upon it without the slightest indication of any deflection. The Enfield blades stand this test to the extent of 36 pounds. The blade is next forced down by leverage to the extent of 6 inches, bowing proportionately on either side. Two powerful cuts are then made by hand against a wood block, one with the front edge, the other with the back. The sword blade is then tested by being laid in a trough or mould finished by a mechanical fit. The handle and guard being fitted on, the like tests are applied to the finished sword. The ordinary swords in the service are of the 1852 pattern, and like the bayonets, are slightly too light and weak at the ends of the blades. The new swords of 1865 pattern are heavier, and strengthened by a greater thickness and depth of metal at the cutting portion of the blade. The new bayonets are three ounces heavier in weight than the former Martini-Henry bayonets, though the same length as the original pattern. All the present arms of bayonets are destined, it would seem, to give way to the latest pattern sword bayonet, which will probably receive general acceptance as the finest and most useful weapon ever associated with the rifled musket.—London Standard.

NOT SO VERY OLD.

The Age of Certain Trees Supposed to be Venerable.

Those who, like Dr. Holmes, have any trees scattered about in various parts of the country, will be interested in a paper by the Prussian Chief Forester Gorstke, in the last number of the Forstliche Blatter. He declares it to be a fact that there trees in the German forests which have lived for a thousand years. Even the so-called historical trees," he says, to which age of seven hundred to eight hundred years is imputed, are nothing but follows surrounded with bark, vegeating only as ruins." No tree can reach so great an age in Central Europe and remain healthy. He has been the pains to make inquiries at all the German, Austrian and Russian forest academies; and, comparing their reports with his own long researches, he has compiled a table of the comparative ages of different sorts of trees in Central Europe. The highest age is attributed by the pine; but after it has reached the limit of sound life it decays more rapidly than any of the leaf trees, which continue vegetating long after they have begun to decay. The best pine tree, judging by its annual growth, reaches an age of 570 years. Next in age, the white fir of the Hartzwald, is 429 years old. The oak, in Bavaria, was at its oldest in 1745 years. The oldest sound oak, which at Aschaffenburg, is 410 years of age. The oldest red beech, also at Aschaffenburg, is 245. The highest point of life with other leaf trees is as follows: The mountain maple, in Bavaria, 224 years; the birch, 160 years; in Finland; the ash, 170 years; in Silesia; the elm, 130 years; in Asia; the aspen tree, 219 years. The most frequent among "the so-called historical trees" in Germany are lime trees (linden). The renowned "Linden" of Neustadt, on the Kocher, in Wurttemberg, is known by the local oracle to have had its branches supported by 67 strong staves in the year 18, so that it must even then have been a venerable tree. It has now horizontal branches, which are reported—at from five to seven feet from the ground—by stone columns. It is reputed to be over 700 years old, but it can hardly be said to be hollow, and is supported internally as well as external masonry.—Boston Herald.

A single street-car company in New Orleans shot \$10,500 worth of muskets 3 days ago on account of glanders.

A GLIMPSE OF INDIA.

A Railway Trip from the City of Baroda to Ahmedabad.

We left Baroda by the mail train for Ahmedabad and Bhanuagar, via Wadhwan, starting in the pleasant coolness of an Indian dawn. Guzerat is known as the "garden of India," and Baroda is the best wooded part of Guzerat, so that the day broke upon endless groves of clustered trees and broad stretches of fields green with many crops. The popularity of the railway is remarkable. The third-class carriages, divided into compartments for male and female passengers, are crowded with chattering, friendly swarms of natives, who have, apparently, heaps of relations and acquaintances at every station, and an immense deal to say to them. As soon as the train stops, the pani-wallahs—the men with water—come round, and dispense a fresh supply of the element to thirsty lips, for it soon grows hot and dusty. The high-caste Hindoo can not drink from the station chatty; a lot is emptied into his hands, and he quaffs from his hollowed palms, and then washes his perspiring but exclusive face. Nevertheless, for all their caste, the Hindoos are a democratic and easy-going people, so that you will see a Thakoor's son, in turban of red and gold, with coat of delicately embroidered muslin, and strings of precious pearls around his neck, jostling amicably among coolies, cattle-drivers and bunia folk. He would not, however, eat a morsel of bread with one of them, or, for the matter of that, with ourselves, if he were pinched with hunger. As a rule, the natives hereabouts are remarkably good-looking. One hardly observes an ill-favored face—many have countenances of the highest refinement and gentleness of expression; while some of the children of from eight to twelve are positively beautiful. But the mothers do not like to have them too openly admired. For this reason they introduce into their dress some common article as a foil and counter-charm to the "evil eye," just as they plant one ugly, rough, wooden post among the stone pillars of a house-front, and hang an old shoe round the neck of the most comely cow in a herd. As the train proceeds between Mehmulabad and Ahmedabad it comes into a country full of apes—Shylock's "wilderness of monkeys." At first the traveler can hardly believe that they are not grey old men, squatting under the hedges, or grouped upon the embankments. Soon, however, he sees no end of monkeys "lolling off on either side of the advancing train in half dozens and dozens, their long tails erect in the air, their puckered faces scrutinizing the passing carriages. There are two kinds—the black-faced and Hanuman—and hundreds of them are to be seen from the windows of the train, walking meditatively ahead on the rails, jumping over the cactus fences, perched with long, pendent tails on the branches of the trees, or solemnly assembled on some open field in a grave parliament of "four-handed folk," discussing the next plundering expedition. They steal a good deal of fruit and grain, but the natives seldom or never molest them—thanks to the legend which recites how the monkey-god helped Rama to recover Sita—and it is the oddest thing to watch a knot of peasants walking through another knot of monkeys as if all alike were fellow-citizens.—Cor. London Telegraph.

AN AID TO JUSTICE.

Composite Photography as a Means of Testing Signatures.

A novel application of a recent scientific discovery was made before the orphans' court by Dr. Persifer Frazier. During the audit of the account of Samuel Clark, Jr., as administrator of the estate of his father, who was a large mill-owner in the northeastern part of the city, some questions of checks and charges upon partnership accounts arose, in connection with which it was necessary to settle the validity of some signatures. Instead of resorting to the old and unsatisfactory method of the testimony of handwriting experts, Dr. Frazier was induced to try the principle of composite photography. This principle was discovered recently by an Englishman named Galton, and consists in producing a photograph which is an embodiment of a number of originals. It is done by taking photographs of each subject separately, giving each plate, however, only a proportionate amount of the time requisite for its proper development. In this way only the features which are in all of the originals appear distinctly in the composite, while the exceptions and irregularities are lost. The discoverer obtained remarkable results in securing types of criminals, persons afflicted with pulmonary troubles, family likenesses, etc. Dr. Frazier was given eighteen checks admittedly signed by the decedent, which he divided into three groups, according to the size of the handwriting. Some checks were used in two groups, so that each one of the three composites was made up from about a dozen checks. The result was that in each one of the plates the signature "Clark & Co." was quite distinct, the only indistinct and superfluous lines being about the first two letters. Judge Hanna, before whom the audit took place, said that the plates were certainly trustworthy guides, and that he regarded the discovery as a very important one in connection with the identity of handwriting.—Philadelphia Press.

A person falling over a precipice enjoys the same feeling as one traveling by balloon, and men who have been almost drowned say the sensation was fully as pleasant as being hung.—N. Y. Mail.

COLUMBUS CENTENARY.

A Mighty Contest Over the Great Navigator's Birthplace.

Seven cities contended for the honor of having given birth to Homer. There are as many claimants for the glory of Christopher Columbus—Genoa, Oneglia, Boggiasco, Savona and several others. Posterity, however, has not as yet granted definite possession to any of them; but in presence of the discovery of very recent and very authentic titles, it inclines more and more to admit the claim of a newcomer for the inheritance of honor. This new pretender is none other than the town of Calvi, Corsica. Christopher Columbus was not then a Genoese, but a Corsican. It is to the Abbe Casanova, a learned investigator, that the honor is due of having called a halt to what threatened to soon become the prescription of the ages. This nineteenth century Benedictine has consecrated his whole life to the accomplishment of this great work; the old archives of the Italian republics, the dusty registers of the libraries of the Renaissance have at last yielded up the secret that race spirit has kept hidden so long. Even the Italian historians, staggered and convinced in spite of themselves, now only ask for a brief delay of grace to make the amende honorable to the little country so long robbed of her great son. The origin of this historical error is easily found. Corsica, subjected or rather in a state of rebellion against Genoese domination before, during and after the fifteenth century, sought no other glory than to be found on the battle-field, under its heroes, the Ornanos and Sampieros, while Abbe Casanova of the day taught their countrymen that their highest good was to die bravely. These poor people lived fighting, and so could give no attention to the glory of discovery.

The most serene republic, always on the lookout for gain, appropriated Christopher Columbus. This jewel was an ample compensation for the tribute which little Corsica stoutly refused to pay. The piece of robbery passed unobserved, all the more easily as the town of Calvi, to which Genoa had left its magistrates, its customs and a certain autonomy, had ended by contentedly accepting Genoese domination. Hence the famous inscription still carved over its gate, "Civitas Calvi semper fidelis." A citizen of Calvi, especially if he brought any prestige to the republic, was appropriated without ceremony, and the confiscation of the great sailor, by letters patent so to speak, chimed in harmoniously with the character of that commercial and speculative people.

The little town of Calvi, now making preparations for the celebration of this great centenary, will at last see its name redeemed from an unjust oblivion. Perched on a rock, on the west coast of the island, Calvi was long deemed impregnable. Nelson thought it worth his while to come and attack it in person, and lost an eye for his pains. The English succeeded in capturing it, but the Corsicans beat them out of it again. In the clear autumn evenings one can see from the summit of its citadel the dim outlines of the shore of the continent and the spurs of the Maritime Alps.—Paris Figaro.

KIT CARSON.

Governor Stoneman's Recollections of the Famous Old Scout.

In conversation the other day with some gentlemen in the Governor's office, the name of Kit Carson was mentioned. The Governor said: "Poor Kit is dead. He was a broad-shouldered, open-hearted, brave fellow. I remember his spending a few weeks in our camp in Southern California in 1847. The only way we could communicate with the National capital was by messengers on horseback. It was a long, dreary, lonesome ride of three thousand miles, fraught with many dangers. Kit was one of those scouts who thought nothing of making such a trip. I taught him to write his name while he was in camp. Having been elected a Lieutenant, it was necessary for him occasionally to sign papers. I remember he would insist upon writing it in full—Christopher Columbus Carson—taking up a whole sheet of paper in doing so. Kit was genial, jovial and a most interesting companion. While in camp we have often played seven-up, and practiced shooting the rifle together. Kit could beat me at both, being an adept at cards and a crack shot. When we played it was for a piacayo, and we shot for the same stake. When Carson was ready to leave for the East with his messages, I cast up accounts, and discovered that he was about five dollars ahead of me. Our target was a small silver coin placed in a split in a limb. I walked up to Kit and said: 'Well, old boy, let's have one last shot. I'll bet you five dollars that I can hit the piacayo at the first shot.' 'Agreed,' said Kit, and the money was put up. I walked deliberately up to the coin, put the muzzle of the gun against it and blew it to atoms. Kit was the maddest man I ever saw for a few moments. He walked about the camp in quite a rage, and denounced my act as a 'damned mean Yankee trick.' He soon, however, got over his pet, and seemed to enjoy the laugh as much as any one, and we parted, as we had always lived, friends.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Under all ordinary circumstances the gentleman offers his left arm, ladies being presumably right-handed, and if the lady needs support she avails herself of his assistance. But for a gentleman to grasp the arm of the lady with whom he is walking, as if he were a policeman escorting her to the calaboose, is a social atrocity, and a lady would be justified in declining to be again escorted by a man so unfamiliar with the customs of elegant society.—Chicago Tribune.

NATIVE COWS.

Why Farmers Should Keep Records of Each Cow's Milk Yield.

My habit of keeping weekly milk records of all the cows for the past two years induced a neighbor farmer to do the same thing. He is a reliable, honest gentleman, and has weighed the milk from each cow once every week. This system of keeping milk records I know to be very approximate, having compared actual daily records with estimates based on the weighings made each week. I give below a detailed account of the results as obtained from him:

Table with columns: No. of cows, Date calving, Date milked, Milk yield (lbs.), One day's milk (No. lbs. per cow), Total yield (No. lbs.), and Average yield (No. lbs. per cow). Rows 1-10.

Omitting No. 9, the actual daily average for 2,199 days of nine cows was 191 lbs. This yield is quite in harmony with my estimate, made from observation and rough figures obtained from a creamery, viz., 18 lbs. per day per cow for eight months. The above cows are six to ten years of age, and weigh an average of about 1,050 lbs. They were not bred until September and December. I purposely omit the dates. They were on fair pasture all summer. They received no grain during the grass months, I think. They have been selected from time to time by the farmer and other better judges from cows offered at sales in this vicinity. I am quite positive that they are above the average in this locality. These figures, then, if the reader accept them, certainly show the importance of beginning to improve the dairies in some way. If farmers could be induced to keep milk records, they would soon realize the difference between cows.

These cows would not satisfy me. I have placed the figures at 5,000 lbs. per year of 300 days, and dispose of those that do not exceed that amount. I think an intelligent farmer would give the journal that encouraged him to keep a record of the performance of each cow in his diary a good deal of praise. He would certainly be benefited financially. Try it and see. It only takes a little while once a week.—Cor. National Live Stock Journal.

BEADED DECORATIONS.

The Increasing Popularity of Beads for Evening Toilets, Etc.

As an instance of the prevalence of beads and beaded decorations may be mentioned corsets for dancing and other evening toilets, made wholly of gold jet, copper, pearl or ruby beads, the bodies in open work, and worn over underwaists of the dress material. Panels for the sides of the skirts, or massive tablier fronts, also of the beads, accompany these coat-of-mail corsages. A charming gown of amber satin, made dancing length, was lately worn in this city. The corsage was a network of garnet beads, over a half-long corsage of satin. Panels of the same were arranged at each side over kiltings of the satin, and amber satin slippers over garnet silk hose gave a pretty finish to this gown, which was a striking result of Parisian handiwork.

Beads in garnet, jet, pearl and dull plumb, silk embroidered nets, galleons and velvet are still the leading garnitures in millinery. Paris authorities announce that wide-brimmed round hats weighted with long, graceful, drooping plumes a la Gainsborough are soon to resume their lost prestige and that the English walking-hat, improved in outline, will be far more popular this spring than the English turban, which during the present season has appeared in but one style, and that with the brim too high and broad and too close to the overlarge crown to prove becoming to one in a hundred. Black and gold, garnet and gold, or black and pink in velvet, with satin trimmings and tips, are favored combinations in hats and bonnets, either of these mixtures proving an excellent choice for those whose modest means limit them to one "Sunday best."—N. Y. Post.

Inquisitive Robbie.

Robbie—Say, Mr. Featherweight, don't you live anywhere at all? Mr. F.—Why, my little man, of course I do. What a question! Robbie—Well, I didn't know. You see sister Maud said last night that you had no address whatever, and of course I—What, ma? All right, I'm going.—The Rambler.

—We have been permitted to look at a programme of dances used at a grand ball given by some cowboys in Colorado, and as this is quite a prominent cow county, and our cowmen are apt in the near future to give a dance, we publish the programme in full as follows: 1, grand circle march; 2, horse-hunters' quadrille; 3, catch-horse waltz; 4, saddle-up lancers; 5, bronco racquet; 6, Captains' quadrille; 7, circulars galop; 8, round-up lancers; 9, cut-out schottische; 10, branding quadrille; 11, cow and calf racquet; 12, night-horse lancers; 13, first guard waltz; 14, second-guard quadrille; 15, third-guard newport; 16, fourth-guard quadrille; 17, deer-herders' waltz; 18, maverick polka; 19, bull-calves' medley; 20, stampee all.—Tombstone (A. T.) Epitaph.

—The total expenses of Boston in 1799 were \$49,061.

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NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John R. Skinner, by his certain deed of trust, dated September 22d, 1882, and recorded in the records office of Pettis county, Missouri, in trust deed record 24, on page 50, conveyed to the undersigned, James P. Leake, trustee, all his right, title and interest and estate in and to the following inclosed described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning at the south-west corner of lot three, (3), of block nine, (9), in McVey's second addition to the city of Sedalia, thence running east along the south side of said second addition seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) feet to the south-east corner of said second addition, thence running south seven hundred and fifty-four (754) feet to the north side of the extension of Broadway street east to a stone, thence running west along the north side of the extension of said Broadway street seven hundred and thirty (730) feet to the west side of section two, (2), township forty-five, (45), range twenty-one, (21), thence running north along the said west side of said section two, (2), seven hundred and fifty-four (754) feet to the place of beginning. Which said deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said trust deed described and, whereas, said note has become due and remains unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction on WEDNESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF AUGUST 1886, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note together with the costs of executing this trust. JAMES P. LEAKE, Trustee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. County of Pettis, ss. In the Probate Court for the County of Pettis, Missouri, May term, 1886. George Duncan, Adm'r. Order of Pub'n. of James Yett, deceased. George Duncan, Administrator of James Yett, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists, and inventories required by law in such case, on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of August next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in the Sedalia WEEKLY BAZOO, a newspaper in this State for four weeks before the next term of this Court. I, D. H. O'Rear, Judge of the Probate Court, here and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office. Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, Done at office in Sedalia, Missouri, in said County, this 13th day of May, 1886. D. H. O'REAR, Judge and ex-officio clerk.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Henry W. Helsey, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executor at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1886. J. F. HOWE, Executor.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter Boden, deceased will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis County, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1886. J. R. CROFTON, Public Administrator.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss. In the Circuit Court of Pettis county, June 4th, 1886, May term, 1886. John B. Rensison, plaintiff, vs. Mary Martin, "Sis" Martin and Charles P. Martin, defendants. Now, at this day, comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Sangree & Lamm, and said plaintiff having at the January term 1886 of this court, filed his affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, Charles P. Martin, is not a resident of the state of Missouri, at which said term of court an order of publication was made, but not published, whereupon said order of publication is renewed, and it is ordered by the court that said defendant, Charles P. Martin, be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and nature of which is to partition the following described real estate, situated in Pettis county, Missouri, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township forty-eight (48) range (20) and unless said Charles P. Martin be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said case, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO—a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri—for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of said September term of this court. Attest: B. H. INGRAM, Circuit Clerk. By M. W. BRADY, Deputy Clerk. A true copy from the record. SANGREE & LAMM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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