Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood and builds up the whole system.

It radically and permanently cures all blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

It is the best constitutional remedy for catarrh, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

There is no time of year when it is not more widely useful than any other medicine.

These statements are confirmed daily by cured and grateful men and women.

Over 40,000 testimonials in the last two years—an unequaled, unapproached record!

Now put up in tablets, as well as usual liquid form. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Pat's Effort to Keep Lent.

In an ordinary restaurant a waiter was surprised at being asked with Ireland's inimitable smile for "divilled whale." "Is it filleted shark thatyehave, thin?" pursued the Irishman on being refused this delicacy. Again receiving a reply in the negative he tried once more. "Thin ye can bring me some roasted porpoise," he said. The waiter showed signs of becoming restive, and Paddy sank back in his seat and heaved a sigh of contentment. "I'll take some roast beef and vegetables," he said, cheerfully, "and sure ye'll not be for saying that I didn't ask ye for fish."—London Chronicle.

THE FARMER TO BLAME.

If His Land Suffers from Drouth or Lacks Water for Irrigating When Small Stream Is Near, by Says Robert Washburn.

"It is the farmer's own fault, if, in these days of scientific discovery, he does not reap all the returns he should from his land, be it located wherever or however it may, in or without the rain belt, so long as there is a smal stream with a slight fall nearby." Such was the remark the other day o Mr. Robert Washburn, a man of wide experience in agriculture, horticulture and individual irrigation enterprises throughout the great Pacific Northwest being at present an extensive owner and operator of Rogue river land. "Devastation to crops as a result o droughts and barrenness of land from lack of water are two evils that can easily be overcome," continued Mr. Washburn, "if the flow of a little stream is only utilized by any one of the modern mechanical devices now being made for just such work and already accomplishing for many the desired results. The simplest and most inexpensive of these devices for elevating the water of a stream to a higher level is, perhaps the hydraulic ram. It is a self-pumping engine that is rapidly fulfilling the need of the farmer and small irrigationist for a sure scheme of getting out of their land all those bountiful returns yielded where water is plentiful."

Too Curious.

One well-known New York woman has discovered, like some others of her sex, that it does not pay to be too curious. One of the old family retainers is a Scotchman, named William, who does not believe in glossing over the truth for the sake of sparing his listener's feelings. The woman in question, although possessed of considerable charm of manner, is not a beauty and knows it. Her husband, recently deceased, was a remarkably handsome man, and his wife was one of his sincerest admirers. One day when she was looking at her husband's picture on the mantel in the sitting room, William was fussing around the grate, and in a moment of impulse she asked: "William, what do you think made such a handsome man as Colonel S. marry such a plain woman as me?" William looked from the portrait to the speaker, meditated a second, and answered: "Must have been heaven's will, ma'am."

Reconciled Science and Religion.

A clergyman is quoted in Everybody's Magazine as confounding an advanced young woman who was demonstrating to him that science had disproved religion with this little parable. "Madam," he said, "I once knew a member of your sex who perfectly reconciled science and religion. She is a prominent member of the Young Women's Christian Association and she was making an address to a large gathering of women, which was interrupted by a terrific thunder shower. She shared with many the awful fear of thunder and lightning, and, with the others, she trembled in silence for a few moments. When a blinding flash was swiftly followed by a frightful clap of thunder she struggled to her feet, and began to pray, 'Oh, Lord, take us under thy protecting wings, for thou knowest that feathers are non-conductors.'"

Information.

"What is a domestic animal, mamma?" asked the little boy.

"A domestic animal," replied mamma, with a scornful glance at papa who was putting on his coat, "is one who does not spend all his time at the club.—Brooklyn Life.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Portland Trade Directory

Names and Addresses in Portland of Representative Business Firms.

PHOTO SUPPLIES: Kodak developing and printing; write for prices. Woodard, Clarke & Co.

MAGIC LANTERNS—Wolcter Co., Portland. Lowest prices on Lanterns and Slides.

ELASTIC HOSIERY; Supporters, Braces; Knit to Fit; free measurement blanks; Woodard, Clarke.

HORSES of all kinds for sale at very reasonable prices. Inquire 23 Front St.

TRUSSES sent on approval; we guarantee fit in most difficult cases; Woodard, Clarke & Co.

ARTIFICIAL EYES; every shade and shape; assortment sent on approval; Woodard, Clarke Co.

CREAM SEPARATORS—We guarantee the U. S. Separator to be the best. Write for free catalog. Hazelwood Co., Fifth and Oak.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Buffum & Pendleton, sole agents Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s correct clothes. Everything in men's furnishings. Morrison and Sixth streets. Opposite postoffice.

FREE LAND IN OREGON under the Carey irrigation act. Deed direct from state. Write today. Booklet and map free. B. S. Cooke & Co., 37 Alder street, Portland, Oregon.

POULTRY FOOD—If you want your hens to lay more eggs write us for free particulars about PURINA POULTRY FEEDS—Acme Mills Co. Portland, Oregon.

TAILORS—Columbia Woolen Mills Co., Portland, Ore. Latest style clothes made to measure cheap. Our self measurement system insures perfect fit. Write for free samples and prices.

PIANOS & ORGANS—Oldest piano house on Pacific coast. Organs and Pianos on easy payments. Write for list. Let us quote you a price. Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co., Portland, Oregon.

Human Hair Goods—Switches, Pompadours, Men's Toupees and Wigs; best quality; lowest prices; send for free price list; mail orders a specialty. Paris Hair Store, 305 Washington St. Mention this paper.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reported today, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Morgan was the only senator to make objection. His opposition was sufficient, however, to frustrate the design, and the next most feasible course, the disposition of amendments, was decided upon. The general impression among senators is that the final vote will be reported within a week from the time of the beginning of the consideration of amendments. Most of the time of the senate was devoted to listening to a speech by Clarke, of Arkansas, in which he criticised the Hepburn bill as injudicious to remedy existing conditions.

The house bill appropriating $170,000 for the emergency needs of the navy department at Mare Island, and for the postal service at San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake, was passed by the senate when it convened today.

Washington, April 30.—This was both a field day and a "seed" day in the house, the major portion of the legislative session being given over to the consideration of the agricultural bill and, incident thereto, the free distribution of seeds, for which the bill does not provide, but which it is agreed will be restored to the bill.

Eighteen pages of the agricultural bill were considered and perfected. The debate on the question of free seeds will be resumed tomorrow, when a vote is expected on the amendment to insert an appropriation of $90,000 for the purchase and distribution of "rare and unusual seeds."

The debate on seeds might have continued indefinitely under the "animal industry" item if Wadsworth had not made a motion putting a stop to the debate, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 62. On motion of Wadsworth, the committee arose, the vote being 87 against 78.

Saturday, April 28.

Washington, April 28.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the senate late this afternoon, after an all-day discussion as to the best method for providing for Indians in general and those of the Indian Territory in particular. The bone of contention was the attempt to remove the restrictions for the alienation of land by the allotters of the five civilized tribes. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment to this effect, exempting, however, the fullbloods and minors, and it received the support of Mr. Long, of Kansas, who had made a similar attempt but had failed. The amendment was accepted.

Among the changes made in the measure was the striking out of a committee amendment that provided for the turning over to the Indians of all moneys on deposit to their credit from the sale of timber and lands aggregating several millions.

Washington, April 28.—The tariff discussion started in the house on Thursday afternoon occupied practically all the time of the house today. John Sharp Williams concluded the speech he began Thursday, and consumed the first two hours in a collaboration with Towne of New York, in which Towne read the letters and other articles Williams wanted to include, and Williams, standing beside him, kept up a running fire of interjectory comment, explanation and argument.

Cushman spoke for nearly an hour in defense of the protective tariff system.

The agricultural appropriation bill, which is before the house, will come up Monday for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

Friday, April 27.

Washington, April 27.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate a bill amending the existing laws relative to notice of land entries, so as to require that papers in which they are printed shall be in the county or district in which the lands are located, was passed.

Spooner then resumed his speech on the rate bill, again taking up the question of the distinction between judicial power and jurisdiction. Replying to Bailey he said that, owing to the fact that the powers are totally different, it cannot be said that one is greater than the other.

Allison expressed the hope that the discussion of the rate bill would go on, saying that if congress was to finally adjourn before the first of August it was necessary that the debate proceed without delay.

Washington, April 27.—Immediately after the house convened today the emergency appropriation bill calling for $170,000 for the navy to be expended at San Francisco was passed.

After voting this the house decided to take up the pension calendar. Capron (R. I.) was called to the chair. Williams said he would object to passing pension bills unless the committee had a chance to vote on each bill. The passing of pensions did not proceed with the usual speed. There were 315 pensions favorably acted on in committee and reported to the house.

At 3 o'clock the house completed the consideration of pension bills, when the tariff revision bill was taken up and general debate resumed.

Wednesday, April 25.

Washington, April 25.—An amendment to the Indian bill for the cession of the lands of the Blackfoot Indians in Montana was accepted by the Senate after being modified. The bill was then laid aside and the message of the President regarding the employment of labor on the Government works in the vicinity of San Francisco was ordered printed.

Flint followed the reading of the message by immediately introducing a bill appropriating $300,000 for the employment of extra labor in the navy yard at Mare Island.

Tillman made an effort to have a day fixed for a vote on the railroad rate bill, but was again unsuccessful. Spooner gave notice of a speech for tomorrow, and Clarke of Arkansas of a speech on Friday on the same question.

A bill was passed amending the law relative to the allotment of land to Indians.

Washington, April 25.—The House today continued consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The President's message recommending an appropriation of $300,000 for Mare Island navy yard was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Tuesday, April 24.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate passed bills as follows today:

Extending time until 1909 for coastwise laws to go into effect between the Philippines and America; providing for the reappraisement of certain public lands at Port Angeles, Wash.; authorizing the occupancy of lands in San Bernardino, Sierra, San Gabriel forest reserves for power plants of the Edison Electric Company.

Ashland Reserve Enlarged.

Washington April 26.—The Ashland forest reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashland creek, which is the source of water supply for the city of Ashland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon.

Siskiyou Peak is a tract unfit for cultivation, and has no settlements on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashland creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams from bein contaminated in any way.

Will Not Abandon Bay City.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Fulton was today informed by Quartermaster-General Humphrey that there is no intention of even temporarily abandoning San Francisco as army transport headquarters, therefore there is no possibility of diverting this business to Portland, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce. One transport about due from Manila will unload at Seattle, and one other transport may load there, but as the government docks are unimpaired and railroads are again making deliveries at San Francisco, there will be no temporary discontinuance of headquarters at that city.

More Soldiers to Be Sent.

Washington, April 28.—The war department has decided to send General Greely, at San Francisco, the additional 2,500 troops that he has asked for.

The troops, he says, have maintained the high standing of the American army, but a continuance of mental and physical stress is not advisable in the present high tension of the people.

Accepting an estimate of 200,000 destitute, there is but one soldier for every hundred people, and the additional troops asked for would give but two soldiers per hundred.

Washington, April 24.—President Roosevelt late tonight signed the joint resolution of Congress appropriating $1,500,000 additional for the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

Use of Government Gift.

Washington, April 30.—Commenting on the dispatch from San Francisco expressing the surprise of the citizens' committee that only $300,000 of the $2,500,000 relief fund appropriated by congress is still available for relief work, Acting Secretary Oliver, of the war department, tonight pointed out that it was never contemplated that the appropriation should be spent by the citizens of San Francisco. The money, according to the resolution of congress, was to be expended by the war department, to reimburse that department for rations, tents, blankets, etc.

Held Up by Single Enemy.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, to gratify a personal grudge, is single-handed and alone trying to prevent the confirmation of Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska. As a high-handed proceeding absolutely without justification, this act ranks above every other appointment case that has been before the senate this winter. Judge Wickersham, after completing a four-year term in Alaska, was renominated by the president more than a year ago, but he was not confirmed because of the fight made against him by Mr. Nelson.

Will Confirm Judge.

Washington, April 24.—Judge Wickersham, of Alaska, will probably be confirmed by the Senate before long in the light of the report made in his favor today by the Judiciary Committee. On a vote, Pettus, Kittredge and Blackburn voted with Nelson in opposition, while Clark, of Wyoming, Foraker, Knox, Bacon, Patterson and Culberson voted to confirm. The conference committee today agreed on the Alaska Delegate bill, substituting the Cushman bill for that passed by the Senate, with but slight change from the original.

Take All That's Offered.

New York, April 24—Gaylord Wilshire, chairman of the publicity committee of the California Relief Association of this city, today said: "We would kindly ask the general trade unions and President Roosevelt to refrain from interfering with any man, whoever he may be or wherever he is, who wishes to extend us sympathy or pecuniary aid. I may say that at a mass meeting of Californians, held at the Casino Theater Saturday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted giving voice to the above sentiment"

Vote on Rates Soon.

Washington, April 30.—The generally expressed opinion about the senate today is that an agreement to vote on the railroad rate bill will be secured early next week and by common consent the vote is fixed for some time during the week beginning May 7. The request for the naming of a day will be repeated early next week, and it was said that those who had been opposing a vote would no longer seek delay. The final vote on the bill itself will be preceded by debate on the amendments.

May Delay Hermann Case Again.

Washington, April 24—Owing to the illness of A. S. Worthington, Representative Hermann's case was not taken up in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Monday, and no ruling was made on the question whether the trial shall be postponed until F. J. Heney returns to Washington. It is believed the court will eventually order a postponement until the fall term. This will be satisfactory to the Government.

Like Home.

Knicker—What do you think of Niagara Falls?

Bocker—Well, from the amount of water I should say there had been some mighty careless blasting going on.—New York Sun.

They are doing so much singing at weddings of late that they are becoming as depressing as funerals.

COUSIN FRANCES' NOTION.

"Close quarters" are, of course, the rule in cities, but perhaps nowhere else are people pigeonholed away with such exaggerated economy of space as in New York City. The facetious man who referred to his sleeping room as "my stateroom in the flat" did not paint the case too vividly for one familiar with the "cozy" apartments of the metropolis.

Mrs. Acton and her daughter Belle were visiting in the country. Their hostess, Cousin Frances, had bestowed her guests for the night in two spacious chambers.

"Oh, mother," sighed Belle, luxuriously ensconced on an enormous bed and gazing off into the distant corners of the room, "I do believe you could put your whole flat into this room!"

"I shouldn't be surprised," returned Mrs. Acton, glancing judicially about, "although you might have to leave out the bath room or the kitchen."

The next day Belle wandered through room after room in the fine old "cobblestone" house, delighting in the unused, superabundant spaciousness of it all.

At dinner the two guests described as accurately as they could the details of their own life in the city—including the dimensions of their flat. Cousin Frances, a quaint, bright little old lady, whose life had been spent in her native county, listened with great interest. She could just see it all, she declared, and she knew she should enjoy living in a flat.

Mrs. Acton amused herself trying to picture hospitable, bountiful Cousin Frances in their tiny apartment of five so-called "rooms," and wondered what the dear old lady would think of their guest accommodations. Recently, when two guests had descended upon them, she and Belle had surrendered their "staterooms," and had "doubled up" on a folding couch in the dining room—the dining table relegated to a corner to make the unfolding process possible.

"But one has so little room," Belle was saying. "You'd miss that, Cousin Frances."

"I'm not so sure of that," said Cousin Frances, nodding animatedly. "I think folks have too much room. Now I say that two spare rooms are enough for anybody."

Mrs. Acton and her daughter gazed admiringly at Cousin Frances. Then their eyes met for an instant. They could say nothing more. It was simply beyond the power of Cousin Frances' imagination to grasp the real conditions.

INDUSTRY OF BUTTONMAKING.

It Started in the Reign of Elizabeth. First Factory Here.

The handy little button, which does important duty today not only as a convenient fastening but as a decoration, has been in general use for a comparatively short time, says the New York Herald. It was not till the reign of Elizabeth that buttonmaking became an industry, though prior to that time buttons, usually made of precious metals, were used by the people of wealth.

The first button establishment in this country is supposed to have been founded in Philadelphia prior to 1750. Brass was the material used then. Late in the century another factory was started in Philadelphia, where wooden buttons were made. It was necessary at the time of the revolutionary war to import from France the buttons used by continental soldiers. The first metal button factory in Waterbury, Conn., which is now the center of the metal button industry, was established just prior to 1800.

Samuel Williston of Easthampton, Mass., founded the industry of manufacturing by machinery buttons covered with cloth. The process has been greatly improved until now nearly all the work is done automatically. Until 1902, however, the lasting and other parts used to cover buttons were imported. Now, for the most part, they are made in this country.

The manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons, the raw material for which is a seed of a South American palm, was introduced in 1859. These buttons, dyed in various colors and made in various patterns, are still very popular. The next step was the manufacture of composition buttons. They are made in many colors and designs. Horn and certain other materials are also used.

During the last ten years the manufacture of pearl buttons has become most important. Its development is due to the discovery of the vast quantity of mussel shells in the Mississippi river. Formerly these were considered of no value, but so valuable are the shells for this purpose that a new and important industry has sprung up in Iowa and Illinois. In the last census report the industry was given a special report.

Though the manufacture of pearl buttons is a comparatively new industry in this country, the value of the product in 1900 formed forty-eight and four-tenths per cent of the entire volume of the button output. These include the mother of pearl buttons, made from shells brought from South Australia and the South Sea islands, and those made from the shells of the unio, which come from the Mississippi river. These last are called fresh water pearl buttons. In 1890 there was not a single fresh water pearl button made in the United States.

A Confused Impression.

"There is no doubt about it," said Mr. Cumrox, "he is a cultivated musician."

"And what is your idea of a cultivated musician."

"One who plays things you don't care to hear and talks about them in a way you can't understand."—Washington Star.

Like Home.

Knicker—What do you think of Niagara Falls?

Bocker—Well, from the amount of water I should say there had been some mighty careless blasting going on.—New York Sun.

They are doing so much singing at weddings of late that they are becoming as depressing as funerals.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers: those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c per bottle. One size only.

The Trouble.

"I wish you would send a man up to fix my typewriter."

"What seems to be the matter with it?"

"I think the type is pied; look at this copy."

"It is not your typewriter, but your stenographer that needs overhauling; you'll have to do that yourself."—Houston Post.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Her Motherly Way.

"They say Mrs. Krankley makes regular dolls of her daughters."

"Well, it's true. She fairly stuffs them with breakfast food."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

His Curiosity Excited.

The subject under discussion at the corner grocery was the Panama canal.

"I've heard a good deal," remarked Mr. Wipedunks, "about this Culebra cut. Why in thunder don't some of the newspapers print it?"

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What!

"I knew he was something of a celebrity, but I didn't know he was rich. How did he make his money?"

"In dirt."

"Real estate or mining?"

"Neither. He wrote a book. You've read it, haven't you?"

The Next Step.

"I don't want any government at all," said the anarchist.

"Suppose you succeeded in abolishing the government?"

"Then I could step in and start one of my own."—Washington Star.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Simple Truth.

"This," said the manufacturer proudly, "is our latest novelty."

"Very fair," remarked the visitor, "but you can't hold a candle to our goods."

"Indeed? Are you in this line of business?"

"No, I make gunpowder."—Philadelphia Press.

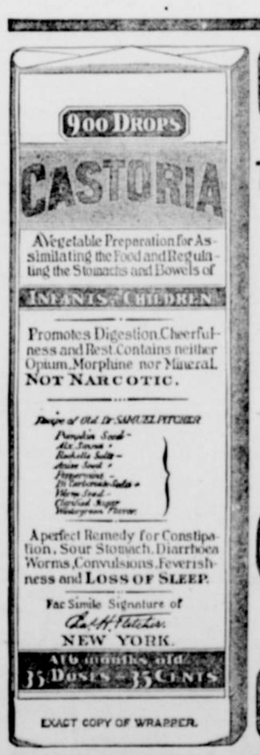
HOWARD E. BURTON—Assayer and Chemist, Memphis, Tennessee. Specimens private: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, Copper, $1; Gold, Silver, Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

SEVEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Ended at Last Through Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Selina Jones of 200 Main St., Ansonia, Conn., says: "If it had not been for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be alive today. Seven years ago I was so bad with pain in the back, and so weak that I had to keep to my room, and was in bed sometimes six weeks at a spell. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, the kidney weakness was soon corrected, and inside a week all the pain was gone. I was also relieved of all headaches, dizzy spells, soreness and feelings of languor. I strongly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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AGAINST THE STORM THERE IS NO PROTECTION IN THE WORLD LIKE TOWER'S SLICKERS

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FOR SALE BY ALL THE BEST DEALERS

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The Life of a Bag

depends on how honestly it is made

BEMIS BAGS

are made on honor, of the best materials.

That is why they outlive others.

You won't need to order bags so often if every order specifies "BEMIS."

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GRAIN, FLOUR, ORE, WOOL, ETC.

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

If could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00; Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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