Street Railways vs. Good Roads.

A NEW factor that must soon be taken into consideration in connection with the good roads problem is the rapid extension of the electric traction systems into the rural districts. Not content with the immense volume and earnings of the intramural systems, the street railway interests have invaded the country with long interurban lines that are already projected all the way across large States.

These street railways or electric traction roads are not to be ignored by the good roads workers. They must be studied for the purpose of determining the effect they will have upon highway travel, whether toward increasing or decreasing its volume, or as reducing the length of haul by horse and wagon, and changing its direction.

Practically all of these railways parallel important public highways between the principal cities and towns. Many of them have franchises from the State, granting the right of construction and operation directly on the public highways, while others own part of them in the shape of purchased rights of way. The cars on these lines transport passengers from town to town, or between the points on the roads, as comfortably, more cheaply, and almost as quickly as the steam cars between stations, and far more quickly and agreeable than the trip, long or short, can be made by horse and buggy or wagon. It seems obvious, therefore, that the electric roads will tend to reduce the light passenger travel along the wagon roads which they parallel.

But the traction companies are not, by any means, content with passenger business alone. They have already embarked in the express and light-freighting traffic, despite the legal obstacles which are being thrown in their way by the steam railroad companies, whose contentions have been defeated in the Supreme Court of Ohio. This freighting or express business promises in the near future to become more profitable to the roads than the transporting of passengers, and to grow more rapidly in volume. It cannot be doubted that this draws wagon traffic from the parallel highways.

As yet, few, if any, of the electric roads have attempted to embark in the heavy freighting business in this country, though it has been done in Europe.

We may safely predict, however, that in time the traction companies will attempt to secure much of this business also, unless legal restrictions debar them, for they can operate as cheaply as the steam roads, and in many cases they have advantages over the latter in facilities for handling such freight.

However, if the interurban roads reduce the travel between towns on the highways which they parallel, they will surely increase the travel on the cross roads leading from the farms to the railways, and which act as feeders to the steel ways. This will also undoubtedly increase the volume of travel on the roads reaching from the villages off the lines of the electric and steam roads to those through which these lines extend.

Good road advocates have no reason for becoming apprehensive that the extension of the interurban electric railways will cause any of the wagon roads to be abandoned and to fall into decay. While they seem likely to reduce traffic on some of the main thoroughfares connecting towns, their effect will be to increase the number of short hauls in the aggregate on others. It is, at any rate, a factor in the highway improvement movement that may be studied to advantage.

The progress being made here and abroad in the manufacture of practical and economical steam and gasoline trucks and "lorries," as well as passenger coaches, for the transportation of freight and passengers on the public highways offers the good roads enthusiast sufficient guarantee for a counteracting influence tending to give the interurban wagon way a new importance. It will probably then come to a struggle between the operator of the motor stage and the electric traction companies to decide which of them can reduce the cost of operation to the lowest point.—H. W. Perry, in the Good Roads Magazine.

Opposed at First.

When the New Jersey hard road law was passed there it was bitterly opposed by the farmers, and to put in operation in some cases where farmers were the officials to the initiatory steps, it was necessary to compel them to act by mandamus proceedings.

During the first year only thirty miles of hard roads were built; last year 114 miles were constructed, and the present year over five hundred miles are petitioned for by the farmers of New Jersey.

Will Be Eyesores.

The dweller in rural regions would think New York City far behind the times if he rode downtown in a rickety stagecoach over a cobblestone pavement. It is gratifying to note that there is a spirit being manifested which in time will make the present dusty or muddy roads, full of ruts and "thank yer, ma'ams," as much an eyesore to the farmer as a cobble pavement is to the city man.

The Greatest Drawback.

It must then be admitted that from end to end of our beautiful progressive country the greatest drawback to thorough education, the greatest drag on spiritual, mental and moral development is the hindrance of free social intercourse between the city and the country through bad and, at times, impassable roads.

Mayors and Chains.

Lord Cadogan's gift of a chain of office to the Mayor of Chelsea recalls a story which has been current lately. An alderman of one of the new boroughs, meeting a friend who occupied a similar position of dignity and usefulness in a neighboring district, said: "We have provided our mayor with a splendid chain; what are you doing for yours?" "Oh," replied his friend, "we are going to let our bounder run loose."—St. James's Gazette.

Within the last twelve years the resident foreigners in Switzerland have increased by 155,000, the total number now being 385,000.

Not On The Play Bill.

An incident not on the programme at the Arena caused no little amusement and excitement during the performance of "Mikado." While Yum-Yum was rendering one of her pretty solos a dog pursued by a cat suddenly made its appearance from the vicinity of the ten-cent seats and, vaulting over the box seats, made a break for safety beneath the skirts of a couple of ladies sitting in the orchestra chairs. The cat, however, seemed to have a grievance which nothing but blood could assuage, and the refuge taken by the terrified dog was no refuge at all, and the ladies were compelled to beat a retreat.

While this was going on the cat was administering what seemed to be severe punishment on its canine victim, judging by the pitiful cries which emanated from out the tangle. Between the combat and the interest evinced by the audience, the efforts of the soloist were rendered doubly difficult. The dog was finally carried away, thoroughly beaten, and yelling pitifully.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

A PROPOSAL.

"And what did George say when he proposed?" asked Ethel.

"He said nothing," replied Maud; "he started to say something, gasped, turned deathly pale, and then fainted away. Of course, I knew what that meant—so when he came to I told him he might ask papa."

"And then?"

"Then poor George fainted away again."—*Tit-Bits.*

America Leads.

In consequence of the great demand for cotton goods, the United States consumed more raw cotton than Great Britain, which has always held supremacy in this industry, just as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the best family medicine, and which has retained its prestige for over fifty years. To-day the Bitters is used in almost every home. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and biliousness, also purifies the blood, calms the nerves and builds up the entire system.

Absence destroys small passions and increases great ones, as the wind extinguishes tapers and kindles fires.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Even the greatest germ cranks do not hesitate to stack up against the microbes that infest a $20 bill.

The poetry of motion must be the kind that is sent the rounds.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON.
{ SEAL } *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A good appetite is what everybody is wishing for and yet wants to get rid of it as soon as obtained.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It is better to talk yourself up than to have other people run you down.

See advertisement of EE-M Catarrh Cure in another column—the best remedy made.

Klondike's gold output for the year estimated at $20,000,000.

Children Like It.

When your child's eyes get sore use Jno. R. Dickey's Old Reliable Eye-water. Relieves at once. Don't burn—feels good. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Tenn.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Experience costs a lot, but it is usually a good investment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The self-conscious fool worries over nothing.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A long ton of coal will average forty cubic feet.

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not.

MRS. SADIE E. KOCH.

"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief.

"My attention was called to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

$900 TO $1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary $900 to $1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary $9 to $15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position preferred. Address, Dept. B.
THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

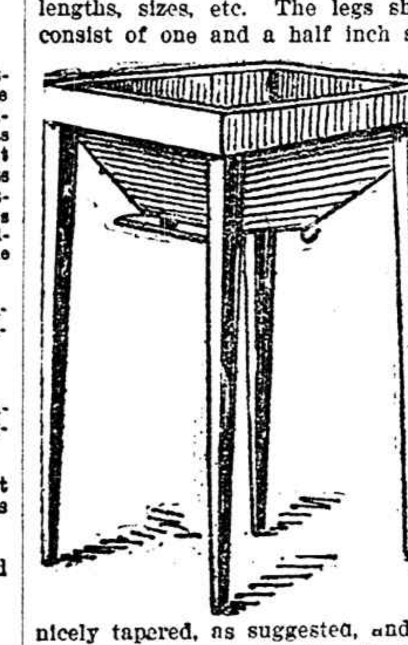
FARM AND GARDEN.

Clay Floor For Dairy Cows.

Where one uses the ordinary stanchion for fastening dairy cows, we doubt whether the clay floor can be improved upon, writes Edward Montgomery to the Epitomist. A trough behind the cows is provided for the excrement. On the hard, level clay floor that reaches from stanchion to gutter or trough, a wide plank is placed parallel to the trough, and close up to it, to catch what manurial matter fails to reach the trough. This is done as a protection to the clay, for the usefulness, perfection and durability of a clay floor depends upon its being kept dry. In making the floor, the moist clay should be well pounded in order to harden and solidify it, and the floor should be permitted to thoroughly dry before it is put to use, and kept dry. To no class of live stock does any kind of floor seem so acceptable as that of earth—nature's floor; and if the earth is of the right kind and treated in the right way in making the floor, it will usually prove the best floor of any, and the least costly.

A Handy Bag Holder.

The accompanying cut shows an excellent sack holder that can readily be made by taking inch boards and cutting them in proper shapes and lengths, sizes, etc. The legs should consist of one and a half inch stuff,



nicely tapered, as suggested, and the hopper should extend below the point where the legs are fastened, to give room for hooks to hitch the sacks on while filling. The slide in the hopper enables one to close it, while removing a full sack and putting another in its place.—New York Tribune.

Feeding Bees Extracted Honey.

Extracted honey is usually worth in market about half the price of comb honey. That is, it sells for about half, owing to the demand for the two articles. In extracting honey from the bees we ordinarily get about double the amount of pounds of honey, but the price being but one-half of that of comb, it is no more profitable. It has been supposed that by extracting all the honey, which would give us double the amount, that it would be a paying scheme to feed it back to the bees and have them store it in the section boxes in the form of comb honey. A few trials in this direction readily proved the contrary.

Numerous tests thus made in feeding back extracted honey have been attended with loss, as the number of pounds of comb honey produced was less than one-third, and in some cases no honey at all was stored in the surplus boxes, but all consumed in the brood chamber by the bees. In case of a lot of surplus boxes near completion at the close of the honey season, it would pay to thus feed extracted honey so as to enable the bees to finish the boxes thus near completion, but further than this it is a loss to feed extracted honey thinking to have it stored into comb honey by the bees.

On the same principle it will not pay to feed sugar to bees thinking to thus produce adulterated honey. No one can do it at a profit, and hence it is not done. No one should have the least hesitation in arriving at the conclusion of the purity of comb honey, for honey in the comb is absolute proof of the purity of it. Extracted honey may be adulterated with cheap glucose at a profit, and in some cases has been, but no other article of sugar can be used at a profit for the sole purpose of placing it on sale to compete with the price of pure honey. Feeding sugar to bees for the colony's own consumption when they are scarce of stores, thus keeping them strong in numbers and in good condition generally, is followed with good profits, but this kind of feeding is quite different.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Automatic Farm Gate.

The inventor of the gate illustrated in the accompanying picture claims to have designed a gate that will not sag, that will not be affected in its

GATE WITH A VERTICAL MOVEMENT.

workings by snow-drifts, that does not open toward the party desiring to pass through, that has no latch to break nor springs to weaken and that it cannot be opened by live stock. If all these assertions are true the invention should certainly prove a success for its purpose. The gate proper is built on a rigid frame, and has one pivot pin near the bottom of the centre post. It will be observed that there is an arm extending beyond this pin into the well beneath, and on the end of this arm is the weight which acts as a counterbalance. A person approaching from either direction will give a slight pull to the nearest handle, thus overcoming the slight surplus weight of the gate and tilting it vertically on its pivot until it clears the drive or walk. After passing through the second handle is pulled and the gate again tilts to its normal position. The designer of this simple arrangement is Harvey P. Wellman, of Indiana.—Philadelphia Record.

Common sense is by no means so common as one would think.

THE TALE OF A SHIRT.

It Was a Wonderful Hoodoo Worker to Its Wearers.

A prominent physician, who has an office in a down-town skyscraper, bought early this spring a supply of gorgeous negligee shirts. One of the new garments, which he had made at a cost of $3.50 each, was so peculiarly atrocious that he wore it but once. When he came down to breakfast one morning with the awful red and green plaid adorning his manly form his wife at once gave notice that if he went down town with it on she would sue for divorce. She also warned him that a view of the shirt would certainly be fatal to his more delicate patients. Feeling chastened by this rebuke, the doctor took off the nightmare and went down to work in white linen.

That evening another young doctor called at the physician's home and the subject of the wonderful shirt was mentioned. Finally the garment itself was brought down and displayed and the matter was settled by the acceptance of an offer of fifty cents for the shirt made by the younger physician.

The new owner of the shirt put it on one day and started to walk down Clark street on his way to one of the railroad stations. On the way the shirt caused almost a riot among the excitable denizens of the Levee and the doctor took it off that night for the last time. A few days later, by way of a joke, he sold the now famous garment to a young cousin for twenty-five cents. The latter put on the shirt and went to a roof garden, where the plaids and stripes attracted so much more attention than the vaudeville performance that he took his departure before the entertainment was more than half through.

That night burglars broke into the house of the doctor's cousin and among the property carried off was the shirt. The burglars were never arrested and in a week or two all the parties who had been interested in the rainbow front forgot its existence.

Last week the original owner went up into Wisconsin to spend a few days fishing. One evening a wild-eyed farmer rushed into camp and inquired if there was a doctor on hand. The physician admitted his identity and was asked to hurry back to the farmer's house, where a man had been badly gored by a bull.

The victim was lying groaning on a couch in the dining-room when the doctor entered. After his wounds had been bound up the doctor noticed something familiar about the shirt which the unfortunate man wore. He looked down at the bosom and there in red embroidery were his own initials. It was, indeed, the famous garment which had had such a strange history.

"It's no wonder the bull hooked him," said the farmer. "He ought to know better than wear a shirt like that."

As a matter of common humanity the doctor secured possession of the ill-omened shirt and sunk it in the lake, where it will be powerless to cause any further riots or accidents.—Chicago Tribune.

Wrongs Perpetrated on Shopkeepers.

The people who preside over the exchange desks in big department stores get to know all the tricks worked by customers, and yet they are in a measure powerless, because the rules about taking articles back are so liberal. Said one of these men, who ought to know what he is talking about: "Many persons who have charge accounts with the store are notorious for bringing back things that they have taken and used for special occasions. Lots of women will take such expensive things as opera cloaks, have them charged, and then in a couple of days bring them back and receive credit slips. But when it comes to umbrellas, the practice is simply shameful. More umbrellas are returned than anything else in the establishment, and always after a sudden storm. It begins to rain and people who have left home without umbrellas, and who have charges here, rush in and pick out the choicest ones in stock. By simply showing their charge coins they are permitted to take the umbrellas with them. The next day they come back, with the umbrellas wrapped carefully in the covers, and the rules of the store permit them to be placed back in stock, while the alleged purchaser is given credit for the amount on the monthly charge."—Philadelphia Record.

An Incomplete Report.

William Gillette, the actor, hides himself in summer as far away from crowds and newspaper personals as possible. Often he uses his time constructing a new work, which Nat Goodwin calls "the Gillette play—a thing that acts itself." One summer Gillette hired a yacht, and, as he tells the story, it was a craft without an equal. With a few friends he set sail from New York and proceeded by way of the Sound upon a cruise. They kept close to shore, and a week or so after they left New York were drifting leisurely by a point of land at the end of which sat a solemn Yankee fishing. In a few hours the boat had passed the point, and the Yankee aroused himself from his contemplation of the water and asked, "Where are ye from?"

"New York," replied Gillette, with a yachtsman's pride.

"How long?"

"Since August 1st," shouted the yachtsman again.

The Yankee returned to his contemplation, and the yacht kept on drifting but along in the afternoon there came a voice over the water, and it asked, "What year?"—Harper's Weekly.

Preparing For a Journey.

Jerome K. Jerome recalls with reverence a habit of his methodical uncle who, before packing for a journey, always "made a list." This was the system which he followed, gathered from his uncle's own lips:

Take a piece of paper and put down on it everything you can possibly require. Then go over it and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without.

Imagine yourself in bed. What have you got on? Very well; put it down, together with a change. You get up. What do you do? Wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap. Put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. Begin at your feet. What do you wear on your feet? Boots, shoes, socks. Put them down. Work up till you get to your head. What do you want besides clothes? Put down everything.

This is the plan the old gentleman always pursued. The list made, he would go over it carefully, to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he would go over it again and strike out everything it was possible to dispense with. Then he would lose the list.

Tried by Fire.

A little knot of naval veterans, gathered from the four points of the compass, were holding an informal campfire.

"I was with Farragut," said one of them, "just before the old man started to send the fleet past Fort Fisher. His son, a boy of twelve years, was on board. The lad had been teasing his father to send him to West Point, but the old man seemed to be doubtful about it.

"'I don't know about that,' the old man would answer when the boy teased him, 'I don't know whether you'd stand fire.'

"'Oh, yes, I would, father,' the boy would answer. 'Just try me.'

"So just before we started to go by the fort the father called the boy.

"'Now, son,' he said, 'come with me and we'll see whether you'll make a soldier.'

"The great admiral and the little boy climbed up together into the maintop. They were lashed to it side by side, and together they ran the gantlet of fire at Fort Fisher. When the fort was passed the father turned to his son.

"'All right, my boy, you'll do,' he said. 'You shall go to West Point.'

"I wonder how many boys of the present generation would stand that kind of a test?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

TRAINING HER LITTLE DARLING.

Mrs. Hunter (to shopman)—If you will cut me a small sample of this, I will find out from my dressmaker how many yards I need, and can send for the goods by post.

Enfant Terrible—Why, mamma, that's just what you said in all the other shops.—*Tit-Bits.*

THE CHEERFUL WIGHT.

"Yes, he's always happy when he's hunting for work."

"What a cheerful disposition. And is he never discouraged, never sad?"

"Only when he finds it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

That Was It.

"Your fiancee is a very reserved girl," said Hunker to Spatts.

"She is," replied Spatts. "She is reserved for me."—Detroit Free Press.

Cures Blood and Skin Troubles—Medicine Free!

If you suffer from Ulcers, Eczema, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Cancer, Eating Sores, Itching Skin, Pimples, Boils, Bone Pains, Swellings, Rheumatism, Catarrh, or any Blood or Skin Disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases because Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures where all else fail, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of perfect heath. B. B. B., the most perfect blood purifier made. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Costs $1 per large bottle at drug stores. To prove it cures, medicine sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., 12 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice also given. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

Germany and England are alike in one thing; each has thirty-three cities with a population of over 100,000.

Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c

Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont Liquid 25c Large Liquid and Powder 75c All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for postage 3c.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Miss E., 87 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WINCHESTER
CARTRIDGES IN ALL CALIBERS
from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts.
THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD ♦ ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM

EE-M Catarrh Compound

Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis and Colds.

A mild, cool, pleasant smoke, purely vegetable, which any lady can use. We give an iron-clad guarantee that its proper use will cure CATARRH or your money refunded. References: Dunn's, Bradstreet's or any bank in Atlanta. EE-M is not a makeshift. For tobacco users we make EE-M medicated cigars and smoking tobacco, carrying same medical properties as the compound. Samples Free. One box, one month's treatment, one dollar, postpaid.

EE-M Company, - Atlanta, Ga.

$2,500.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY

to our agents besides the regular commissions, for selling our splendid line HOLIDAY BOOKS for 1901. No big prizes to a few, but every agent gets a share. Fifteen years' business record back of this offer. Handsome sample-case outfit only 35 cents, delivered.

Order outfit and secure choice of territory at once. Address D. E. LUTHER PUB. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

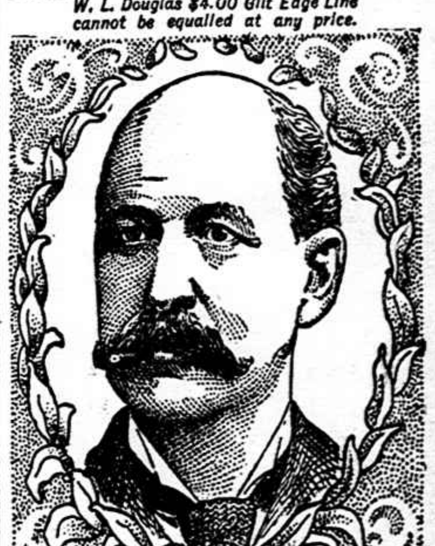
ASTHMA-HAY FEVER
CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE
ADDRESS DR. TAFT. 79 E.130TH ST. N.Y. CITY

USERS OF FARM AND MILL MACHINERY
Subscribe for FOREST & FIELD at sight. It is published in their interest at Atlanta, Ga., monthly. Only 25c per year. Agents wanted. Sample copies Free.

BOOK-KEEPERS' Subdivision Index, capacity 3,000 names. Best out. Only $1 delivered. Try it. BEST INDEX CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

Mention this Paper *In writing to advertisers* ANU-Forty-two-1901.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE.
For More Than a Quarter of a Century
The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.
W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

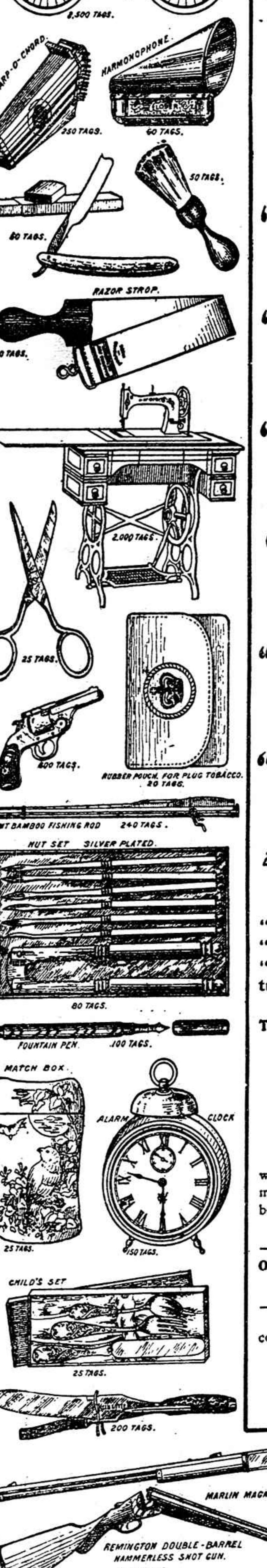


W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good.
Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere.
Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cts. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes, in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.

Fast Color Eyelets used.
Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

FREE FOR TOBACCO TAGS

NOV. 30TH FROM 1902.



"STAR"
"DRUMMOND" Natural Leaf
"GOOD LUCK"
"TENNESSEE CROSSTIE"
"NOBBY SPUN ROLL"
"PIPER HEIDSIECK"
"BOOT JACK"
"OLD PEACH & HONEY"
"GRANGER TWIST"

2 Granger Twist Tags being equal to one of others mentioned.

"E. Rice, Greenville," "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Cross Bow," "Spear Head," "Old Honesty," "Master Workman," "Sickle," "Brandywine," "Jolly Tar," "Standard Navy," "Planet," "Neptune," "Razor," "Ole Varginy." 4

TAGS MAY BE ASSORTED IN SECURING PRESENTS.

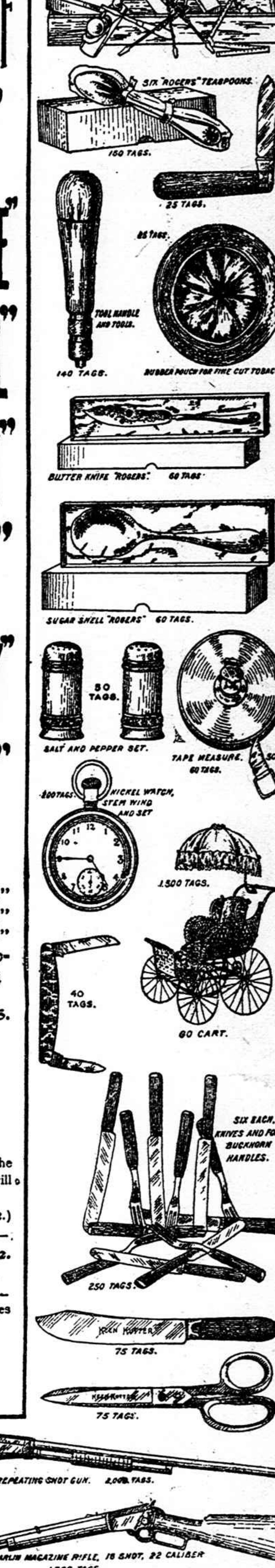
Our new illustrated CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS FOR 1902

will include many articles not shown here. It will contain the most attractive List of Presents ever offered for Tags, and will be sent by mail on receipt of postage—two cents.
(Catalogue will be ready for mailing about January 1st, 1902.)

Our offer of Presents for Tags will expire Nov. 30th, 1902.
CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Write your name and address *plainly* on outside of packages containing Tags, and send them and requests for Presents to

C. Hy. BROWN,
4241 Folsom Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.



"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

The Bryant & Stratton Business, Shorthand and Telegraph College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CORN CURE. 25 50 15

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.