IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter. There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. P. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.

Experience of a Nurse.

Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Expert as Both Ends.

Elsie—Say, remember the days when we girls were at boarding school together and how Rose could stand on her head to the envy of us all?

Pearl—I most certainly do; what of it?

Elsie—Nothing, except Rose is easily the best dancer in our tango set.

How He Won.

"I can't understand why I have failed to get a situation. I have called at a dozen places and have shown my diploma to all the men who employ help."

"I got a job the first place I struck."

"That is certainly a piece of luck. Your diploma is exactly like mine."

"I didn't show the boss my diploma. I told him to feel my muscle."

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

Uncle's Criticism.

Suavely pertinent is the criticism of age. Old Mr. Blank, who was the guest of a gay grandniece at Newport, had watched her on her social round for a month.

One day, unexpectedly, she said to him: "Well, Uncle Dan, what do you think of it all?"

"My dear," he said, after a delicate pause, I am constantly reminded of the sage saying of a clever Frenchman: 'Life would be quite bearable if it were not for its pleasures.'"—Youth's Companion.

The man who makes peace with a knife in his boot is not apt to be sincere.

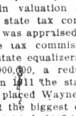
Would it be the part of wisdom to turn your back on the backbiter?

Too Dangerous to Overlook

Kidney trouble is too often overlooked and too often neglected. But the kidneys give early signals of distress that should not be mistaken. Backache, headaches, dizzy spells, rheumatic pains, too frequent, scanty or painful urination are all signs of kidney weakness and should not be mistaken.

When these warnings appear, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the reliable, successful, strongly recommended kidney remedy. Help the medicine by drinking water freely, hold to good habits and a serious attack of kidney disease may be avoided. Public testimony is the best proof of merit.

A Michigan Case.



Mrs. Mary E. Bixler, 112 Church St., Adrian, Mich., says: "Some years ago I began to suffer from a dull, dragging-down feeling in my back and it seemed as if a heavy weight was tied to me. Doctors said I had gravel, but their medicine didn't give me relief. I had to take quit and to stop the pain. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, I used them and steadily improved until the ailments were a thing of the past. I have been in good health since."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate Dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PALMISTRY — MADAME ELDON, scientific palmist, clairvoyant and astrologist; test reading by mail, send birth date and five 2-cent stamps. 4500 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pettits Eye Salve FOR WEAK SORE EYES

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION COMPLETES VALUATION OF ALL COUNTIES.

WAYNE COUNTY IS REDUCED

Figures Submitted By Tax Commission Are Cut Down in Most Cases—Complete Table of Values.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—As fixed by the state board of equalization the valuation of all real and personal property in Michigan is $2,800,000,000, an increase of $512,000,000 over the figures as set by the state equalizers at their last meeting in 1911.

When the state tax commission submitted their figures to the state board of equalization this year the commissioners placed the assessed valuation of all real and personal property at $3,324,500,825. However, the state board of equalization voted to reduce the figures to $2,800,000,000, thereby cutting off $524,500,825 from the values as established by the tax commission. These figures will stand until the next meeting of the state board of equalization in 1917.

Practically every county in the state was reduced in valuation over the figures of the state tax commission. Wayne county was appraised at $928,152,433 by the tax commission this year, but the state equalizers cut the total to $707,000,000, a reduction of $221,152,433. In 1911 the state board of equalization placed Wayne at $500,000,000, so that the biggest county in the state was tilted $207,000,000 in three years.

Ingham county was placed at $63,421,033 by the state tax commission and was reduced to $55,600,000 by the state board of equalization. In 1911 Ingham was placed at $48,200,000 by the state board.

Kent county was reduced $27,331,142 over the figures of the state tax commission. The state equalizers placed Kent at $193,200,000 as compared to $220,531,142 by the state tax commission. In 1911 the state equalizers credited Kent with $145,000,000. Therefore the increase in three years is placed at $48,200,000. Houghton county was reduced $3,639,020 over the tax commission figures of this year and is reduced $20,000,000 as compared to the figures of the state equalizers in 1911. Practically all of the counties in the mining district were reduced. The, 1914 valuation by the state equalizers is as follows:

Alcona	$ 2,800,000
Alger	6,000,000
Allegan	35,800,000
Alpena	11,200,000
Antrim	9,100,000
Arenac	6,200,000
Baraga	6,100,000
Barry	21,700,000
Bay	40,100,000
Benzie	5,200,000
Berrien	52,300,000
Branch	27,200,000
Calhoun	66,100,000
Cass	22,700,000
Charlevoix	10,200,000
Cheboygan	8,500,000
Chippewa	17,500,000
Clare	4,500,000
Clinton	29,000,000
Crawford	3,000,000
Delta	15,200,000
Dickinson	15,200,000
Eaton	30,600,000
Emmet	11,800,000
Genesee	56,500,000
Gladwin	6,100,000
Gogebic	47,500,000
Grand Traverse	13,200,000
Gratiot	27,000,000
Hillsdale	32,300,000
Houghton	80,000,000
Huron	31,400,000
Ingham	55,600,000
Ionia	31,600,000
Iosco	4,000,000
Iron	30,000,000
Isabella	16,900,000
Jackson	55,700,000
Kalamazoo	65,900,000
Kalkaska	4,700,000
Kent	193,200,000
Keweenaw	17,400,000
Lake	3,000,000
Lapeer	24,500,000
Leelanau	6,100,000
Lenawee	57,400,000
Livingston	19,200,000
Luce	5,500,000
Mackinac	6,700,000
Macomb	40,000,000
Manistee	14,600,000
Marquette	52,000,000
Mason	13,400,000
Mecosta	10,500,000
Menominee	15,200,000
Midland	9,000,000
Missaukee	5,300,000
Monroe	36,000,000
Montcalm	21,100,000
Montmorency	2,900,000
Muskegon	30,300,000
Newaygo	10,400,000
Oakland	58,800,000
Oceana	11,900,000
Ogemaw	4,000,000
Ontonagon	10,600,000
Osceola	9,400,000
Oscoda	1,200,000
Otsego	4,700,000
Ottawa	38,900,000
Presque Isle	5,300,000
Roscommon	1,900,000
Saginaw	71,600,000
Sanilac	24,200,000
Schoolcraft	6,500,000
Shiawassee	32,700,000
St. Clair	45,500,000
St. Joseph	27,100,000
Tuscola	25,000,000
Van Buren	27,200,000
Washtenaw	52,400,000
Wayne	707,000,000
Wexford	12,900,000
Total	$2,800,000,000

The equalized valuation will benefit the University of Michigan to the extent of $150,000 and the Michigan Agricultural College to the amount to $52,000.

The University of Michigan received three-fifths of a mill and the Michigan Agricultural receives one-tenth. Both institutions benefit as a result in the increase in the equalized valuation over the 1911 figures. One reason advanced by the state board of equalization for not accepting the tax commission's figures of $3,324,500,825 was the fact that money received by M. A. C. and U. of M. would have been increased far beyond the intent of the state legislature.

While the European war is increasing crop prices in the state, there is also a likelihood, according to authorities at the Michigan Agricultural college, that it will increase the cost of producing crops. In the opinion of Dean R. S. Shaw, head of the department of agriculture at M. A. C., the war will very probably cause a shortage of farm laborers.

"Michigan's farm hands are largely recruited from the immigrants, who up to this time have been arriving at our shores," stated Dean Shaw, "but now that immigration has ceased, the labor market, as far as the Michigan farmer is concerned, has been practically closed.

"Of course there appears to be many idle men in the cities, but as a general rule the city-bred man, when he is out of a job, prefers standing on the street corners to going out on the farm.

"In the long run, however," the dean concluded, "the war may swell our supply of farm laborers, for when the war is over, millions of European workmen will leave the continent at the earliest opportunity. They will come here willing to do any kind of work and the farmer, accordingly, will get a chance to profit thereby."

All new students entering the Michigan Agricultural college this fall will be required to have had a high school education, or its equivalent, before they will be admitted. This ruling, which was adopted by the state board of agriculture some months ago, will become effective on September 23. It means the abolishment of the preparatory course at the East Lansing institution and incidentally lifts the college up several notches in its ranking among American schools of higher education.

Some protest against doing away with the preparatory course was made at the time the rule was adopted, but these complaints simmered down to nothing when it was explained that the subjects taught in the "prep" course at M. A. C. can be had in any high school in the state.

The Pere Marquette railroad is now operating on a paying basis. While perhaps the earnings would hardly pay a dividend, they are at present paying for the road's upkeep. This has brought the line's credit to a fairly high standard and since the issuance of receiver's certificate to pay the $2,000,000 receiver's debts, when Paul H. King was appointed a receiver the road has been paying cash for everything.

The August report of the receivers, issued by Mr. King, is perhaps the most favorable since the road went into the hands of receivers. When Mr. King was appointed, a new era for the road dawned. All old debts of the receivers were provided for in the certificates ordered issued. All debts incurred from that time on were to be paid in cash. It was then decided to set aside 80 per cent of the earnings for operating expenses. Last month only 76 3-4 per cent was needed. This amount included depreciation figures. Twenty per cent to be used for the upkeep of the equipment.

The policy of paying cash is stimulating the acceptance of orders by material men, and more satisfactory terms are obtainable, notwithstanding the fact that the old accounts cannot be paid in full in cash because $2,000,000 could not be obtained on the issuance of series A certificates. Only $600,000 could be held, which gave the creditors 15 per cent in cash. Many of them are accepting the balance in certificates of 5 per cent.

The earnings of the road, it is figured, will increase $200,000 a year under the new freight rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission. Had all of the concessions asked been granted it is believed returns would have grown $600,000 per annum.

There was a balance of $3,231,949.54 in the general fund of the state treasurer, September 1, according to the monthly report of State Treasurer Haarer.

A thorough-going investigation of the Japanese colonization scheme for the upper peninsula has been promised by the Michigan Federation of Labor at its convention in Lansing on September 15, 16 and 17. Representatives of the state labor body have appealed to the college for such information as the authorities here have on the Japanese subject.

"We see no reason why the Japs should be invited to come to this state," declared Homer F. Waterman, secretary of the Federation, "in fact we are inclined to look at the scheme as more of a menace than anything else. It is our intention to learn what we can about the matter and to go into it thoroughly at the convention."

Real Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art of getting somewhere when you appear to be going nowhere.—Smart Set.

In a ruling rendered Attorney General Fellows says that a county highway commissioner is given supervision over the overseers of highways and all orders drawn upon any highway fund should be countersigned by the township highway commissioner.

It is also the opinion of the attorney general that the fees of health officers for isolating and quarantining people afflicted with dangerous diseases should be paid by the township or municipality.

MAKING ATONEMENT

By GEORGE MUNSON.

The Rev. Jed Williams sat in his chair inside the tiny living room of the parsonage, his wife by his side, and neither spoke for a long time. At last the old man raised his head.

"Thy sins will find thee out!" he murmured. "Well, Eliza, this means that we shall have to move out of Elmer."

Eliza Williams pressed his hand, but did not answer him. What was there to say? Her husband had once killed a man. Now everybody knew. It meant the end of his ministry, and he was too old to begin life anew.

They had been three years in Elmer, and had come to love the place. But, with the curiosity of small towns, the parishioners had never ceased to ply Mrs. Williams with questions. And because she apparently wished to keep her affairs to herself, they had become more inquisitive still.

"If there's one thing people would like more than another, Jed," she had said, only the preceding week, "it is to pry into the secrets of people's lives."

"I don't know, my dear," her husband had answered. "Folks are more or less the same everywhere—a little inquisitive, no doubt, but good at heart. I am sure they are good. I must believe that, as a minister, Lizzie," he added.

Jed Williams was fifty-five. Five and thirty years before he had accidentally killed a man. It was a fight; Jed was hot-blooded and struck at the taunt. His enemy fell and fractured his skull upon the curb. Jed was two months in prison; then he was found guilty of a minor degree of manslaughter and imprisoned for one month longer.

When he came out he began to study for the ministry. Because he had killed a man, he resolved to devote his life to saving men. He went to a distant state, where he was unknown, and obtained a pastorship there. It was there he met and wooed his first and only sweetheart. Before he asked her to be his wife he told her the story. And she, clinging to him, vowed to let her love and trust accompany them all their days together.

"It May Be," He Answered.

Two years later a man who had known Williams in his own state came to the town. The story became public property. A majority of the congregation of the First church stood by him, but he resigned rather than cause a split.

Again he started life anew, and in ten years was minister of one of the largest churches in Chicago. And again the story came to light. Again Williams began in a country parsonage.

He himself accepted his chastisement humbly, as his punishment, but his wife never ceased to rebel against the fatality that pursued him.

However, his seven years at Kingston had passed uneventfully, and then followed the three at Elmer. They were growing old now; earnestly they prayed that the miserable secret might be allowed to remain in its grave.

Then, the day before, a man of the old Chicago congregation, who was visiting Elmer, had met Williams on the street. In the man's embarrassed looks and hesitating words the parson read, not only the remembrance of his secret, but the fact that he had already made it public property.

"Jed," suggested his wife, "don't you suppose that if—if you hadn't resigned from all those posts so precipitously the people would have stood by you?"

He shook his head mournfully. "It may be," he answered, "but I couldn't be the cause of differences among my people. No, my dear, we must leave Elmer. Only there is something to be done first."

"Yes, Jed dear?"

The old man rose and stood before her; a fire burned beneath the patient humility of his bearing.

"Hitherto, my dear, I have—well, run away," he said. "But this time I am going to make my confession before God and to my people!"

"Jed! Not after all these years!"

"Would that I had done so many years ago," he answered.

Fortunately for his resolution that day was Saturday. On the next morning the church was packed as it had never been since the beginning of Williams' ministry. His wife, seated in her pew, could see the staring, eager interest upon the faces of all. There was Frances Minturn, the gossip of the town, the deacon's wife; she had plagued her constantly with her questioning. And there was Delia James, the spinster sister of Peter James, the trustee; both of them sat wide awake in their pews and apparently scenting something in the air. But prayers began, and the pastor's wife resolutely turned her mind from these considerations. Reverently she prayed that it might be well with them, whatever it might please their Master to lay upon them.

The sermon began. It was said afterward by those who recalled it that it was the best sermon Jed Williams had ever preached. But little remembrance of that remained when the speaker, changing his tone to one of intense conviction, added:

"And now, friends, I have to make clear to you some personal history. Years ago, when I was a boy, I killed a man. It was a single blow, struck in hasty passion—but it killed. I served a term of imprisonment for it. When I came out I resolved to devote my life to the service of men, and thus to make atonement, if that were possible."

Everyone was breathing hard; all eyes were fixed upon the speaker's face.

"I went from pulpit to pulpit," he continued, "each time thinking that I could live down the past. But there is only one way of living down the past, and that is by humbly confessing one's faults, not only to God, but to one's fellow-man. I should never have found the strength to do this today had I not had reason to believe that once more my old sin had come to light. But now before I go, before I leave Elmer forever, I want to make this explanation to you, my friends, trusting that you will pardon me in your hearts and be merciful to one who sorely needs mercy."

So saying, he stepped down from his pulpit and prepared to leave.

His wife was waiting for him at the church door, as they passed out alone, behind the silent congregation. She slipped her arm through his. Then both became aware that a throng of people was awaiting them, and, at the head, stood Frances Minturn and Peter James. The latter advanced and took the pastor by the hand.

"Mr. Williams, we want you to stay," he said. "We all want you. The request is unanimous. We have never had a pastor of whom we have been prouder."

Williams looked at him in amazement.

"But—but how can you speak for the congregation?" he inquired. "You have not had time to ask, to learn how they feel—"

"Indeed, yes," answered the other. "The matter was threshed out three years ago before you came. You see, Mr. Williams," he added, "Elmer has known this all the time."

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

MANY COLDS DUE TO BATH

Not Always Easy to Account For, but That Is One of the Most Common Causes of Annoyance.

One of the peculiarly aggravating things about a cold in the head is that its origin is so difficult to trace. It may have been caught while standing before an open window, or riding on a street car without sufficient wraps, or finding a concert hall or church drafty, but in the majority of instances the question must be left unanswered. This is especially annoying to the thoughtful person, for it handicaps the prevention of similar exposure; we cannot guard ourselves unless we know against what we need to guard.

One of the most prolific causes of catching cold, however, is often overlooked. This is a bath. First of all, few people seem to bear in mind that rubbing with a towel after a bath is not mainly for the purpose of drying oneself. That needs to be done, of course, but if we take a bath and then merely dry ourselves with the towel, we are deliberately inviting a cold.

If the skin be merely dried, much moisture will remain. This will evaporate quickly. Evaporation, as is well known, is perhaps the speediest method of producing cold that exists. It cools the skin too quickly, and a severe cold is often the result.

The action of cold water, moreover, holds the blood back from the skin, leaving it without this warming protection.

The toweling after a bath should be vigorous and prompt. The friction should be so energetic that the skin becomes reddened, for the reddening shows the return of the blood to the surface. This will prevent many colds to which people are subject.

Another reason why we catch cold in a bath is due to the shape of most bath tubs. In many instances, in order to cover the whole body, the neck and shoulders are lowered into the water, so that—especially among men—the lower part of the head is wet, enough to saturate a couple of inches of hair above the neck.

Luminescence of Nitrogen.

It has been found that nitrogen, vigorously and spectroscopically pure, acquires a continuous luminescence during the electric discharge, and therefore this phenomenon can no longer be attributed to the prescence of traces of oxygen. In the presence of metallic vapors, such as those of mercury, sodium or potassium, says the Scientific American, the phenomenon is not produced owing to the nitrogen's being attacked by the metallic vapors, forming a combination of the metal with nitrogen. The presence of oxygen, which oxidies the metallic vapors, hinders their action on the active nitrogen and renders its formation possible.

Government Kept Going.

"I notice that the old man's quit cussin' the government?" "Yes; after tryin' it for 30 year the government kept a-goin', jes' like it never heard tell of him—never so much as askin him to please let up an' give it a chance to grow up with the country that made him so mad he was for full fer utterance, he was struck speechless!"

Sufficient Reason Nowadays.

First Guest—Why on earth did those folks give you so much more cordia welcome than they did us?

Second Guest—Oh, that's easy. They know I'm a vegetarian.

FAMOUS BELL STOPS TOLLING

Disaster That Seems Omen of Ill Luck to Brave Little Nation of Belgium.

A night or two before the German invasion called the whole of Belgium to arms the biggest of the Ghent belfry bells, named Roelandt, after the architect who built the town hall, was tolling as usual when it was suddenly reduced to dumbness and was found to have sustained a crack about twenty-two inches long and one-third of an inch wide. It is supposed that through the excessive heat the metal had expanded and become unequal to the violent beating of the new hammers used since the restoration of the belfry two years ago.

The bell is one of the most celebrated. Roelandt; when I toll then there is a it is hung is only equaled in celebrity by that of Bruges, whose fame was sung by Longfellow. The belfry of Ghent is 375 feet in height to the top of the spire, and contains 44 bells. The one which is now, unfortunately, cracked was originally made in 1314, but was recast in 1659. It bore in Flemish the inscription: "My name is Roelandt; when I peal there is a victory in Flanders."

In 1789 the Austrians fired at the belfry to prevent the citizens ringing the alarm. The cannon ball hit one of the bells and made a hole in it, but the tone is said to have remained uninjured.

PIMPLES ON HEAD ITCHED

Tell City, Ind.—"My baby's head was covered with sores and the top was a solid scab. It began with pimples and he would scratch his head until it would bleed and then scab over and keep spreading. He would claw his head and fret, it itched and burned so and I was afraid he would never have any hair on top of his head again.

"A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I asked our family doctor and he said, 'Yes, go right ahead and use them.' We got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they healed him from the first. In a few days his head did not seem to itch or bother him in the least and before we had used one set he was healed and he has a fine growth of hair." (Signed) Mrs. Rosa M. Hanks, Jan. 26, 1914.

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

Too Little "Puritan Restraint."

The Puritan restraint which rested so marvelously long upon American customs and manners has lifted, until, some of our critics believe, self-control, discipline, conscience, are seriously threatened. The pendulum is swinging far. Only one thing can help us, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg says, and that is to plant in the heart of every boy and girl a belief in self-control.

"The pursuit of happiness" is an ideal which ranks in the American mind with the pursuit of life and liberty. We're not going back to Puritanism. But the "pursuit of happiness" can be overdone.—From the Delineator.

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

Tact.

"What makes you limit the weather forecast to the word 'fair' so frequently?"

"We want to show a little tact," replied the climate expert. "The word 'fair' is pleasant and reassuring, and we want to keep the idea of sunshine and skies of blue prominent without dwelling on the temperature."

His Investment.

"Have you ever invested in bonds?"

"Only the bonds of matrimony."—Detroit Free Press.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, Sea, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask Your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Revised Baseball Rules.

The game begins with the summons of a court attendant: "Oyez, oyez, oyez, come into court."

Upon the announcement of the batting order the owner of the opposing team is entitled to four peremptory challenges. New panels may be drawn from time to time.

In case the batters of one side find it impossible to hit the delivery of a pitcher on the opposing team the offending pitcher may be removed by a writ of habeas corpus.

All parties participating in any game are entitled at any moment to secure writs of injunctions against all other parties in said game.

Umpires shall provide themselves with volumes of Blackstone to settle disputed points.

Three strikes retire a league automatically.—New York Evening Sun.

Judging by Appearances.

"Rather stunning looking widow, eh?"

"Yes. Her heels are so high, her spirits can't be very low."

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES
$2, $2.50, $3.00
$3.50, $3.75, $4
$4.50 and $5.00
BOYS' SHOES
$1.50, $1.75, $2
$2.50 & $3.00

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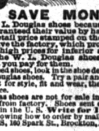

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing Gold Medal W. L. Douglas shoes because for 30 years I have guaranteed their value by having my name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes of other makes. The W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them.

The next time you need shoes, look in the shoe dealer's window for W. L. Douglas shoes. If you cannot find one we will be convinced that for style, fit and wear, they are unexcelled for the price.

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Catalog free. Shoes sent everywhere, postage prepaid. Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 180 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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ANY SIZE ROLL 10¢

BLACK'S 156 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT

IF YOU WANT TO SELL or trade your home and lot, stock of merchandise or store, write me. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. Give description. A. P. HOUGH, 407 Dwight Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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