

FEMININE DAIRY WISDOM.

Do not put the young stock in an out-of-the-way pasture where they are seldom see:. They will become wild and unmanageable unless you go to them frequently with some salt or some dainty.

Never disappoint them and they will always come to meet you and will be easily handled. They hark back to the wild so easily that care must be taken in this matter.

In the flush of the June pastures it may not be necessary to feed much grain to the cows, but do not allow them to shrink in their milk flow. If they are allowed to fall off for any length of time, the milk secreting granus sarink, and no after feeding will enable them to perform their full functions until they are fresh again.

Millet and Hugarian grass can be sown now. Sow about ten quarts to the acre. It grows rapidly and rankly. If cut before the heads are formed it makes fine hay.

Every farmer should have a good field of alfalfa; but it requires brains to grow it. It is a most satisfactory and profitable feed. It is not too late to put in more

sweet corn. You want more for the table and more for the cows. Keep the cultivator going. There is no money in raising a crop of weeds; they only rob the corn. Shal-

low, level culture is the thing for Begin haying earlier in the year so you will have no overripe, woody

hay. There is a dead loss in allowing the hay to become overripe. Better cut one or two meadows a

late.

it when it is rancid. Oil meal is better fed with dry feed. Are the calves clean and dry and that are upon the oats used for seed

growing, in the airy box stalls? There is kindness and profit in and away from the tormenting flies. smut, from which the following is The plan has been proven by actual condensed: Half fill an oil or similar experience. It pays to wake up and barrel with water, and add one-half move along with the procession .- pound of formaldehyde (sometimes Dorothy Tucker, in The Farm Jour- called formalin). Place about two

SETTING TREES TOO CLOSE.

too few. I have recently found several large orchards ruined by plant- D. Woods, in the Massachusett ing entirely too close; some peach Ploughman. trees in a large orchard, it seemed, had acquired the Lombardy popular habit, and were sickly looking. From the condition of the orchard, it appeared to have been adandoned by coal oil and linseed oil; add finely the owner, presumably because it did not yield. Any wonder it did not oils until in the form of paint. Paint bear? Overcrowded; no sunlight for the part that goes into the ground, the ground and lower branches; tall; only a few leaves except at the top; no room for fruit buds; all the available food exhausted. Why waste money and time so foolishly? In each case there was plenty of the same kind of land adjoining, but if there had not been, fewer trees should have Though I paid for this receipt, I will been set properly. Each tree should give it free to the readers of The Inhave room to spread in the natural diana Farmer. I never tried the way-not crowded till it assumes a paint, as I only put in a few posts at lofty habit. Of course the latter can a time; then I think I will be thankbe remedied to some extent by prop- ful if I last as long as the posts er pruning, but still the result will John Bennett, in Indiana Farmer. not be satisfactory. Some dealers recommend planting peach trees between apple trees, but this is done at the expense of the apple trees; better set aside a little more land for sance. In 1708 there were 3,000 coffee the orchard and have it good. Peach trees are as a rule the most crowded, and are probably worse injured by overcrowding than any other. Quince, stockjobbers carrying on the game dwarf pears and plums are capable of being planted close with the least bulls and bears, and coffee nouses injury, but they, too, must have sufficient sunlight and plant food .- E. W. of the last election and change of Jones, in the Epitomist.

THAT NOVEL ONION PULLING. I notice an article from H. A. Green in the Epitomist in which he proposes to make his chickens dig out his onions in order to save time. I fail to see the economy of the plan even if onions were not injured by the chickens, as it seems to me that it would be quite as much trouble to gather the onions after the chickens had scattered them in every direction, even if they escaped uninjured from the scratches by the chicken's claws. Then he makes the statement that it is a well known fact that chickens will not eat onions. That statement when applied to West Virginia chickens is entirely false. Of course I cannot speak for his Canadian chickens and Canadian onions, but I had supposed that chickens had very much the same habits and tastes the world over. Only a few days municipal commission on the housing ago I watched on old Wyandotte hen of the poor that on some occasions pulling out a large onion, and she did he had found families sleeping in her work so well that only the out- tiers-the parents on the floor, than side peeling was left. I feel quite a mattress and a layer of children sure that if Mr. Green will allow the on top. chickens full access to onions for any considerable length of time he will Jearn that chickens will eat onions | population of 40,000,000.

and that they will eat them with a relish. I have seen chickens biting off the tops of onions almost smooth with the ground, and that when there was plenty of clover and grass handy. The chickens can't pull onions for me unless they find their way into the garden without my knowledge.-A. J. Legg, in Epitomist.

DON'T CROWD CHICKENS. One of the greatest evils and one which causes more deaths to little chickens than anything else, except ing lice, is crowding. It is their inclination to want to crowd together just as much as possible, and if you have a hundred chickens together they will want to all be in a bunch together. We have gone to their coops at night after they had gone to roost and there found them all huddled up in one little bunch, each one scrambling to be on top, and of course the strong ones win and the weak are trampled to death. It is therefore important that too many not be allowed to roost in the same coop. And it is also important not to allow chicks of different ages to roost in the same coop. A single hen may be able to take care of twenty or twenty-five chicks when small, but when they have reached the weaning size, unless the crops are very large, they should be removed to larger quarters. The success in raising young chickens depends entirely on the care they receive while young and growing, and if you succeed you cannot neglect the little things.

OAT SMUT AND ITS PREVENTION

Oat smut is much more prevalent little too early than one a little too in New England than is commonly supposed, and while the loss is not Cottonseed meal is a good feed total in any field, observations and while cows are on good pasture and reports from correspondents indicate are fed green fodder corn. Be sure that the loss as a whole is large. it is fresh and sweet. Never feed The disease is propagated by means of the seed, and all that is necessary to prevent smut is to kill the spores

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a four page keeping them in out of the hot sun pamphlet on the prevention of oat bushels of the seed oats in as wide a sack as will readily go into the bar rei, and submerge the oats in this Don't crowd your trees on too small weak solution of formaldehyde for a space, if it is a good yield of nice twenty minutes. Lift the sack from fruit you are after, for the chances the barrel, allow it to drain a few are ten to one that you will get left. minutes so as not to waste the solu-The argument that the more trees on tion. Then empty the oats on to a an acre the more fruit, don't work if clean floor or canvas to dry, and procarried to excess. It is worse than ceed in the same manner until all the seed has been treated.-Charles

PRESRVING POSTS.

I see an enquiry about fence posts. I will give formula: Equal parts of powdered charcoal, and mix with the especially the end, and 6 inches above the ground; should have two coats; the posts should be seasoned before the paint is applied. If oak posts, they should be sawed with all the sap part off. If locust, remove the bark only; then paint when seasoned.

The Old English Coffee Houses. In 1657, we are told, the first coffee house had been prosecuted as a nuihouses, and each coffee house had its habitual circile. There were coffee houses frequented by merchants and which suggested the new nicknames where the talk was Whig and Tory, ministry; and literary resorts such as the Grecian, where, as we are told, a fatal duel was provoked by a dispute over a Greek accent, in which, let us hope, it was the worst scholar who was killed, and Wills', where Pope as a boy went to look reverently at Dryden, and Buttons', where at a later period Addison met his little senate. Addison, according to Pope, spent five or six hours a day lounging at Buttons', while Pope found the practice and the consequent consumpion of wine too much for his health. Thackeray notices how the club and coffee house "boozing shortened the lives and enlarged the waistcoats of the men of those days."-"English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century."-Progress.

\ Sleep in Tiers.

A slum inspector told the Glasgow

Japan, excluding Formosa, has a



THE ARMS OF WOMEN.

Almost any sculpor or painter is mer bodices. villing the stake his artistic reputagood arms, to say nothing of beauti- street wear. ul ones. To make one perfect pair

he arms of each. The possession of a beautiful face erse. Plain women often have rav-, with or without an under blouse. shing arms and working women usally have more gracefully rounded white muslin or lines, with large colnes than their idle sisters. The rea- ored spots embroidered in darning on of course is daily exercise. An stitch. .rm that is admirable almost beyond rificism belongs to the French wom; n. It has the proper artistic propor- hat garnitures. ions, the correct artistic curve, with a

lender wrist and a well-rounded el-

The young ladies of Morocco are by looking at her arm and hand; the monotone costume idea. ace they seldom see, as it is guarded of her robe before her face, osten- burnt sulphur. sibly to conceal her features, but aking great care to reveal her hand son embroidered in most beautiful and arm. She well knows that in designs and combinations of color such a display lie immense powers of ings. sacinations, says the Philadelphia In-

With the arm and hand we gestiportant that there be a superabundless and grace should be the main 'eatures. How interesting to know iful arm! Judging from ancient stat- be called spirits. ies, it should be long from the shoulier to a well-rounded elbow, and tapering to a wrist small and shapely.

I have frequently noticed plump arms that many declare to be comely, but they seem to lack refinement. With them usually go large hands and albows where force rather than firmness delares itself in the articulation

of the elbows. We have the fat arm, ham-like in ts proportion, the possessors of which are to be pitied rather than laughed at, for unlike their slender sisters, they may not resort to the wiles of Madame Mode to conceal their too

evident bulkiness. But to them and the owners of the ittenuated form we suggest a mad rush to the gymnasium, where they may tone down and build up the vagaries of nature.

A COUNTESS'S ROMANCE. London Truth tells how the Count-

The Empress got them up to be able to invite secessionist beauties, girls as glowing as those of Ireland. who at them would be in no danger of running against Northerners. She and the Slidells, Masons and McGruders found a society godmother in a New Orleans lady of considerable standing at court, the Marquise de Chasseloup-Laubat, whose husband held the marines portfolio. Prince Frederick, who had come to Paris to aplain to the emperor the Schleswig-Holstein tangle, received an invitation to one of the dances, and felt so dazzled at the show of youth, beauty innocence and free yet maidenly manners, that he forgot all about his mission. He at first fell in love with all the Southern belles, but as France is not Turkey, he had to make a thoice, and he chose Miss Esther Lee, as, it seemed to him, the flower of the bevy, and proposed to her and had the happiness after some delay to be accepted. She has attained the 'sensible" age of twenty-seven. Prince Frederick laid his case of a love-stricken elderly prince before the Emperor Francis Joseph, and stated that his imperial majesty would greatly facilitate his suit, if he promised to confer on Miss Lee, in the event of her accepting him, the title of Princess of Noer, Noer being a village in Schleswig. Francis Joseph sympayear. Prince Frederick died at Bair- in Great Britian. euth in 1865, and the widow still beau-

FASHIONS THAT REIGN.

tive and dainty gowns for mid-sum-

mer wear. Gray voile costume is becoming more and more a favorite with the well-dressed woman, both for a walking gown and with a trained skirt. Gun metal neck chains, relieved by

small jewels, are still popular.

A Spanish mantilla drapery veil for dressy hats is among the new showings. Physish embroidery or lace is almost exclusively used to adorn sum-

The new golden-hued brown, called ica on the statement that it is diffi- onion, is becoming quite a fad. It is ult to find a woman with merely very effective both for house or A number of fine shades of leaf

f arms for his Aphrodite, George green are among the advance show Vade, the English sculptor, had five lags of samples of the supple light nodels securing the best points in weight broadcloth to be the mode in autumn.

The taffeta 1830 blouse suit iz by no means implies the possession of newer and more exclusive than the retty arms. It is generally the re- shirt-waist kind. It is worn either A novelty in lingeries waists is of

> Three shades of ribbon of a given color is one of the season's favored

Large Dolly Varden patterns in printed batistes make charming and inexpensive midsummer gowns.

All shades of kid shoes are now ob wont to declare a woman charming tainable in order to carry out fashion's

The millinery fad of the hour in by the robe which covers the head Paris is yellow for trimming, from ike a hood. With one hand the the delicate tint of the Marechal Niel Moorish maiden, who is well versed rose to citron maize, orange, mandarin n the arts of coquetry, holds the folds and even a deeper tinge, known as Washable duck belts are this sea

WHY SHE IS BEAUTIFUL. An authority on girls, says the New culate most freely, therefore it is im- York Globe, avers that the summer girl par excellence is the Irish girl ance of firmness and strength in the who "has six remarkable characterisipper arm, while in the lower, supple- tics which are red in the bone and brought out in the flesh."

She is full of that quality which, just what constitutes a really beau- for lack of a better designation, cap

She has a marvelous bounding walk, a walk which never tires. She has an appetite of which she is

not ashamed. Her cosmetics are dew and sun and Bellefonte flowers.

In spite of exposure she never burns or tans or gets yellow.

Her freckles are of the pale, pretty sort, not the disagreeable deep yellow

Her voice is fresh, and she talks all day long in a tone which has been called a thrill.

She has wit, which comes from a superabundance of animal spirits. These are the things which make the Irish girl of summer. The proper diet for the summer is the diet upon which the Irish girl lives. This is a diet of cereals or grains, cooked thoroughly; a diet of vegetables in cluding the Irish potato; and a diet of fresh fruits and hot bread. The ess of Waldersee first met her first their glowing cheeks and perfect compretty society girls of Dublin, with husband, Prince Frederick of Schles- plexions, live upon bot breads, upon wig-Holstein-Augustenburg and so grains, and upon fruits and vegeforth, in 1864, at one of those amus- tables. They get little meat. Yet in ing dances of the Empress Eugenie. all the world, if you ask the tourine, he will tell you that there are no

> WOMAN'S AVERSION TO INDEXES. "Talk about the inclination to study the envelope to discover the sender instead of opening the letter being a trait of womanhood," said a Brooklyn man the other day, "it isn't in it with a woman's aversion to indexes. Give a woman a book of poems, like those of Burns, for instance, and she'll turn the pages for twenty miautes or more to find the piece she is after rather than look in the index. Suggest the index to her and she'll say; 'Oh, I'll find it in a second.' and away she'll go, turning the pages again.

"The other night by actual timing it took my wife twenty two minutes to find 'Mary in Heaven' in a copy of Burns, for not only did she lose actual time turning the pages, but if she'd come to anything she liked, such as 'Holy Willie's Prayer' and 'Polly Steward,' she'd dally over them a while. Rarely do men do that. The first thing they go for is the ir

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

Many persons were doubtless startled by the news from England that the House of Commons has just voted thized with Frederick, as he has since in favor of granting full Parliamentdone with divers members of his own ary suffrage to women by an overfamily under like circumstances. The whelming majority-182 to 68. It is courtship began in the early spring of not a great surprise, however, to those 1865, and the wedding took place in who have kept track of the steady Paris on November 3 of the same growth of the equal rights movement

In 1869, municipal suffrage was tiful and interesting married Count granted to the single women and wid-Waldersee, at Lautenbach, in Wurtem- ows of England. It apparently proved berg, on April 14, 1874.-Indianapolis satisfactory, for in 1881 the same right was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1898 the women of Ireland, both married and single, were Pale blue and pale pink mercerized empowered to vote for all officers exlawns are being made into most attractivent members of Parliament.

Belle of Ancient India.

The belle of ancient India wore her hair tied by a jeweled band two or three inches back of her head and then braided into an enormous ball two-thirds the size of her head.

More than 4,000 Japanese fishing vessels were, before the mare plying their trade in Korean waters and on the coast of eastern Siberia.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1994.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD. 7.28 A. M.-Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadeiphia, 11.48 a. m. New York 2.03 p. m., Baitimore 12.15 p. m., Wash-ington 1.29 p. m. Parior car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.23 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.45 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.47 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.48 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Har-risburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.23 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baitimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Phila-delphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m. WESTWARD.

5.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Can-andaigus, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M. -Trein 31 (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falis, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parior car to Philadelphia. 5.36 P. M.-Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.07 P. M .- Train 67. Week days for Williams port and intermediate stations. Through Parlos Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia. 9.10 P. M.-Train 921. Sunday only, for Will iamsport and intermediate stations.

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F. H., THOMAS, Superintendent.

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EWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week Days. EASTWARD. Montandon Lewisburg Biehl 6 42 Vicksburg
6 50 Mifflinburg
7 02 Millimont
7 09 Glen Iron
7 40 Paddy Mountain
57 Zerby

7 50 Coburn
7 57 Zerby
8 05 Rising Springs
8 11 Penn Cave
8 18 Centre Hall
8 24 Gregg
9 31 Linden Hall
8 39 Lemont
8 42 Dale Summit
8 52 Pleasant Gap
8 55 Axemagn 9 00 Bellefonte Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m. 9.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.25 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.27 a. m. 10.03 a. m., 4.50, 5.46 p. m. and 8.12 p. m.
On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.23 and 10.91 a. m. and 4.46 p. m., returning-leave Lewisburg 9.25 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.48 p. m.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager Pass, Traffic Mgr. GEO, W. BOYD, General Pass ger Agt.

FURTHER USE FOR X-RAYS.

Enable Observers to Detect Presence of Pearls in Oysters. At a time when considerable atten-

tion is being paid to the pearl industry of Ceylon, and the government is taking extensive measures to protect the oyster fisheries there, it is of interest to record a discovery recently communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Dubois relative to using the Roentgen rays to examine the oysters. It has been found that these rays enable an observer to de termine at once whether a living oys ter contains a pearl or not without injury to the animal, and in case the pearl is small the oyster may be replaced in the bed until further growth takes place and the desired size is, reached. In the scientific examination of the pearl oysters in Ceylon it has been ascertained that the popular belief that the nuclei of pearls are formed by minute grains of sand or other particles holds good in but few instances, and that in most cases the pearls or pearly excrescences are produced by the irritation of boring sponges and burrowing worms. The best germs result from the stimula tion of a parasitic worm which becomes lucased and dies.-Harper's

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BARGAINS!

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26 26 26 THINK OVER THIS