

JACOBS OIL
 THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
 FOR PAIN
 CURES
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
 Lumbago, Backache, Headaches, Toothache,
 Sprains, Swellings, Burns, Scalds,
 Bruises, Hemorrhoids, Frost Bites,
 Stomach and Intestinal Disorders,
 All Aches and Pains, and every ailment
 which causes suffering.
 THE CHARLES A. JACOBS CO.,
 100 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. DAVID W. KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE
KIDNEY
LIVER CURE
 Pleasant to Take,
 Powerful to Cure,
 In Every Home.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
 THE GREAT
WORMS
CLARK'S STRIP
CONSUMPTION
 IT'S STOPPED FREE

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

WORMS
 IT'S STOPPED FREE
 CLARK'S STRIP

DOMESTIC.
A VICTIMIAN'S DAINY DREAM.
 Choose a young lettuce, strip off the outside leaf, open the center, and place in it a few drops of thyme, the leaf will fall to pieces. Place it in a stew pan with three pints of young peas freshly shelled, a half pound of fresh butter, and a gill of water; not more than this, and a good deal. Add salt, but in moderation. Let it cook on a slow fire for twenty minutes; then take out the lettuce and allow the peas to stew until the sauce is absorbed. Then stir the yolks of an egg into four tablespoonfuls of cream (or milk), a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and a sprinkling of white pepper. Mix this quickly with the peas, stir their heat and that of the sauce into the peas to cook. Do not put the sauce on the fire or the egg and cream may curdle.

GINSENG CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter, half pound sugar, two ounces ground ginger, a dessert spoonful of carbonate of soda, a pinch of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of flour of rice. Mix these well together, then add one pound of those well, milk and seven eggs, stir into this mixture all the flour as much flour as will bring it to a proper consistency. Let it lie over night; put into a buttered tin, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. Any seasoning may be added. Some pieces of lemon peel are a good improvement.

LEMON SARDINES.—One cupful of sugar, half a cupful of water, the rind and juice of two lemons, the yolks of three eggs. Boil together the sugar, water, and lemon juice and grated rind for five minutes. Beat the yolks of the eggs, stir the base containing the boiling syrup in another of boiling water. Strain the yolks of the eggs into this, and beat for three minutes. Take up the saucepan and continue the beating for five minutes, then serve.

TO CLEAN FROSTED (DEAD) SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Dissolve a lump of soda in a saucery of boiling water, and place them in it, and leave them for a few minutes; add a small piece of yellow soap, and rub the articles well in a boiling state with a soft tooth-brush. When taken out, wash them in a hot oven on a brush until the desired effect is produced.

QUEEN'S FOAM.—Cut thick slices of baker's bread into rounds or squares and fry to a nice brown in butter or lard. Dip each piece quickly into boiling water, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and cinnamon and one egg white, and serve with sauce made of powdered sugar and dissolved in the juice of a lemon and thinned with a glass of water.

STEWED MACARONI.—Break the macaroni into pieces an inch long, throw into boiling water. Boil half an hour and drain. Put into a stew pan a pint of cream, an ounce of butter, one well-beaten egg, pepper and salt. Stir over a clear fire till it thickens, but do not boil. Add the macaroni, boil five minutes, toss in wine-sauce of Madeira, and serve hot.

CHERRY SAUCE.—Pour hot water on the berries and let stand until cold, and then to one quart of them add one pint of sugar, one pint of water, and bring the water to a boil twenty minutes, then add sugar and boil fifteen minutes more; stir the berries often and mash every. When done, the sauce may be strained in a bowl. When cold serve in slices.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound brown sugar, one of butter, ten eggs, one of flour, two of raisins and two of currants, one half pound of citron, a nutmeg, a tablespoon of cloves, one of allspice, half pint of brandy, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder; after baking, pour over cake half pint of wine.

MOLASSES SAUCE.—One cupful of molasses, half a cupful of water, one tablespoonful of butter, a little cinnamon or nutmeg, an ounce of butter, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Bring all together for twenty minutes. The juice of a lemon can be used instead of the vinegar. This sauce is nice for apple or pear puddings.

VANILLA SAUCE.—The whites of two eggs and the yolk of one, half a cupful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, three tablespoonfuls of milk. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, next beat in the sugar, and then the yolk of the egg and the seasoning. Serve immediately. This sauce is for light puddings.

CREAM SAUCE.—One cupful of powdered sugar, one egg, two cupfuls of whipped cream. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth. Add the yolks and sugar, and beat well. Flavor with vanilla, lemon or wine, and add the cream last of all. This sauce is excellent for a light pudding.

CINCHONA STRAW.—A suitable material for paper racks and waste-paper holders, and these articles may be made quite attractive by painting pretty floral designs upon them in oils.

DADO OF PANELED WOOD.—May be decorated by every other panel being painted with some appropriate flower—a flower with a long stem, the burdock, lily, iris, cat tail, etc.

GERMAN GARDEN AND BLUE WARE.—Dutch crockery are seen on the sideboards of fashionable dining-rooms, and are considered a quite the thing now.

PILES "Analgesic"
 CURE FOR PILES. Price \$1.00 at drug stores or sent by mail. "ANALGESIC" Makers, BOX 2116, NEW YORK.

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

HUMOROUS.
PLUMBER.—"Yes, I know the bill seems pretty large, but you remember you told me that you didn't want a new job, that would have to be done over in a week."
CITIZEN.—"Very true. Here is the money. Those pipes will stay all right for quite a while now, will they?"
PLUMBER.—"Quite a while! Why, sir, I used the very best material to be found in the market. Of course, the price seems enormous, but you will find it cheaper in the long run, for, sir, they will last a lifetime."
CITIZEN.—"Goodness gracious! What have you done for a lifetime! What do I want of a job like that?"
PLUMBER.—"Great George Washington! Why not? Why, I only rent the house, and am to leave next month."
MR. B.—"Here is something in this paper that you ought to know."
MR. B.—"What is that?"
MR. B.—"A recipe for getting rid of rats and mice. It says that wild mint scattered about the house will soon clear them out."
MR. B.—"Mint? That is what you are so awfully fond of isn't it?"
MR. B.—"Well, yes, I rather like mint. But I wonder why it clears out rats and mice?"
MR. B.—"Probably when they smell the mint they conclude that the man of the house is a hard drinker, and therefore the cupboard is empty."
MR. B. changed the subject.

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

DRY BEFORE DEVOTION. A preacher, who in old times kept a retail shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman: "John, have you watered your rum?" "Yes," "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes," "Have you wet the tobacco?" "Yes," "Then come to prayers."

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it. One said, however, that he housed the hay the day the grass was cut, by keeping the feeder constantly going among it; but others in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it. One said, however, that he housed the hay the day the grass was cut, by keeping the feeder constantly going among it; but others in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

AGRICULTURE.
HAY-MARKING.—There is nothing that farmers differ in so much as, perhaps, as the time for cutting grass and curing the hay. In a discussion, some time ago, in a party of a dozen or more farmers, on this subject, some favored the early cutting of clover, others the late cutting, and some were just in bloom, and in timothy when the blossom falls off. In curing, some thought the hay was generally damaged by overworking and having too much sun; others the grass should be merely wilted; others depreciated this method strongly, saying that their life-long experience satisfied them that a want of sufficient curing caused the hay to mold in the mow and become so worthless that no animal would eat it.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion. There is not a public man in America to-day who does not know, and who has never forgotten, the name of the man who was the first to wear the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Were in the White House.
 Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denness, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pender, and they have occupied their present positions for many years. It is interesting to know that the man who is in possession of the black-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.
Some Interesting Facts