Sweet corn has many uses besides fitness as a table delicacy. Animals like it much better than field corn, even as men and women do. Sweet corn will be useful to feed cows when the grass begins to fail in the late summer, and will make milk and butter equal to that pro-duced by June grass. It is also the next thing to milk for fattening young pigs. Chickens are very fond of it and do well But it will not do for the silo American Farmer.

MANURING MEADOWS Meadows will be much helped by liberal dressing of manure immediately after getting off the hay. The sudden change from dense shade and ample moisture to bright hotsun and scorching dryness by the mowing is very trying to the grass roots, and undoubtedly is one reason why our meadows are so short lived. To top dress the grass with ma-nure is thus a most effective help, and without it is hardly possible to maintain the grass in permanent good condition. the grass in permanent good condition. The manure should be fine and well rotted, so that it may not choke the grass .- New York Times.

GOOD GRADE CATTLE.

Between the well bred grade cattle and the ubiquitous scrub is a great gulf fixed. It is by no means necessary that an animal should be thoroughbred to be profitable, but it is necessary that he should have good blood and that a reasonable amount of care should be taken in his breeding. If this is done you will be well repaid. If not, the chances are against the chances are against you. Any calf of whatever breed ought to have a good sire, and with a good grade dam, weigh from 700 to 1000 at a yearling. Blood tells, and there is plenty of demand for primely bred cattle, calves or beeves. A well known breeder of Here-ford cattle recently sold a lot of year-lings of that breed, weighing over 1000 pounds per head, at \$4 per hundred. Why can't every farmer do as well?— Farm, Field and Stockman.

WHERE THE TREES GO.

There are many things which seem to have had their influence in preventing an overproduction of good fruit. In the first place not one-half the trees planted ever reach a bearing age, and of those that do live and thrive not more than half bear fruit of any special value to the owner, because the varieties are not adapted to the climate or other conditions under which they re grown. Blight, noxious insects, and pineral neglect all contribute to keep the supply of good fruit down to or a little below the demand. Thousands may sow where but few reap is as true to-day as in any age of the world, and it is well that it is so, else the truly deserving would have less to show for their skill and industry. The immense increase in population hus, of course, given a proportionate increase in consumption, while the modern facilities for transportation of fruit from one part of the country to another, as well as to foreign ports, has helped enormously in providing good markets. In addition to all of these, the drying or evaporation of the perishable fruits of late years has stimulated the production of such kinds, and it is likely to continue, because there are many foreign Nations who want our fruits in immense quantities. Under present conditions we think there is little danger of overproduction of choice fruits of any kind in this country, at least not until all who attempt its cultivation know more about the business than they do at the present day.

WHOLE AND PIECE ROOT GRAFTING. A study of whole and piece root grafting has been begun at the Illinois Station. for this purpose more than 2000 grafts were put up and set, though many of them failed to grow. Advocates of the whole root method claim as its greatest advantage that the graft is set on the collar of the seedling tree, that there alone is the natural place for union beand that to put the graft on any other part of the root must necessarily make a less perfect union and consequently a poorer tree in the nursery and a less enduring and perfect orchard tea. Many account in part for the fact that there is during and perfect orchard tree. Many of them do not advocate the use of the of them do not advocate the use of the whole root, as one would naturally be led to suppose, but what is usually called the upper cut, five to six inches long, from the collar down.

As reported by Messrs. Burrill and McCluer, station horticulturists, they have used roots in various forms, from whole

used roots in various forms, from whole roots ten inches long, to roots cut into pieces of different lengths, with cions t two inches above the collar, on the collar and two inches below the collar

The conclusions from one year's work are: The whole root has no advantage over a piece root of the same size. (refers to both length and thickness.)

Roots with small side branches left on gave better results than roots of the same size with the rootlets cut away. Roots five inches long gave better re-

sults than roots four inches, two inches

or one inch long.

Roots five inches long, not trimmed, gave nearly as good results as roots ten inches long.—New York World.

they would be almost certain to run down. In some cases, when the meadows have been cut reasonably early, there is no question but that pasturing can be done without injury, if care is renovated with equal success.—New taken not to slice the steek to crop the York Advertiser.

grass down too close. In most cases it will be better to cut and feed some green crop at this time rather than allow the meadows to be eaten down close.

Of course, in many cases the meadows are pastured one season and a fair crop of hay is harvested, but this is not proof that the meadows were not damaged or that a larger and more profitable crop would not have been secured if the stock had been kept out. With hay, as with all other crops grown on the farm, a large yield of good quality means a pay-ing crop, while a light yield will barely ang crop, while a light yield will barely pay expenses. In many localities it is quite an item to keep a meadow as long as a good growth and yield can be had, and to do this care must be taken of it. If pastured too closely in hot, dry weather more or less of the plants will be killed out, and if this is kept up a re-

Extremes should be avoided. In a favorable season, when a good growth has been made, some pasturing can often be done with benefit. But again, when hot weather sets in, as is often the immediately after hay harvest, pasturing is frequently a serious injury, and in any season considerable damage will be done if the stock is allowed to eat the grass down too close .- St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Perennial phloxes are growing in pop-

Lilacs may be propagated by means of If you want fine specimens thin out

severely the tree fruits. Over-crowding animals is the surest

way of inviting disease. Bran comes nearer being a complete stock food than anything else.

If flies infest the stable scatter some chloride of lime and observe its effect.

For pear scab, spray the affected tree repeatedly with the Bordeaux mixture. High-priced clothes and low-priced cattle will not pay the mortgage on the

Corn silage, with gluten meal bran, is an excellent ration for feeding

The California privet may be propo gated by cuttings planted in the open ground. Stock owners should be more inter-

ested in preventing disease than in seek ing cures. Those who took their bees out of

winter quarters latest this year did best. May 20 proved to be the best time. Recently a mare foaled unattended in a freight car and got along all right.

The train was running thirty miles an A horse's memory is as long as his life, and this makes the lessons he first learns of the utmost importance, as he

never forgets them. For young animals, wheat bran is a good food, as it combines all the ele-ments of hay and corn, and the sugar it contains renders it easily digestible.

To prevent bees from stealing the wax from grafts wrap thin paper around the wax when it is first put on. By having the paper white the wax will be

It is to the apiarists' interest to build up a market at home, even if he only gets the price at which honey is sold in the large cities he saves the cost of transportation.

Those who plant strawberries in July or August can expect a small crop of very fine berries next spring. But they should be well cared for during the sum-mer and fall and well manured as winter

It is all right to plan work ahead for a rainy day, but if it ought to be done at once; do not put it off. A needed re-pair on tool or machine may be but a small job now, but use will soon make it

and he is no aid to strawberry culture. Wait till the sod is well rooted before

an apparent increase in the number of these cattle used in Paris dairies.

Buckwheat is an excellent food, enabling the cows to produce a superior quality of milk. Being very rich in nitrogen, many farmers prefer the bran of it to that of wheat. The kernel is known to be more valuable than that of wheat or oats.

The intelligent dairyman must study incessantly. Every cow has her peculi-artities, which must be considered, and adaptations made in food and treatment. Success in almost everything is won by attention to details, and this is particularly true of dairying.

At a recent flower festival given for

charity, in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, just outside of the walls of Rome, the women students of the Roman University were present wearing the colored caps of their colleges, like their men fellow-students.

An Electric Hat Polisher.

An Electric Hat Polisher.

The electric hat polisher is the latest innovation in the field of applied electricity. In the lower corridor of the secured by pasturing the meadows after its crop of hay has been harvested will make up for the damage done is, to say the least, questionable. This is capecially the case when the summer is hot and dry, and the regular pastures are cropped down and the meadows in consequence furnishing nearly or quite all of pasturage are eaten down close.

A fair growth of top in summer protects the roots in summer as well as it winter, and this is taken away, done by pasturing.

Some feed is, of course, secured and the stock kept thrifty when otherwise they would be almost certain to run down. In some cases, when the mea. Not only is much time sayed of a heated iron. Not only is much time sayed over the old.

FIERCE WOMEN WARRIORS.

DAHOMEY'S ARMY OF 2000 LIKE AMAZONS.

Courage in Battle—Their Uniform and Weapons—Human Sacrifices.

N ordinary times the army of Dahomey is composed of 2000 Amazons and 4000 to 5000 men warriors. This is the well drilled standing army, which, in peace, is kept at or near the capital, ready to march anywhere at a moment's notice. When an important war is on hand the King calls out the reserve, which increases the calls out the reserve, which increases the strength of his army to 12,000 or 15,000.

strength of his army to 12,000 or 15,000. The most unique features of Dahomey are its large force of women warriors and its terrible system of religious sacrifices, in which hundreds of human victims are butchered at the capital every year. Dahomey is the only country in the world which makes women a part of its military system. In the year 1729 the King, hard pressed by enemies, placed a large number of women upon his fortifications to deceive the besieging army with regard to his military strength. These women acted with such unexpected gallantry and engaged with such abandon and ferocity in the battle which brought victory to Dahomey that they were organized into a permanent they were organized into a permanent regiment, and women have ever since been among the bravest s diers of the land. The flower of the fair sex is likely to get into the army as well as nearly all the strong minded women, the viragos. Now and then the King takes a consort from his women regiments, but no other man can marry them.

The women are taught that they are not weak, but strong. Every womanly sentiment is suppressed, and they become unsexed and unnaturally ferocious. But after all, the system of women soldiers is a source of weakness as well as of strength to the country. Dahomey is strength to the country.
rich in soil and in resources, but its population is not large and is decreasing.
200.000 people. The It has less than 300,000 people. The country cannot afford to keep a large number of celibate women in its garrisons. In the natural order of things these women would be the mothers of thousands of children; but not only are the additions they make to the popula-tion most insignificant, but also most of the women captured in war become mere ly the camp followers and servants of the Amazons, and are under the same re-

strictions as to celibacy.

Two Englishmen, Messrs. Skertchly and Burton, made a very careful study of the Amazons. Burton said the showed the most desperate courage and reckless daring, and are very formidable enemies. Skertchly said that Amazons delight in nothing more than polishing their gun barrels, which gleam like silver in the sun. The French gainel a vivid idea of their ferocity in battle during the late war, when under deadly fire from the French fortifications, they made charge after charge up to the works. When at last put to flight and pursued, dying women on the ground caught some of the French troops by the legs and tried to throw them down and stab them with their swords. All Dahomeyan soldiers, men and women, have a ration of intoxicating liquor hey go into battle. The French before they go into battle. The French say that in the war of 1889-90 the perfect recklessness of the Amazons was doubtless increased by liberat potations of gin. The women had just enough to make them devilish without interfering with their powers of locomo

Their sleeveless tunics of blue and white native cloth, their skirts falling to the knee, and their short trousers make it easy to distinguish them from the male warriors. On parade in the capital they wear a head ornament of horn tips which, however, is not worn to battle. Neither they, when advancing toward enemy wear the bells which are always around their necks in time of The well-known tinkle of the Amazon bell makes proclamation to all the male creation that it is high time to scurry down the byways or get out of sight somewhere to avoid meeting the King's soldiers; for the man who dates to keep the road when an Amazon approaches pays for his tenerity with his life. On all the highways these women are more isolated from the other sex than any nun. Skertchly said it made his blood boil to be compelled to slink out of view like a thief whenever he

heard that odious bell. . Their weapons are blunderbuses, flint-locks, and bows and arrows. Their plan of warfare is always to take the enemy by surprise. They usually march to the attack in the gray of the morning and before the enemy is awake they are upon him with their impetuous war ery and flerce onslaught. Mr. Chandonin control of the constant of the farmer undertook to build homely or handsome, they were a re-markable spectacle. They appeared every whit as muscular as the male markable spectacle. warriors and their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen Amazons walked along the line flourishing their guns and

along the line flourishing their guns and crying with imperious gesture, "Back, back," whereupon the crowd made haste to retire to a safe distance.

After the late war King Behauzin caused a number of Amazons to be beheaded on the charge of cowardice. He endeavors in every way to make them perfectly fearless and indifferent to pain. Mr. Borghero describes a sham fight that he witnessed at the capital a few years Mr. Borghero describes a sham light that he witnessed at the capital a few years ago. Thousands of bundles of thorny cactus bushes made an obstruction 1300 feet long, twenty-five feet broad, and seven feet high. Beyond this obstruction rose the framework of a house of the same lengther describes feet here for the same lengther than the control of the same feet here. the same length and sixteen feet broad and high, the two slopes of its roof covered with a bed of thorns. The bare-

then raised aloft and dashed to the ground where, a crowd of Amazons and common people rush with the greatest fury upon the poor wretches, cut off their heads, and often divide their bodtheir heads, and often divide their bodies into many pieces. Governor Bayol, while in Abomey in 1890, was a spectator of this scene. He says that he saw an Amazon about nineteen years old rush upon one of the victims. She was a new recruit, and had not yet killed anybody, and it was desired to put her to the test. With her sharp-edged sabre, held in both hands, she struck the victim three blows on the neck, then tim three blows on the neck, then chopped off the last pieces of flesh that still held the head to the trunk, after which she carefully wiped her sabre and retired to the ranks. Alligators, cats, and other animals are also sacrificed to carry messages to their kind. If Behan-zin makes the French too much trouble

during the coming campaign, they may possibly send him himself to interview his ancestors. captives of war collected to make a native holiday. When Europeans protest to the Kings of Dahomey against these terrible sacrifices, they are told that not only does this slaughter give great satisfaction to the gods, but also it is the colly way to marea, great juil delivery. only way to make a great jail delivery. If they did not kill their criminals, they say, it would take too many soldiers to suppress evil doers. And yet Dahomey is not a people of savages. Under ordinary circumstances the populace are gentle and easy to influence. Most of them obey implicitly all the laws and regulations of their King. They are fairly industrious and have attained a sort of semi-civilization. They represent one of the finest types of the black race, are above medium stature, have bright are above medium stature, have bright, intelligent faces and powerful physique, and it is only in war or in the practice of their religious customs that they dis-play remarkable ferocity and fanaticism. The King is aided in his Government

The King is aided in his Government by a council composed of his principal chiefs; but in spite of his ministers and his own nearly absolute authority, he is still submissive to the occult power of fetich. The people to-day would rise en masse against their King if he undertook to suppress their fetich doctors and abolish the time-honored sacrifices. One curious religious law imposed upon the curious religious law imposed upon the King by the fetich priests forbids him to look upon the sea. This law was doubtless made to prevent the King from coming too much under the influence of the white men who might persuade him to forget the customs of his country and overthrow fetichism.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

Promises seem to languish, they cannot die.

Truth is not cherished where sin is nourished. The breath of prayer comes from the

life of faith. Flying birds are never taken in a

fowler's snare. Every man defines cowardice in his

wn case as discretion. Nature has sometimes made a fool; but a coxcomb is always of a man's own

making. You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

We all want a little more than we have, and it is for the good of our souls that we don't get it.

It is better to give while you are living than to leave your money to be divided among lawyers. The time spent in brooding over

troubles if properly employed would enable you to surmount them. A woman might as well propose; her

husband never admits after marriage that he was the one who did it. A girl will cry with a loud bawling she is ten years old, when

she begins to cultivate the art of weep-The primal duties shine aloft, like stars; the charities that soothe and heal

and bless are scattered at the feet of man, like flowers. If we would read the secret history of our enemies, we would find, in each man's life, sorrow and suffering enough

to disarm all hostility. The law of the harvest is to reap more an you sow. Sow an act and you reap habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

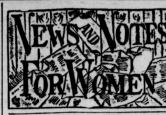
him with their impetuous war ery and flerce onslaught. Mr. Chaudouin says he saw 4000 Amazons in 1889 grouped a fire in the kitchen stove to dry my damp garments. He was down on his knees blowing the coals vigorously when they stood in line but ready to bound at a signal from their master. Old or young, homely or handsome, they were a remarkable spectacle. They appeared wet newspaper. The lightning tore all his clothing off with the exception of one boot and trousers leg. There was a streak down through his beard, across his breast and down one leg as though made by a red-hot poker. I supposed he was dead as a door nail. picked up a large crock of milk that stood on the table and dashed it over him, and in less than three minutes he sat up, surveyed himself and mournfully remarked: 'Marier, you oughten to treat me that erway afore strangers.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Burning of the Air.

A mysterious electric phenomenon has lately been explained Crookes. When an are is formed by an alternating current of 50,000 to 102,000 volts and high frequency, two steadily burning flames—unlike the well-known electric brush—steam out from the elecand high, the two slopes of its roof covered with a bed of thorns. The bare-footed women three times surmounted the heap of thorns, scaled the house, and then appeared before the King, their feet and legs covered with blood, and their faces wreathed with smiles of triumph. Three thousand women those part in this astounding spectacle.

Human sacrifices are a feature of the religious customs. In Abomey, during the annual sacrifices, 500 or more victims are put to death to appease the gods and carry messages to the King's ancestors in the other world. These sacrifices are very elaborate. The victims, tied yand and foot, are fastened into baskets and carried to the top of a platform

and carried to the top of a platform twenty feet from the ground. Here the King, under his umbretta of state, integrate the messages he desires the victim ton for cattle, upon which it exerts an integrated to the other world. They are



Capes are the present fad.

Women druggists are increasing. Leghorn hats are now holding sway. Arrangements of the hair are nctably

The wearing of green veils is said to

In Harlem, New York City, Mary Evans, is licensed captain of a ship. In New York City, Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, pursues the craft of a cobbler.

Women of every rank go bareheaded in Mexico and the fashions never change. There have been patents granted to 646 women from New York State since

Fashion dictates how to hang lace design.

In China small, round eyes are liked. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet.

Six of the most successful business stores in Machias, Me., are owned and run by women.

In Brooklyn, Miss Cornelia K. Hood, President of the Kempin Club, is lawyer, cturer and writer. Mrs. J. G. Safley, of Traer, Iona, Ia., owns 1040 acres of fine prairie land and does her own farming.

The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it.

"Cricketing teams" of ladies are the fashion in England now. Lady Brassey is responsible for introducing them.

The Province of Bhopal, India, is celcbrated for the unusually great adminis-trative powers of its female sovereigns. The fashion in bridesmaids' bouquets lately has been the horseshoe, with the

nails worked out in contrasting blossoms. Last year's gowns may be lengthened v a band of cloth about the skirt, by a band of cloth about the waist is enlarged with vest and falling collar. A college for girls is to be opened next

autumn at Buda Pesth, Hungary, which is to be chiefly for the study of medicine and philosophy.

Panels of black and some light tone

may be inserted in street frocks, together with a jaunty addition in the way of a stimulated jacket. Nothing so rejuvenates a gown that is

beginning to bear evidences of wear as a pointed belt of ribbon from which depend jet pendants. Tea cloths that imitate not only the

Dresden china pottery, but also Royal Worcester, Coalport and other wares are used with services to match. Mr. Jollivet declares that American

women are welcome in Parisian society because so many of them are pretty, clever and exquisitely dressed. The long-train skirt which is now in

fashion among women is said to date back to the time of Queen Anne, the wife of Richard III., of England. An artist's rule as to color is: "Choose carefully only those tints of which a duplicate may be found in the hair, the eyes or the complexion."

The late Mrs. W. T. Sherman, and Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell have given more money to the Catholic Church

than any other women in America. Miss Florence Nightingale is seventytwo years of age. Her health is very poor, but she still continues to do a lot of writing for the nursing journals.

Rice flour wafers, which are slightly sweat, are the correct thing to serve with 5 o'clock tea. They are to be had

at the Japanese shops in pound tins. The first International club for women

has been founded. The incorporators are a group of American, French and German women in residence in Nice. The Prussian Minister of Education has decided that from now on the con-tracts with all women teachers shall be cancelled by their marriage at the end of

the school year. There has just died in Poland a once celebrated beauty, who refused the hand of Napoleon III. She was the Princess Helene Sagonsko, and died unmarried

age of fifty-seven. Mr. Peter Marie, of New York, is said to have the finest collection in existence of the miniatures of pretty women, un-less there is excepted the collection of

the late King Ludwig of Bavaria. The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes and ornament their faces with representations of various figures.

In making clover pillows only the blossoms should be used, and they must be packed first in slips of stout muslin. An overslip of clover-blossomed cretonne is pretty and suitable if one had neither time, skill nor inclination to embroider on some art cloth sprays of pink and white clover, than which few needlework designs are prettier.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the Bonanza King, never wears any jewelry at her own entertainments. At her last party in London, which was a concert for the young Italian royalty, the Due d'Aosta, she wore pale pink, without ornament.

Her guests were jeweled to the point of barbarity. One woman wore diamond ivy leaves and a diamond sun in her hair, three rows of diamonds and pearls around her neck and a colossal

Sewell County, Kansas, has an ox which measures fourteen feet in length, six feet and a half high, and, when fat, weighs 4500 pounds.



Of Medicines parilla. For 6 years with white swellings

King

Wm. A. Lehr. To my great joy when I began with HOOD'S SARSAPAR. ILLA the sores soul decreased. work, and since then have not lost one day of account of sickness. I am always well ar have a good apportite." W. A. Lehb., No. Railroad Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills

Shaving Off Scores. There is an old merchant in a thriv

There is an old merchant in a thriv-ing little town near Minneapolis who scorns a paper ledger and insists on keeping a pine board account with his customers. He planes this board off once every five months and starts afresh. Some time ago a customer dropped into the old merchant's store to pay a bal-ance of forty cents of six months' standing. "I guess you don't owe me noth-in'," replied the old trader to a ques-tion about the debt. The questioner protested that he did owe the debt; in protested that he did owe the debt; in fact, he remembered buying the goods some six months ago. "Oh, well, five months alters the case," said the weigher of sugar and molasses. "You may owe me forty cents for all I know." You see? I've up and started a new board since you got your stuff and I don't remember your debt. You may pay me if you want to, but if you don't it's all O. iK., as I've shaved your account out." The trader got his forty cents.—Minneapolis Bulletin.

On the Veranda.

How pleasant, but how dangerous, unless Dr. How sie's Certain Croup Cure is at hand. This great remedy is the only specific known that is an absolute preventive as well as cure of Croup, Pheumonia, Diphtheria, Bronchittis and Consumption. Sold by prominent druggists. 98c, Manufactured by A. P. Hossie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A blonde is said to have about ten years the advantage of a brunette.

Pure and Wholesome Quality mends to public approval the Californ liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently of the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse th system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions is is the best and only remedy.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Couders port, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the bes and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sole Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weal-ness, lassitude and debility and prostration ar avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye-water. Druggists seil at 25c. per bottle



Rheumatism.

Disordered Liver. Impaired digestion, gout, bi SWAMP-ROOT cures kin

Impure Blood,

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. Dr. Kilmen & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

and dyspepsia for years. Life be-came a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received imlike a charm. My wife received im-mediate relief after taking the first lose. She was completely curedcow weighs 165 pounds, and can eat any hing she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washingtou House, Washington, Va. @

Pimples
Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

TRADE S.S.S. HARR

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion

contracted a severe case of blood poison unfitted me for business for four years. A bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured J. C. Jones, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkaneae





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Over 1200 LINES OF INDEX to guide you instantly to the information you want. Appears Jubabetically. A most valuable work, which should be in every household. Sent postpaid

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253 SHOE GENTLEMEN THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD WILL NOT RIP.

Will give exclusive sale to thee dealers and seneral merchants where seneral with the forestatorie. If not for said in your place send direct to February, Potago Hee, W. E. Deuglas, Broches