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WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—For lower and upper Michigan—Generally fair, preceeded by showers east; much colder Tuesday morning; southwest gales, shifting to northwest.

FOR POSTMASTER.

It is generally believed that the postmastership of this city will be given to the man that can show the greatest material sacrifices for the party and the most vigorous and consistent support of the democratic ticket as a whole. The mugwump and doughface, as well as the lukewarm political Pharisee, will not be recognized. The successful applicant must be a stalwart democrat. It is not the purpose of THE HERALD to anticipate the appointment, but it believes that it is justified in making the statement that the newspapers of the city should be recognized by selecting from among the democrat newspaper workers the next postmaster. By virtue of their profession they are peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of the office. By virtue of their profession too, they are peculiarly entitled to the honor. Without discriminating between the local democrat newspaper men it is gratifying to be able to say that the appointment of any one of them would be a distinct honor to the others. There are abundant reasons, however, why one man in particular should be preferred above the rest. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was not personally pleasing to him, but when the convention had made its nominee, this man buried all personal feeling and his paper has been since that day the only straight-out democrat newspaper in the city. It has supported every candidate on the democrat ticket with fearless independence and unfaltering enthusiasm. It knew neither republican friends, nor democrat foes, but hewed to the line in democracy's cause. The name of W. B. Weston, of the Evening Leader, is submitted for postmaster of Grand Rapids.

DEMOCRAT LEGISLATION.

Discussing the future of the democrat party in legislation, the Jackson Citizen, whose opinion is based on personal experience in congress, pointedly says that when congress meets "a Tammany man will probably displace Mr. Springer and then the house will adjourn for Christmas. It will not get to work earlier than January 15, 1894, and much time will be wasted by the honorable committee in trying to discover 'where they are at.' A new tariff bill may be reported in March or April, 1894, and it will doubtless be debated at great length. It may pass the house in June or July and go to the senate, where it will again be debated a long time. That will bring it well up to the congressional campaign of 1894 and it is among the possibilities that it will not pass the senate before the next election. If it is a dangerous measure it may create a landslide that will sweep the democratic house out of power. In that case the 'tariff reform' bill would be pushed through at the short session and become a law early in 1895. In any event, it is not possible to enact it before June or July, 1894, so the country will be sure to enjoy the blessings of a protective tariff for another year and a half. Such is the present aspect of 'tariff reform.'"

HOMESTEAD AGAIN.

Another outbreak at Homestead broke the quiet of Sunday. The smouldering embers of a desperately determined purpose to force the Carnegie company to terms were fanned into a flame by a personal encounter on the streets. A mob of angry men surrounded the combatants and the click and snap of fifty revolvers shook the stillness of the Sabbath. This sudden and startling outbreak is ominous of more tragic results than followed yesterday's riot. Nobody was killed during the melee, although a large number of participants bore away from the field, accidental bullet wounds. The end at Homestead is not yet. The outwitted and outgeneraled men are a standing menace to order, and at any moment the terrible scenes attendant upon the battle with the Pinkertons may be re-enacted with more startling results. The recent election has had the effect of exciting grave apprehensions for the future. Hugh O'Donnell's letters from the Allegheny jail protesting against free trade had a marked effect upon the locked-out men. They realize that his predictions of disaster to the iron industry are likely to be realized. The future is hopeless and uncertain. It is not unnatural that in their feverish condition of mind they would be ready to shoot their way back to the forges. Register the first fruit of free trade.

ELECTION AND STOCKS.

"Wall street has devoted the past week to the election and its results," says Henry Clews. "The sweeping majorities for the 'outs' are naturally accepted as investing this election with much more than ordinary importance; for they not only call for important changes in the commercial policy of the country but, by reason of their extraordinary numerical strength, convey so much the stronger probability that such changes may prove irreversible for a prolonged period at least. In any event, the change in the presidency and in both houses of congress leaves no room for doubt that, within at most two years, our manufactures will enter upon radically changed relations with those of foreign countries. This result may have been expected in some quarters, and by most it must have been regarded as more or less possible, and that fact prevents the new prospect from being an unqualified surprise; but, when the possibility has become a fixed certainty, men look at the new future with more seriousness, and every one feels that an entirely new set of business conditions confronts them. Owing to the differences in party and economic standpoints from which the new situation is viewed, there is much difference in opinion as to the outcome and drift of affairs during the interim preceding the promised new legislation; and this conflict of view begets some confusion and uncertainty. As usual, under the uncertainties attending a new set of conditions, Wall street is disposed to discount the worst probabilities, but also counts upon a second operation based on the reaction that comes later from appreciation of the favorable factors in the problem."

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the discoverer of the celebrated gold-cure for drunkenness, will visit this city to-night on his way to Alma, Mich., where he will dedicate a Keeley institute. He will return to Grand Rapids Wednesday, spending the day here. In the evening at 8 o'clock he will be given an informal reception in the parlors of the Morton house, where he will be pleased to greet all that may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of knowing the greatest benefactor of the human race, in this, or any age. Dr. Keeley enjoys a distinction second to no physician and surgeon on earth. The great virtue of his gold-cure has been carried to the ends of the earth and his name is familiar wherever the English language is spoken. In London, last winter, he attracted the attention and incurred the hostility of the medical savants. The London Lancet, at first bitterly hostile to him and his treatment, was forced to acknowledge that both are the most wonderful products of the nineteenth century. He has been shown marked distinction in the cities of this country and Europe. His coming to Grand Rapids ought to be the occasion for a generous and hearty reception. He is easily approached and a charming man in conversation, although intensely earnest in every word he utters.

LONDON REDS.

Yesterday's meeting of London socialists in Trafalgar Square is another hopeful indication that anarchy is slowly fretting itself to death. The Avelings, whose extreme anarchistic utterances have been the corner stones of English revolutionary socialism were less demonstrative than heretofore, although they were given an ovation. Mrs. Aveling is reported to have delivered a sensible speech, in which she admitted that socialism is not more hemmed in by restrictive statutes in one country than another. The leaven of reason is beginning to temper the radical views of these incendiary agitators. It begins to dawn upon their benighted and distorted intellects that capital is quite as essential to organized industrial ventures as labor itself. When it shall be clear to them that an equal division of capital would be the forerunner to an era of avarice in which themselves would be the greediest cormorants anarchy will disappear like fog before the rays of the sun. The evening demonstrations were more threatening. But anarchistic threats are like cries of wolf when there is no wolf. They disturb the serenity of mind of those immediately affected, but the great intelligent masses are satisfied that the wolf is caged and out of the way of doing any harm. The reds may cry for revenge for fancied wrongs, and charge one another to remember Parsons and Ravachol, but the remembrance of these men exerts a salutary influence.

SENATOR PETTIGREW assumes to know more about the causes of the recent defeat than his reputation as a politician would lead one to believe possible. His choleric abuse of President Harrison is illtimed and unpatriotic. He may be a big man out on the bleak plains of South Dakota, but in New York the reporters will make an ass of him if he doesn't put a Yale lock on his speaking machine.

MRS. QUISSEY's explanation of the tragedy which occurred in her bedchamber July 13, leaves the real motive for the terrible deed as much a mystery as before. She acquits her suicide husband of the charge of quarrelsomeness and represents him to have been kind, if not affectionate. He was a victim to the use of the subtle drug, chloral.

MAYOR PINGREE of Detroit has expressed the opinion that the city ought to own its electric lighting plant. If the city owned the plant, in his opinion, a great saving could be made in the amount expended to keep the company from cheating the city. He advocates the establishment of a commission or board to manage the business.

F. C. SHERWOOD, the present able and efficient bank commissioner, is urged by his friends to accept a reappointment to the position. The office is one requiring a wide knowledge of finance and banking. Mr. Sherwood is splendidly equipped to fill the position as satisfactorily in the future as he has done in the past.

EVERY two years the democrat press is called upon to mourn the defeat of "the boy from Mendon." If some poetic genius will construct a dirge after "We Are Passing Away" or "Nothing But Leaves" and dedicate it to Mr. Yaple, the democrat press will keep it perennially fresh.

THERE will be a lively shaking up in the county building January 1, when the new officers qualify. There is an active demand for places thus early in the day, and for every place there will be thirty eager applicants, twenty-nine of whom will kick like army mules because the thirtieth is chosen.

GROVER is so busily engaged answering the enormous mail that has accumulated since his election that he denies himself to the newspaper men. Before election he was exceedingly anxious to give the newspaper men his answers to correspondents. Now there is nothing in it.

YESTERDAY'S Democrat contained a very good cut of the Hon. D. A. Blodgett and a sketch of his busy and successful life. It is reported that at the time the Democrat passed into a stock company Mr. Blodgett invested heavily in the stock of the Democrat Publishing company.

CONGRESS will have so much unfinished business to attend to this winter that it will be obliged to hustle to clear the calendar in time to adjourn. Washburne's anti-option bill is the most important measure before the senate and it will take all winter to talk it down.

WHEN Grover gets ready to select his official family he will proceed to do so with characteristic obstinacy. Anybody that insists he must appoint a favorite son of one of the states will learn to his grief that "must" isn't classified in Cleveland's political vocabulary.

DR. NANSEN will start next June on an expedition to the north pole. Here's a chance for Michigan's democratic candidates. The frigidity they experienced at the polls last Tuesday ought to make the land of the midnight sun seem like the tropics in comparison.

DON DICKINSON will ladle out federal patronage in this state. He was the first one to promise an eruption in the northwest and to deliver five votes from Michigan. There will be no healing in democratic winds except they first blow through Don's whiskers.

IF custom house taxation were abolished there would be so few offices for the hungry office-seekers that the recent victory would be counted a disaster. Take away the prospect of office and the democrat party is without inspiration.

ADLAI'S ax will be helved for use. Wise officeholders will take their heads from the block before it falls with a dull, sickening thud.

CAN it be possible that the local democrats are without heart to celebrate their national victory in the gloom of local defeat?

WHEN the legislature convenes the awful dullness of the past few days will be broken by something really exciting.

FEDERAL officeholders unanimously agree that there is nothing very "amoosin" about the election results.

DAN CAMPAU is still claiming that Ellis is elected. Dan is not less persistent than Tichborne.

HAVING got the people to declare that the "tariff is a tax" the democrats dare not remove it.

HOW IT STRUCK THEM.

Mr. Cleveland's election was not unexpected by many shrewd observers; they were few who anticipated it would be so complete. If the republicans were disappointed in their hopes of victory, they can still congratulate themselves that their successful opponent is wholly fit to hold the high office to which he has been elected.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Were they to fight the battle over again they would adopt neither new policies nor new methods. The republicans suffered as they have done the last sixteen years by the suppression of the votes of half a million of the southern members of the party and the loss of the electoral votes of four states to which their candidates are entitled.—Chicago Tribune.

All intelligent business men know that the election of Cleveland brings no threat of free trade, or even an approach to free trade. There will be free raw materials given to all our industries when at all practicable, and that will be the one positive departure from our present tariff system.—Philadelphia Times.

Not a few republicans who are strong in their convictions and party loyalty favor tariff reform—not the false pretenses of Mr. Cleveland—but the genuine reform of the tariff laws from time to time, as they appear to need it.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Whatever may be the decision of this great presidential contest that will be recorded by the official figures, there rests with the American people the single duty of accepting it with a patriotic suppression of personal disappointment.—North American.

It is doubtless the fact that in their anticipations of a republican victory in New York the party managers had failed to give due consideration to the continuing force and effect of the defeat a year ago.—New York Tribune.

The American people have turned their backs on progress and given their adhesion to the anti-American ideas so popular across the Atlantic in a manner we thought them incapable of.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In view of the condition of the country and of the character of the issues the result is one of the most extraordinary in all our history. There will be time enough to draw our lessons.—New York Press.

The result is not as the Inquirer would have had it, but the republican party has been overruled, and every good citizen will accept the decision.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

In setting out to give to feminine readers of THE HERALD, a daily illustrated lesson in dress, permit me to say that some of the novelties of adornment are beyond explanation. For example, what is it that gives the remarkable value to a bow fastened half way up a woman's back? It certainly has a womanly, home-like, loveable look that no other one accessory gives. This pretty bodice depicts the idea. Any plain material will take this style. It will be pretty carried out in any color. The gown in my sketch is grey—a soft darkish grey, as dark as stone grey, but not so cold. The skirt is not bell-shaped, but made as skirts used to be—rather plain, except for the fullness at the back, and dragging a little. The bodice is made loose on the lining, the fullness being drawn down in pointed lines front and

back, and held in place by a bodice of narrow grey ribbon. The ribbon passes around from back to front; then the ends cross in front, drawing the ribbon close all around at the waist line, and are carried back again meeting just below the center of the back, and there tied in a pretty bow, the loops of which go upward, while the long ends float down as long as the skirt. Around the armhole lace is sewed to give almost a cape effect. The edge of the bodice shows in a soft puff just below the ribbon bodice. It is almost as if the bodice were cut blouse shape, and then drawn in by the belt. This same effect is prettily carried out in the sleeves. A big puff forms the upper sleeve to the elbow. Then just at the elbow a band of grey ribbon is tied and the puff is drawn down a little and the edge shows below the ribbon. The rest of the sleeve is plain.

This dress suits a slender or angular figure. It supplies all needed softness and grace of outline. A fresh, bright skin and chestnutty sunny hair are well suited by the shade of grey represented, or a really golden blonde with fair and pink skin will "look a dream." Of course, my gentle readers will know how to adapt this fabric to their individual requirements. FLORETTE.

MAN'S LATE SUBMISSIVENESS.

You never see a man crowding his way into the pew at church and utterly disregarding the pious exclamations that follow pain. No; noble creature! He would rather stay at home on Sunday morning than disturb the devout. But at the theater, in the supper-room during a dance, in any assembly where his appetite for food or pleasure is to be satisfied, you shall see him fail to give the slightest consideration to his neighbors and exhibit many of the characteristics popularly supposed to be peculiar to the savage. He will spill the wine upon another's coat and barely apologize, tear six yards of costly lace from a lady's gown and carry the matter off as an excellent jest, and take away a clear conscience and a full stomach without paying his host the compliment of a farewell word. In the dressing-room he partakes freely of the spirits, smokes cigars ad libitum, stuffs as many as possible into his pockets and considers himself freed from all obligations as soon as he has given a quarter of a dollar to the attendant.

In the theatre—well, let us not attack him for his conduct there. The man who pays his money for a view of the performance upon the stage and receives in return only an opportunity to survey a woman's hat should not be censured for impoliteness or discourtesy. On the contrary, he deserves high praise for the patience he commonly displays. It is the last remaining trace of the nature he acquired in the days of chivalry, and should be held precious on that account. Women know that the atrocious things they wear upon their heads are suitable only for garden parties or the drive, if they are suitable even there. They must know that they are ugly, and they surely cannot be ignorant of the fact that they inevitably defraud those who are so unfortunate as to have seats behind them. Why, then, do they persist in wearing them? Is it to show their equality with man and remind him that they care nothing for his good opinion—a sort of defiance?

Whether or not this conjecture be correct, it certainly is plausible. Woman's whole purpose in life at present appears to man to be nothing less than to secure an acknowledgement, not so much of equality with him as of superiority to him. Is it surprising that he resents it, and shows his resentment by rudeness and his pique by impoliteness? Judged by the standards she has set up for herself, woman is a hardy, self-reliant, capable animal who asks no odds in the game of life. And yet, when odds are not offered, she first pouts, and then complains, and calls us "brutes." Well, so we are; but whose is the fault? For centuries man was woman's guardian and protector, deferring to her wishes and humoring her whims. It is she who has dissolved the relationship and declined the benefits she formerly extracted from it, not he who has refused them. And as long as she continues in her state of emancipation he cannot be expected to feel the bonds of obligation which no longer exist.—Chicago Post.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

The impression is quite general that as children's first teeth are temporary care of them is superfluous. This is, for two reasons, a mistake. To begin with, it is now known that decayed teeth are a common cause of malignant sore throat among little children. It has been abundantly proved that decayed teeth are the habitation of the worst of foul bacteria and it is claimed by able physicians that the same bacteria are a fruitful cause of diphtheria. Another reason that a child's teeth should be cared for is that the habit of caring for the mouth should be established. Many people who would bitterly resent being called filthy by failing to care for their mouths certainly are in this respect unclean to a degree, as their fetid breath abundantly evidences. From the time a child is born its mouth should be washed out daily with cold water, and as soon as the teeth appear a soft brush should be used. Every child should be carefully looked to until his habit in this regard is established. In this connection it may not be amiss to say that in addition to brushing the teeth daily, the gums, teeth and tongue should be wiped with a soft linen cloth upon rising in the morning and retiring at night. A few drops of tincture of myrrh sweetens and purifies the mouth and keeps the gums healthy.

LADY TENNYSON'S LIFE.

Lady Tennyson has been for several years a great invalid, and has passed most of her later life lying on a sofa. She is a sweet, affectionate old lady, and in her youth was very pretty. She has never got over the blow at the death of her son Lionel. The Tennysons are a peculiarly attached family, and Hallam, the eldest son, has all his life been most devoted to his illustrious father. Tennyson, who was a shy, reserved man, could never understand Robert Browning's love of society. He has been heard to remark that Browning would die in a white choker at a dinner party. The two poets have died as they would have wished to die—Robert Browning in the grand Palazzo Ressonicco, with his son by his bedside, and Lord Tennyson in his beloved Surrey home, surrounded by his loved ones. Tennyson's sensitiveness was often much tried in the matter of reviews of his works. If unfavorable he would cry with pain and vexation, so whenever an unfavorable word appeared in a paper, however obscure, the publication was immediately hidden or destroyed, so that the poet should never see or hear anything that could pain him.

MODES IN COIFFURES.

Wherewithal shall I be clothed? is by no means the only question that vexes the soul of the average woman at the present moment. Even after she has made an examination of the wax heads in the windows whereon are fashionable coiffures galore, and conned many pages devoted to modish chignons, unless she is especially observant she is not likely to be certain as to whether she would better dress her hair high with her evening costume and low for the street or the reverse. There are winter girls who are in most things in touch with the modes who yet wear their locks low down in the nape of their necks upon all occasions, and others who wear them arranged in the center of the head at all times. They are both making a mistake, although, truth to say, she who wears her hair hanging like an oversized old-fashioned cue down her neck is more obviously mistaken than she who wears her hair continually in the straight-out knot known as a "hunting chignon."

SHE IS THE CHURCH.

No, it is not the American pulpit which constitutes the strength of the American church. It is the American woman. She coddles her pastor and calls his sermons fine, when very often he is bright enough to know they are nothing of the kind. She drums and drubs her better half into paying his share of the expenses, the beautiful interior decorations and the lovely choir music, which help so much to mitigate the tedium of the sermon. But, above all, she goes to church herself and makes her husband go when she can. So she gives to the pulpit the moral support it needs, and in return gets from the church the social excitement and mental and moral exercise which she requires. If she stayed at home, where her husband too often stays, how would the church look If the church were closed, what would she do? Each is necessary to the other.

PRETTY FLOOR CUSHIONS.

Floor cushions where the floors are waxed and rugs are used are as popular as they are useful and pretty. To make them take two large squares of burlaps and in the center of one of these squares sew securely an upholsterer's spring with twine and an upholstering needle. In addition to this sew four springs that are a little smaller than the one already used, one near each corner about twelve inches from the one in the center. Then pack curled hair around these springs until they are covered and lay on the extra piece of burlap and sew the edges together. Over the upper side place a thin layer of wool and cover the whole with strong unbleached muslin. The cushion is then ready for the fancy outer covering. It should be finished at the edge with a cord.

UTILIZING COLD MEAT.

A new way to utilize cold meat is usually welcome to the average housekeeper. The following is really an appetizing dish: Line a dish with minced potatoes and set in the oven until thoroughly browned. When the potatoes are done hollow out the center and fill with cold meat that has been minced, heated and seasoned. On the top lay four eggs nicely poached in brown gravy. Screen the whole with finely chopped parsley.

KISSING IN EUROPE.

The fall style in kissing (for ladies, of course), is one on each cheek. European advices state that since the germ theory of disease is so universally recognized, it is likewise well appreciated that the old manner of kissing is an unnecessary exposure to the transmission of disease.—Buffalo Commercial.

LULLABY.

Over the hill in the evening sky
One little silver star winks its eye,
Watching thee, peep, peep, peep;
Mother is rocking thee, bye, bye, bye.
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

Baby lambs creep to the bleating fold,
Buttercups shut up their eyes of gold,
Down in the meadows so deep,
Hidden away from the mighty winds cold;
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

Baby birds nestle to mother bird's breast,
Mother birds cover them on the nests,
"Hush-a-by, cheep, cheep, cheep;"
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.
—Belle Hunt.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS.

That among the "best people" should not be forgotten those who mind their own business.

That there is something wrong with the woman always afraid of being insulted.

That sales of Newport property are sometimes quite in the nature of a surprise.

That if the sheriff visited all who owe their grocer there would be a commotion.

That few fairy stories equal those told of some newspapers' circulation.

That New Yorkers know more about Columbus than they ever did before.

That it is to be hoped the Vaudeville club will not have to use hand bills.

That after all none of the high kickers of the stage can equal the mule.

That a gentleman "in trade" is more honorable than a scamp of leisure.

That it holds as true now as ever that ladies never gamble on races.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

"I would like to know how many of the boys on the road didn't vote this year," said a traveling man at the Morton yesterday. "It might surprise you to know that the average traveling man is practically disenfranchised. I know men thirty years old who have yet to cast their first ballot. There is such a man in the employ of our house. He expected to vote this year and went home for that purpose, but he had to leave on a 6 o'clock train Tuesday morning and again lost his vote. The boss said, 'Business first and voting afterward.' We are willing to do business, but it does seem that even a traveling man ought to have a show for his ally once in a while. There is another peculiarity about the drummer's vote. The man whose politics bears the same brand as the old man's is a mighty sight more liable to get a chance at the kangaroo plaster. I know a New York house, the head of which is a democrat. This election it was very convenient for some reason for all the republican traveling men to be out on the road election day. It just happens that way you know. The days when a man had to vote a certain ticket or lose his job are past; but there are several ways to remove the fur and cuticle from a deceased feline. See?

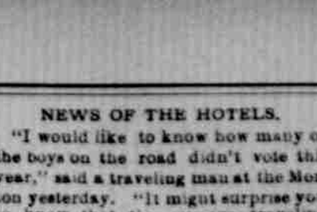
There is no man living that gets it in the neck any harder or any oftener than the guileless, unassuming drummer. You'd think from his demeanor on the road that all he has to do is to occupy four dollar rooms and wear creased trousers. You might get the same idea from some of the boys' conversation; but they're the kind that expect a calling down every time they get in sight of the office, and usually get it too. The conscious drummer usually works as hard and gets it in the neck as often as any man on earth; and the way he is flim-flammed when election day comes is only one of his numerous sorrows.

"Our house has just patented an equipment for carriage thills," said J. Lucas Smith of Syracuse at the New Livingston yesterday. "If it is as valuable as it is hoped it will be a great many lives will be saved by it. It's a simple little attachment, with gall gearings, and operates with a spring. In case of a runaway all you have to do is to press the button and the spring flies up; that releases the thills and the horse is free to sprint away at his own sweet will. He carries the thills with him, but the carriage is released and there is no chance to injure the occupants. That is a device that has always been needed and it is strange that somebody did not think about it before."

P. L. Beystone of the Belding Silk company, C. H. Adams of Grand Haven, A. S. Peck of Lowell and H. G. Lozell of Big Rapids spent Sunday at the New Livingston.

Those dainty classics, "Dreams," by Olive Schreiner, and "An Attic Philosopher in Paris," by Emile Souvestre, will be added next month to the exquisite "Medallion Series," published by Charles H. Sergel & Co.

The Critical Review Publishing company of Detroit announces the publication of The Critical Review, the first number of which will be issued December 20. It will be devoted to art and literature.



ON NOVEMBER 14TH, 1770, Bruce the explorer, discovered the source of the Blue Nile.

Three branches form this river, the Atbara, the Blue, and the White Nile. Not till 1858 did Speke reach Lake Victoria Nyanza, from which in 1862 he traced the White Nile, the true head of the river, to the Mediterranean, and solved the problem which had perplexed geographers for centuries.

"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY WILL."

Saw to the line of your pattern with one of our

SCROLL SAWS

And beautiful results will be obtained. This is the time of year when all are looking forward to Christmas day, and just to remind you that we have in stock something that will be of use to you at that time, we make just a brief mention of

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