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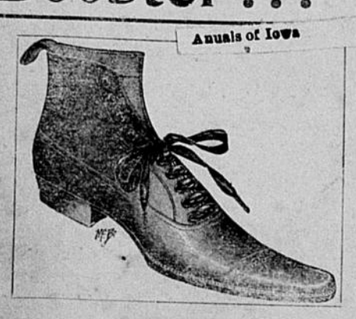
A Booster!!!



Our Colt Skin Shoe Lace or Congress.

Our Great Seller, Notice the Price.

A Business Booster, Trade Builder, Friend Maker, $2.25

A Fine shoe for Dress at a Popular Price. Come in and see this shoe and you will not be disappointed.

Grassfield Bros.
WE FIT THE FEET. MANCHESTER, IOWA

Our Business Directory.

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DUNHAM, NORRIS & STILES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public. Special attention given to Collections Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agts. Office in City Hall Block, Manchester, Ia

C. YORAN. H. F. ARNOLD. M. J. YORAN.
YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and Real Estate Agents. Office over Delaware County State Bank, Manchester, Iowa.

C. E. BRONSON. E. M. CARR.
BRONSON & CARR.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Special attention given to collections. Office in Democrat Building, Franklin Street, Manchester, Iowa.

FRED S. BLAIR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the City Hall Block, Manchester, Iowa.

PHYSICIANS.

A. J. WARD,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, will attend to calls promptly at all hours of the day or night. Lamont, Iowa.

J. J. LINDSAY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, surgeon and Eye Specialist. Office hours for eye cases and fitting glasses 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. Office corner Main and Franklin streets.

H. H. LAWRENCE.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given diseases of children. Have also made a special study of Gynecology, Obstetrics, and Rectal Diseases. All chronic Diseases successfully treated with the aid of Various Thermal and Massage treatment. All chronics solicited. Consultation free. Office over Work's market. All calls promptly attended. Residence on Main street, the old Dr. Kelsey property.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, horseshoing a specialty. Interferring and corns cured or no pay. Prices reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop on Franklin street, near the bridge.

DENTISTS.

O. A. DUNHAM. C. L. LEIGH
DUNHAM & LEIGH.
Dentists. Office in the Adams building on Franklin Street. Telephone 215.

C. W. DORMAN.
DENTIST. Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Makes frequent visits to neighboring towns. Always at office on Saturdays.

E. E. NEWCOMB.
DENTIST. Office over Clark & Lawrence's store on Franklin street. Crown bridge work a specialty. Will meet patients at Farley Wednesday of each week. 82tf

VETERINARIAN.

DR. J. W. SCOTT,
VETERINARY Surgeon, and Dentist. 501 E Main Street. Telephon 239.

MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS
IS prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the county right for Sipe's Patect Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fences. Will meet all competition. 27tf 94.
WM. McINTOSH.

W. N. BOYNTON. J. F. McEWEN.
BOYNTON & McEWEN.
WATCHMAKERS, Jewelers and Engravers dealers in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, etc., Main street.

A. D. BROWN.
Dealer in furniture etc., and undertaker, Main Street.

F. WERKMEISTER.
GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE, Coffins, Picture Frames, Etc. A complete stock of Furniture and Upholstery always on hand, at prices that defy competition. A good Hearse kept for attendance at funerals. Earlville, Iowa.

ALLEN & STOREY.
CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods. Corner Main and Franklin streets.

L. R. STOUT,
CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods, City Hall Block, Franklin Street.

HIDDELL & CO.,
DRY GOODS, Carpets, Millinery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Main St. Manchester, Iowa.

A. THORPE,
PROPRIETOR OF KALAMITY'S PLUNder Store and Dealer in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Notions, etc. Masonic Block Manchester, Iowa.

GRASSFIELD BROS
(Successors to Seth Brown.)
BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

GEO. S LISTER,
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. Keeps a first-class tinner and does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. Store opposite First National Bank, Main St.

T. F. MOONEY.
(Successor to Lee Bowman.)
BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 15tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against cyclones and tornadoes in the old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co., BRONSON & CARR, Agents.

HOLLISTER LUMBER CO.
LUMBER and all kinds of building materials, Posts and Coal. Corner of Delaware and Madison streets.

THOS. T. CARKEEK.
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, S. E. Corner, 5th and Main St. Dubuque, Iowa.

SCHARLES, THE TAILOR.
MERCHANT TAILOR and Gents Furnishing Goods, Manchester, Iowa.

WM. DENNIS.
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. I am now prepared to do all work in my line in a good and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Plans and estimates furnished. Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. CATES,
CITY DRAYMAN. Am prepared to do all work in my line. Moving household goods and pianos a specialty. All work will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is solicited. Charges right. Give your draying to a man who has come to stay.

B. CLARK.
DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Gents Furnishing goods, etc. Franklin Street.

QUAKER MILL CO.
FLOUR and Feed, Manufacturers of the celebrated White Satin and White Pearl Flour.

LAWRENCE & GREMS.
DRUGS, Wall Paper, Stationery, Paints, Oils, etc. City Hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.
DEALER IN flour, feed, hay straw, Maquoketa lime, stucco, and common and Atlas cement. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin St.

PETERSON BROS.
DEADERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Fruits, etc. Main Street.

J. M. PEARSE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. All business entrusted to him given prompt attention. Office in City Hall block, second floor.

120 Acre Farm For Sale.

We are agents for the sale of the O. A Underwood Farm of 120 acres, situated about 7 miles north east of Manchester. There is a bargain for some purchaser in this property. BRONSON & CARR.

House For Rent.
A good house situated on Franklin street just south of my residence, now occupied by Burton Clark. JOS. HUTCHINSON.

CYCLONE AND TORNADO
Insurance in first class companies written and policies issued by BRONSON & CARR.

The large and increasing circulation of The Iowa Homestead in this county is a matter for congratulation to the publishers and to good farming, for, of all the papers of its class in the country, it is easily the best and most helpful. Its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued with the regular edition the first week in each month, have been for years the admiration of all practical farmers. Written wholly by farmers, they are full of actual experience, and smell of the soil. We have been fortunate enough this season to secure terms for The Homestead and its Special Farmers' Institute Editions, together with The Poultry Farmer and The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal, four of the most valuable farm publications in the country, that enable us to offer the four in connection with our own paper for $1.90 for the entire five, one year. This is emphatically a good thing, and no farmer in this county should fail to take advantage of this offer. For a large line of thoroughly practical farm reading nothing has ever been offered before that equals it. A county paper, a farm paper, a poultry paper, a farm insurance paper and the Special Farmers' Institute, all for $1.90 Come in and order them.

Notice of Appointment of Administratrix.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss
Delaware County }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the Estate of Jacob Abby late of Delaware County, Iowa, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.
Dated, November 25th, 1901.
ROSENA ZUMBACH, }
EMMA L. ABBY, } Administratrix.
Bronson & Carr,
Atty's for Estate, 48w3.

Insurance at Cost.
M. E. Blair, Secretary of the Delaware County Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., and County agent for the Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance Co. will be at Fred Blair's office in Manchester, Saturday afternoon of each week. 24tf

F. E. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office over the Racket Store
Manchester, Iowa.

The coming legislature will be asked to pass a bill giving cities and towns the power to establish industrial schools for incorrigibles at which attendance shall be compulsory. The bill will be backed by the educators of Des Moines and elsewhere. The intention is to reach out after that class of children who refuse to attend the public schools, but instead spend their time in idleness upon the streets, securing neither education nor any sort of knowledge by which they may earn a livelihood. This class the promoters of the bill believe abound in every city and town in the state. Such children are looked upon as not only a harm to themselves but to the community at large. It is believed that if each town and city had the power to compel such children to attend school and gain knowledge of industrial pursuits each one would eventually become self-supporting. It is destined to become popular and should receive endorsement from all cities and towns throughout the state. —Waterloo Times-Tribune.

The independent voter was manifest in the recent election. More frequently than usual has come the report of "much scratching." Party affiliations have not been so strong. More and more the sentiment is growing to be independent of party whips. Whenever a candidate stood for that, in the mind of the voter, that did not meet his approval, he was scratched. The independent voter is not bound by the idea of voting the ticket "straight" He thinks for himself and votes as he thinks. He may not always think right but he thinks. This were better for him than not to think at all. Sometimes he is influenced by personal prejudices and may not make the wisest choice, but he does act independently, and one of the things that counts for higher and better manhood is independence. The effect of the independent voter upon the results of elections is mainly to increase the danger to defeat to the weak or unfit man that may be placed upon the ticket. The independent voter makes it the part of wisdom to put only such men on the ticket that can hold their ground against their opponents without the aid of the influence of others whose names may be on the ticket with them.—Atlantic Messenger.

A Prophecy That Failed

In the campaign of 1800 the republican leaders denied that their party contemplated a permanent increase in the standing army. They asserted that a large army was only necessary because of the insurrection in the Philippines, and they coldly declared that the insurrection would cease immediately if the republican ticket was successful. The democratic platform and democratic speakers were blamed for the prolongation of the war. "Just re-elect President McKinley," they said, "and let the Filipinos know that they are not to have independence, and they will lay down their arms and our soldiers can come home."

Well, the republican ticket was elected, and the Filipinos were notified that they were not to have independence, but a month after the election the republicans rushed through congress a bill authorizing the president to raise the standing army to 100 000, and now, after a year has elapsed, the insurrection is still in progress and the end is not yet. Some of the worst losses of the year have been suffered by our troops within two months. General Chaffee reports that the Filipinos have profited by the deception practiced upon them when Aguinaldo was trapped. He says that "insurgent soldiers in ordinary civilian's dress lurked about and among American garrisons," and he adds that "with deceptive cunning they obtained credentials from American authorities." We were assured a year ago that only a small fraction of the Filipinos were hostile to the American government. We were told that the great majority of the Filipinos welcomed the American government and were glad to be made subjects. The Times-Herald quotes General Chaffee as saying that "the whole people of the Philippines are engaged in waging war upon the United States." The Times-Herald (a republican paper) adds: "The Filipinos who are friendly to the United States are said to be those holding office, and the officers who discussed the situation today assert that their loyalty will exist only so long as they have the oportunity of drawing American dollors."

If Mr. McKinley was correctly informed when he stated that most of the Filipinos were friendly, then the insurrection has, according to General Chaffee, increased rather than diminished.

After the republican victory made it impossible for the imperialists to blame the anti-imperialists for the continuation of hostilities, the republican leaders declared that Aguinaldo, actuated by selfish ambition, was compelling his countrymen to continue the war. But even after his capture and imprisonment —yes, even afterhis captors had secured from him an address advising his comrades to surrender—the insurrection contiuned. How long will it take the imperialists to learn that we can never have peace in the Philippine islands? That we can suppress open resistance is certain, although the cost may be far beyond any gain that can be derived from a colonial government, but that we can ever make the Philipinos love us or trust us while we rule them through a carpetbag government is absurd.

If the republicans had read the speeches of Abraham Lincoln as much recently as they did in former years, they would have known that hatred of an alien government is a natural thing and a thing to be expected everywhere. Lincoln said that it was God Himself who placed in every human heart the the love of liberty. Lincoln spoke the truth. Love of liberty is linked to life itself, and "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."—The Commoner.

Ol' Man Armstead's Violin.

t ain't no use t' talk t' me
'Bout Paderoosky an' his class;
For when it comes t' classic art
I've got to let it by me pass.
My ears wa'nt trained for them fugees
That make up such a dreadful din,
But I kin listen by th' hour
T' ol' man Armsteads violin.

Once't on a time I went to hear
Th' famous Thomas orkestray.
Th, players only sawed and blowed,
An' nary tune I heard 'em play.
Good music? Well, perhaps it wuz
T' them who like them screechy things;
But give me music as it comes
From ol' man Armstead's fiddle strings.

Sonatys an' great symphonees
May suit th' edikated taste,
But on such yowlin' as that is
I've got no time to sinful waste.
Th, music that I love th' best
Is them ol' tunes that's locked within
Th' strings stretched tight across th' bridge
Of ol 'man Armstead's violin.

An' when my life o' to'l is done
An' I am summoned up on high,
I want some music soft an' sweet
T' bear me up'ards to th' sky.
I want, when Peter swings th' gate
T' let this weary toiler in,
T' be a keepin' joyful step
T' ol' man Armstead's violin.

The Commoner.

Two Ways of Doing Work.

As a business, farming is just what the farmer makes it, says an exchange. He can choose a life of drudgery and privation or one of comfort and plenty. Although there is enough work on a farm to please the most industriously inclined, in order to succeed a man physically lazy may be the better farmer of the two. In fact some of the best farmers we ever knew were so pesky lazy that they were continually planning how to avoid fatigue by procuring labor saving implements and devices that would mimimize physical exertion and studying short routes to results. Some of our worst farmers are up before the cock crows, make two or three trips to and from a well a hundred yards away, then climb a ten rail fence to the horse lot, shuck the corn for the team, take a plow line in hand and go out in the field to the fodder stack and return with the necessary roughage for the plow mules, and after a breakfast of corn bread, fried bacon and black coffee, hook a mule to a single plow and break an entire acre in a single day. To him labor-saving devices are desreputable apologies for laziness, and he hates a lazy man as a Methodist preacher is supposed to hate satan. The lazy man, if he has a to level, has planned his home with special reference to saving labor. Wood and water will be at hand without the necessity of going out of doors to get either. His barns and stables will be similarly planned and built. Therefore he does not have to get up so early or hustle so fast. Then instead af industriously stumbling over the clods in guiding and following the plow, he hitches a fat team to a double disc plow, takes his position on the spring seat, gathers up the reins and lazily plows back and forth until he has plowed two or three times as much as his industrious neighbor knocks off in a day, or recreates himself with some light or needed exercise about the garden, orchard or elsewhere. All through the season's operations the same difference prevails—the one laboring assidiously and accomplishing little—the doing twice as much work with his head as he does with his hands and accomplishes much. It is a rare combination if the farmer happens to be industrious with both head and hands, and his success is assured in all he undertakes. But if the mind is clear and active he will a good substitute for the industry he may lack. No amount of physical industry can ever make a success without the active aid of the brain that th inketh.

Getting in Readiness for Winter.

By E. R. Towle.

It is always important that a farmer keep his work well in hand at all seasons of the year, but especially is it desirable to have everything possible in readiness for the winter. Any time after the middle of October we may expect cold or stormy weather, such as is most disagreeable for the stock to be out in, hence the necessity for having the winter quarters in a condition to be used as soon as wanted. And they should be put in the most suitable condition too, for here is where the stock of all kinds will have to remain most of the time for half or more of the year to come. Not only should the stables and pens be roomy, warm, well lighted and comfortable, but the barns generally should be so arranged as to be the most convenient for those having the care of the animals during the winter season. Much time, travel and labor can be saved by proper attention to these details, more than one who has not fully considered the matter is aware of.

There is such a thing as having the barn arrangements such as will make it pleasant and agreeable work caring for the stock during our long winters, or, on the contrary, for want of proper arrangements it may be made most disagreeable and unsatisfactory.

The stables should be sufficiently warm, but not close and unventilated, and there should be plenty of light for all purposes. A dark, low, bad smelling stables is an abomination to man and beast. And when the nights get cold or there are bad storms, the cows will be much better off in the stable than out of doors, and will exhibit their appreciation of such comfortable quarters by great contentment and increased yield of milk.

Another thing it is not wise to undertake to winter more stock than can be well kept and cared for, as this is neither pleasant nor profitable. Young animals should be kept thrifty and growing all winter, and cows giving milk should receive the best attention in care and feed, so they may give satisfactory returns at the pail.

Stock of all kinds should come to the barn in good thrifty condition, as this is the best preparation for passing through the long winter in a satisfactory manner.

Aside from the stables for the cows and most of the young cattle, it will be very convenient to have several pens which may be used for a variety of purposes as needed. This will be found a most convenient arrangement. We find it better to tie calves from six months to a year old in a stable, the same as other cattle. They learn to become quiet in this way and can be more satisfactorily fed than when several are in a pen together.

The water is also an important matter in the care of stock in winter. It should not be too far away, causing travel and exposure in bad weather, and should be warm enough for the comfort of the animals.

These suggestions may appear to apply, as they do, more particularly to the northern part of the United States, but there is comparatively a small portion of the United States in which there should not be suitable provision made for the care of stock in winter, as regards shelter and food. How often in the past has it happened that great loss has been sustained in the west and south even, for the want of even the commonest shelter and the means of feeding stock during the fearful storms that have prevailed. It will be profitable, even in the most favored parts of the country, to provide a suitable shelter for animals, as the loss from the want of it may soon be sufficient to pay the cost of construction.—Farmers' Tribune.

NEW YORK CROWDS.

The Different Ways In Which They Impressed Two Men.

"What I like about New York," remarked a westerner, "is its tremendous energy. The crowds and bustle have upon me the exhilarating effect of a stimulant. As I move along among the masses on the sidewalks and look upon the perpetual stream of vehicles of all descriptions in the streets I am conscious of a buoyancy of spirit and an increased physical energy.

"I feel like going all the time, my mind is brighter and clearer, and, in fact, my whole being seems toned up. New York and its crowds are more beneficial to me than any resort I have ever struck. After a two weeks' stay here I return home feeling like another man."

"Well, that is strange," said the person to whom this statement was made. "Do you know New York has upon me just exactly the opposite effect. To me what I might term the surplusage of life here is depressing. I am by no means fond of solitude. I have lived in a moderate sized city all my life, and it bores me to stay in the country for any great length of time, but when I come to New York and am caught in the tides of humanity, see the overcrowded tenements and have my ears assaulted with the perpetual din of the streets I become positively melancholy.

"I feel what an insignificant atom I am, after all—no more than a drop of water in a great river—and the feeling oppresses me. It seems so like there was nobody here who cared what became of anybody. The only relief I find from the feeling is in the theaters. I go to a show every night while I am here, and of course I enjoy that immensely. But as soon as I have made the rounds of the shows I am ready to return home, where I know most everybody and there are many who care." —New York Times.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Our miles of railroad track exceed by more than 10,000 all the tracks of Europe.

The Dominion of Canada has granted $88,884,557 and 39,725,130 acres of land to railways.

More than 45,000,000 passengers a year go through the North Union and South Union stations in Boston.

In most European railways the principal difference between second class and first class lies in the color of the seat cushions, first class being usually red, second class gray.

The average cost of the body of a modern long electric car is $2,000, the average price of a set of double trucks for such a car is $600, and the average cost of the motor is $1,500, making the total cost of the car $4,100.

Some of the Austrian railways have followed the German custom of selling numbered seats in the cars of fast trains, both first and second class. An extra charge of from about 25 to 50 cents is made for these seats, according to distance.

The other day, just as a train was about to leave Kutas, in Hungary, for Palfalva, an official appeared and put seals on the wheels of the engine. The passengers had to get off and walk. The company was 296 crowns in arrears in payment of taxes. Next day the taxes were paid, and the train proceeded.

Why His Clock Was Slow.

There is an Italian fruit dealer, with a well stocked store near one of the suburban railway stations, who has adopted a unique device, and one which shows a deep knowledge of human nature, to hold his own in competition with another dealer, whose stand is some fifty yards nearer the station than his own. A commuter was leisurely peeling a banana in his store the other day when the Italian remarked:

"You gotta fiv' minute before your train."

"No; twenty," replied the commuter, glancing at a big clock on the wall.

"Thata clock fifteen minute slow," said the Italian. "I keepa it slow. Peepl' used come in a-here, looka at clock, getta excite, go way, not buy. Time to buy at Pedro's stand, notta here. Now keepa clock slow, get mucha trade. No, I not letta peepl' miss train. I tella them after they buy de banan'."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Extravagance is not always altogether bad. It leads a people who are making money to thrust it into circulation instantly and thus give the needy a grab at it.—Galveston News.

A QUESTION OF TEETH.

Did the Immortal George Wear Artificial or Natural Ones?

"George Washington's false teeth, which were supposed to have been made of ivory, are giving a certain class of freak historians about as much trouble as they must have given the venerable patriot who wore them," said one of the professors of the Smithsonian institution to a reporter recently.

"Many times a year for several years this institution has been called upon to produce these mysterious teeth for the inspection of persons who insist that they are here.

"Our matter of fact answer to these inquiries that Washington had no false teeth, or at least if he did, that they are not in the possession of the museum, seems only to stimulate the inquiring mind to protest our statement. They proceed to give us authentic accounts of these teeth and always conclude with expressing the belief that they must be in the museum somewhere.

"Where or how the idea that Washington had false teeth originated is an unsolved mystery. That it is firmly believed by many is certainly a fact. There seems to be no authentic record of the Father of His Country possessing ivory teeth, and by a study of the bust we have of him, which was made but a few years before his death, there is no indication of an indentation along the line of the gums such as can be noticed in persons who have had their teeth drawn, even though they wear artificial ones. However, we will continue to answer the same question in the same way probably many times in the future."

According to some biographers Washington lost his teeth during his service as commander in chief of the Continental army and had a set of ivory ones made. These teeth, it is also stated, gave him much trouble because they did not fit.—Washington Star.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Ireland claims the honor of the first electric railway in the United Kingdom.

It is said that the cheapest railway fares in the world are to be found in Hungary.

Denmark has a government railroad system of 1,167 miles and 525 miles of private railroads.

The Servian, Roumanian and Bulgarian railroads are owned exclusively by the government.

Travelers on Prussian railways whose baggage, through no fault of their own, fails to arrive with them can now have it sent on request free to their houses.

The difficulty of railway construction in some parts of Africa is illustrated by the fact that on the Freetown-Mattru line, in Sierra Leone, eleven steel bridges had to be built in a distance of only thirty kilometers.

A representative of the Paris Temps has been examining railway stations in Germany, and he declares that those of Dresden, Cologne, Hanover, Frankfort, Bremen, etc., are far superior to any of the French except the Parisian.

Paying a Creditor.

Like many another famous man both before his time and since, Talleyrand exhibited, at least in early life, a great reluctance to settling with his creditors. When he was appointed bishop of Autun by Louis XVI., he considered a fine new coach to be necessary to the proper maintenance of the dignity of that office. Accordingly a coach was ordered and delivered, but not paid for. Some time after, as the newly appointed bishop was about to enter his coach, he noticed a strange man standing near who bowed continually until the coach was driven away. This occurred for several days until at length Talleyrand, addressing the stranger, said:

"Well, my good man, who are you?"

"I am your coachmaker, my lord," replied the stranger.

"Ah," said Talleyrand, "you are my coachmaker! And what do you want, my coachmaker?"

"I want to be paid, my lord."

"Ah, you are my coachmaker, and you want to be paid? You shall be paid, my coachmaker."

"But when, my lord?"

"Hum," said Talleyrand, settling himself comfortably among the cushions of his new coach and eying his coachmaker severely, "you are very inquisitive!"

Salad Eating Good Sense.

Even men are progressing gastronomically. Scientific dietetics has at last revealed to us the fact that the woman who eats salad on a hot day in July, August or September is displaying sound gastronomic sense, says What to Eat. The long haired dreamer in the restaurant may have been nineteen different kinds of a fool upon every other proposition in life, but he knew what to eat on a hot day. The human animal needs grass or its equivalent in summer. With their oil the salads supply everything a man physically needs in hot weather. All the civilized races of the world are salad eaters, but Americans eat less than do any other people. It is not a sign of mental decay or moral degeneracy for a man to eat salad; it is gastronomic sense.

Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry was named after Robert Harper, an architect and mill builder, born in 1703 in the town of Oxford, England. He came to America in 1735 with his brother Joseph and located in Philadelphia, where for a time he prospered but, failing later, concluded to join the Friends of Loudoun county, Va. En route to his new home he came upon the gap in the Blue Ridge mountains, where he made his home.

He Liked It.

Wife—How do you like my new hat?

Husband—The idea of paying big prices for—

Wife—Big prices! Why, I made it myself.

Husband—Um—yes—er—as I was saying, the idea of paying big prices for such monstrosities as the milliners are showing! Now, your hat is a work of art. Looks as if it came from Paris. Beautiful, my dear!—New York Weekly.

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another lot of those Elegant Genuine Karpen Guaranteed Construction Couches. All of the latest and handsome designs in coverings are shown on these goods.

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