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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.

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IS prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the county right for Sipe's Patent Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fences. Will meet all competition. 25tf
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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.

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(Successor to Lee Bowman.)
BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 18tf

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.

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ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, S. E. Corner, 8th and Main St. Dubuque, Iowa.

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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. OATES.
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.

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.

A. E. PETERSON.
DEALER 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.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, horseshoing a specialty. Interfering 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.

Business Opportunities For All.

Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men, with the necessary capital, for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamery men and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks and stockbuyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for Maps and Maple Leaflets. W. T. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

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.

CUCUMBER,
And Elder Flower Cream is the best protection for the face from the Spring Winds, Healing and soothing, it keeps away black heads and other blemishes.
Guaranteed pure and will not grow hair on the face.
All kinds of Hair Work done to order.
MRS. C. B. EATON,
Over Harness Store, Main Street.
13tf Manchester, Iowa.

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

Iowa Democratic Platform.

We, the chosen representatives of the democratic party in Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, hereby declare anew our faith in the fundamental principles of the democratic party and renew our allegiance thereto.

We find much in the domestic affairs of the nation that ought to be changed. The tariff policy originally adopted for the avowed purpose of raising revenue to meet the enormous burdens of the civil war, has been turned to use of individual and class interests until it has become the creator of countless unearned fortunes and the shelter of huge combinations of capital, organized in the form of trusts, which are strangling competition in many of our industries, destroying individual effort, crushing ambition largely in every line of industry and already acquiring a power which enables them to dictate in their own interest the prices of labor and raw material and the cost of transportation of unfinished products.

We affirm the power and declare it to be the duty of the government to grapple with all monopolies of this character, and by laws which can neither be evaded or defied, drive them from every inch of American soil.

We assert that an immediate reduction of our tariff system to a revenue basis is one absolutely essential remedy for these overshadowing evils, without which they can never be overcome.

We congratulate our republican friends in Iowa who have become able to realize that a protective tariff may be made so high as to become a shelter to monopolies; but regret that their brief reference to the subject in their platform is matter of severe criticism on the part of leading members of their party throughout the country and openly repudiated by many of their own delegates in congress from this and other states.

That the republican party as now organized is powerless to revise the tariff downward or curb the monstrous trusts it shelters, is as we believe, clearly and conclusively shown by the present attitude of its national leaders. We therefore appeal to every citizen of the state whose judgment leads him to believe such revision necessary, to come to our aid and help us to demonstrate to the world that Iowa at least, will no longer submit to conditions which the conscience of the vast majority of her people, as we believe, does not approve.

We charge that discrimination in frieghts by common carriers is the handmaid of an exorbitant protective tariff, in fostering the gigantic trusts that have become a menace to the welfare of the masses, and we demand such changes in our interstate commerce act as may be necessary to secure the speedy punishment by imprisonment of any officer or agent of a corporation engaged in interstate commerce, who is guilty of such discrimination, and the enactment of further provisions that shall make such discrimination a ground for prohibiting the offending corporation from transacting the business of a common carrier in the business of interstate commerce.

We are especially proud of the fact that our party in state and nation alike is loyal to the principles enunciated in that immortal chart of human liberty, the Declaration of American Independence, and today with unshaken faith in its wisdom and justice alike we reaffirm its central and ever enduring truth "that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

We charge the republican party in its recent administration of the affairs of the nation has wantonly violated this fundamental principle of our government upon which its most beneficent institutions were built, and must continue to rest, if their blessings are to be preserved for generations to come.

To sustain this indictment we point to the fact that in the recent death struggle of the Boer republic in South Africa our government, by permitting the use of its ports for the collection of horses and mules, the most essential to the English army of all the munitions of war, and the constant and open shipment therefrom by English agents and officers to the seat of war of such supplies, made us for every practical purpose allies of the British empire in its wanton and finally consummated purpose to blot from the continent every vestige of democratic government and to subject to monarchical rule as brave and determined a people as ever wielded a weapon in defense of human liberty.

We assert that the commencement of the Philippine war was the flagrant abuse of the most noble sentiment of the American people that lead them to voluntarily assume the onerous burdens of a foreign war in aid of a struggling race for freedom. That its unjustifiable prosecution has loaded our people with a financial burden of hundreds of millions of dollars, sacrificed the lives of thousands upon tens of thousands of the bravest and best of our young men, the very flower of glory of American manhood, and prepared our pension rolls for a long list of names of those with broken and shattered constitutions whom the honor of the nation requires shall hereafter be supported at public expense.

In behalf of the honor of the American people, in the name of justice to a race we have wronged, in detense of the American doctrine of government by consent of the governed, in support of the most sacred of the institutions of our country, bequeathed us by the fathers of the republic, and in obedience to all the traditions of all our people from the foundation of government to the present time, we demand that this wrong of the nation shall, so far as possible, be atoned for.

To accomplish this, we insist that our steadfast aim should be to prepare the Philippine people for self government in the broadest sense that term implies, with a pledge of the honor of the nation that they shall not be permanently held in subjection by military force, and that within a reasonable time they shall be permitted to determine for themselves whether they will remain an integral part of the American republic or become a separate and independent nation by themselves.

We denounce the Fowler bill now pending in congress, and referred by the republican majority in the house to the committee of the whole that it may be put on its passage at once, as a deliberate attempt to convert the banking interests of the United States into one huge financial trust, backed by the apparent credit of the government, that would place the whole banking business of the country under a single management of three individuals, clothed with the all important governmental function of controlling the currency of the people, and fraught with every danger to the masses that was threatened by the old United States bank which Jackson throttled in its infancy three-fourths of a century ago.

We declare our unqualified opposition to the principle of government by injunction.

We renew our demand for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The fundamental principles of democracy, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," applies in full force to the subject of taxation. The democratic party believes that the burdens of taxation should be borne equally by all taxable property. We pledge our members of the general assembly to formulate and urge the adoption of such a law as will compel the burdens of taxation to rest on corporate and individual property alike, without favor to or exemption of any interests.

We demand economy in the administration of state affairs, the repeal of the mulct law and the enactment of a local option law.

We demand the contracting for supplies for the state with the lowest responsible bidders.

Random Notes.

If there has been any water standing in the cow yard this summer it would not be a bad notion to do a little ditching before winter sets in.

Stanchions have their advocates as dairy fastenings, yet some people think them cruel. They are safe fastenings and render cows easier handled.

If your manure trough running behind stalls empties into your manure shed outside the barn it will be a convenience in saving the liquid manure.

Do not a buy a cow with a vicious disposition. She will transmit her bad qualities to offspring, in addition to any damage she may cause individually.

Sunshine is the best known germicide. Scald the milk things thoroughly and set them where the sun can get a fair chance at the germs and they will soon be killed.

Success in dairying comes from constant study of the new things and storing them up in the mind for future use and discarding old methods as the changes of time require.

Individual performance beats pedigree. Pedigree may indicate a good individual, but if pedigree is all the cow has th[illegible] that would be more profitable in [illegible] you shall [illegible]

One of th[illegible] dairy interests from the [illegible] build up a good dairy herd. [illegible] of the easiest is to tear down a good herd. A good cow for which you pay a good price is the cheapest cow to buy.

What to Do with Late Corn.

Unless we have an exceedingly dry and warm September and with frosts delayed until October 1st, quite a large per cent. of the corn crop this year will be caught by the frost. Progressive farmers are thinking what is best to be done in such an emergency. As an example we give the following from R. M. Allen, Ames, Neb., manager of the Standard Cattle Co., which operates one of the largest farms in the state:

"The Standard Cattle Company, at this point, for the last fourteen years has cut and put into shock the whole or part of its corn crop. In 1896 when it was said that 40 per cent of the corn was unmerchantable on account of being too wet, none of our corn crop was unmerchantable or injured in any way, having been cut early in September. The cutting of corn would not mature corn that is decidedly late of course, and perhaps would not do any good if September should be dry. I have always had an impression that much corn might be saved in a wet year by cutting and putting into shock."

One thing is quite certain; that of two acres of corn, one cut and put in the shock a day before frost and the other frosted, the first is worth a good deal more money. The grain in shock corn will be worth as much as the grain in frosted corn and the stalk of the harvested corn will be worth several times the stalk of the corn frosted. We would say therefore that it is a good deal better to cut green corn and put it in the shock than to let it stand and be frosted. The chances when frost will come in any particular locality or field depends on the individual judgment of the farmer. In the river bottoms, on broad flats, and on low lying lands, the corn is much more likely to become frosted by the first freeze than corn on the higher, drier lands. Therefore corn on these bottom lands should be cut in preference to that of the higher and drier ground.

It does not follow that experience in Nebraska will be duplicated in Iowa or Illinois. There is less danger of corn spoiling in the shock in the climate of Ames, Neb., than that of Ames, Ia., or Champaign, Ill. In cutting corn green precautions should be taken not to make either the bundles or the shocks too large. If a row of shocks could be half built, then completed two or three days afterwards, it would avoid much danger.

We believe our farmers are face to face with a serious problem. It is not merely our individual judgment, but that of nearly all the crop reporters in Iowa, Nebraska, central and northern Illinois, that the early corn will not be out of the way of frost before the 15th of September, and the late corn not before the 1st of October. In normal years we might have grounds for hope that frosts would be delayed until the 1st of October. There is much less ground to hope in a year like this, when ponds, sloughs and swales are full of water and the ground thoroughly saturated down to the permanent reservoir. Under these conditions evaporation is more rapid and frost will strike at a higher temperature than it would in ordinary years. Therefore the question as to how to use the corn crop to the best advantage is a very serious one.—Wallace's Farmer.

Woman to Man.

(Woman is man's enemy, rival and competitor.—John J. Ingalls.)

You do but jest, sir, and you jest not well.
How could the hand be enemy of the arm,
Or seed and sod be rivals? How could light
Feel jealousy of heat, plant of the leaf,
Or competition dwell 'twixt lip and smile?
Are we not part and parcel of yourselves?
Like strands in one great braid we intertwine
And make the perfect whole. You could not be
Unless we gave you birth; we are the soil
From which you sprang; yet sterile were that soil
Save as you planted. (Though in the book we read
One woman bore a child with no man's aid.
We find no record of a man child born
Without the aid of woman! Fatherhood
Is but a small achievement at the best,
While motherhood is heaven and hell.)
This evergrowing argument of sex
Is most unseemly and devoid of sense,
Why waste more time in controversy, when
There is not enough for all of love,
Our rightful occupation in this life?
Why prate of our defects—of where we fail,
When just the story of our worth would need
Eternity for telling, and our best
Development comes ever through your praise,
As through our praise you reach your highest self?
Oh! had you not been miser of your praise
And let our virtues be their own reward,
The old established order of the world
Would never have been changed. Small blame is ours
For this unsexing of ourselves, and worse
Effeminizing of the males. We were
Content, sir, till you starved us, heart and brain.
All we have done, or wise or otherwise,
Traced to the root, was done for love of you,
Let us taboo all comparisons
And go forth as God meant us, hand in hand,
Companions, mates and comrades evermore;
Two parts of one divinely ordained whole.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A MEMORY TEST.

The Act by Which One Controversy Was Decided.

Three men were disputing in Berlin one day as to which of them had the best memory, and finally they asked Oskar Blumenthal, a well known writer, to decide the matter.

"Read me any page of Goethe's prose works," said one of the three, "and I will at once repeat it word for word."

"I can do better than that," said the second one. "Put me in a corner of this room, and I will play three games of chess simultaneously without ever looking at the boards."

"That's nothing to what I can do," said the first speaker again. "Begin a conversation with me now about the most absurd things possible, and at the end of an hour I will repeat the entire conversation to you."

The third man was silent, and Blumenthal said to him: "Why don't you tell us what you can do? A few minutes ago you were boasting a good deal of your wonderful memory."

"I know it," was the reply, "but I did not then know that my two friends took the matter so seriously. And as they are so much in earnest I will not try to surpass them, for I cannot forget that each of them did me a favor yesterday."

"Yesterday?" asked Blumenthal.

"Yes," was the reply.

"And you have not yet forgotten it? In that case the laurels belong to you, for you have indeed a wonderful memory."—New York Herald.

Paying the Premium.

Some few months ago a young matron telephoned to one of the young men she knew, who is connected with a large insurance firm, asking him to write a policy covering her new household effects.

"Don't tell Dick," she asked. "I want to surprise him. He really thinks I have no business head at all."

The young man assented and issued the policy. He waited a considerable time for the payment of the premium. His friendship for the young woman caused him to resist sending the bill, but he finally did so. The recipient complained bitterly to an acquaintance, who is considerable of a wag, and he readily encouraged her in her ideas.

"Now, really," she said, wrinkling her pretty brows, "this bit of paper costs next to nothing. I could have written it myself."

"Yes," said he, "but if you have a fire the company will have to pay the [illegible]"

"W[illegible]" she suggested, "let them deduct what they say I owe them. Then they won't be out anything."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tricks of the Fahyahs.

The Fahyahs have a trick which is performed in this manner: They take a small cup, put it on the ground—all feats are performed in the open air—and place in it a small bulb, which is then covered with sand.

Taking a small fan from their waist and standing about two feet away, they fan a rosebush from the cup at least two and a half feet high, bearing quite a number of roses, one of which they will give for a piece of silver. The flower withers away into ether in twenty minutes.

I have seen a peach, a pear and a plum tree grow from seed, bear fruit and wither away again in five hours. I have seen these Fahyahs throw themselves upon broken glass held in a large box that it would be impossible for any one else to touch without receiving a wound and never get a scratch.

Admiral and Chaplain.

On the return from a long cruise Admiral Goldsborough's chaplain was asked by the admiral whether or not he considered the result of his labors satisfactory from a clerical standpoint.

"Yes," he answered, "the result has been in the main most satisfactory. The only serious impediment to progress with the sailors has been that it is impossible to prevent their swearing when they hear the officers guilty of the very fault for which I correct them."

"Tut, tut, man, that is not to be helped. The officers all swear," replied the admiral. "I do it myself sometimes, but I don't mean anything—not a bit more than you do by your praying."

Saved by His Wits.

The Duke of Wellington once met by accident an officer in a state of inebriety.

"Look here, sir," said the Iron Duke. "What would you do if you met one of your men in the condition in which I find you?"

The officer drew himself up, gave the military salute and replied with great gravity, "I would not condescend to speak to the brute!" His wit saved him his commission.

The Inquiring Mind.

Jimmy—I say, daddy, I want you to answer a question.

His Father—What is it?

Jimmy—Well, if the end of the world was to come and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?

Wrong Proportions.

"He offered her his hand and fortune."

"Did she accept?"

"No; the first was too large and the second too small!"

Self Taught.

The Mother—Now, Elsie, did I teach you to throw your clothes on the floor in that disreputable way?

Elsie—No, mamma; I learned myself. —Puck.

WHAT WISDOM DENIED US.

The Most Fatal Gift That Could Be Conferred on Mankind.

Granted the power to do it, which would be the most fatal gift that could be conferred on mankind?

Omnipotence without omniscience. An omnipotent man, with the best of intentions toward his kind, could easily wreck the universe and probably would, since, unless he knew everything, he would infallibly make some mistake which could not fail to have very terrible consequences. Next to this would be the power of foreseeing events. This would eliminate the greatest factor in human happiness, because the man who could foresee everything would have no hope. He would not only know his own fate, but that of all other human beings and also all their feelings and intentions, which, of itself alone, would make society impossible.

Equally terrible would be the power of prolonging life at will, since no man or woman would willingly die so long as life remained even tolerable. This is proved by the shocking conditions under which people now consent to live. The race would probably continue to multiply indefinitely until all the habitable portions of the globe became overcrowded. Then would commence a struggle for existence which no human imagination could portray. War would be an impossibility, since no man could kill another who did not wish to die, and humanity would reach some inconceivable climax of misery from which nothing but the intervention of a higher power could possibly release it.—Pearson's Weekly.

It Satisfied Lincoln.

Among Lincoln's callers one morning in 1862 was a stranger seeking both personal and official assistance from the president and who brought with him some letters lauding his loyalty that bore the signature of a former governor of Maryland. Lincoln received the stranger with some warmth that was not chilled even when one of the attaches, who had overheard the conversation, interrupted to explain that the signature must have been forged, for the reason that the Marylander mentioned had been dead several years. The stranger showed guilt in every feature, but Lincoln, suffused with that pity for the luckless that was ever his, cheerily observed:

"Oh, never mind that—never mind it! This is far more interesting. I would rather get a letter from a dead man than from a live one any day!"—Philadelphia Times.

Royal Bad Language.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it still remains a mystery how the chief English authorities in church and state ever succeeded in crowning King George I. Having come fresh from his native Hanover, the first monarch of the Brunswick dynasty was to his new subjects little better than a Melanesian from the south seas. Not a word of English could he muster, while the chief officials were almost equally ignorant of German. Latin, therefore, had to be resorted to as being the one possible medium of communication between them. A highly popular joke originated from these singular proceedings, which stated that an immense amount of bad language had passed between the king and his ministers on the great day.

The Giving of Tips.

Tips were always out of harmony with the independence and self respect of true Americans. Good pay for good work, with no unearned gratuities, in hotels, restaurants and everywhere else should be the custom. Tips are degrading both to givers and receivers, and the whole system of tipping is unsound and inexcusable. It cannot endure.

No club of any real distinction and importance permits the giving of tips within its jurisdiction, and the practice of distributing gifts for services which have been amply and even generously remunerated has no basis which is wise and wholesome. Never yet has there been an argument in apology for this abuse which was worth a moment's consideration.—New York Tribune.

About Waiting.

The old proverb that all things come to him who waits advances a very pretty and pleasant theory, but its literal interpretation makes it capable of great misconstruction, for if it is in one sense true its reverse is equally true. Nothing comes to him who waits. Nothing comes to him who waits and does no more. There is nothing in the world that is of any value that has not to be struggled for, and those who sit down and fold their hands, expecting fate and fortune to bring them what they most desire, will meet with the disappointment they deserve.

The Sense of Touch.

The sense of touch in man is most highly developed on the skin, but mucous or serous surfaces are also capable of conveying impressions. Some parts of the body are more sensitive than others and are usually devoid of hairs, as the tip of the tongue, the ends of the fingers and the lips. It will be noticed that these are so situated as to keep us conveniently informed of what is going on around us. —Chambers' Journal.

The Inevitable Result.

Nell—Just one month ago today Stella and I agreed to point out each other's faults without reserve.

Bess—And are you still doing it?

Nell—Oh, no! We haven't spoken to each other for twenty-nine days.—Chicago News.

Showing Off.

"What big words your sister uses, Harry!"

"Yes; she does when she's first introduced. She'll be all right after awhile."

Far From It.

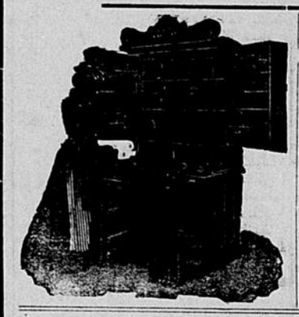
Girl With the Plump Neck—Fan Billiwink has begun to show her age, hasn't she?

Girl With the Dimple—I should say not! She's begun to try to hide it.—Chicago Tribune.

Some people can study a subject all their lives and then know nothing about it.—Atchison Globe.

A man is generally at his heavier his fortieth year.

THE ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET.



The Housekeeper's Best Friend.

The great economizer of woman's time and strength. It affords a convenient place for all utensils as well as materials used in cooking. The tin lined flour chests and spice boxes protect the contents from mice, dampness and waste. Every part can be readily cleaned, and nothing about its construction to get out of order.

The brains of inventors have been taxed to their utmost to produce labor saving tools and machinery for the farmer or mechanic, but comparatively little attention has been given to devices that will save labor in the home. This cabinet is one of the best devices ever produced along this line. It centralizes all of the materials and utensils, used in cooking, in very compact and convenient form, thus saving many needless steps. It preserves the full strength of tea, coffee and spices and other materials that lose their virtue when exposed to the atmosphere. Every part, including the flour bins, is easily removable, and can be cleaned and aired as thoroughly and easily as an ordinary basin.

It takes up very little space in a room, not more than an ordinary kitchen table, 25x38 inches on the floor. The base stands 30 inches high. It contains two tin lined flour chests (one of which has two compartments and the other holds 100 lbs. of flour), that slide in and out on a steel track, thus removing all friction. There are also two large drawers and a cupboard, together with a large kneading board, 24x30 inches, which slides in under the top. The top case consists of a plain cupboard with three shelves, and two hardwood cutting boards that slide in under the lower shelf. To the outside edge of this cupboard are hinged two cabinets that close up in the form of doors. In these cabinets are two shelves each, protected by dowel rods to prevent tinware from falling out in opening and closing. On the right side are five tin spice boxes, 3x3x5 inches, and two larger drawers, 6x6x6 inches. The left hand case has four wooden drawers in addition to the shelves, making in all 11 drawers, which may be used to hold tea, coffee, rice, tapioca, salt, sugar, baking powder, saleratus cloves, cinnamon, allspice, nutmegs and other ingredients used in cooking. The tin drawers have a rim around the edge that makes them perfectly airtight when closed.

These cabinets are made of the best kiln-dried ash lumber and are finished in the popular "golden oak" finish. Sold only by,

AUSTIN D. BROWN,
THE FURNITURE MAN.

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Thats what all of the goods are at the
RACKET STORE,
Fall line of Blankets, Shoes and Dress Goods. See our new patterns in gold and white Porcelain China dishes.
W. W. FORD.

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We have everything in Stoneware from a two pound jar to a 30 gallon jar. Prices that will please you.
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Harry Stewart.

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We have the exclusive sale on the LITTLE GIANT SCHOOL SHOES, for boys and girls. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed and prices and styles strictly right.
Give us a trial on your fall purchases of children's shoes, and we will convince you that we can save you money.
Kinne & Madden.