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O. E. BRONSON. E. M. CARR.
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HIGH CUT WATER KING

Only $3.00 a Pair.

This high cut shoe is made from fine, soft Diamond Calf, with interlining of waterproof material, and a layer of rubber fabric between the soles. We recommend and warrant them for hard wear.

E. T. Grassfield,
(Successor to Grassfield Bros.)
WE FIT THE FEET. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

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BRADLEY.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Franklin [illegible]ster, Iowa.

DENTISTS.

C. L. LEIGH
[illegible]HAM & LEIGH.
Office in the Adams building on [illegible]lin Street. Telephone 215.

W. OORMAN
DENTIST. Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. [illegible]ental 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 and bridge work a specialty. Will meet patients at Farley Wednesday of each week. 22tf

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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. 2tf 94.
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WATCHMAKERS, Jewelers and Engravers dealers in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, etc., Main street

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Dealer in furniture etc., and undertaker, Main Street.

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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.

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FLOUR and Feed. Manufacturers of the celebrated White Satin and White Pearl Flour.

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BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

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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

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., [illegible]

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, 8th and Main St. Dubuque, Iowa.

CHARLES, 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.

O. 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.

"Insufficient time" will be the excuse the Republicans will make for not repealing the duty on anthracite coal and altering many tariff schedules known to be entirely too high even to suit the vast majority of Republicans, according to Representative Grosvenor. Moreover, the general says that there will be no extra session, or words to that effect. There may be a difference of opinion between the president and the general on this score however, for it is stated by some politicians who are very near to the president that he regards an extra session of the Fifty-eight congress as inevitable to Republican success in 1904, in which Mr. Roosevelt is very much interested. Of course, he will not commit himself for the present but will "keep his ear to the ground" to use the expression of his political friends.—Clinton Advertiser.

More Value Revealed.

As the rural free delivery system is extended and operated, its value to the country is becoming more and more apparent. In a short time men will be wondering why it was not inaugurated years ago. There were plenty of objections to the proposition before it was adopted, but it is not on that any of them are being repeated today. In fact, the comparatively limited experience with the system has already proved the objections baseless, and no one is thinking of them.

On the other hand, the benefits predicted as a result of rural delivery have been added to by others not hoped for. The results are better than the most sanguine champion expected. The mere delivery of the mails daily to the country districts would easily justify itself by the convenience thus afforded the farming population, and to be perfectly frank this is all the original champions of the departure thought would be accomplished.

But a vast amount of financial and moral benefit has resulted in which the entire country participates. The effect on agriculture is bound to be marked, the tendancy of which is already perceptible. It is going to make the life on the farm brighter and more attractive, as well as add to the comfort and convenience of the rural population. Where it has been extended it has checked the tendency of the young men and women to desert the country for the city, and as long as this is one effect, it is not too much to hope that it will make farm life more desirable for dwellers of the towns who are able to perform the labor and prefer the country, if they can obtain easy communication with the towns and cities. Another thing noticed is the decline in number of wealthy farmers along rural routes who rent their farms and move to the neighboring town to spend their old age. The daily delivery of newspapers and letters turns the scale in favor of the old home on the farm in most cases.

A feature which was hardly expected is the large increase in the number of small postoffices discontinued as a result of the new system. It was thought at first that only a few would be done away with, and this added to the force of the argument against the plan on the score of expenses. But the latest report shows that 1,903 postoffices were discontinued last year alone, resulting in a net saving of $105,807. It is now seen that this discontinuence of small delivery is extended, and is a positive advantage in all respects.—Sioux City Journal.

An Excellent Recommendation.

Should Uncle Sam undertake to do an express business? This is a question that has been practically answered in the affirmative by the provision of the postal laws which permits the postoffice department to carry a lot of old junk as "second-class matter," at a rate of one cent per pound. Newspapers are legitimately sent to regular subscribers at this rate because to do so facilitates the dissemination of current intelligence; but under the rule a vast quantity of matter of no immediate interest, and which might just as well go by slow freight, so far as the recipient is concerned, has been admitted, until the mails have become burdened to an extent that brings the department in for a large deficit. The propriety of the government acting as an express agent, or as a carrier of goods that should be carried by private enterprise, may be rationally disputed; but so long as the government is unfortunately in the business, any recommendation of a charge of policy that would help to relieve it from an intolerable condition, is welcome.

Such a recommendation is made by Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report. He recommends a new class of postal matter and a new rate of postage, namely, four cents a pound for all publications now admitted to the second class, except daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly newspapes, "in the sense in which the word 'newspaper' is generally understood.

This is a brilliant suggestion, and Mr. Madden is no doubt correct in thinking that it would furnish a solution of the problem of placing the department upon a paying basis. He indeed takes a step a little further in advance, and hints that an absolute free rate might be granted for genuine newspapers, if the privilege could be properly confined. Publishers are not asking for this at present; but if Mr. Madden's main suggestion should be adopted and the postoffice department should find itself in comfortable financial circumstances as a consequence, a movement for such free postage might be pushed in the interest of newspaper subscribers.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Thorns Have Roses.

It isn,t so much the way things are,
As the way we look at a thing,
There's always the notes of a merry song
For the voice that is ready to sing.
And "Roses have thorns" is a stupid cry
For though it may all be so,
I think we would better be telling the world
That thorns have roses, you know.

From all that is bitter apart,
But each one knows when he's felt a thorn,
From the pain it has left in his heart;
He doesn't need us to tell him it's there,
Or murmur a maxim of woe;
We'd better be singing a paean of hope,
For thorns have roses, you know.

Florence Josephine Boyce,
Washington Co., Vt., July 23, 1902.

Random Notes.

To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats, and if you want a well disposed cow, be gentle in your treatment toward her. A good cow is naturally impatient and does not like rough handling.

There are few cows that cannot be trained into a longer period of lactation. Their milk flow can almost always be increased by a little early attention upon the part of the feeder. The practice of feeding the young heifer well, and all the year round, will add greatly to your efforts in this regard.

Next in order after having the cow stable in proper shape, is a dairy or milk house. No one should think of entering the dairy business, and especially winter dairying where the cow barn is small and ill contrived, without making a special provision for the care and handling of the milk.

Careful experiments show that more than one-third of all the digestible material contained in the entire corn plant is found in the fodder, and that less than two-thirds is concentrated in the grain. Clearly no one is justified in permitting the waste of one third of the crop than he has been at the pains of growing.—Dairy and Creamery.

The Proper Temperature for the Cow Stable.

For many years practical farmers have come to the conclusion that feeding steers do better by being kept in an open yard with the protection of a tight board fence on the north and west sides, than when put in basement barns or ordinary stables. They have been told for the last twenty years that pine boards are cheaper than corn at twenty cents a bushel, and advised by many agricultural writers to stable all their cattle. We have never so advised them.

The reports of the experiment stations have demonstrated quite clearly that the farmers are right and that practice and science are once more together. We pointed out some weeks ago the reason why steers on full feed do not need the protection of a stable: namely, that the steer is burning up a whole lot of fuel in the shape of corn and hay in the production of beef, and that the digestion and assimilation of this fuel develops more heat than the animal needs, and hence he is really much more comfortable on dry, even frozen ground well bedded, or in a well bedded, open shed during a severe rain storm, than he would be in any kind of a stable that the farmer can construct. It is otherwise with the cattle that are being stocked through and insufficiently fed. These steers don't get enough feed to develop the amount of heat that they need and hence are in need of barn protection. In this case protection is valuable because it saves the use of corn for heating purposes. The animal that is fed enough to make a pound a day will not suffer in the open in the latitude of Iowa, when there is no rain falling or blizzard blowing. He should have a tight board fence, and the shelter of a grove and some kind of shed protection during heavy rains or storms. We regard this question as settled both by science and by practice.

This question now arises: How about the dairy cow? Does she need to be stabled and kept warm? Dairy men have always told us that we can't expect any flow of milk from a cow that is shivering, in which they are exactly right. But will the cow that is fed, as as all cows ought to be fed, pretty nearly up to the measure of their capacity for milk production, need as close stables as we are in the habit of giving them? We are free to say that we don't believe they do. The poorly fed animal doesn't develop much heat, and if the farmer will not feed his dairy cows properly, he may need to keep them in a warm stable; but if they are being fed to anything like the full measure of their production, they do not need at least as warm stables as many farmers are in the habit of giving them.

Professor Clinton Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College, had the noted Holstein Friesian cow, Rosa Bonheur, in a butter fat test. He kept her in a board stable, the thermometer outside being often twenty degrees below zero. He thought she needed warmer stabling, and to his surprise, she went back in her butter yield. Professor J. W. Decker, of the Ohio Dairy School, had a like experience with dairy cows, securing the best results in winter weather. We presume that the straw stack fed cow would give better results in the stable, but inasmuch as a large milker consumes about as much feed as a steer on full feed, we fail to see why she should have treatment very much different, except for the convenience and comfort of the milker and the comfort of the cow in case of severe storms. The whole point is this, if we are feeding cattle for beef or milk up to anywhere near their capacity, incidentally we are developing all the heat the cattle need. To put cattle of this kind in a poorly ventilated and very warm stable will almost invariably lead to bad results. If we are short of feed and cannot feed the cattle what their appetites demand, but are getting them through by hook and crook, then it is better to use the best stabling possible in order to save the cost of the feed.—Wallaces Farmer.

HOT FROM THE FRONT.

A War Correspondent and His Story of a Great Event.

Newsgathering, not fighting, is the trade of the war correspondent. But it is news at any personal cost, and a fine unpremeditated heroism often goes with the gathering of it.

One morning after the siege of Paris, when the city was believed in London to be still in the hands of the commune, Sir John Robinson, manager of the Daily News of London, reached his office to find the late Archibald Forbes lying on the floor asleep, his head on a postoffice directory, while the printers were hard at work on his manuscript, the story of "Paris In Flames," a most vivid description of the last days of the commune.

"Forbes had telegraphed from Dover announcing his coming," said Sir John Robinson, "the printers had been waiting, and thus the country heard of those terrible days for the first time.

"London was ablaze with excitement. Bouverie street was impassable through the newsboys shrieking for copies, and in parliament Mr. Gladstone was questioned that afternoon and could only say he hoped the story was exaggerated.

"When Forbes wakened from his slumber amid all this turmoil, what a spectacle he was! His face was black with powder, his eyes red and inflamed, his clothes matted with clay and dust; he was a dreadful picture. He had been compelled to assist the communists in defending a triangular space upon which three detachments of the Versailles troops were firing, and had actually taught the citizens how to build a barricade."

By aid of dummy dispatches addressed to Lord Granville and the queen, Forbes escaped from this threatening triangle and wrote all the way to England, being the solitary passenger on the mailboat.—Youth's Companion.

The Apology Was Still Worse.

A philanthropic lady visited the asylum at Kingston, Canada, says Brooklyn Life, and displayed great interest in the inmates. One old man particularly gained her compassion.

"And how long have you been here, my man?" she inquired.

"Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes."

"Do they feed you well?"

"Yes."

After addressing a few more questions to him the visitor passed on. She noticed a broad and broadening smile on the face of her attendant and on asking the cause heard with consternation that the old man was none other than Dr. Clark, the superintendent.

She hurried back to make apologies. How successful she was may be gathered from these words: "I am very sorry, Dr. Clark. I will never be governed by appearances again."

Origin of the Cannon.

It is a curious fact that the first cannon was cast at Venice. It was called a "bombard," and was invented and employed by General Pisani in a war against the Genoese. The original bombard, which bears the date of 1380, is still preserved and stands at the foot of Pisani's statue at the arsenal. The bombard threw a stone 100 pounds in weight; but another Venetian general, Francisco Barde, improved it until he was able to handle a charge of rock and bowlders weighing 3,000 pounds. It proved disastrous to him, however, for one day during the siege of Zara, while he was operating his terrible engine, he was hurled by it over the walls and instantly killed.

The Lipari Islands.

From the Lipari islands of mythology, the abode of Æolus, the ruler of the winds, and the scene of his meeting with Ulysses, to the Lipari islands of today is a very far cry indeed. There are no hotels, and the islands are almost unknown to tourists, while the 13,000 inhabitants are almost in a state of primitive and patriarchal simplicity. They tender their services voluntarily as guides and refuse payment, regarding all visitors as their guests. The donkey is the only means of locomotion. Horses are unknown in the island.

A Cinnabar Mine.

A very curious old mine with many romantic associations is that at Quindio, in the United States of Colombia, where cinnabar, the ore of mercury, has been wrought from the time of the earliest Spanish explorers, almost 200 years ago, at a spot 10,000 feet above the sea. Its locality is further remarkable as being one of the wettest places on the globe. It is exceptional for the rain to cease throughout the greater part of the year.

Inexpensive Garment.

"Yes," said the soprano in the choir loft, "religion is absolutely free and without price."

"And yet," grumbled the basso profundo, "it is considered quite the thing to make a cloak of that cheap material."—Baltimore News.

Too Much.

Clara—Didn't you find Charlie Castleton too fresh?

Maud—I should say so. I didn't mind his kissing me, but I thought it was too much when he asked me to be his wife.—Life.

As Soon as Possible.

Diner—Waiter, bring me a napkin.

Waiter—In a moment, sir; give you the first one that is vacant.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Test.

"I don't know whether she sings or not."

"You would if you heard her."—Puck.

Alderman (who is planning a political dinner to his wife)—We will have a half dozen lobsters—

Wife (interrupting)—Yes, but we can only seat five.—Lippincott's.

Discouragement.

"All the world's a stage."

"Yes, and most of us do nothing else but push scenery."—Indianapolis News.

COLLISION WITH A COMET.

What Such a Catastrophe Would Mean For the Earth.

Although it is exceedingly improbable that the earth may be destroyed by collision with a comet or some huge meteor, still the fact that such a contingency is possible is sufficient ground for discussion on the subject and for imagining what the result might be, says the Woman's Home Companion.

The earth is moving around the sun at a velocity of eighteen miles a second, while the sun, with all its attendant planets, is being hurried on toward the great fiery constellation of Hercules at a far greater velocity. The very fact that small meteors exist proves the possibility of the existence in space of meteors of inconceivable magnitude. Even great black dead worlds may lie in our path, like breakers in the path of a ship. Fifty miles a second is not an unusual velocity for heavenly bodies, and some are known to move at a speed even in excess of a hundred miles a second, five hundred times the speed of a rifle ball. Small meteorites, which reach the earth at a velocity of from twenty to thirty miles a second, are instantly consumed by the friction generated with the atmosphere. Large meteors, however, occasionally reach the earth, escaping destruction from their size, but are found to have their surfaces fused from heat generated by the passage through the atmosphere.

Although it is not probable, still it is possible, that the earth may some time encounter such a shower of small meteors, perhaps in the form of a comet, that the heat of combustion from friction with our atmosphere and the poisonous gases thereby generated might destroy all terrestrial life.

Ancient Lightning Rods.

The ancients did not have lightning rods constructed as ours are, but they had lightning conductors, which shows that they knew how to protect themselves from the danger that lies in a thunderstorm. Even so long ago as the tenth century lightning was diverted from fields by planting in them long sticks or poles, on top of which were lance heads. It is said that the Celtic soldiers used to try to make themselves safe from the stroke during a storm by lying on the ground with their naked swords planted point upward beside them.

There was long ago on the shore of the Adriatic sea a stronghold known as Dunle castle, on the highest tower of which there was an iron rod that was used as a means of telling when a storm was approaching in summer. A soldier was always stationed near the rod when the sea had a threatening look, and it was his duty to frequently put the iron point of his javelin close to the rod, watching for the spark that would tell him it was time to warn the fishermen by ringing a big bell.

Their Teeth Betray Them.

"There is only one feature of an actor which will 'give him away' when disguised in a perfect makeup," remarked a young actor, "and that feature is the teeth. Let a man do what he will to his face, let him cover it with all kinds of paint, beard, whiskers and what not, but the teeth will disclose his indubitable indentity directly he opens his mouth to speak a line or to emit a laugh.

"I myself, when sitting in the front of a house watching other people's performances, have frequently been puzzling myself as to the identity of a cleverly made up player, but no sooner has the said player disclosed his 'ivories' than I have at once spotted him, provided, of course, he has chanced to be a man whose face I know moderately well. Strangely enough, hardly any one is aware of this curious truth, but it remains an undeniable fact all the same."

Raising the Wind.

It seems incredible, but is nevertheless a fact, that as late as the year 1814 an old woman named Bessie Millie of Pomona, in the Orkney islands, sold favorable winds to seamen at the small price of sixpence a vessel. For many years witches were supposed to sell the wind. The Finlanders and Laplanders made quite a trade by selling winds. The old woman, after being well paid by the credulous sailors, used to knit three magical knots. The buyer was told he would have a good gale when he untied the first knot, the second knot would bring a strong wind and the third a severe tempest.—Irish Times.

A Sand Tree of Prussia.

We are accustomed to regard sand as utterly barren, but the plants native to the coast sands of Prussia have been enumerated by naturalists, whose estimates vary from 171 to 234 varieties. Of these one of the most available is the Arundo arenaria (marram), which thrives only in sand and in the salt air of the beach. This in time serves to prepare the soil for larger plants.

Her Neighbor.

"I can't understand your dislike for Mrs. Nexdore," said Mr. Goodart. "She seems a nice, quiet, home loving woman."

"Think so?" replied his wife.

"Yes. She certainly appears to be a busy little body."

"You've got the 'little' in the wrong place."—Philadelphia Press.

Scheme That Failed.

Tom (teasingly)—Would you be sorry to hear that I am going to marry Edyth?

Mayme—Indeed I should.

Tom—Why?

Mayme—Because I really like Edyth.—Chicago News.

There are two sides to every question, and it's surprising how much there is to the other side when you hear it fairly presented.—Atchison Globe.

What a Man Thinks.

"When a man of twenty considers a woman, he thinks of her beauty, but at thirty he thinks of her loquacity."

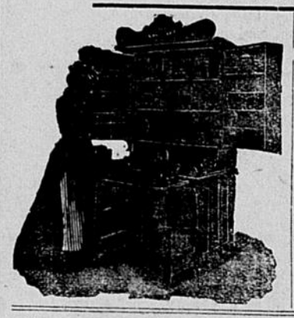
"What does he think at forty?"

"Oh, he thinks only of himself by that time."—Indianapolis News.

Grief.

Grief never sleeps. It watches continually, like a jealous husband. All the world groans under its sway, and it fears that by sleeping its clutch will become loosened and its prey then escape.

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,

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