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The Manchester Democrat.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT MANCHESTER, IOWA, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905. VOL. XXXI--NO. 26.

The Democrat.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.				3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$6 50	$10 00
Two inches..	1 50	2 25	3 50	5 75	9 00	15 00
Three inches.	2 00	3 00	4 50	7 00	12 00	20 00
Four inches..	2 50	3 75	5 75	10 00	16 00	25 00
Five inches..	3 00	4 50	7 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
¼ Column....	4 50	6 50	8 00	15 00	22 00	40 00
½ Column....	6 50	9 00	13 00	25 00	40 00	65 00
One Column..	12 50	18 00	25 00	50 00	80 00	125 00

☞ Advertisements ordered discontinued before expiration of contract will be charged according to above scale.
Business cards, not exceeding six lines $5.00 per year.
Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

The First National Bank
MANCHESTER, IOWA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
We invite you to keep your bank account and do your business with this institution. With ample means for the care of patrons, we are prepared to accord all the courtesies and accommodations consistent with safe banking.
DIRECTORS
H. C. HAEBERLE, A. H. BLAKE, E. M. CARR,
R. R. ROBINSON, L. L. HOYT, H. A. VON OVEN,
H. A. GRANGER M. F. LEROY.
M. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

Beautify Your Homes
A coat of paint on your house will save you many times its cost, besides improving its appearance. It will pay you to call on us if you are going to paint, for we have something to tell you that will be of interest to you. Ask about
Carter White Lead or Heath & Milligan Paints.
... DON'T FORGET. ..
ANDERS & PHILIPP.
Central Pharmacy.

The Automatic Refrigerator with Water Cooler

The only Water Cooler in a refrigerator that is built on correct lines.
It is filled from outside the box at the top.
It is cast iron, porcelain lined.
It is impossible for the air inside the box to come in contact with the water in this cooler.
It is easily cleaned.
Any gravity system of filtration may be used in connection with this cooler.
Note convenience of this cooler. The little girl in the illustration is getting a drink of cold water; temperature just right; she can reach it and help herself.
It is a saving in every way to use this Cooler.
Requires no more ice to run the refrigerator than without it.
Come in an Examine this Water Cooler.
A Large Range of Sizes and Prices.
Watch this space in next issue of this paper. Cut this card out and preserve it for reference.
GUARANTEED AND SOLD BY
Main St. Simon & Atwater
Tel. 129.

RED JACKET
SWEET CIDER
A. E. PETERSON,
GROCERY.

A GREAT OFFER.
Now is the time to supply yourself and family with

The Iowa Homestead (weekly) : :	$1.00
The Homemaker Monthly Magazine : :	.50
The Farm Gazette (monthly) : :	.50
The Manchester Democrat : : :	1.50
Total : : : :	$3.50

ALL FOR $2.10.
Call early at this office and take advantage of this great offer.
Manchester Democrat.

The president, it is asserted, has in the case of the purchase of canal supplies, merely served notice on the trusts that they cannot hold up the government. They may, however, be enabled to overcome their chagrin by more effective holding up of the private consumer, with which interference does not seem to be seriously threatened.—Boston American.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, was dilating on the dangers of deceit. By way of illustration he told a society woman who saw in a jeweler's window a collar of pearls that she wanted. She inquired the price and was told $6,000. She gave her check for $3,000, saying she would send her husband to see the pearls, but the jeweler was to tell him thy cost $3,000. The storekeeper was familiar with that sort of game and agreed. The husband came to see the pearls and that evening told his wife he had bought them. His wife delightedly asked if he had brought home the collar. Whereupon he replied: "No dear; I had it sent my mother. You know it is her birthday tomorrow."

All the records of history and all the facts of common experience support the statement that men do not die of hard work, but that hard-working men who shun dissipation and avoid all waste of vitality live the longest. It was said of William Pitt that he died of old age in his fortyseventh year, worn out, not by hard work, though he worked hard, but by inattention to his health and by unphilosophic worry and chagrin. President Roosevelt now in his forty-seventh year displays the exuberant energy of youth, not because he leads an easy life, but because, while working harder probably than any other officer of the government, he pays as he has always paid, close attention to his health and avoids the means of weakness and debility.—Boston Globe.

Boston Sons of the Revolution last week dedicated a bowlder to the memory of Captain Isaac Hall, who commanded the Medford minute men at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The bowlder is of Medford granite and is in place in the yard of the former residence of Captain Isaac Hall, corner of Bradlee road and High street. On the bronze tablet facing High street is this inscription: "On this site lived Captain Isaac Hall, who commanded the Medford minute men at Lexington and Bunker hill. Paul Revere stopped here on his memorable ride to Concord, April 18-19, 1775, to warn Captain Hall that the British soldiers were on the march. Placed by the Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution, June 14, 1905

It is said that the great majority of the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies desire the cession of the island to the United States. It has not been going well with the islanders of late. Commercial and agricultural interests are suffering and there is an annual government deficit that Denmark finds burdensome. When the islanders voted upon the question of annexation to the United States a few years ago a heavy majority was returned for annexation, and the proposition was defeated by one vote in the Danish parliament. An attempt was then made to better conditions in the island, but they have not been improved. It is predicted that when the annexation project is revived Denmark will be willing to part with these possessions if the United States wishes to invest in more islands. A dispatch from St. Thomas announces that a commission is to be sent to Denmark to urge the home government to consent to cession, and it is believed that Denmark will give her consent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Clever Swindle.

The Jefferson Bee gives an expose of one of the cleverest swindles going among the farmers. It says:

Here is the story. A few weeks ago the farmer received a letter from a northwest Iowa real estate firm, asking him certain information about his farm, whether it is listed for sale with us or not."

The information was desired in just that form; so that the real estate dealer could file it for "ready reference" This ready part looked like the important portion of the blank sent out, but it wasn't. The real essence was contained in a few lines at the bottom, which read innocently as follows: "Please try to find a purchaser for my farm by advertising the same for.... months. Upon the fulfillment of your part of the agreement, I agree to pay you a commission of 50 cents per acre, and to allow you whatever sum in addition thereto the purchaser may agree to pay. Signed....."

From a careful reading of the above it will be observed that all the dealer agrees to do is to "advertise" the farm. Having advertised it, he has fulfiled his part of the contract, and fifty cents per acre is due. The method of advertising is not specific. He may do it by posting a notice on the back wood lot or he may cause notice to be printed in the chief daily paper in Timbuctoo. Inasmuch as there is really no object in his selling the farm, the more obsecure mediums of advertising he used the less apt he would be to be bothered with a customer. His commission was sure in any case, sale or no sale.

Midsummer.

In quiet pools the water sleeps
Beneath the sycamores
And wat hful feed the turtle keeps
Along the sandy shores.

Or sunns upon the snagged log
Midway the placid stream,
Part veiled by misty, rising fog,
Pierced by the sunlight's gleam.

The call of birds, near and far,
Comes plaintively or gay,
While on the flat low flying bar
The snipe waits for its prey.

In shallows flecked with light and shade
The redbird dips its wings,
And in some leafy, fern fringed glade
The sweet voiced linnet sings.

Where stands the fence the woodbine grows
Along the tortuous ways,
And on the lichen clad fence rows
The friskin chipmunk plays.

In timid yet ale t dispatch
Down to the river's brink,
From out a tangled briar patch,
A rabbit steals to drink.

And many a sycamore's green ball
Slow in the faint breeze sways
Above clear pools, whose depths recall
A joy of boyhood's days.

The smell of mint blows fresh and sweet
Adown the river's way,
And sweeter yet the sense to greet
The smell of new mown hay

Still onward as life's checkered days
In shadow and in sun,
'Twixt field and fallow's devious ways,
The road and river run.

Oh, fair and peaceful road!
Oh, calm slow moving stream!
Here burdened hearts may cast their load,
And wearied souls may dream.

For I could wish no greater boon
Than, like this restful scene,
To have my life—mera, noon and eve,
As tranquil and serene.

—Henry Cleveland Wood in Youth's Companion.

A Texas Deer Farm.

"Raise deer and live at home. Plant a few acres of fawns and watch them grow; observe their antics and note their beauty from day to day, and you will become a deer enthusiast. You will quit cotton and become a deer culturist." This is the advise of R. H. Harris, who with his brother, J. M. Harris, has a beautiful park on their farm near Clarksville, Tex., which park is stocked with deer. There are twenty of these beautiful animals in the Messrs. Harris' collection, and they are an attractive sight. The young ones are never still except when asleep, and they are not heavy sleepers. Their gambols would amuse a stoic, and they are a delight to all humans who see them.—New York Globe.

Iowa Pigeon.

A Fort Dodge man is leaving the beaten track and is getting ready to demonstrate that there are other things besides the common agricultural staples, poultry and dairy products, that can be made to yield handsome profits in Iowa. He is going in for pigeons on a very large scale and expects to supply New York city with squabs. Perhaps ere long, he will discover that Iowans recognize the peculiar merits of the squab and instead of seeking a market in New York the market will seek him right here at home. The only reason why Iowan's do not eat squab is because as a rule there is none to be had: so this would be a case where the supply would create and stimulate the demand. No doubt the Fort Dodge man has a very good proposition.—Burlington Hawkeye.

State Fair Notes.

A new feature of the cattle exhibit at the Iowa State Fair this year is the test for milch cows, in which is offered four premiums amounting to $100. The cows entered for this contest may be fed and handled at the option of the owner except no condiments, condition powders, or drugs of any kind shall be given to the cows during the test, but common salt, sulphur or ashes may be used. The rules further providing that only water may be given the cows to drink and that they shall not be milked more than three times during each twenty-four hours of the test. which continues three days. The scoring of the milk will be on the basis of twenty-five cents a pound for butter fat and two and one-half cents per pound for solids other than butter fat, or by rating butter fat at twenty-five cents per pound, and by products at twenty cents per hundred pounds.

The annual exhibit of swine at the Iowa State Fair is as large as the combined exhibits of all western state fairs and expositions. Last year there were over twenty-five hundred entries in this department, and the prospects at this time are that the coming exhibit will show an increase of several hundred entries. In order to give greater recognition to this enormous display the Iowa State board of Agriculture decided at its annual meeting, to increase the prizes offered nearly fifty per cent more than those offered at the Fair of 1904. Fourth and fifth cash prizes were added in every class, and two ribbons of "Highly Commendable" and "Commendable" offered in addition.

The display of butter and dairy products at the Iowa State Fair gives promise of surpasing any former exhibit made in this state. For creamery butter alone prizes aggregating $535 will be awarded, and in addition the maker of the highest score butter will receive a handsome gold medal. Diplomas will also be given to exhibitors whose butter scores 95 or better. Hon. H. R. Wright, State Dairy Commissioner has charge of the dairy exhibit at the State Fair.

Fifty dollars is a fabulous price to pay for one ear of corn, but that is the amount of the prize which will be awarded to the exhibitor of the best ear of corn on exhibit at the coming Iowa State fair. A similar prize offered last year created much interest throughout the state, the premium being awarded to Herman Lohman of West Point, Lee County, on an ear of corn which is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture at the State Capitol. Fifty dollars is also offered for the best ten ears, with an additional $25 to the exhibit scoring second. For the best artistic display of corn premiums to the amount of $150 are offerred and $130 for the best artistic display of grains and grasses. In addition to these prizes offered of individual displays other premiums are offered on agricultural products too numerous to mention. There is a total of $735 offered in prizes for county exhibits. The state is divided into three districts for the awarding of the county exhibit prizes, $200 being offered in each district, with an additional $25 to the exhibit from each district scoring the highest. As there is a liberal increase in the premiums offered for this display, which is one of the most interesting and educational at the fair, it is expected that a great many counties will compete for these prizes.

The pantry and kitchen department at the Iowa State Fair will be largely increased this year, if added premiums is any incentive. The premium list shows a long list of prizes for exhibits, which include special premiums to girls under sixteen years of age. In this department is also included a number of substantial prizes for the exhibit of bees and their product.

MARCUS DALY'S PLUCK.

The Story of a Loan That Brought Success and Wealth.

When the outlook was the blackest and this indomitable captain of men, Marcus Daly, had exhausted his resources and his credit a fortunate accident placed in his hands a small but sufficient sum of money to transform inevitable defeat into certain victory. Lloyd Tevis, the California lawyer, and his mining partner, J. B. Haggin, who had been visiting their properties at Homestake, stopped at Butte on their way home to California to take a look at the new camp. Marcus Daly knew Messrs. Haggin and Tevis well, for he had worked for them in the old California days. He visited them at their hotel, not the gorgeous palace of granite, marble, precious onyx and mahogany which adorns Butte today, but a humbler wooden structure more in keeping with the squalid surroundings of the new camp. In Haggin's bedroom, the only place available for a private conversation, Daly made a clean breast of it to his friends and appealed to them for aid, explaining his theory fully and citing many additional facts which had developed during his mining operations in Anaconda that went to strengthen it.

It was thoroughly characteristic of the man that he did not attempt to haggle over the terms of the loan, but stated merely the facts and closed his negotiations with the words: "Now, gentlemen, that is a correct statement of the situation of my affairs and the condition of my mine. I must have $20,000, and I must have it at once to meet next Saturday's payroll and current bills and to provide for the expenses of operation for another six months or so. If I do not get it I am flat broke and will have to close up. I have told you what I have got and what I think and what I think I am going to get when that shaft is down another 100 feet or so. Make your own terms, but let me have the money."

They gave him the $20,000, and, of course, being astute business men, a contract was drawn up and signed then and there transferring to them the controlling interest in the property. But up to the date of his death Lloyd Tevis always declared that, though he believed thoroughly in Marcus Daly's integrity, both he and Mr. Haggin thought that he was chasing a chimera, that the theory upon the elaboration of which Marcus Daly had spent so many sleepless nights and all his substance was fallacious and that no gold-copper deposit would ever be discovered in the bowels of Butte mountain. In fine, Haggin and Tevis let Daly have $20,000 because they liked him. They certainly never dreamed that Anaconda would prove a more veritable bonanza than the Comstock lode. As for Daly, he had never doubted his ultimate success, and when three months after that meeting in the hotel bedroom the main shaft of Anaconda penetrated, as he had always believed it would, the richest and most extensive gold-copper deposit in the known world he conveyed the intelligence to his partners in California in this most matter of fact telegram: "We have reached it. Come out and look at it."—Public Opinion.

An Indian Legend.

There was once a man who lived in the forest far from the rest of his tribe. He lost his wife and was very lonely. After awhile he made a wooden doll about her size, dressed it in the clothes she used to wear and set it up in front of the fireplace. Then he felt better. So a year passed away. One night he came home, and there was his wife sitting in a chair in place of the doll. She spoke to him, saying, "The Great Spirit felt sorry for you, so he let me come back to see you, but you must never touch me, for if you do you will kill me." They lived thus together for a twelvemonth, but one night he attempted to clasp her in his arms. Behold, he was holding a wooden doll! She did not come to life again, and he was very unhappy ever after.

His Proud Moment.

Mike—Oi hear yez wor' foined foive dollars fer assaultin' McDooley. Pat—Oi wor', an' it wor' a proud momint whin Oi hur-rd th' sintince, b'gorry! Mike—Pfwhat's th' rayson av thot? Pat—Faith, an' it show'd which av us had th' best av th' contist.—Chicago News.

Doomed.

"Bigstar's manager has promised to give a presentation of that comedy of mine," said De Riter, "but I don't know when it's to come off."

"Probably the night after it's put on," suggested Crittick.—Catholic Standard and Times.

He that hath no inward beauty perceives none, though all around is beautiful.—Young.

THE POSTAGE STAMP

HOW IT IS MADE BY UNCLE SAM'S EXPERT WORKMEN.

The Manufacturing Process From the Engraving of the Steel Die to the Finished Gummed, Pressed and Perforated Printed Sheet.

The first mechanical process in the manufacture of a postage stamp is the cutting, or engraving, of the die. This is a piece of steel of the finest quality, on the polished surface of which a man slowly and patiently cuts, line by line, the portrait or other emblem which has been adopted for this particular stamp. A steel engraving is what is called an incised plate—that is, every line which is to show in the finished print is cut into the surface instead of being left in relief, as in wood engraving.

The die which the engraver cuts is a "negative;" in other words, a reversal of the design which the stamp will show. The reason for this soon becomes apparent.

When the die is finished and proofs show it to be satisfactory it is hardened and fixed in the bed of a powerful press. Over it is then passed a steel roller, the circumference of which is several times, perhaps four times, the diameter of the die. Immense pressure is applied, so that every line on the surface of the die is impressed upon the surface of the roller as many times as the circumference of the roller is larger than the area of the die. In this way four perfect copies of the die are reproduced on the roller, but reversed. Each of these impressions is a "positive."

This roller is now hardened in turn in order that it may transmit the impressions once more, this time to the plate from which the actual printing is to be made. This plate is also of steel. The size is sufficient to print a whole sheet of stamps—from 200 to 300—at a single impression.

Into the surface of this plate the impression on the roller is forced by great pressure, once for each stamp in the subsequent sheet, and then the plate is hardened. These impressions are negatives, so that the prints from them—the stamps themselves—will be positives.

The reason for all this preliminary work is most interesting. In the first place, printing could not be done from a single die because of the vast quantities of stamps required. In the second place, it could not be done from the roller, because on that the lines are in relief instead of being incised, and in the third place, it would not be feasible to have several dies or a large number of them engraved, both because the expense would be prohibitive and because no two would then be absolutely alike. The present system makes it certain that every stamp of a certain lot is exactly like every other of the same lot—a great safeguard against counterfeiting.

When three printing plates have been made they are all fastened to the bed of a special printing press. When the machinery is started the first plate is inked, then automatically wiped until it is like a mirror. The wiping removes all the ink except what clings in the lines of the 200 duplicate engravings which dot the surface.

Over the plate is laid a sheet of dampened paper, the plate is slightly warmed in order to permit the ink to swell, and heavy pressure is applied. Meanwhile the second plate is receiving its ink, and then the third comes into play, so that, although all three are on the same press, each is at a given moment undergoing a different process from either of the other two. This has wrought a great saving of time over the old process of printing by hand. When the printed sheets are dry they go to the gumming machine, in which they pass between a dry roller on one side and one moistened with mucilage on the other. From these rollers they are cast out, wet side up, upon an endless web, which carries them through a steam heated box.

They come out dry, ready for the perforations, which permit them to be torn apart easily. These are very easily made by passing the sheets between one cylinder studded with steel pins and another perforated with holes to match the pins. The two together act like the jaws of a conductor's punch.

The last process is pressing the sheets by hydraulic power to counteract the tendency to curl, which is imparted by the mucilage.

The printing of stamps, like the printing of gold and silver certificates and bank notes, is subject to the most careful and constant inspection.

Every sheet of paper is counted before it is delivered to the printer, and before he goes home at night he must return exactly the same number of sheets, either of perfect stamps or spoiled paper, and no "seconds" or samples are given away to visitors.—Edward Williston Frentz in Youth's Companion.

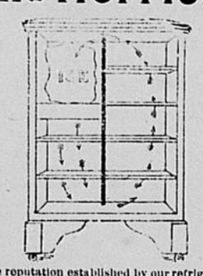
The Elephant's Eye.

"To my mind two things strike the observer vividly when standing close to wild elephants in their native haunts," writes a traveler. "The one is the gigantic size and his own comparative smallness. The other is the expression of the eye. This organ, which is surprisingly small in proportion to the size of the animal and set far back in the head, is of a pale blue color much resembling that of a wall eye in a horse. Even when an elephant is at rest his eye has an uncomfortably cold and sinister look."

The regard one shows economy is like that we show an old aunt who is to leave us something at last.—Shenstone.

Red Hair.

When red hair makes its appearance on a human head all lukewarmness is at an end. It is either loved or loathed. Its admirers, with artists in the van, are almost hysterically enthusiastic. They call it golden, though the gold that comes out of the earth is not often exactly that shade. A red haired woman is sure of a success in some quarter, however plain her face or insignificant her figure. The detractors of red hair say it is a sign of bad temper or immorality or both and therefore to be scrupulously avoided.—Loudon Queen.

The Herrick.

The reputation established by our refrigerator for honest construction and best principle of refrigeration is verified by the growing demand for them. We always aim to keep in advance on improvements and efficiency, and build an honest refrigerator in every respect. We are now pleased to say that we feel more confident of having attained that high principle than ever before.
An examination of our refrigerator will convince even the most skeptical of their merit in workmanship, material, finish and high efficiency of our system. A trial will prove the value of our principle, economical and highly sanitary features. Owing to our perfected system made up of open center draft pans, air ducts and other scientific construction, our refrigerators have a cold, dry air circulation which keeps the interior dry, sweet and clean, and the articles stored highly sanitary. Without circulation the interior would be damp and mouldy and the articles stored would spoil in a short time. Without circulation the refrigerator would be no better than a common ice box.
It is not the cold alone which is so essential in refrigeration, as may be easily demonstrated, but the circulation of cold, dry air, forced by proper lines of construction, proper insulation, and arrangement. Perishable foods kept in our refrigerators are preserved in the best possible manner—fruits, vegetables, etc., can be stored in our refrigerators together with milk, cream, butter and other susceptible articles without contamination or taint. The walls are always dry and sweet, even after years of use. Matches can be kept on the shelves of our refrigerators for months and struck with ease on any of the linings.) To be sanitary the refrigerator must have this positive forced circulation.
The importance of a sanitary receptacle for the storage of perishable goods is recognized by more each year, since it is found that much sickness is traced to unsanitary conditions in connection with the foods.
Economy in the ice consumption is another very important feature. The insulation of a refrigerator is an essential requirement and in our refrigerator we give this special attention, all doors, top, bottom and, in fact, every wall being thoroughly packed to the full thickness with one of the best practical insulators—mineral wool.
All Herrick Refrigerators have an increased insulation amounting to nearly ninety-five per cent, more than formerly used. Our refrigerator has always been recognized as economical in use of ice, but we added the above with the intention of making it greatly superior to anything made. Our refrigerators require only a reasonable amount of ice space to operate them to the best advantage, and we gain between ½ and ¾ more storage space in our system than that found in the overhead boxes, thus making a saving in ice as well as storage space, and securing the best of results in sanitary refrigeration.
Our cases are constructed of solid oak (in our glass lined, quarter-sawed oak), being durable as well as fine in finish. All doors are overlapping, and are held securely by a superior style of latest improved fastener, used by us exclusively, doing away with leakage of air and wasting of ice. All of our refrigerators are mounted on good casters. The drain pipe is very convenient and cannot rust out or get out of repair. Pans all seamless and made of heavy galvanized iron. No leaks. If the correct arrangement of foods in refrigerator be followed, the best of results will be obtained. The object being to keep the odoriferous articles on the upper shelves in the large or right-hand compartments, above the susceptible articles stored.
Positively no mould or taint in the Herrick. Our outside Icing Refrigerators are a great convenience at small additional cost. Can be used the year around, and during cold weather without ice. Buy a Herrick, if you wish the best high grade refrigerator made. It may not be the cheapest in the first cost, but will be in the end. Your health demands the use of a strictly sanitary refrigerator. The Herrick will prove its merit in every respect. Made in Sanitary Odorless Spruce, White Enamel, and Opal Glass linings. Latest improvements and finest designs
BROWN
THE FURNITURE MAN.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Capital $60,000.00. Surplus $35,000.00.
DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,
Manchester, Iowa.
WM. C. CAWLEY, President. CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.
R. W. TIRRILL, Vice Pres. C. W. KEAGY, Ass't Cash.
INTEREST paid on "TIME DEPOSITS" at current rates. Said deposits may be made in any amount from One Dollar up.
A progressive and conservative banking institution which offers superior facilities for the transaction of your banking business.

We Guarantee
Every sack of our Flour to be as good as any made. We know the history of every sack, that's why.
We stake our reputation on our Flour. Make your home more homelike by using either of the following brands:
White Pearl, White Satin, Idol, Big Loaf.
Quaker Mill Co.
Best white middlings $18.00 per ton, while they las

Till Saturday Night, July First.
.. GOING ..
OUT OF BUSINESS.
I have sold my stock of Boots and Shoes to Mr. H. W. Lawrence, who will take possession July 3. We have cut the price on all odds and ends, and on many regular goods.
Note These Prices.
THE CROWN--Men's $3.00 hand-sewed shoe, fine kid and calf, also the $3.00 Tan Oxfords, all go at this sale for only - - - $2.35
WOMEN'S FINE KID Shoes, worth $3.00, to be sold until closed out at only - - - - - $2.00
REMEMBER
This sale will positively close on SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY FIRST, so hurry.
Grassfield,
The Shoe Man.