

Turkey Test

It Was Great, but It Drove One Man to Drink.

HE had been gazing long and earnestly at the rows of turkeys hanging from the hooks of a stand in Washington market, and the poultryman began to eye him suspiciously. He did not look like a thief, the mild look in his eye denoting anything but the gleam of acquisition. Still, his actions were not calculated to inspire confidence.

Every now and then he would walk up to the rack and feel a gobble's breastbone, then stand off and take a side look at the fowl, moving around presently and gazing at it from the other side. In this way he would admire it from all points of view and seemed to derive immense satisfaction from the observation.

The poultryman was fast becoming nervous over these strange proceedings, and to put an end to his anxiety as to the man's intentions he approached him and asked:

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

The man started and for a moment appeared to be disconcerted; but, recovering himself somewhat, he blushing stammered:

"Why, you see, I don't quite know yet."

"Well, it's about time you did," gruffly replied the poultryman.

"Yes—yes, I suppose so, but I don't want to get a turkey, but I want to be quite sure of my ground before I proceed."

The poultryman looked at him still more suspiciously.

"I dare say you will think me a little peculiar," continued the stranger, "but the fact is my wife is not very well, and she has sent me to buy the



HE EXAMINED THE TIP OF THE TONGUE.

turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner now, I never bought a turkey in my life, and I don't want to make a mistake in it. I have full instructions from my wife, but still it requires great care to carry them out."

"Oh, if that's all," said the poultryman, reassured, "I will help you out."

"You will?" asked the man eagerly.

"With pleasure. What's the matter with this one?" And he took down a turkey and held it up to view.

"Does his breast move in or out under pressure?" asked the purchaser doubtfully.

"Try it for yourself," said the man, gingerly pressing his fingers upon the part mentioned. "You know, my wife is a great judge of these things, and she told me all about it. Now about the color of the legs. They should be purple blue, with just a tinge of gray."

"Well, there they are. You couldn't get anything nearer the description unless we painted them for you."

"No, no. I don't want 'em painted. She said the color should be natural. Now about the flesh. I want to pinch that and see that it is elastic."

"Well, pinch," said the dealer.

The purchaser pinched and pinched until there was not an inch of the bird not fairly covered. Then he gave a sigh of satisfaction.

"That seems all right. But there's one thing more—the wings. You don't mind my twisting them according to my wife's instructions? She calls that the crowning test of tenderness." And he delicately turned them around as he would the knob of a door. This done, he opened the beak and looked into the mouth, devoting considerable time to a minute examination of the tip of the tongue. Finally he announced his satisfaction, paid for the turkey and started off with it.

He reached the door, then suddenly turned.

"Great heavens! I forgot to examine the flexibility of the spur, and without being backed by that all other tests are useless."

But the poultryman had vanished into a nearby saloon and at that moment was engaged in toning up his nerves for the next customer.—New York Herald.

TRAMPS' THANKSGIVING.

How New York's Hoboes Get Their Holiday Dinners.

A great deal depends on the kind of man who wishes to take part in the feasting, wrote the late Josiah Flint in Good Housekeeping. A panhandler from the Bowery will have a harder time finding his Thanksgiving dinner than will a well-dressed hobo from the west. In general, the panhandler has to remain content with the same simple fare on holidays that he is accustomed to the year through. The well-dressed and skilled beggar, on the other hand, expects and looks for delicacies on fete days. He may have to look a long while before he finds all that he thinks he is entitled to, but the genuine seeker perseveres until he believes that he has celebrated the day as a man of his parts should.

The favorite procedure for a great many roadsters is first to beg for money with which to buy the materials for a feast and then to cook the meal themselves at some improvised camp or "hangout." This is the great delight of a number of western tramps. Some days before the holiday is due they begin to save up their spare pennies for the coming "gorge" or "scout," as it is also called. Perhaps there is a party of them together, and they combine their forces and funds.

Many of them can cook fairly well, and all lend some assistance in preparing the meal. One attends to carrying the water, another arranges the different purchases so that they can be handily reached, while others assist in making the fire and attending to the actual cooking. The men who are not chefs sit around the fire, snack their lips and swap stories about the places they were in the year before. Perhaps some man will be reminded of having been in jail the year before. He tells about the poor "feed" that he received and how he scolded against fate and the law for having shut him up on such an occasion. Another man will remember how he was in the far west where there was no meal at all. Still another will recall how he thought of reforming and had practically made up his mind to go to work when some housewife tempted him with a fine Thanksgiving "set down," and his good resolutions went to pieces.

CARVING THE TURKEY.

Some Suggestions For the Man Who Wields the Knife.

A few suggestions on carving probably will not be amiss and may save the fresh Thanksgiving table linen from desecration by splashes of gravy.

First, then, let the carver plunge the fork firmly into the breast of the turkey. He must have a sure hold of the breastbone if he would operate successfully.

Let him then cut off the wing nearest him, which is done by passing the knife underneath the socket and is easily accomplished if the bird be young and tender.

Remove the leg on the same side in the same manner, pressing the bone outward while making the cut. Separate the first and second joints of the leg and next remove the side bone by running the knife along the backbone and close to it. It is attached only by a filament of skin and fat; hence this task is not difficult.

Legs and wings being removed, the slicing of the breast is a simple matter, and this opens the cavity, from which filling may be removed with a spoon. The removal of the leg usually makes another opening, to be utilized in the same manner.

Be sure you have a well sharpened knife.

If you cannot succeed in dismembering it gracefully, don't be too sure that the toughness of the turkey is to blame. A good after dinner speaker is more frequently met with than a good carver.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Thanksgiving on the Reservation.

The spirit of thankfulness pervades the Indian Thanksgiving celebration. A Thanksgiving feast is enjoyed, and at night some of the reservation tribes take part in a "green corn dance," at which thanks are offered to the Great Spirit for the good crops of the year. The Osages usually hold a big feast at Pawhuska, their capital city. The festivities are participated in by the entire tribe, and the missionary who lives in their midst and ministers to them offers a prayer of thanksgiving for the good things provided.

The Example.

Mr. Pitt—The United States sets an example to Europe every Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Penn—That's true. They don't have Thanksgiving days in Europe, but then they haven't so much to be thankful for.

"I wasn't thinking of that feature of it."

"What were you thinking of?"

"Of the dismemberment of Turkey."

The Roman Cerealia.

With the idea of returning thanks for a bounteous harvest the warlike Romans set apart some days in the autumn of each year for what they termed the Cerealia in honor of the goddess Ceres. This observance is said to be as ancient as the reign of Romulus and was altogether an outdoor frolic. There were gay processions to the fields and rustic merry-makings, alluded to by the poet Virgil.

Thanksgiving Tip.

If the second joint may be considered a second joint in any sense other than anatomically it is so close a second that it may always be successfully played for a place on the race track of epicurean prestige and hilarity.—Judge.

The Boarding House Poet.

And when the mistress cometh for my cash
Pray that in wrath I may not be too rash
And since the turkey long the board has graced
Urge her, for heaven's sake, to stop the hash!

BOON FOR DRUNKARDS

Salvation Army Uses Ambulance In Reforming Them.

NOTABLE RESULTS ATTAINED.

Regular Patrols Made of Streets in Cleveland, O.—Corps of Experts Gives First Aid to Those Injured in Drunken Brawls.

The first of its kind in America, an ambulance for drunkards and those injured in drunken brawls, in charge of a corps from the Salvation Army trained in rendering first aid to the injured, now patrols the saloon and Tenderloin districts of Cleveland, O., in the late hours of the night.

In Berlin, Germany, corps of trained workers have done similar work, but without the aid of an ambulance. Some of the members of the Cleveland corps who are introducing the work in the United States are themselves Germans and have had practical experience in their own country along this line, says W. Frank McClure, special Cleveland correspondent of the Los Angeles Times. The addition of the ambulance, they say, is a decided help. The ambulance now in use is a temporary one, but one especially designed and equipped will be ready for service in a few weeks. The new plan is attracting much attention in Cleveland and is bringing notable results.

Members of the corps wear the button of the National First Aid to the Injured Association of America, of which Clara Barton is president. Each one has made a study of rendering first aid to the injured in accordance with medical science.

Each member of the corps is also equipped with a shrill whistle, which is attached to the front of the coat or dress. The workers, going in companies of two or three into the notorious districts, leave the ambulance standing in charge of one of the number at some point on the street, and when they find some one who needs help one of those who make the discovery blows his whistle, and the ambulance comes quickly to the scene. Each member also has the red cross upon his sleeve, and one in each detachment of the workers carries a lantern.

Men found in saloons who are so drunk that they are to all appearances paralyzed are picked up on a stretcher and taken to a Salvation Army shelter. When next day they become sober they are given good advice and sent to their homes, if they have homes, and employment; if not, they offer them work and food and shelter. All are invited to attend the religious meetings and urged to start life anew.

Many a man is found in the late hours of the night bleeding as the result of a saloon brawl. His wounds are bandaged by careful hands, and if he is seriously injured or unconscious he is taken in the Salvation Army ambulance to one of the city hospitals. When he is able to leave the hospital he is visited by some of the members of the corps who rescued him and is offered every assistance to keep on his feet and become a man.

Also in the Tenderloin girls are found drunk or helpless from being drugged, perhaps. These girls are taken to the rescue house of the Salvation Army.

The corps in making its rounds at night in search of the downfallen and unfortunate carries with it religious tracts and also little tin plates bearing a verse of Scripture, which are placed in the hands of all who will accept them. Coming into a place where men and women are drinking, the members of the rescue corps introduce themselves with the words: "Good evening! God bless you all! We are bringing you some tracts." When they find some one who takes the tracts with much interest and seems willing to listen the workers talk with him. Thus far in the pursuit of this work they have not been roughly treated either by saloon keepers or visitors.

The police in Cleveland are friendly to the plan. In fact, it is in accordance with the "Golden Rule" policy now in force in Cleveland that a man found drunk shall be taken home rather than to jail, especially if it is his first offense.

The work of the new ambulance and corps of rescue workers has been in progress but a few weeks, but in that time 200 streets have been patrolled, 145 saloons have been visited and 2,600 tracts and tin plates have been distributed. Sometimes the corps continues its work until 3 a. m.

Definite results and instances of permanent good are being chronicled right along. One man for twenty years a drunkard is now reformed and working in the army. The first night's tour resulted in finding a woman in a concert hall in an epileptic fit brought on by drink and later a man lying helpless in an alley. The woman was taken to one of the hospitals of the city. The man was placed in a bed at the Salvation Army citadel, where two members of the corps remained to care for him.

Colonel Williams Evans, recently appointed head of the Salvation Army in Cleveland, first suggested the new plan. Ensign Eugene Heinze is in active charge of the ambulance and corps now at work.

Nickel in a Butterfish.

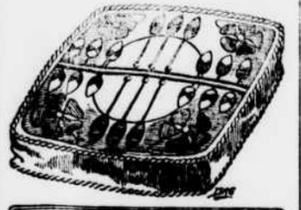
Nellie Case, a servant in the home of Mrs. Oliver Byron at Long Branch, N. J., recently discovered a nickel imbedded in the backbone of a butterfish while preparing the fish for the noonday meal.

A MISSION PILLOW.

Christmas Gift Design Which Carries Out Stained Glass Pattern.

So popular has become the mission style of furniture that now there is a real demand at Christmas time for soft pillows in the same type of design.

Herewith is given a very effective design in this style that is sure to meet



MATERIALS REQUIRED.
Three-quarter yard of brown at ticking.
Two stems of yellow embroidery silk.
Two stems of red embroidery silk.
Two stems of blue embroidery silk.
Two stems of green embroidery silk.
Two yards of cord.

The hearty approval of embroiderers who desire an odd mission cushion.

It is known as the stained glass design and is worked out in the reds, blues, yellows and greens.

Two yellow petals, two blue petals and one red petal are used in the embroidering of the flower.

The buds are worked in red, with cross section in the center worked in green at the top and bottom of the pillow, and in red with the cross sections in blue at the sides. The stems and dots are worked in red.

The design is padded and then worked in the satin stitch. If desired, it may be worked in outline stitch only, but will not be nearly so effective.

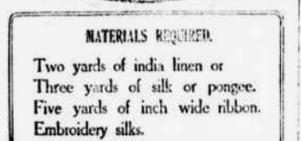
If it is not desired to have colors, then the pillow may be prettily worked out in tan shades on natural colored linen, or the delft blues may be used.

A prettier design for a Christmas pillow can hardly be imagined.

AN APRON WORKBAG.

Christmas Present Idea Borrowed From the Land of the Czars.

The idea used in making this apron workbag was taken from the land of the czars, where all the women in every station of life are expert workers in embroidery. The apron illustrated is made of one yard of silk, but



MATERIALS REQUIRED.
Two yards of india linen or
Three yards of silk or pongee.
Five yards of inch wide ribbon.
Embroidery silks.

THE BAG CLOSED.

pretty crotone is an excellent material to use. Divide the yard into three parts, two of which form the bag and the other third the apron, and mark carefully. Hem one end, then fold over at the two-thirds mark and run a tuck along this line the same depth as the hem. Be careful not to do it on the same side as the end hem, as this forms the other side of the bag, through which the ribbon is run to draw up the bag when not in use.

Hem the apron portion the same side as the tuck. Embroider the front of the bag as illustrated or work the initials of the prospective owner. Join up



THE BAG OPENED.

the sides, run a ribbon through from each end which draws the bag up, then run a ribbon through the waist part.

Becky Sharp Needlebooks.

Quaint and pretty are the Becky Sharp needlebooks, completed at so little trouble, too, that they are well worth describing. Two pieces of cardboard five inches in diameter are covered first with perfumed cotton and then with silk or satin, not necessarily alike if the contrast is good, though the effect is better if the two forming the lining match. Overhand all around the circles and cover the stitches with a fine silk cord, then connect the two by means of a bow of narrow ribbon and sew in flannel leaves plinked on their edges for holding the needles. The ties are of ribbon, and at this stage very fine lace edged dollies the size of the needlebook are sewed invisibly to the outer parts of the covers. This is a dainty addition to the workbox as well as a useful one.

Gift For Bostonians.

If she is a Boston girl or he is a Boston man, give her one of the new individual pottery bean pots with covers. They are table novelties that are pretty enough to decorate the shelf of the library or dining room.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 19, 1908. Notice is hereby given that THOMAS H. WATT of Belt, Montana, who, on May 5, 1904, made desert land entry No. 1545 (serial No. 01537), for the SW 1/4 section 27, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 28th day of November, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Walter E. Keaster, John G. Thain, Charles S. Stephens and Richard Smith, all of Highwood, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 19, 1908. Notice is hereby given that JOHN WATSON of Fort Benton, Montana, who, on July 1, 1907, made homestead entry No. 4339 (serial No. 01538), for the NE 1/4 section 30, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 28th day of November, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph Wood, Alfred Stokes, Watson Armstrong and Charles May, all of Fort Benton, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 22, 1908. Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM FOGARTY of Highwood, Montana, who, on April 10th, 1908, made homestead entry No. 585 (serial No. 01588), for the SE 1/4 section 3, township 21 north, range 7 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 10th day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Francis H. Rooney, Carl J. Becker, Francis H. McGowan and Henry C. Templeton, all of Highwood, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 19, 1908. Notice is hereby given that METTA M. SPANGLER of Chester, Montana, who, on November 21, 1904, made desert land entry No. 1745 (serial No. 01587), for the E 1/2 NE 1/4 section 17, township 32 north, range 6 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Pyper, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Havre, Montana, on the 10th day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Livingston Crichton, John Lazrus, Joseph E. Rehal and William Mitchell, all of Chester, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 22, 1908. Notice is hereby given that MAURICE SPANGLER of Chester, Montana, who, on November 21, 1904, made desert land entry No. 1745 (serial No. 01586), for the E 1/2 NE 1/4 section 17, township 32 north, range 6 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Pyper, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Havre, Montana, on the 10th day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Livingston Crichton, John Lazrus, Joseph E. Rehal and William Mitchell, all of Chester, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 29, 1908. Notice is hereby given that FRANCIS H. MCGOWAN of Highwood, Montana, who, on December 17, 1901, made homestead entry No. 12043 (serial No. 01575), for the NE 1/4 section 13, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 15th day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: John Harris and John Lazrus, of Fort Benton, Montana; Carl J. Becker and Francis H. Rooney, of Highwood, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that JAMES DEERING of Helena, Lewis and Clark county, state of Montana, assignee of the legal representatives of Horace Bice, deceased, filed in this office his application to enter, under the provisions of section 2307, R. S., the NE 1/4 section 32, township 30 north, range 1 east, serial No. 01628, for the NE 1/4 section 13, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 21st day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Louis Josephson, Samuel Flick, W. Leland Goodwin and Carl Hinderager, all of Great Falls, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 6, 1908. Notice is hereby given that ED. R. MUMPER of Great Falls, Montana, who, on June 4, 1907, made homestead entry No. 4223 (serial No. 01574), for the W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 section 32, township 23 north, range 3 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 21st day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Louis Josephson, Samuel Flick, W. Leland Goodwin and Carl Hinderager, all of Great Falls, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 6, 1908. Notice is hereby given that TENA MUMPER, formerly Tena Hinderager, of Great Falls, Montana, who, on October 29, 1903, made desert land entry No. 1297 (serial No. 01740), for the E 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4 section 29, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 21st day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph Josephson, Samuel Flick, W. Leland Goodwin and Carl Hinderager, all of Great Falls, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Isolated Tract--Public Land Sale.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 12, 1908. Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commission of the general land office, under the provisions of the act of congress approved June 27, 1906, (34 Stats., 517) we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 30th day of December, next, at this office the following tract of land: NE 1/4 section 11, township 21 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian (serial No. 01628). Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale. H. BURLINGAME, Register. C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

Timber and Stone Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that HILDA B. NOTTINGHAM of Fort Benton, Montana, who, on October 7, 1908, made timber and stone sworn statement, serial No. 01622, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 section 21, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 31st day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Eddie Boyd, of Steele, Montana; Isaac Postill, William Cecil and August Heydt, of Fort Benton, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

The River Press.

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Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 16, 1908. Notice is hereby given that DANIEL DUPEE, assignee of Healy Lott, of Fort Benton, Montana, who, on March 1, 1904, made desert land entry No. 1501 (serial number 01902), for the NW 1/4 section 26, township 21 north, range 9 east, NW 1/4 section 26, township 21 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on the 23rd day of December, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Benjamin H. Mandeville, of Steele, Montana; Daniel Traynor, Robert Kay and John W. Woodcock, of Fort Benton, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Peck between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Belt creek, Snake range.

H. A. BARTLETT. Cattle brands on left ribs. Bar mark, crop and split each ear. Range, west slope of Bear Paw mountains. P. O. address—Box Elder, Mont.

HIRAM F. SMITH. Cattle branded on right ribs. Horses same brand on right shoulder. Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip. P. O. address—Chilash, Mont. Note—Address is given wrong in brand book. H. T. Smith, Highwood.

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