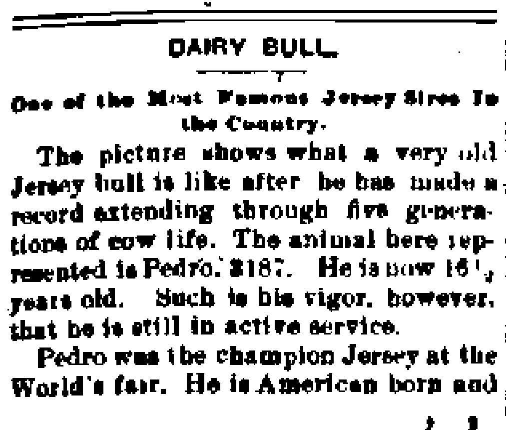
LIVE STOCK

DAIRY BULL.

One of the Most Famous Jersey Sires In the Country.

The picture shows what a very old Jersey bull is like after he has made a record extending through five generations of cow life. The animal here represented is Pedro, 8187. He is now 16½ years old. Such is his vigor, however, that he is still in active service.

Pedro was the champion Jersey at the World's fair. He is American born and



PEDRO, 8187.

bred. He is a calf of the great cow Eurotas, the first to astonish the country with her butter making record for a year. Her record was 778 pounds 1 ounce of butter, which was surpassed by one of her own descendants, Eurotisima, the cow that produced 945 pounds 9 ounces in a year. Pedro is owned at Coopersburg, Pa., by a gentleman who paid $10,000 for him and got his money's worth.

Silage For Sheep.

Good silage makes as cheap a ration as one can devise for fattening wethers, although it is even better suited as a food for breeding ewes. Occasionally it may be found that the wethers do not relish the silage, especially if it is in any way tainted, but if the food is clean and sweet they will soon learn to eat it with as much eagerness as they would good grass. It is rarely, however, that they take any dislike to the silage even at first, and then only a few days are lost, not sufficient to affect materially the progress of the animals. We have heard of some sheep breeders who claimed that the wethers would not eat the silage, and that they had to be changed upon another ration before they could gain in weight. This must be exceptional, for nine out of every ten sheep will relish clean, sweet silage.

Probably the trouble has been that the owners have depended almost entirely upon the silage for feeding. This has been a great mistake in the past. Silage is not intended to take the place of all other foods, but in all instances either green hay or stalks must also be fed. It the sheep, for instance, are fed exclusively upon silage, the results would be that weak and some dead lambs will follow. The sheep need fodder as well and also some grain. The same is true of cows or any animals fed on silage.

A good mixture for the wethers is made by giving them a daily allowance of corn silage, cut corn fodder and some whole corn. This can be divided to suit the owner, but a fair proportion between the silage and the dry fodder should be observed. The animals under the treatment fatten rapidly, and so far as all observations are concerned they remain in perfect health. The cheapness of the ration must also be considered.—American Cultivator.

Feeding and Manurial Value.

One of the hardest things to make plain is what is really meant by the feeding and manurial value of stock foods. Both of these values are comparative—that is, if cornmeal is worth so much, wheat bran is worth so much—but we cannot give the value of one without comparing it with the other. It will not do to say to the farmer in New Jersey and the farmer in Wisconsin, "A ton of wheat bran is worth $25 for feeding and $13 for manuring." The cost of cattle food and the cost of fertility differ in these two states. The manurial value of the bran is equal to the cost of buying 50 pounds of nitrogen, 60 pounds of phosphoric acid and 30 pounds of potash in other materials. The feeding value is equal to the cost of 312 pounds of protein, 95 pounds of fat and 1,260 pounds of carbohydrates. One can easily see that the price of a pound of nitrogen or a pound of protein might be greater in one state than in the other. Therefore no actual definite value can be given that would answer for both places. In the east, where definite values are given fertilizing substances, the "manurial values" are more practical, because they can be compared with fertilizers. In the west, where the laws regarding fertilizers are not so strict, they have only a comparative value at best.—Rural New Yorker.

Sensible Advice.

A man writes to the "Feeders' Corner" of The Breeder's Gazette mentioning a horrible taste for eating horse manure that his cows have acquired, though they are well fed with all that they need, so far as he knows how to supply it. For answer Professor Henry mentions that in Norway horse manure is regularly placed before the cows in certain districts, and that they are fond of devouring it, perhaps because of some undigested grain or hay that still remains in it. It must be nice milk and butter that are produced from those cows. The story is sickening. The remedy Professor Henry suggests to the inquirer is to fence the manure heap off, so the cows cannot get at it, which is very sensible advice.

As between Angus-Aberdeen and Galloway steers it may be said that the Angus-Aberdeens run a little heavier, their hair is blacker, and the claim is made that they mature earlier. On the other hand, the Galloways are hardier, and their long curly hair makes their hides more valuable.

HORSE SENSE.

Valuable Hints on How to Breed Up American Horses.

Four or five years ago, when the horse breeding industry was more prosperous throughout the country than it is today, a great many comparatively worthless stallions were foisted upon the public, and the results of this iniquitous traffic are plainly visible today in the numbers of unsalable, nondescript brutes to be found in many breeders' yards. At that time the importing business was in its prime, and trotting bred stallions also brought long prices, their individuality and speed capabilities being of little moment so long as they were registered. Bogus pedigrees were freely manufactured and distributed, records admitting the registration of crossbred and short bred animals were established—in fact, every means, fair and foul, was employed to get a certificate of registration, because with such a passport to public consideration a stallion could be sold at a remunerative price.

It was known well enough then that spurious pedigrees were being manufactured and tacked onto animals of no known lineage, and in the end governmental interference was invoked to prevent the landing on our shores of ill bred horses recorded in registers organized solely for the purpose of securing the animals duty free entrance into the United States. The breeders' associations which existed at the time mentioned discussed again and again the best means of protecting their members against the pedigree frauds of unscrupulous dealers and importers.

In Iowa it was proposed to solicit legislation creating a state inspector of stallions, whose duty it would be to examine all horses standing for public service in relation to their soundness. It was also desired to have a law enacted providing that no stallion should receive public patronage unless he had been granted a certificate of suitability from the inspector and subjecting offenders against this measure to a large fine.

In Wisconsin some less general legislation was contemplated, but in the end neither state accomplished anything in the premises. The breeders' associations in the different states then agitated the matter of appointing an inspector whose services could be secured at will by any person desiring to purchase a stallion. The duties of the inspector were defined in that he should proceed with the buyers, examine the animals carefully and to the extent of his ability aid in selecting a sound, serviceable horse. There were methods of reimbursement suggested, but for obvious reasons nothing ever came of the agitation.

It therefore remained for the association of Vermont breeders of trotting and road horses to blaze a path in this direction. At a recent meeting of that society an inspector was appointed whose services along the lines mentioned will be given free to any resident of the state who desires his assistance in purchasing a stallion. There is no doubt that this step will result in benefit to the Vermont breeders. The general farmer is not, as a rule, versed in pedigrees and records, and if he has the benefit of superior knowledge he will not be so readily imposed upon by sharp dealers, as has hitherto been the case. Whether or not the advantages offered by the association named will be accepted remains to be seen. It will, however, be interesting to watch the progress of a measure which has been so long, with all its advantages and disadvantages, before the breeding public.—Horseman.

Prize Aberdeen-Angus.

We reproduce from The Breeder's Gazette an illustration of Mince Meat, the 2-year-old bullock that took first prize at the last Chicago fat stock show. We give his picture because the butcher who cut Mince Meat's beef up declared it to be the most perfect carcass

MINCE MEAT.

he had ever seen. Professor Curtiss of the Iowa experiment station inspected the carcass after it was slaughtered and also praised its smoothness and heavy dressing in the highest terms.

The meat gave an abundance of those thick, juicy, lean meat steaks so dear to the palate of the epicure. This remarkable young Aberdeen-Angus steer weighed 1,780 pounds. He was a product of Iowa.

Live Stock Points.

Washington was one of the first men in this country to appreciate the virtues and graces of the mule. The king of Spain sent him a jack and jennet, and Lafayette sent him a jack. Lafayette's jack was bred to the king of Spain's jennet and produced a jack that was the ancestor of some of the largest mules ever seen in this country. The jack was named Compound and was bred to the mares on Washington's farm at Mount Vernon. The resulting mules were sometimes nearly 16 hands high and sold for over $200 apiece. Mules have apparently not increased in value or improved in quality in a century in America.

Young geldings are bred and trained to sell. The sooner they are disposed of after they are grown and broken the better. Sell your best ones always, for they will bring the best prices. But keep your best young mares and breed from them. Follow this course persistently, and you will breed up your whole herd of horses.

South American wool is much like that of North America and is what our farmers dread most if wool is placed on the free list.

FASHIONS

EASTER MILLINERY.

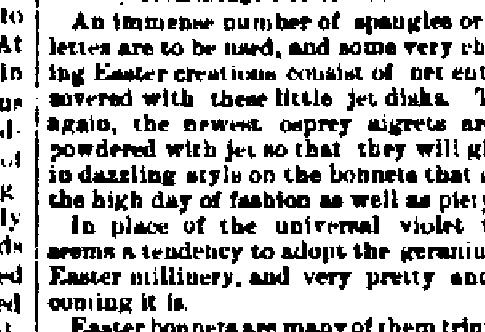
Together With Novel Straws, Shapes and Trimmings For the Season.

An immense number of spangles or paillettes are to be used, and some very charming Easter creations consist of net entirely covered with these little jet disks. Then, again, the newest osprey aigrets are all powdered with jet so that they will glitter in dazzling style on the bonnets that grace the high day of fashion as well as piety.

In place of the universal violet there seems a tendency to adopt the geranium in Easter millinery, and very pretty and becoming it is.

Easter bonnets are many of them trimmed high at the back in a starlike fashion, so that in the hand it is almost difficult to distinguish the back from the front, and the coil or knots of hair will be greatly improved by this superstructure of trimming.

Decidedly to the fore appear bead bonnets of the small puritan shape, with a flower wreath over the face and at the back.



SPRING HAT AND BONNET.

A taking novelty may be noted in opalesque straws which are shot like beatle's wings and in many different colorings, and jet crowns—that is, a circular top formed of jet beads—are often introduced into straw models with striking effect.

French panama straw is a new idea for hats. It is flat and shiny, blocked, not sewed row upon row, and will be worn of various shades, toning from white to deep coffee color. The boat shape prevails, with the brim turning slightly up at the side. The trimming for all three hats is black moire ribbon, made up into large bows of various shapes and sizes, sometimes with the upstanding donkey's ears.

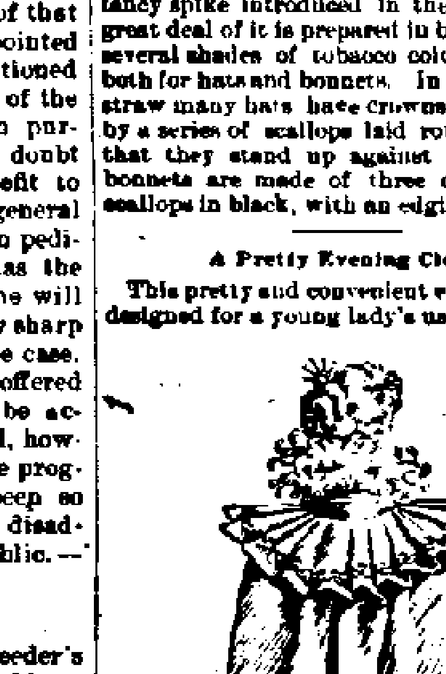
Black and white mingled in the plait appears for early spring, and nearly all the hats, whether they are of the close boat or sailor shape or have large brims, are all to be worn tilted back from the face. One of the revivals are the pure white split straws, which ought to be as white as it is possible to be, and some even are enameled.

In sailor hats there are both the wide and the narrow brims, nearly all of them double. Black hats are likely to be worn in these shapes.

Last year we had the amour straw. This has given place to the gotbard, which has a fancy spike introduced in the plait, and a great deal of it is prepared in black and the several shades of tobacco color and fawn, both for hats and bonnets. In this gotbard straw many hats have crowns surrounded by a series of scallops laid round them so that they stand up against the hat, and bonnets are made of three or four such scallops in black, with an edging of brown.

A Pretty Evening Cloak.

This pretty and convenient evening wrap, designed for a young lady's use, is in peach



EVENING WRAP FOR YOUNG LADY.

colored cloth lined with silk. The plaited cape is edged with bead passementerie, and the ruff is of white curled coque feathers.

Fancies That Please.

Very delightful bodices are made of watered silk, and on the whole it may be noticed that cerise is the most popular shade.

Turned down white linen collars are very fashionable, worn with any kind of a blouse, and to young ladies they are very becoming.

Fanciful galons of most elaborate patterns, with predominating paillettes, will be smiled upon by the authorities, and there will not be the least diminution in the attentions we are lavishing upon the black satin and black watered ribbon.

And, according to the New York Herald, effective belts are made of black satin ribbon profusely jetted and watered ribbons with the design outlined with spangles are also made into bands for the waist, but not perhaps with much success.

Short Coats and Capes For Spring.

Short coats are predicted for spring wear, as a reaction from the long ones now seen. They are to be made with open front, showing a waistcoat or shirt waist, and with a volant or flounce sewed on as a skirt at the waist line, to fall full on the hips.

Short capes, extremely full and fastened at the throat by a large incroyable bow, are being made for spring and summer use. They are of cloth, velvet, and lace of rather light colors and also black. These capes, if kept too short to look dowdy, cannot fail to remain in favor, at least while large sleeves are in vogue, and they have other raisons d'etre besides, as they are graceful, convenient, becoming and inexpensive, says Harper's Bazar.

The Tapering Corsage Bouquet.

Corsage bouquets are boldly treated to be in keeping with the puffed sleeves that rule for the nonce. The cluster of flowers has all the natural stalks left intact, and the bouquet narrows as it nears the waist, which gives a tapering effect that is most becoming to all figures. A dainty corsage decoration for a young lady is composed of two light bunches of lilies of the valley connected by fine sprays of smilax.

HOW TO STUDY GEOGRAPHY.

Useful Hints on the Subject For Young and Old.

Most countries owe their importance to the fact that they produce something that mankind uses in one way or another. Study the productions, at least the most important ones, and also give the reasons why certain countries have certain productions and not others. This will bring in matters of temperature, rainfall, elevation, latitude, nature of soil, etc., and the children will see why they are required to learn these facts, and they will seem realities.

Find out what other countries have the same productions, and which produce the greater amount, with causes, etc. Many of the teachers would astonish their pupils by asking them why the United States produces large quantities of corn, while England produces none, or why the coasts of Mexico have productions different from the inland regions, or why Russia is anxious to get control of Constantinople, etc.

But the use of a country does not depend alone upon what it can produce. It also depends upon its advantages for sending away what is not used at home, and also for getting the products of other countries which it does not have. The study of this question will involve the proximity of a country to the seacoast, its navigable rivers, railroads, canals, etc., thus bringing out the vital points and showing their importance. The pupils are thus learning the facts as means to an end, and not as a large assortment of dry, disconnected ends. Ask them if they would rather live in Mexico than England, and why? Always why? Interesting and animated debates may often be carried on in this way.

How to Remove Stains From Marble.

Marble is a very difficult article to clean if the stain has sunk into the stone. Slight stains may be removed with a pumice stone or with vigorous scrubbing. Greasy stains are best removed with a paste of fuller's earth applied in the same way it is to wall paper. Stains of ink on marble may be removed by hydrochloric acid, which is a powerful poison, and must be washed off with water almost as soon as it is applied to prevent its eating into the stone.

Why a Cap Is Symbolical of Liberty.

The right of covering the head was in early times a mark of liberty, slaves only going bareheaded. When a slave was given his freedom, it was customary for his late master to place on his head a small red cloth cap, called pileus. When this had been done, he was termed libertinus (a freedman), and his name was registered in the city tribes. In 263 B. C., Saturnius, on taking possession of the capital, hoisted a cap on the top of his spear to indicate that all slaves who joined his standard should be free. Marius used the same symbol when he incited the slaves against Sylla. When Cæsar was murdered, the conspirators marched forth with a cap on a spear as a token of liberty. The Goddess of Liberty in the Aventine mount was represented as holding in her hand a cap. In France the Jacobins wore a red cap. In England a blue cap bordered in white, with the word liberty in gold, is a symbol of the constitutional liberty of the nation, and in our country the statue of Liberty always wears a cap.

How to Dispose of Duplicate Presents.

Some people who have a good many presents have a way of disposing of duplicate or generally inappropriate gifts. They put them carefully away in a drawer by themselves and consider this a depot of supplies to go to in an emergency when called upon to make a donation in return. The great care has to be that the donation does not go back to its original giver.

How to Rest.

To begin with, women sit too much, and women stand quite too much. Standing about and sitting are not resting, however cleverly women may delude themselves on this point. Absolute repose comes to the tired muscles only when the body is in a reclining position, and absolute repose comes to the overstrung nerves only when the muscular system is perfectly at rest—relaxed. The middle aged woman should learn how to rest. Five minutes of rest flat on one's back on the floor or on a hard, smooth couch are worth half an hour of so styled rest in an armchair or in that unrestful tempter, the rocking chair. Some one has said to the women of today, "Never stand when you can sit; never sit when you can lie down." This exhortation, applied with some elasticity, is the best recipe for beauty I know of. I recommend frequent daily lapses into complete fallowness.

How to Preserve Russet Shoes.

Do not use any so called russet polishes. They are all harmful. Simply rub off the shoes every morning with a damp cloth and then polish them briskly with a soft, dry brush. They will soon show a beautiful polish without any stickiness.

How to Make Cream of Macaroons.

A delicious sweet to offer at luncheon is made of whipped cream and macaroons. Use the rich cream that is of the proper consistency to whip well. Sweeten and whip until quite stiff. Get macaroons that have been kept about two days and roll them until they are finely crumbled, but not powdered. Stir enough of them with the whipped cream to give it a delicate brown color. This should be served heaped lightly in dainty cups, as, while it makes a most delectable compound, it is altogether too rich to be taken in any but the most moderate quantities.

How to Make Beautiful Fire Screens.

Stained glass screens mounted in brass or wrought iron make the most beautiful fire screens, their rich colors being glowingly brought out by the dancing flames.

THE PUZZLER

No. 42.—Arithmetical Question.

In stocking the fishpond I have just made and filled with water, I put in six times as many roach as carp, and the carp were a third as many as the tench. Now, the tench were fewer than the bream by two and were just half as many as the roach. I counted the fish as they were put in and found them 197. How many of each sort were there?

No. 43.—Enigma.

The first and the cruelest of tortures I'm seen,
Although I in poverty always have been,
And although I'm in rags I am set on a throne,
And without me a monarch would ne'er own a crown.

No. 44.—Buried Trees and Plants.

1. Do you prefer nuts or oranges?
2. Did you ever see a bee chasing a butterfly?
3. If you put out the lamp, you will find the whole place dark as midnight.
4. I hope you found Miriam a pleasant companion.
5. Which do you prefer, Levy or Tacitus?
6. Did Norah eat her dinner yesterday?

No. 45.—A Heartless Change.

Remove the heart from a very useful and (usually) kind animal, transpose the remains, and you will find the result on his foot. Transpose again, and you will find something on your own foot. Transpose again, and you will find articles used on the farm.

No. 46.—Metagrams.

1. I am a dignitary of the church; change my head, and I become a vegetable; again, and I am unjust; again, and I am not fat; again, and I am a girl's name.

2. I am a domestic animal; change my head, and I am something seen in most door ways; again, and I am an article used for cricket; again, and I am a species of vermin; again, and I devour.

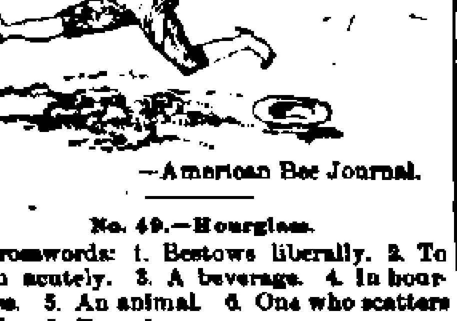
No. 47.—Lost Birds and Packed Fruits.

H L W L W S	L E M A Y D
E O N L A D	G N O L T A
R O I L O N	E A R I V E
C B A E V W	P P E M O P
W E R G K I	K L I R E T
R E N L K T	A C H A N A

In the first square by the king's move in checkers—that is, by spelling from one letter to the next in any direction—find the names of at least 10 well known birds.

In the second square by the king's move find the names of 10 kinds of fruit.

No. 48.—Quotation From Whittier.



—American Bee Journal.

No. 49.—Hourglass.

Crosswords: 1. Bestows liberally. 2. To pain acutely. 3. A beverage. 4. In hourglass. 5. An animal. 6. One who scatters seeds. 7. Pursuing.

My centrals, reading downward, spell what often may be found by the waterside.

No. 50.—Decapitation.

My whole represents cost, behead me, and I come from the "West Indies;" again, I am what boys and girls love.

No. 51.—Progressive Enigma.

O O O O O O O O O O

1, 2, is a proposition.
1, 2, 3, 4, "to allure by some bait."
2, 3, 4, the first name of a celebrated performer on the violin.
4, 5, 6, "an epoch."
5, 6, 7, a rodent.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, "proportion."
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, "a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier in the army or to a sailor in the navy."
9, 10, a preposition.

The whole is a word frequently used and signifies "liberty of worship."

No. 52.—Concealed Shakespearean Names.

1. Alice, being shy, locked herself in her room.
2. At Southport I arrived, feeling very ill.
3. We will have ham, lettuces and radishes.
4. Shall we get out here, or land over on the other side of the river?
5. This parcel I advise you not to carry. It is extremely heavy.
6. It was her own garden, she said.
7. I won't be a trice in fetching it.
8. Those pansies ought to prosper on such good soil.
9. I am going to Rome on Wednesday week.

A Y's Farmer.

There is a farmer who is Y's
Enough to take his E's
And study nature with his I's
And think of what he C's.

He hears the chatter of the J's
As they each other T's,
And Z's that when a tree D K's
It makes a home for B's.

A pair of oxen he will U's
With many haws and G's,
And their mistakes he will X Q's
When plowing for his P's.

In raising crops he all X L's,
And therefore little O's,
And when he hoes his soil by spell's
He also soils his hose.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 35.—Transpositions: Nears, snare, earns, snare. Aneer.

No. 36.—Word Rebus: Selling-ground-sel.

No. 37.—Enigma: Leves.

No. 38.—A Diamond:

N
J A Y
P O P E S
C O L O N E L
M A Y F L O W E R
O S C E O L A
A R O W N
J N O
R

No. 39.—Hidden Fishes: 1. Opah. 2. Perch. 3. Bass. 4. Skate. 5. Bonito. 6. Sole. 7. Shad. 8. Angler. 9. Barbel. 10. Carp.

No. 40.—Reversal: Loot, tool.

No. 41.—Satisfactions: 1. Missed, mist. 2. Meet, meat. 3. Stare, stair. 4. Steal, steel. 5. Wade, weighed. 6. Right, write, wright.

A Cause: Impure Blood.

It is necessary to keep the blood pure, especially in the spring, or else the whole system will become diseased.

Mrs. ALTIA S. Dow, of Center, Me., had blood tainted with scrofula, so that she suffered from a distressing humor, was emaciated, and could hardly raise her arm from her side on account of a scrofulous tumor upon her neck.

An Effect: Scrofulous Tumor.

She was attended by several physicians, but grew steadily worse until almost discouraged, when she was persuaded to try

A CURE,

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

She took six bottles and was completely cured. She has gained 33 pounds, and a year has passed, proving that her cure is permanent and that Dana's is "The Kind That Cures."

Dana's Pills work with the Sarsaparilla to cure liver and kidney troubles.

United States Baby Separator.

Vermont Machine Co.'s Arch and Evaporator.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANTON

J. P. HOWE & CO.

Hardware Dealers.

Also agents for the New Improved Danish Separator. Sap Buckets and Spouts, and Cheese Vats a specialty.

A Big Cut

in Prices has been made in our Entire Stock of Men's and Boys' SUITS, OVERCOATS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HATS, in fact everything in our entire stock. We have prepared a display of bargains the like of which was never before known in Northern New York. Prices will be virtually in the hands of our customers. It will be to the interest of everybody to call on us during this Great Sale as it means the biggest saving you ever experienced.

MATLAW,

The Reliable Clothier

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of John A. Vance, surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence, and according to the statute in such cases made and provided. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sewell Weller, late of Colton, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Mercena Weller, at the law office of C. S. Ferris, in the village of Colton, in said county, on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dated, December 13th, 1893.

MERCENA WELLER, Administratrix.

C. S. FERRIS, Atty.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of John A. Vance, surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence, and according to the statute in such cases made and provided. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Perley C. Malterner, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Anna A. Malterner, at her residence in the town of Canton, in said county, on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dated, December 14, 1893.

ANNA A. MALTERNER, Administratrix, etc.

CHAMBERLAIN & CALDWELL, Attys. for Admx., Canton, N. Y.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

STRICTLY For FAMILY Use.

Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every mother should have it in the house. It quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, earache, headache, hooping cough, inflammation, la grippe, lameness, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore lungs, toothache, tonsilitis and wind colic.

Originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power.

It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick sensitive sufferers. Used Internal and External.

The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

IF YOU WANT

Customers	Aught
Boarders	To be bought
Agents	Silver or gold
Orders	Merchandise sold
Servants or place	Goods to appraise
Lawyer or case	Opening days
Musical teachers	To announce
Popular preachers	Houses or acres
Cooks	Butchers or bakers
Books	Boats
To hire or to let	Votes
Offices	Dress skirts or flounce
Basement	A cure for disease
First floor	A handy valise
Casement	A muslin chemise
To purchase a pet	Cheese
Horse	Teas
Mare	Bees
Monkey or bear	Peas
Bloodhound or spitz	Or are prone
Free from fits	To make known
To hire a hall	Your store
A tender of bars	Hosiery
A driver of cars	Dry goods
An elegant carriage	Upholstery
An opulent marriage	Picnics
Play, concert or ball	Excursions
Plates	Knick-knacks
Skates	Diversions
To sell us gay creatures	Clothes ready made
Diamonds	Increase of trade
Pearls	Coal, coke and wood
Rings	Pictures
Curls	Lectures
Or wash for the features	All kinds of food
To buy any odd thing	Works on theology
To sell any odd thing	Magic, astrology
Cats	Wealth or Felicity
Rats	World-wide publicity
Mats	Flags
Flats	Bags
Hats	Rags
Pantaloons, hats	Nags
Resplendent cravats	Dress shirts or Collars
Mutton or beef	Almighty dollars
Financial relief	Houses to rent
Stocks	Store, tenement
Clocks	Cash to be lent
Locks	Cash to be spent
Socks	Scent
Portmanteau or box	Tent
Cow, sheep or ox	Roman cement
Or even a beau	Go
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FIRE

—AND—

NEW RAILROAD AT CANTON!

The Fire in Canton which has caused great excitement over our county and brought the would-be officials of the Burg and adjoining towns out in full force scrambling for the loaves and fishes which Canton is expected to furnish, has also thrown light on the fact that a new railroad, or the old one double tracked through Canton, will be built and running this season, as the remarkable amount of tonnage of the Down Cellar Grocery at this and all other seasons of the year show that Canton must have the main line, with the union depot at Sherwin's.

We are now thanking the people of Canton and our many customers for their more than liberal patronage for the past four years. Remember we shall be heard from when you want Farm Seeds. We shall dispose of more than 6,000 pounds of Fish during the Lenten season and have over two cars of the best Flour on hand at unheard of prices. We do not try to run on compressed wind like so many merchants, but facts talk with us. Promptness, hard work and square dealing have given me the commanding position I now occupy in trade in Canton. We can show the best record of any retail merchant in the county and we keep our sales up by keeping our prices down. We are now on the front seat and shall hold over during Cleveland's administration.

For further information call at

DOWN CELLAR GROCERY

W. E. SHERWIN.