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popular remedy known.

Byrup of Figs is for sale in 50s and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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NEXTI

MEXICO'S PEONS.

SOME OF THEIR PECULIARITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

They Resemble Japanese in Looks and Customs-Their Works of Art in Pottery, Straw and Lacquer.

The bulk of the Indian population of North America is in Mexico, says Frank G. Carpenter in the New York World. The United States contains only about a quarter of a million Indians. Mexico has four millions, whose blood has the bluest of aboriginal tints, and her mexitos, or people who have come from the intermixture of the whites and the Indians, are five millions more. There are about eleven millions of people in Mexico and two millions of these are pure white. These and the mezitos govern the country. The Indian who originally owned the land is only the silent partner whose name is not on the business sign and receives none of the proceeds. The Indians of Mexico are unknown to the world. The term Mexican as it is generally used describes only the ruling class, and the books that have been written about the country have left out the most interesting part of the popula-

The Indians of Mexico are not at all like our savages. It is a question whether they come of the same race. and they look more like the offspring of the Egyptians or the Japanese than of the Mongolians, who are in face and form much like the Indians of the United States. Mexico is more like the Orient than the Occident. Its common people live in huts like those you see to-day on the banks of the Nile, and they are of the same type as those used by their forefathers in the days of the Montezumas. Their dress is not unlike that of the people of India and Egypt, and their customs and habits are in many respects the same. I see here every day features that make me think of the Japanese, and the skill shown by these Mexican Indians in pottery and art work indicates that they are of mixed Japanese origin. Some of the pottery of Guadelajara is beautifully decorated and artistically shaped, and the most famous of Mexican sculptors has Japanese features. This man's name is Penduro and he lives at Guadelajara, which, by the way is a city of 100,000 people, situated in the western part of the country and in the centre of art and culture in Mexico. It is the scape, in most grateful contrast to the Athens of the republic and the finest art tiresome mequite and chapperel which works of all kinds of Mexican make are turned out there.

Pandura is a wonder. He can take piece of black clay, and in one sitting of several hours he will model for you a homes and a few schoolhouses. Histor bust of yourself which is a perfect like- is in fact repeating itself, and the Mor ness, and which will not be more than three or four inches high if you so desire. I have been in his studio. It is a hut of sun-burned brick, and he squats Boston Transcript. cross-legged on the floor just like a His only tools are his hands and a little knife, much like a caseknife, He has a lump of clay on a board in front of him, and he works away as he talks, turning out his wonderful photo-

graphs in clay.

He made a remarkable statuette of Emma Juch, the actress, when she was here, and his types of Mexican life fairly speak and act. He will, I am told, go to the Chicago Exposition and if he does I predict for him that his fame will be international. I speak of him here however, as a type of a class of Mexican Indians. He has the features of a Japan-

As a class the Mexican Indians are perhaps the poorest people on this con- inner ones are transformed into tiny tinent. Three hundred years ago they wriggling corkscrews. As soon as the were the richest, and Montezuma gave fertile flowers have begun to set their Cortez plates of gold and silver as big as seed, by the kind aid of the bees, the wagon wheels, and these people made his soldiers spurs of gold for their horses. | cally, of its own accord; the little cork-Since then they have been the slaves of their conquerors. They have been oppressed and beaten and worked for generations, and it is only within a few years that they have had the chance to be anything else. As they are to-day, hun- this point in certain ways to the absolute dreds of thousands of them are hopelessly in debt, and are as much debt-slaves as are the debtors of Siam.

Millions of them live from hand to mouth, and only the fewest have what the American negro of the South would consider a competency. Peonage or debt-slavery was abolished in Mexico in 1873, but in practice it still prevails. These Indians-many of them-are honorable, and all of them are great lovers of home and the locality in which they live. The huts which they occupy on the farms of their master-creditors have been the homes of their families for generations, and though they are not bound by law to work out their debts they do so and incur others, so that they keep themselves and their families in bondage for years to come. They have no hesitancy about going again into debt when once free, and Americans who are trying to farm here on our methods tell me it is almost impossible to keep their men un- York uso the white meat to make their less they are their debtors.

The Mexican, however, spends but further that porpoise steaks are furnished, little upon himself or his house. The by several restaurants, to a few favored honses of the poor are huts or hovels, differing according to the locality. On the Mexican plateau, where there is little wood, the Indians live in low, square, one-story huts of sun-dried brick, often constructed without winoften constructed without win-These hovels are like great mud boxes. They have flat roofs, no chimneys or fireplaces, and the door of each hut is of roughly made boards and so low that the men and women of the family have to stoop in entering it. Most of the have to scoop in entering it. Most of the buts have but one room. The family sleep on the floor on mats, and there are neither tables nor chairs.

The cooking is done over a fire built

The cooking is done over a fire built out of doors or in a corner of the his, and the cooking utensils are of burnt clay and not of iron or copper. It costs but a few dollars to build such a hovel, and the average ludian can build his own house. Near the towns these huts are in collections of a dozen or so, making suburbs or villages of mud, and on the haciendus they are often inside the wall aurrounding the adobe buildings where their masters live, or they are built close to the wall on the outside. Along the sailroad you often see them made of discarded railroad ties, the time being set on ead and forming the walls of the list, while a thatch of cactus or other leaves makes the roof. If you will remember the average length of the railroad the you will know the height of the Maximum railroad hut. In the rainy regions of Maxima, where the waller course down in

tains along the line of the Mexican National Railroad you see roofs made of board and tile. The board roofs are tied on and held down by means of stones placed upon them, and the tiles are fastened with mortar. In few of these Indian huts are nails used, and rope

withes take their places.

The cheapest huts of all are those of the hot country or of the low lands along the coast. These are made of cane or poles, which are driven into the ground and tied to cross poles with strings. The poles are of the same length and to their tops rafters are tied, and on these a thatched roof is fastened in the same way. Sometimes the pole walls are plastered with mud, but generally the poles stand about an inch spart, and you an see all that is going on in the through its walls. I saw whole villages of such huts in the State of Vera Cruz, and the Indians who swarmed in and out of them were often half naked. Here there was plenty of wood and the cooking was done in the open air.

Mormons in Mexico.

Very few are aware of the wonderful rogress made by the Mormons who have, during the past few years, settled in the northern part of Mexico, principally in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of industrious Mormons have taken up their residence in the valley of the Corralitos, above Boca Grande in the latter State, and the results thus far attained bear witness to their untiring energy, and to the marvellous fertility of the soil. The Corralitos valiey, throughout its length, is nearly level, sloping merely enough to effect its perfect drainage. The whole valley is one vast alluvial deposit, the rich dark loam being extremely fertile and with an expenditure of even less energy than that which transformed the desert above Salt Lake. Utab into a garden, the valley of the Corralitos will quickly become a veritable paradise.

Several colonies of Morm tributed throughout the valley; that of Diaz, established in 1883, is situated on the second bench, or bottom, at some distance from the river. The soil is wonderfully rich, resembling that of the States of Illinois and Iowa. Here are seen neat and comfortable adobe houses, windmills for raising water-both for consumption and irrigation-well-filled barns and corn-cribs, while thriving vineyards and orchards of the choicost fruit trees are on every hand. In the background are well enclosed, cultivated fields, stretching far out over the landbut a short time since covered the mesa.

In place of the barren, trecless plains we now see thousands of acres under cultivation, hundreds of comfortable nomes and a few schoolhouses. History mans are repeating at Diaz what they accomplished at Salt Lake—transforming the wilderness into a veritable garden. -

The Subterranean Clover.

This particular kind of clover effects mooth and close-cropped hillsides, where the sheep nibble down the gass and other herbage almost as fast as it springs up again. Now, clover seeds resemble their allies of the pea and bean tribe in being exceedingly rich in starch and other foodstuffs. Hence, they are much sought after by the inquiring sheep, which eat them off whenever found, as exceptionally nutritions and dainty morsels. Under these circumstances, the subterranean clover has learned to produce small heads of bloom, pressed close to the ground, in which only the outer flowers are perfect and fertile, while the whole stem bends downward, automatiscrews then worm their way into the turf beneath; and the pods ripen and mature in the actual soil itself, where no prving ewe can poke an inquisitive nose to grub them up and devour them. Cases like highwater mark of vegetable ingenuity; they go nearest of all in the plantworld to the similitude of conscious animal intelligence .- Cornhill Mayazine.

Porpoises are Valuable.

Many persons who have watened the porpoises sporting in the waters of the gulf have wondered if those great ugly looking creatures that seemed disposed to take such a jolly view of life, and plunge and sport with a most pronounced lack of grace, can be of any service to man. It is claimed that these creatures are useful in more ways than one: their hides make a fine quality of leather, their fat a good oil, and their fiesh, most savory food.

Not only shoes, but hand satchels, trunks, pocketbooks, etc., are made from the porpoise hides, and the New York Recorder states that it is an open secret that certain pie-makers of New most succulent, delicious mince pies, and by several restaurants, to a few favored customers. The average price of a good fat porpoise, so says the Recorder, is, taking hide, blubber, meat and head oil, about \$200.

The sportive, ungraceful porpoise will rise in the estimation of those who have questioned its usefulness, now that it has a money value.

Bird Mortality Around Lighthouses. A person who spent a month in a New Brunswic's lighthouse says he never with Brunswick lighthouse says he never witnessed in a hunting trip such mortality among pirds. On dark and stormy nights the light seemed to have a powerful fascination for birds, and when the wind would permit they would circle about the tower in swarms like moths. Some would apparently try to resist the spell which drew them to the great light, but would always return. Others would come out of the darkness in a line as traight as an arrow and strike the glass with tremendous force. Others, in each deavoring to abun the light, would strike the tower and fall of dead. On one morning, after a high wind had prevailed during the night, 251 dead birds were picked up on the platform and at the base of the tower.—Chicago Tribune.

Every Man Mis Own Mint.

NATURAL HISTORY FALLACIES. Most of Them Comple'ely Exploded, but

Less than a century ago, in the time when men had not penetrated so deeply into the study of nature, there was a great deal of poetry and romance consected with animal life that had been slowly but surely driven out as the

study advanced. Travelers returning from unexplored regions told strange and incredible stories about the wonderful wild animals they had encountered; but investigation has rent asunder these fanciful tales, and left only cold facts in their places.

I am the owner of a natural history written by one Riley and published about the year 1789. It is a quaint old book, and its yellow leaves and odd type furnish the reader with a number of strange accounts. Among others strange accounts. Among others may be found something like the following: "The digestive apparatus of the ostrich is said to be very strong, indeed, that bird not only being able to digest such things as stones, bits of glass and iron, but it is even said that it makes a good meal of a bed of live

We laugh at such a statement, but no doubt at the time of publication it

was stated for a fact. not long since almost every one be-lieved the porcupine capable of shooting its quills like arrows, and rega ded it an animal well able to defend itself against almost any foe, instead of the quiet, inoffensive little creature that curls itself in a ball at the first approach of an enemy, trusting solely to its spine-covered skin for protection.

Men who lived only a short time before us did not question that the pretty, graceful swallows that skimmed o lightly o'er the blue waters in summer buried themselves in the mud at bottom of our rivers and ponds when the season was over to await the

return of spring.

It has been but a short time since investigation has shown that the supposed happy family made no of the prairie dog, the burrowing owl, and the rattlesnake is not only not a happy family but does not exist at all. Our first idea was that these three anima's. of such different habits, lived in perfect harmony, like the so-called happy families of the modern circus: but our faith in this belief is somewhat shaken by the following, which may be found in Wood's "Natural History:" According to popular belief, these three creatures live very harmoniously together; but observation has shown that the snake and the owl are interlopers, living in the burrow because the poor owner cannot turn them out and finding an easy subsistence off the young

We were satisfied with this for a time, but judge the astonishment created when I lliot Cones, in one of his latest writings, makes the following statement in speaking of the burrowing owl: "I have found colonies in Kansas and other States in all cases occupying the deserted burrows of the quadru peds, not living in common with them,

usually supposed." Naturalists are now telling us that the opossum does not play possum, but is merely paralyzed with fear for the time being; articles are published every day in our ornithological papers and magazines which go to prove that owls can see as well by day as by night. It is still an undecided ques tion whether snakes "charm" their prey or not. In the Western back-woods these old stories are still believed in, the ignorant classes cling with fondness to them and will not learn anything different, and down in ur hearts do we not all of us cling to th-m, more or less? Do we not hate o give them up, and is it not with a little regret that we are forced to ac knowledge that the povenpine does not shoot his quills, that the bird of paraise reall has feet and legs and eagle, is far from the noble bird we once thought him to be?-Forest and

Type-Writers Eves.

Almost every type-writer sooner or later has trouble with her eyes. The type-writing machine is supposed to save the eyes, but the effect is quite the contrary. The eyes are all the time in motion while writing, and the rapid jerking of the eye from one point to another on the little keyboard soon tires the muscles and makes the eyes and sometimes the whole head ache.

Then a great many girls have the habit of turning up the carriage to see what has been written, and leaning back in the chair while reading it. This too is bad, for the reason that it requires a rapid adjustment of the eye to the different distances, and so tires the whole organ.

The only way to save the eyes when using a type-writing machine is to acquire such facility that it is not necessary to look at the keyboard, and the eyes wil be saved the thousands of little jerks to and fro which do so much harm.

rie Didn't Borrow.

A successful young business man of Atlanta tells this story: He said that when he was a boy he had occasion to borrow \$20 on a gold watch, and went to a bank to secure the loan. He found there a venerable gentleman whom he has since come to know as the father of Mr. Darwin Jones. The old gentleman spoke very kindly to the boy, told him the bank did not lend money on watches and referred him to a pawnbroker. Then Mr. Jones said lowly and earnestly: "But if I were you I would not borrow the money."
"Why?" was asked by the impetuous
youngster. "Because" — and every
word weighed a pound—"because you will have to pay it back!" The wistence .- Atlanta Constitution.

My Liver

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A COCOANUT COAT OF MAIL. Curious Armor Worn by a Warrior of the Caroline Islands.

The full armor worn by a warrior of the Caroline Islands is one of the most curious bits of savage workmanship in the world. This suit consists of two separate parts—the clothing and the cuirass. The clothing, worn next to the skin, is made by weaving, or, rather, netting, by hand, a web of coarse kill a man at night their own soul will cords twisted out of the husk of the walk in eternal darkness forever. cocoanut, each cord being tied into a hard knot between each mesh. The knots are crowded close together, and travelling through the Apache nation thicken the c'oth so that it would not also protects the legs against being torn by thorny shrubs or scratched in clambering over the sharp coral rocks.

But the main curiosity in this armor is the cairass, or chest and head pro-tector, the like of which is known nowhere else. The wool or substance of the cloth is of cocoanut thread the size of wrapping twine, but tightly twisted and tough, while the warr upon which these are woven is much heavier, so that the finished cloth is as thick as our heaviest canvas. The threads are crowded very compactly together also, so that no slight force would be needed to force a blow through. The selvage is bound over a What right have we to laugh? It is stout cord and ornamented by alternate plaits of black hair and yellow fiber. Ornamental designs are worked in with horsehair, too.

But the form of this outer war jacket is still more remarkable. It consists



ALL READY TO FIGHT.

of two parts joined into one garment by the bands covering the shoulders. Through the round hole between the shoulder bands the head emerges, while the broad part is folded around under the arms on each side, and laced firmly to the front flap by stout cords. This done, there stands erect behind the wearer's head a fan-shaped shields kept stiff by its well-bound borders and held erect and fixed by cords pass, ing down to the shoulder on each side. -Ernest Ingersoil.

The Fatter Expla ne l. Young Hankinson (making a call) You have had that parrot a long time. Miss Laura?

Miss Laura-Yes, we have had him several years. "Quite intelligent, is he not?" ·Very. He can imitate almost any-

"They have a remarkable clever parrot over at the Casterlines', Miss Laura. It can imitate the sound of a kiss to perfection. Is that among the accomplishments of our feathered friend here in the corner?"

(Indignantly)-"No. our national bird, the white-headed not attempt an imitation of a sound he is not accustomed to hear, Mr. Hankinson.

The parrot-Wait, George, dear, till I take this bird out of the room. - Chicago Tribune.

Mistortune and Disgrace. Cholly-What makes Wegy so downheated?

Bertie-The head of his cane came off in his mouth the other day and nearly coked him. Cholly-Howible! I don't wondeh

he feels depwressed, don't you know. Bertie - But that isn't what twoubles him. His club expelled him for awk-

Carlous Apache Bellef.

The Apache Indians' religious belief prevents them from committing murder in the dark, says the St. Louis Republic. If a dozen Apaches should discover a man sleeping by his camp fire at night no amount of money would hire them to attack him until the sun came up. They believe that if they Knowing this curious superstition, hunters, scouts, trappers, and other move about during the night and lay be easy to stab or cut through it. It by in some safe retreat during the day

Will Fight to a Finish,

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Filelity Wall Par Company of No. 12 North Eleventh street Philadelphia, will give the public the advan-tage of the grop in price. We get this from

The Egyptians had a very remarkable ordinance to prevent persons from borrowing imprudently.

How a Student Makes Meney.

How in Student Makes Menty.

Dear Readents—I am able to nay my board and tuition, wear good clothes and have money in my pocket by spending my odd tableware and vecations pasting jewelry and tableware and relling platers. I have made \$30 per day; never 'ess than \$4. I past \$5 for my plater to H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O Any one can profit by my experience by writing there for circulars.

A STUDENT.

Men are what their mothers make them.

LABLES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's fron Bitters. It is ideasant to take, cures Makaria, Indigestion, Billousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

A miner dressed in armor went into a burn-ing mine at Republic, Mich., to fight the fire. FITS s'apped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use, Marvelogs cures. Treatise and \$1 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Pulla., Pa. Only six horses have ever trotted twenty

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's fron litters rebuilds too system, alls digestion, removes access of bile, ant cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

It is an interesting that that there are no

J. C. Slupson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "liah's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad one of cutarrh." Bruggists sell it, for. A Connecticut merchant advertises "iron bedsteads and bedding."

If afflicted with some yesus after I sear Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists and at the per testing There was recently received in New Lon-



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs 18 taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys. Liver and Bowels, cleanses the aystem effectually, dispels colds, headnches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and ao ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances. its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.





PISO'S CURE FOR Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists. CONSUMPTION

Money in Chickens.



a man who devoted 35 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of liment and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a meed of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and less handreds of valuable chieses in experimenting. What



A woman "run-down," overworked, weak, nervous and debilitated -that's a woman that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicinenot a beverage; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a positive remedy.

And a guaranteed one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case, the money paid for it is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. That's because nothing clse is "just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's better for him.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala. My son has been ladly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo-An Episcopal schee's German Syr-

up. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep scated coughs like this

are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these longstanding cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of

J. F. Atnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it-far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Ask my agents for W. L. Dougras Shees. If not for sone in your place ask your dealer to send for caralague, secure the agency, and get them for you.

DO TABLE NO SH. STITUTE. 41



W. L. DOUGLAS

GS SHOE CENTLEMEN

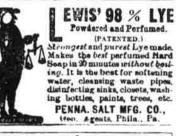
HE BEST SHOE IN THE WOLLD FOR THE MONEY.

It is a scannists shoe, with no tacks or way thrend
to hart the feel; made of the best fine call, stylind
and cast, and becomes we make more shows of fine
proved sinces covering from silv to 55 ch.

55 90 fermine thand-seveed, the finest call
imported shoes well thand-seveed, the finest call
shoe ever offered at the price; same grade as cusshoe ever offered at the price; same grade as cusshoes ever offered at the price; same grade as cusshom ends since cast. Is from \$50.010 \$1.00.

53 90 Felice Steet, Farmers, Hailroad Men
shom edge. One pair will wear ayear.

52 50 fine call; no better shoe ever offered at
52 10 fine call; no better shoe ever offered at
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