A New Game with an Old Name Terrer to Beginners. "Oh, I can play croquet."

"Of course, it's easy—nothing but "You can, can you?" whacking a lot of balls around on the lawn with a little mallet. I used to play it when I was little."

That is what nearly everyone would my if asked; but playing croquet is; not so easy now as it used to be, when a fairly skillful player could start third or fourth and go clear through to the further stake in one inning. Just as in baseball, "one out, side out" need to be the rule. Now it takes three out to give a fellow a chance to bat again; so croquet has been made harder and harder, until now it's a terror to beginners.

In the first place, it isn't playedat least, in match games of any importance—on grass or lawns, but upon carefully beaten dirt courts, as level as billiard tables. They are like billiard tables, too, in that they have raised edges of beveled timber all around them, from which carom or rebounding shots can be made; and a good player is expected not only to be able to make caron shots, but to hit his ball a downward blow with the mallet and make it jump right over another ball or wire that he doesn't want to hit.

But the most vexatious thing about the modern croquet game is the way in which the wickets, or arches, have been narrowed. They used to be ten inches wide at the start, and half the time were spread an inch or so wider before being driven into the ground with a mallet. Now the orinary wickets are exactly 31 inches wide, and the two arches or wickets set side by side in the middle of the ground have only 3 3-8 inches of space between the wires. A regulation croquet ball is 31 inches in diameter, so that there is just a quarter of an inch to spare in going through an ordinary wicket, and in the middle wickets only an eighth of an inch. This renders it hard to make a shot when the ball is not in good position. Besides the balls are no longer turned out of wood with a lathe, but are made of hard pressed rubber. The mallet may be boxwood, but the head is oftener a steel tube filled with wood in the middle, with one end of soft rubber and one of hard rubber. The mallet heads are long and straight, the handles vary in length, but are commonly shorter than in the old days, running **Bown** even to 12 inches.

Croquet was for a time badly disbanced in the popular affection by tennis, just as tennis has since suffered by the golf craze; but the older game seems now to be gaining ground again in all parts of the country.—Philadel-

## HIS WIFE WAS NOT LOST. This Man Wanted to Hear from His

The wife of a well-known newspaper man left Pittsburgh last Thursday for Atlantic City. She wrote him a letter on Friday, which he received Saturday, but that was the last he heard from her for several days. A joker and he went to the composing

room of the paper for which he works and had the following notice set: "LOST-A wife, aged 37 years, about five feet six inches in height, alender, eyes large and nose prominent; fair to look upon, and quite attractive; she is original in her ideas, s good talker, and has a temper of her own; when last heard from she was at Atlantic City, but has since been seen in Philadelphia and Swarthmore. She was accompanied by a on, aged 15, who can easily be identi-fied by his inclination to chew the rag. Any information of the lost counte will be thankfully received by a lone and much-abused husband

and three motherless children." Then he got an issue of the paper and carefully pasted the "ad" in the proper column and mailed the paper to his wife, blue penciling the "ad." The wife is also somewhat of a joker, and she proceeded to get even. She wired, collect, the following: .

"Noticed 'ad' for lost wife. You

can't lose me, Charley." About an hour later another collect message came, as follows: Friends think I am meant by the and insist that I let you know that I am not lost. I am far from lost, strayed or stolen. We are having an elegant time, and I am too busy to write to you, but will telegraph you four or five times a day to let you know how I am getting on."-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Odd Names of Newspapers

Some newspaper reader of Missouri has compiled a list of odd names of newspapers in that state. The list includes the Rock o' Comfort, Unterrified Democrat, Hustler, Rustler. Buzz Saw, Silver Hummer, Eye-Opener, Cyclone, Blizzard, Whizzer, and Comet, and then comes down to the quiet Eye, Optic, Fly, Eli, Quill, Bee, and the businesslike Cash Book and Fact.

-An independent fortune awaits the man who will invent a smoke-consumer that can be attached to cigarette fiends.—Chicago News.

HP-TO-DATE CROQUET. A FAMOUS WALKING STICK. Interesting Story of Dr. Samuel Johnson's Cane.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Boswell's id, will long be a celebrity in the records of English literature. Today, more than a hundred years since his death, where is the litterateur who has not reveled over Boswell's marvelous story? And not only the doctor himself, but his relice are interestng to many, and it seems to the writer of this article that the doctor's walking stick would be a most prominent one. Where is it? Who knows? Who cares? The writer confesses he does not know, but he believes it is in his possession.

In 1852 or '53, an old lady maned Merrick (also a native of Beckenham) was one evening visiting my wife, in Govington, and I was present, when they were talking about the people of their native village, and among the rest the name of Phillips was mentioned. I incidentally stated that I attended the sale of the old genlleman's effects and that I bought this stick. Mrs. Merrick began to question me about the stick, and I then gave her as minute a description of the stick as I was able to do.

Mrs. Merrick identified the stick by the description, and said it was not the old gentleman's, but Mrs. Phillips' stick; that she had many walks with her, and frequently had it in her hand; that Mrs. Phillips had often expressed her gratification for the privlege of walking with "Dr. Sam Johnson's walking stick." This is all the evidence I received from Mrs. Merrick. Mrs. Merrick had no reason to doubt Mrs. Phillips' statement; I have no reason to doubt Mrs. Merrick's, and believe the readers of this article have no reason to doubt mine.

Some years since I read in a newspaper that a chair of the doctor's had been sold for £50, which first led me to attach any great importance to the doctor's relics.

From that time to this I have always desired to obtain more evidence, and if possible any rebuttal evidence. That which I have obtained is cumulative in its favor. Pembroke has no stick of Johnson's, I inquired of the museum at Litchfield, but have received no answer as yet. I read Boswell's "Life of Johnson" for information. Only twice does Boswell speak of the doctor's stick; in the first instance, as "flourishing his large oak stick." Further on Boswell tells us this stick was lost and never found, and that it was a source of mortification to Johnson, as he was intending to place it in the British museum.

This was in 1873, traveling with Boswell in the Hebrides, 11 years before his death. Boswell says a nail was driven in this stick to indicate, I it came into my possession was a yard

I wrote to Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and the editor of "Boswell's Life" in six vol- source of power, is never thought of mes, and told him the whole story of my stick, and in reply he says: "It seems most probable that you have Johnson's stick. He frequently visited his friend, Dr. Castor, in the latter part of his life, who resided in Bethlehem. Dr. Hill in his "Life," speaks of a Mr. Phillips as a friend of the doctor's. Streatham, the residence of the Thrales, was five or six miles from Breckenham. Johnson lived with them a number of years. Miss Frances Burney became an acquaintance of Johnson's while he was living there, and died the same year William Phillips, of Breckenham; Miss Susanna Burney, a younger sister of Frances, married a Capt. Philips, and their residence was at Norbury park, about four miles from Beckenham, and two or three miles from Streatham. Johnson's wife was buried at Bromley, 11 miles from Beckenham.

Do not these various facts strengthen Mrs. Merrick's statement, and justify Dr. Hill's statement, that it is "most probable" that I have the doctor's stick? The stick that he used in the latter part of his life? Should anyone be able to throw additional light on the subject. I cannot help thinking that the literary world of the English-speaking people would feel that they are their debtors. The to romp in turn, and a hospital for undersigned will be well satisfied to invalids, have also been added. The be the humble instrument in redeeming the doctor's stick from imminent oblivion, and only too happy to know that such an amount of "probability" can be obtained for it as to accomplish the privilege of being placed where he desired his "large oak stick" to be placed-in the British museum.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Huge Nugget of Gold.

Three miners at Nuggetty Gully, Maryberough, Victoria, Australia, had a good find the other day. They were working in a 40-foot shaft when they came across a nugget of gold weighing 115 ounces. It was covered Moroccan cities. The Moorish merwith cement and mud, and would had not attracted attention.

NATURE IN SIBERIA. Six Feet of Snow Covers the Earth

Eight Months in the Year. The history of animal and vegetable life on the tundra is a very curious one. For eight months out of the 12 every trace of vegetable life is completely hidden under a blanket six feet thick of snow, which effectually covers every plant and bush; trees

there are none to hide. During six months of this time, at least, animal life is only traceable by the footprints of a reindeer or a fox on the snow, or by the occasional appearance of a raven, or snow-owl, wandering above the limits of forest growth, where it has retired for the winter.

For two months in midwinter the sun never rises above the horizon, and the white snow reflects only the fitful light of the moon, the stars or the aurora borealis.

Early in February the sun only just peeps upon the scene for a few minutes at noon, and then retires. Day by day he prolongs his visit more and more, until February, March, April and May have passed, and continuous night has become continuous

Early in June the sun only just touches the horizon at midnight, but does not set any more for some time. At midday the sun's rays are hot enough to blister the skin, but they glance harmlessly from the snow, and for a few days you have the anomaly of unbroken day in midwinter.

Then comes the south wind, and often rain, and the great event of the year takes place—the ice on the rivers break up and the blanket of snow. melts away. The black earth absorbs the heat of the never-setting sun: quietly, but swiftly, vegetable life awakens from its long sleep, and for three months a hot summer produces a brilliant Alpine flora, like a flower garden run wild, and a profusion of Alpine fruit, diversified only by storms from the north, which sometimes for a day or two bring cold and rain down from the arctic ice,—Golden Days.

## WHAT IS EQUALITY? The One Sense in Which Men May Be Called Equal.

What is equality? In what sense can men be called equal, when we consider what vast differences there are between them in respect to character, intellect, education and refinement? Two men are equal when they meet freely and pleasantly without condescension on one side or suspicion on the other, and when the consideration which each shows for the other is not dependent upon or qualified by the station or outward circumstances of either. This condition prevails in some New England think, a yard. The stick in my pos- towns, especially in those remote from by brass pegs into feet. The lower vails in most parts of the west. In foot subdivided into inches, and when such communities every man who is not a criminal or an outcast does feel himself to be in a very real sense the "equal" of every other man.

Wealth, though it is respected as a make its meaning understood among the people whom I have in mind. Among them an employer of labor would of course expect those whom he employed to obey his orders, but it would strike him as ludicrous beyand expression that his hired man should wear a particular kind of dress, touch his hat when he was spoken to, and in general comport himself as if he belonged to an inferior order. Under such conditions, want of respect is undoubtedly carried too far, but equality is attained, and that self-respect which the feeling of equality produces makes the best members of the spect will be self-respect with the feeling of equality produces makes the best members of the self-respect will be self-respect to the self-respect with the feeling of equality produces makes the best members of the self-respect to the self-respect the community equal to any society; it gives them simplicity and sincerity. Take them to New York or Boston, and no magnificence or display, no society of rich or eminent persons will put them out.

The Prince's Dogs. At his Sandringham home, the prince of Wales takes great interest in his kennels, which comprise about 15 houses, each having its own yard, and every group of five its fromt grass plot. A paddock where the dogs are allowed prince's kennelman has some 70 dogs under his care, of various shapes, sizes and breeds, and most of which have been presented to the squire of Sandringham. Two noteworthy animals are "Luska," the Siberian, and "Perla," the Lapland sledge dogs. In their northern homes these dogs are expected to draw 150 pounds each for a distance of 30 miles a day, without effort. But then the temperature is 50 degrees below zero there.

Coffee and Eyesight, and the

A writer maintains that coffee is responsible for the large number of blind men one sees in the streets of chants drink coffee all day long, and have been thrown aside if its weight it has been noticed that many of them lose their eyesight between 45 and 50.

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Est très r pandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnele. Prix de l'abounement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne. \$12 00; Editich bebdomedaire, \$8.00

Authorn Cinanasan			_
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Mardi, 26 octobre 1897. 数数 25600 to 9665万元数数 5 COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING-4 HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE

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Bous d'Etat. 

Bone de ville. 

Bons divore. Hot & Rad Riv ER. 1st mort. gold
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Cartificate at Warrante.

CHRYAUX AT MULRYS. 

## **Bulletin Commercial** Mardi, 26 octobre 1897.

COTON. HOLES & Marché de la Nile-Oriéans. SUR PLACE. Le Cotton Exchange a rapperet aujourd'hai des ventes de 3,500 balles et 7,500 à anziver. Le marabé est stable. Lés extens tenhés esent de 4g à 4gc, plus bas que les cotes suivantes:

N. O. FUTURES 

MANCHES DIVERS. 

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK SUR PLAUR. Pacile.
Octor—Milling Gulf 6 5116.

Avelan 5,949 ---5,9895,99 6,029 ---6,0596,07 6,0996,10 6,1386,14 6,1686,18 Action by Service of the Control of 5.91 0 5.98 5,89 0 5,90 8,93 0 5,93

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUB PLACE. Demande acces bonne. Ucteo—3 15;39 pour le Midding Américati MARCHE DU MATER.

Calme.
Cotes-46%fr. pour l'Ordinaire (our
45%fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (our
45%fr. pour le Res (our place).
FUTURS, Les acheteurs aux cotes. SCORE ST MELASSE.

Jobbing 'adh'us pius tievé par livre pour le mars, et 2050 pius tievé par galles pour les malasses que les cotes suivantes du Bugar Ruchenge.
SUORE-OPEN KETTLE-Colmo. 214 A Bos. par livre. UENTRIFUGAL—Colmo.

Cornac In Weed ... Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895...

TARINES. A LA BOURRE. Cidente efficielle de la Bourse : PARTIES

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FARTING DE MAIS-\$1 750

FARTING DE MAIS-\$1 760

FARTING DE MAIS-\$1 750

FARTING DE MAIS-GRAINS ET FOUREAGES.

MAIR-On cote 41 à 42 pour le blant; it à 12 pour le môle et 43 à 44 pour to jama.

A VOINE—No 2 de l'Ouset 26 à 26)6; Cheix 27 à 27)9. Texas No 2 27 à 27)6.

SOM—70 à — o.

FOUN—Prima \$12 00 à 18 80; Cheise \$14 80 à 15 80.

Les petite ses se vendent anx prix enfrants: mais 20. de plus per beisseau; aveins 3 à 40 de plus par beisseau; aveins 3 à 40 les plus par beisseau; even 6 à 8 de plus par 100 llyres, et le finin 22 60 à 2 60 de plus par les mens par les p

PROVISIONS. A LA BUURES.
Chouse efficielle de la Bourse peuz leviete da 

CORDOVAS MEXICAINS—

SANTOS-

ng un you plus Glord. GRAINE DE GOTON ET SE PRODUITS. Grace de estes.—Ist 85 00 à ...... per sels.
Thrine de creure de cetes par chargement au lépés \$17 00 à 17 75 per abort ten, pour l'experation \$19 25 à 20 25 f. e. b. per long ton.
Oil cake-\$19 25 à 20 25 peur l'experiation Oil care—419 20 h 20 20 pour l'appearent. e. b.

Hulle de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par galles, prime crude 18 à 18/6; refined 23/6.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 24-pound 7 à 74c. per yest; 2-pound 6½ à 64c; 1 à -pound 6½ à 63c.

Twine—Jute 7/6c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

OOTIVIE TIES—70c. Kinnel, genuine, Hartwig Annierowie.
Pesse.

Kummel, genuine, J. A. Gilka, Berlin.
Abainthe, E. Pernod, 12 litree.

Kirech, E. Pernod, 12 litree.

Vernouth, Noilly Prat & Oc., 12 litree.

Vernouth, Martini Sola & Oc., 12 litree.

Prociem Allach, 12 quarts, Vermouse, marsan
Resedem Allash, 12 quarts
Caliterus—
Augelica, doux
Musacel, doux
Port, doux
Port, doux

Linfandel, No 1
Zinfandel, No 2
Vine Puro Brute, choix italien
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Secry
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Vlas de l'Oucet— PRUITS BY ROIX. POMMES-Par bolto...... 2 50 0 2 75 Santernes de Hook

Vins de l'OuestPort Base Island do.
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Sherry, Madère, par GaliosCalifornia, L & J.
Gonales, Byass & Co.
Palido.
Ramires, V
Fino.
Montilla, very, very pale, dry and light,
Ramires, full pale, inedium dry.
Hamires, O. P.
Wino de Pasto, D. P. P.
Manantilla, very, very pale, very de-Par boite de 1/3 de boisseau... 90c. 9\$1 25 BANANES... De la Louisiane, par livre..... 3 & 15c
Du Touns, par livre..... 9
Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix el-(Nos coses representent le prix en gres au anding. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c. lepius par baril et l4 à 16c. par livre en lots.) FORMES DE TERRE—Par baril \$1 80 à 10. PATATES DOTURS—Ordinaires par barti )150 à 175. YAMS—\$175 à 200. TOMATES—60c à \$100 par buile d'un TONATION OF A PLOY PARTICLE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTICLE.

ORDOURS—Par baril \$2 10 à 2 25.

ORDOUR—\$1 50 à — per cress.

AII.—\$0 à 75a. per meserne.

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Chablis.

10 50
Mantrachet.

18 50
Rhine Wine, per caises—
Peter Arnold Mumm, Frankfort, C.-M.
Bodenheimer, 12 quarts.

Zeltinger, 12 quarts.

Lanbunhaimer, 12 quarts.

Coppenheimer, 12 quarts.

Erbacher, 12 quarts.

Erbacher, 12 quarts.

Erbacher, 12 quarts.

Geissenheimer, 1884, 12 quarts.

Geissenheimer, 12 quarts.

Marcebrunner, 12 quarts. 

CIRE D'ABRILLE — Prime yellew 23 à
— e le livre.

LAINE -Burry 8 à 9c. le livre; Leuisiana
clear 16 à — a.; clear Lake 18 à — c.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et
an-descus 6¼c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à
70 livres 6½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6½c.;
peaux de veau 60c. pièce; grub solection 6¼c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE — Wet entred
sound 7½c., dry saited 11c; dry fint 12c
la livre;

PELLETERIE—Otter \$1 00 à 4 50; caster
5 à 50c. pièce; raccessa 5 à 35c.

PEAUX — Chevreuil 16c. la livre; meutes
10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c.

MOUSSE—Mélée 1% à 2c. la livre; grise
1½ à 1¾c.; neire 3 à 2¼c.

CORHES—Cornes de vaches — à 1c.

EARCEMARDHERS DEVERNARES. MARCHANDISES DIVERSES. HAVAL STORMS—Les prix du gree sent essens extit. Au 44sali il faut payer 25 à 50a. de pine par baril. Pitch \$2 00 à 3 25; gendrem de charbos \$4 50 à 4 75 le baril; goudrem de min \$3 50 à 3 75. Résine selem la qualijé \$1,30 à \$3 05.

Ensence de térébenthine 30 à.
Jebbing Re. de plus le gallem.
TONNELLERIE—La demande est asses benne succeté pour des nouveaux boucauts de sucre qui ne sont pas en demande.
Bescaute de sucre de seconde Wedder Ringe harrows, 14030.

With the Country of t main.
Barila de méiasse.
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Barile de suure 6 heops.
de de 8 hoops. ALABAMA—Par baril Coreas 40c.; Coreas aut option cost 25c.; splint cost 45c.; nut splint cost 25c.: Oakaba 45c.; ateam cost sur chars \$2 40

TANK BY LICORDER.

Mr Root. Burnett's Old Tees,

David MoArthur & Co.'s Old Tom Gin, per course

Melland, par eslace..... Rym de la Jamaique, 115 deg.

Rum de Basta Crus, 117 deg.

Betterlam, Green Boxes, 12 quants, hep brand... Retterdam Giz, Green Boxes, 13 quarts, anohor brand... John Be Kayper & Son, Rottor-dam, green cases do 12 ben-tellies...

Molt & Charden white seal, que 21 CU-y
Liqueurs, Manie, Brinard & Bagur—
Anisotie, se penior de 3 pempeneise,
Anisotie, 12 bestelles, que, par enises.
Oprope, 1842s-1 juga superitas, enises.
Suiette en Cognes, 23 quarte, enises.
Suiette en Cognes, 23 quarte, enises.
Suiette en Cognes, 23 femm, enises.
Suiette en Cognese, 25 femm, enises.
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Créans de Vamille, 12 este bout, manse. Couse Vamille, 13 etc bout, misse. Créans de Noyan, 18 etc bout, misse. Padince grillèse à le Vamille, 13 quarte.

en Montho, 22 grandes boutellies.

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John Deere Plows...
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Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1875... 7 25
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Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1865... 9 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1866... 9 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1854... 10 25
Californe de Lachman & Jacobi, 1867
Whistey, Gin et Rum... 2 256
Burke's old Irish Whiskey, 12
quarks... 9 10 50 list. Oreele series, sies beams, 25 per cent

QUINCALLERIE.

Shevels—Amee', A.B. & Co., gree

Shevels—Amee', A. S. &Co., oresees.

Soot!

Barb wire, galvanised, per owt.

Drop shot tower, per bag.

1 Bank shot, per heg.

1 Cane knives, par dess.

Soot!

Busk coal barrows, par doss.

5500 6

Allan c. s. meal distributer.

Charbe's c. s. meal distributer.

Garland steves, less 25 per cent of list.

Permant stoves, less 35 per cent of list.

Challenge ice chests and Challenge

to town less 35 per eart from list. 9 00

tor less 35 per cent from list MATERIAUE CONSTRUCT --- 4 50 .... 4 50 --- 7 **60** 

| Mark Brat | Ward 

Minches
16-in bert enwed.
90-in spilt, ordinary.
20-it spilt, guaranteed.
Lettes, per 2000.
Lettes, pe hade.

2 00 Fire break, married, per above 1 15 00 Easte fire of 1 15 00 Lake fire of 2 15 00 Lake f