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GOOD MANNERS.

Fine manners no code can teach. If they are conscious they become artificial, and are fine no longer. A man, indeed, may be taught to avoid grossness and impudence and not to mistake them for ease. The youth who puffs a cigarette when he is walking with a lady, who is free and easy instead of scrupulously courteous in his address and tone, may be told that he is merely ungentlemanly and vulgar; and if he choose he may correct his behavior; certainly he would correct it if the lady showed him that she required the correction. The impudence of young men generally reflects the weakness of young women. If they required courtesy, there would be little insolent freedom of behavior upon the part of their cavaliers.

What may be learned in the cultivation of good manners must be acquired in the school of experience. It is, of course, a superficial and external knowledge which is so acquired, and its extent depends upon the power of accurate observation. Is it not Goethe's connoisseur who asks to see the best pictures? But what determines the best? Is it the taste of the owner, or their degree and kind of reputation? The manners which strike Daisy Miller as fine and which she will emulate, are not those which would attract another. The manual, indeed, is the result of observation. It is a lesson drawn from experience, and its value depends, therefore, upon the fact that it is drawn by Daisy Miller or by another. The better rule is the more general one—not to think always how you are behaving, but always to cultivate that kindliness of feeling, that generous sympathy and friendly understanding which will unconsciously regulate behavior. The lovely lady, whose sweet smile and good-morning children crossed the street to see and hear, has studied no manual, but was taught by her own kind heart. Had she been cold, selfish, haughty, supercilious, her manner, however dazzling, would have been icy. The manual will do no harm if it to correct obvious faults of be- r. But good manners spring from heart. They may be imitated, in- manners of Aaron Burr were ating, but they were chromo venious mimicry of deep Gilding and plating ever they may be. But we must remember that gold and silver are still the only precious metals.—*G. W. Curtis in Harper's Magazine.*

Incomes of Rulers.

The late Emperor William is credited with having saved $12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

Switzerland gets along pleasantly with a President who is satisfied with the modest salary of $3,000 a year.

Oscar II, of Sweden and Norway, rubs along comfortably on $575,525 that his subjects gracefully pay him.

The Czar of Russia is credited with receiving $12,250,000 and upward from his domains, but upward is an unlimited term.

The King of Prussia is not badly fixed." The kingdom of Prussia pays him $1,235,000, and besides this he has great private domains.

The sovereign of the dusky sons of Italy annually takes $3,000,000 out of the pockets of his impoverished subjects for the sole behoof of himself and kin.

Milan, King of Servia, has had a pretty tough time in governing his petty kingdom of about 2,000. He and his kin cost the monarchy $240,000.

The ruler of Bavaria is allowed only $1,300,000 a year, and out of this sum he has to pay for clothes and provisions for his family and keep them in money.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, may be a wise and valuable skipper to have on board the ship of State, but with $[illegible]5,000 he is recompensed.

The King of Belgium [illegible] about as much as he can do to supply himself with [illegible] and confectionery on the $660,000 a year that his grateful subjects turn over to him.

THE last official list of the military posts gave their number as 168. Of these, forty-seven are not garrisoned; but even with this deduction they are very numerous for an army the size of ours. In addition, there are twenty-two armories, arsenals, and ordnance recruiting, and engineering depots. It is now generally recognized that the policy of the future should be to abandon some of these posts and concentrate the troops in others, with a view to establishing more commodious barracks and quarters, and relying on railroad transportation for carrying forces to any required point on call.

MINNESOTA'S WOODS.—The Big Woods of Minnesota are rightly named; for they cover 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres of surface. These woods contain only hardwood growths, including white and black oak, maple, hickory, basswood, elm, cottonwood, tamarack, and enough other varieties to make an aggregate of over thirty different kinds. The hardwood tract extends in a belt across the middle of the State, and surrounding its northeastern corner is an immense pine region, covering 21,000 miles, or 13,440,000 square miles.

IT IS said that in Scotland, three days of March are called Borrowed Days, and, indeed, the old custom of the Scots has gained a substantial foothold in "The States," and we now naturally look forward to the bright days of spring to be affected by this borrowing process of the seasons with no little interest.

Now one might suppose that the Christmastide of 1888, anticipating this generous precedent had made its demands in advance, and for the much wished for (by some) *white Christmas*, has been substituted one of gentle breezes and summer-like beauty.

INTERESTING articles might be written upon the raw material now used in the manufacture of paper. In Australia the husks of corn are not only made into paper but also into clothing, and a good article of food is also produced from them. Paper clothing is also made in China and Japan, where a good coat can be had for ten cents, and a suit of clothing for about twenty-five cents. In Germany, paper napkins are now introduced; the cost of them is a trifle, and they [illegible] been used once, [illegible] stock to be [illegible]

[illegible] the highest [illegible] is named [illegible]

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

THE QUESTION BRIEFLY DISCUSSED BY A MEDICAL MAN.

A Matter of Importance to Smokers. Habits to Be Avoided—The Cigarette Smoker—Properties of Nicotine—Experimental Observation—The Maoris.

Tobacco contains an acrid, dark brown oil, an alkaloid, nicotine and another substance called nicotianine, in which exist its odorous and volatile principles. This description of the active principles of tobacco is of importance to smokers; for, when tobacco is burned, a new set of substances is produced, some of which are less harmful than the nicotine, and are more agreeable in effect, and much of the acrid oil—a substance quite as irritating and poisonous as nicotine—is carrid off. These fire produced substances are called, from their origin, the "pyridine series." By great heat the more aromatic and less harmful members of the series are produced, but the more poisonous compounds are generated by the slow combustion of damp tobacco. This oil, which is liberated by combustion, is bad both in flavor and in effect, and it is better, even for the immediate pleasure of the smoker, that it should be excluded altogether from his mouth and air passages.

Smoking in a stub of a pipe is particularly injurious, for the reason that in it the oil is stored in a condensed form, and the smoke is therefore highly charged with the oil. Sucking or chewing the stub of a cigar that one is smoking is a serious mistake, because the nicotine in the unburned tobacco dissolves freely in the saliva, and is absorbed. "Chewing" is on this account the most injurious form of the tobacco habit, and the use of a cigar holder is an improvement on the custom of holding the cigar between the teeth.

MISCHIEF OF CIGARETTES.

Cigarettes are responsible for a great amount of mischief, not because the smoke from the paper has any particularly evil effect, but because smokers—and they are often boys or very young men—are apt to use them continuously or at frequent intervals, believing that their power for evil is insignificant. Thus the nerves are under the constant influence of the drug, and much injury to the system results. Moreover, the cigarette smoker uses a very considerable amount of tobacco during the course of a day. "Dipping" and "snuffing" are semi-barbarities which need not be discussed. Not much effect is obtained from the use of the drug in these varieties of the habit.

Nicotine is one of the most powerful of the "nerve poisons" known. Its virulence is compared to that of prussic acid. If birds be made to inhale its vapor in amounts too small to be measured, they are almost instantly killed. It seems to destroy life, not by attacking a few, but all of the functions essential to it, beginning at the center, the heart. A significant indication of this is that there is no substance known which can counteract its effects: the system either succumbs or survives. Its depressing action on the heart is by far the most noticeable and noteworthy symptom of nicotine poisoning. The frequent existence of what is known as "smoker's heart" in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact.

AN EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one-half were free from their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.

A great majority of men go far beyond what may be called the temperate use of tobacco, and evidences of injury are easily found. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was previous to the taking up of the habit, and to have observation cover a long enough time. The history of tobacco in the Island of New Zealand furnishes a quite suggestive illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoris the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the islands of the Pacific. Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoris developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, and at the same time reduced in stature and in physical well being so as to be an altogether inferior type of men.—C. W. Lyman in New York Medical Journal.

Election Returns Sixty Years Ago.

Just sixty years ago Jackson's first election took place, and I find by reference to Niles' Register that the details were uncertain so late as the 24th of the following December. This fact is given in the following paragraph:

"A letter from a member of the committee of Pittsburg, dated Dec. 24, to a friend says that a reply has just been received from Gen. Jackson. He states that it would give him great pleasure to accept our invitation, but he thought any arrangement relative to it should be deferred until the result of the election was perfectly ascertained. Then if the circumstances permitted he would be happy to become the guest of our city."

The above paragraph appeared in Niles' Register of Jan. 10, 1829, more than two months after the election. The result, however, had been conjectured as early as the 22d of November, and The Register of that date says: "Not heard from—Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri, all of which but Rhode Island and Louisiana are conceded to Jackson, so that he will be elected by a very large majority. We shall at some future period present a full tabular statement showing all the votes in the several states."—New York Cor. Troy Times.

Effect of Stage Cosmetics.

As to the effect of "make up"—that is, of paints—upon the health a word may be of both interest and use. The opinion that they are very deleterious is just about as unintelligent and false as the opposite, which proclaims them innocuous. Any cosmetic is injurious to the complexion. The mere mechanical action toughens the skin and enlarges the pores. I question if there be a professional of five years' experience whose epidermis had not assumed a tint and hardness inconsistent with the highest beauty. But this is the limit of the injury as far as the vast majority of stage pigments is concerned. On the other hand, the perspiration induced by excitement, hard work, and, it may be, heated dressing rooms, and the repeated washings and scrubbings to which the face is forever subjected, keep the skin in excellent condition and prevent the eruptions and blemishes so common to the outside world. In many cases when actors are naturally careless of their appearance and neglectful, "make up" is a blessing and bestows upon them a healthier and handsomer complexion than they would otherwise have.—Drake's Magazine.

A Curious Funeral Ceremony.

One curious ceremony still survives, and has puzzled the learned. When a Parsee dies, a dog (originally a fox eyed dog was demanded, but now a yellow dog with white ears is orthodox) is brought in and made to look upon the body. What the significance of this is the modern Parsis cannot explain, or rather they offer con[illegible] explanations.

[illegible] nnected with the Parsee [illegible] dogs of Yima, the lor[illegible] whi[illegible]

A SUGGESTION.

Let the wild red rose bloom. Though not to thee
So delicately perfect as the white
And unwed lily drooping in the light;
Though she has known the kisses of the bee
And tells her amorous tale to passers by,
In perfumed whispers and with untaught grace,
Still let the red rose bloom in her own place;
She could not be the lily should she try!

Why to the wondrous nightingale cry Hush,
Or bid her cease her wild, heartbreaking lay,
And tune her voice to imitate the way
The whippoorwill makes music, or the thrush?
All airs of sorrow to one theme belong,
And passion is not copyrighted. Yet
Each heart writes its own music. Why not let
The nightingale unchided sing her song?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Sun.

Professor Proctor on Weather Prospects.

The late Richard A Proctor, it appears, had no faith in the modern system of weather guessing, based on the so called science of "planetary meteorology," or the appearance of the sun spots. Some years ago, while storm bound at Davenport, Ia., the professor was interviewed by the editor of The Democrat, and reference being made to that subject, he said: "Oh, that is all humbug; you might as well try to tell where the largest wave or the greatest white cap will rise during a storm in mid ocean, as to localize storms by observing the position of the planets or the size of sun spots. It cannot be done. Look at it a minute. You single out a very small portion of the earth, which is a very small portion of our universe, and say the movements of the heavenly bodies will produce such and such conditions of weather in certain neighborhood, region, state, continent! The earth isn't concerned more than any other planet. The vast extent of untold millions of miles is narrowed down, localized, to an atom, as it were. No astronomical research justifies any such thing. I have no patience with it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Duel with Paint Brushes.

One of the commonest ordeals to which novices were subjected in the painters' studios in Paris was the paint brush duel. The two latest arrivals were stripped to the waist and perched on very high stools face to face at arm's length. They were then armed with big brushes filled with color, one with Prussian blue and the other with crimson lake, and the duel began. Perfect strangers to each other, and having no insults to avenge, the combatants went very gingerly to work at the outset, anxious to keep their balance and avoid being daubed with paint. But, stimulated by the shouts of spectators, they gradually warmed to their work. A first blow was struck and returned; wavering, staggering and writhing, the opponents, with their bodies all splashed with paint, broke their brushes and rolled on the floor, where they exchanged their blue and red sores in a hand to hand fight, which ended in the duelists fraternally soaping and washing each other's wounds.—Morau-Nauthier.

Incident of the Franco-Prussian War.

We breakfasted on a bit of chocolate cake and a sip of wine and a rank and rough cigar, and after a toilsome march, broken by the chance that the telegraph wagons happened to be going our way a few miles, we reached Gorze some minutes after 10 o'clock, and saw a Frenchman hanging by the neck beside a well, his breast torn by rifle shots—a ghastly spectacle, to warn the people that they must not pollute the water to prevent the German soldiery from drinking it. We pushed on, a shade sickened by an object so repulsive. A beautiful bronze figure of an angel, the signal of the establishment of a benevolent sisterhood, appeared above low trees on the right. There was a remote rattle of musketry in the same direction, and occasionally the grumbling, beyond wooded hills, of cannon.—Murat Halstead in The Century.

The Bull Dog's Disposition.

The bull dog is much more easy to train and control than is generally supposed. I am convinced that he possesses quite as much brain power as any of the larger dogs. His appearance is very much against his character for gentleness and this has caused people to shun and avoid him, so that his disposition, however pleasant it may have been originally, has been made cross and savage by the treatment which he has received, though he is even now much less ferocious than he is believed to be. No dog is capable of greater affection than he, or shows more gratitude for any kindness. Pure high bred dogs of any kind are hard to train, for the reason that they are too high spirited. The mongrels of the street can be much more easily trained, because they can be much more easily controlled.—Cor. Chicago Journal.

Uncle Sam's Whitewash.

Excursionists who travel along the sea coast in summer are often attracted by the remarkable whiteness of the lighthouses, beacons and keepers' dwellings, and they wonder how these guides to the mariner are kept in such a shining condition during the winter as well as summer. The material used is simply whitewash, and here is the United States government formula for mixing a whitewash that when properly made and applied gives a white that does not easily wash or rub off.

To ten parts of best freshly slaked lime add one part of the best hydraulic cement. Mix well with salt water and apply quite thin.—New York Sun.

German Remedy for Burns.

The celebrated German remedy for burns is made as follows: Take of the best white glue fifteen ounces, break into small pieces, add to it two pints of water, and allow it to become soft; then dissolve it by means of a water bath and add two ounces of glycerine and six drachms of carbolic acid; continue the heat until thoroughly dissolved. On cooling, this mixture hardens to an elastic mass covered with a shining parchment like skin, and may be kept for any length of time. When required for use it is placed for a few minutes in a water bath until sufficiently liquid, and applied by means of a broad brush; it forms in about two minutes a shining, smooth, flexible and nearly transparent skin.—Herald of Health.

Avoiding Unwelcome Callers.

A Philadelphia business man has hit upon a novel scheme for avoiding unwelcome callers. He has placed a detective camera directly opposite the door of his office. When a visitor enters, the office boy, a bright lad and well schooled in the diplomacy of his profession, turns the knob and takes an instantaneous photograph of the intruder. This is developed and forms one of a collection of undesirable visitors, which is kept in a book for the boy's instruction in the future. People who come to waste others' time, collectors with bills that they wish paid and the thousand and one disagreeable characters known to the average business man form the basis of this unique collection.—Philadelphia Times.

The Palace Car City.

The population of Pullman, Ills., the great palace car city, as shown by the census of July 1, 1888, was 10,560 persons, against 10,081 the previous year. On Sept. 15 twenty-six additional families had been added, increasing it to 10,710. The community continues to be distinguished for its intelligence and orderly character. It is self reliant and self sustaining in every way. There are no idlers. Visitors readily notice the absence of people from the streets during working hours. The Pullman bank statement shows savings deposits at the end of the fiscal year of $252,157, an increase of $[illegible]3,205 from the same [illegible] The number of [illegible] ed during the [illegible] York Even[illegible]

A MODEL TENEMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF A BIG APARTMENT HOUSE AT GREENPOINT, L. I.

Material Used and Its Artistic Effect. Conveniences and Interior Arrangement. Bedrooms and Parlors—Lecture Room. Children's Playground.

Among the buildings erected for the purpose of supplying comfortable, decent and economical dwellings at a very moderate cost, that put up in Greenpoint by Charles Pratt is worth noting. It is to accommodate 116 families, and is a six story structure of such massive proportions as to attract attention from the river, which it faces. It extends 200 feet on Franklin street, 135 feet on India street and 75 feet on Java street. The chief material used is brown stone, brick and terra cotta. There are bay windows, artistic cornices and gables so that its effect is not monotonous. There are really [illegible] separate buildings, which would have in them when quite full about 100 persons each.

On the Franklin street side there are twenty-one families, who use one entrance, nineteen families use a second entrance, and seventeen families a third entrance. On the India street side twenty-six families use one entrance and twenty-one families another. On the Java street side eleven families use one entrance. Each house is separate from all the others. All the halls are fireproof. The steps are heavy blue stone slabs, inserted in brick walls. The staircases are nicely proportioned low risers, with broad steps. The turns are made on square platforms, with ample light at each platform. These staircases are kept heated, lighted with gas, and cleaned without expense to the tenant.

ROOMS AND THEIR RENT.

The rents range from $8.50 to $20 per month. For $20 there are suites of seven rooms, every room with a window in it opening on a wide air space, giving two parlors, a sitting room, two bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a scullery. The scullery goes with each set of apartments, and its completeness is a great feature of this building. It contains an earthenware washtub, with hot and cold water, a large sink and an ash chute, in which all refuse may be emptied, leading to the cellar. Each family has a separate water closet, with a window in it opening into the scullery. Each scullery is ventilated by an opening into a flue built for the purpose, leading to the roof. Each kitchen has a range and hot water boiler. Each tenant has a separate coal and wood bin in the cellar, a separate portion of the yard to be used for drying clothes, and has access to an elevator which can lift 200 pounds at a time.

There is a folding table in each living room, and a closet to nearly every room. Wainscoting prevents damage to walls. There are galvanized iron boxes on the window sills for flowers. Picture moldings are secured to all the walls, and the tenants are supplied with hooks, so that there is no temptation to mar the walls with nails. The rooms average 140 square feet. Each closet has shelves and hooks enough to meet the wants of the most closet worshiping matron.

The plumbing work of the building is a vast network of pipes. The heaviest material in lead and iron pipe was used. Eleven tanks, holding 25,000 gallons of water on the roof, supply the three upper floors, and can be used also for the three lower floors in case the pressure is not sufficient from the city pipe.

CELLAR AND BASEMENT.

The bedrooms and parlors are trimmed with white wood, filled, varnished and rubbed. Great pains have been taken to secure a perfectly dry cellar and basement. The foundation walls rest on a dry gravel bottom. They are covered with asphalt and have a bitumen damp course. In the basement there are commodious bath rooms for the use of the tenants. They are heated with steam, and have marble floors and wainscoting. The wood work is polished ash.

There is a reading room, or lecture room, on Java street for the free use of the tenants. It is lighted, heated and supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals.

The suites of four rooms rent for $18 per month. They comprise parlor, bedroom, dining room, kitchen and scullery. Some of these four room flats are rented as low as $13.50 per month. The three room suites rent for from $9 to $13.50 per month.

Children are not permitted to play on the staircases or in the hallways, but they have a grand romping place in the big yard, which covers about 8,000 square feet of open space. Although the buildings are substantially fireproof, there are fire escapes connecting each floor with the ground. The buildings were erected for him, and are now managed by a building company. Before the plans were completed there was a thorough study of the model apartment houses of London built by George Peabody, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Sidney Waterlow and others, as well as later structures in New York and Brooklyn. The aim was to secure the maximum of comfort and safety at the minimum of cost. It has attracted a class of permanent careful tenants. The building has never been full, but it is filling up rapidly. It is proposed to give a few courses of lectures in the reading room this winter. When the apartments are all filled the investment, which is about $450,000, will pay, after meeting the expenses, about 5 per cent. The income of this building is an endowment by Mr. Pratt of the Pratt Institute. The original plan comprised the establishment of co-operative stores similar to the plan of the Rochdale stores in England, but this has not yet been developed.—New York Sun.

Besant's Rules for Writers.

Mr. Besant formulates eleven rules which must be constantly kept in mind by those who would worthily follow the art of fiction. These eleven rules—the endecalogue, as one might call them, of the art of fiction—are as follows:

1. Practice writing something original every day.
2. Cultivate the habit of observation.
3. Work regularly at certain hours.
4. Read no rubbish.
5. Aim at the formation of style.
6. Endeavor to be dramatic.
7. A great element of dramatic skill is selection.
8. Avoid the sin of writing about a character.
9. Never attempt to describe any kind of life except that with which you are familiar.
10. Learn as much as you can about men and women.
11. For the sake of forming a good natural style and acquiring command of language write poetry.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Movement of Shot When Fired.

If a man could only stand thirty [illegible] forty yards away from the muzzle of [illegible] gun and watch the charges of shot [illegible] past him, he would be astonished at [illegible] he saw. The shot not only sprea[illegible] into a widening target as they [illegible] they string out one behind the o[illegible] much greater distance than the [illegible] Thus, with a cylinder gun, [illegible] first shot of a charge reach [illegible] is forty yards away, th[illegible] lagging alon[illegible] with [illegible] hi[illegible]

Possesses [illegible]
BAB[illegible]
Makes [illegible] Regul[illegible]
WELLS, [illegible]

Ba[illegible]
A Portio[illegible] on fine pla[illegible] free to Mo[illegible] Every Mo[illegible] Give Baby [illegible]
WELLS, R[illegible]

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Warranted t[illegible] dyes ever ma[illegible] durable colo[illegible] no other. 3[illegible] WELLS, RICH[illegible]DSO[illegible] [illegible]ton, Vt.

For Gilding on Breezi[illegible] USE
DIAMOND [illegible]
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. [illegible]ts.

[illegible]LINGTON, VT.
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Superior IN [illegible]rength, [illegible]stness, [illegible]auty, AND [illegible]licity.
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For Gilding on Breezi[illegible] USE
DIAMOND [illegible]
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SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here we make our great boast. Our pills [illegible] others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are v[illegible] very easy to take. One or two pi[illegible] They are strictly vegetable and [illegible] purge, but by their gentle acti[illegible] use them. In vials at 25 cents [illegible] by druggists everywhere, o[illegible]
CARTER MEDICINE[illegible]
SMALL PILL, SMALL [illegible]

FRAME[illegible]
LIVERY AND [illegible]
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Jan. 2[illegible]

Drug[illegible]
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Wheelwright Plan[illegible]
CYPRESS FENCING
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KENNEDYVILLE,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLE[illegible]
to call and examine their [illegible]
Plows
We are the only Agent[illegible]