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A good size stock always on hand. Covers more surface, outshines, outwears the best of lead paints, therefore the cheapest

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED STEEL ROOFING.

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All colors, for outside and inside housework. Large stock constantly on hand.

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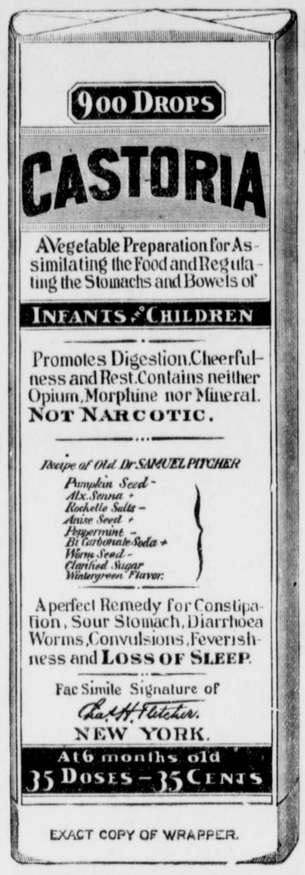

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Thanksgiving.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

And WE are certainly *most heartily thankful* for the very liberal patronage accorded us by our many, many friends. We now wish to extend our greetings to all, together with a renewed welcome to our store. We say to everybody, "Make this *Shoe Store Your Shoe Store*, feel perfectly at home here at all times, to look, buy or visit, as may please you best." That you may have many reasons for being thankful on this, our National Turkey Day, is our earnest wish.

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Don't be down-hearted, weary or discouraged by having dyspepsia or indigestion. You have tried the rest, now try the best.

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It has been and always will be the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headaches and Disorderly Stomachs. For sale by all first-class druggists.

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Fall and Winter Trade.

We have just received and opened a large and well selected stock of

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for the Fall and Winter trade. The goods in each department have been selected with great care, and we have endeavored to provide the latest styles. We invite the public to call and inspect our large stock, and we hope to please our customers in every particular.

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LUMBER.

Lumber direct from the mills in the South and West.

MILL WORK.

A stock of Regular Work on hand and a fully equipped mill for doing all kinds of wood work.

Write us, as we do work in any part of the peninsula. Among our contracts are many buildings for the P., B. & W. R. R. m5-tf.

MATTER AND FORCE.

Their Indestructibility Proved by Newton's Famous Axiom.

Mr. Spencer has said ("First Principles," page 182) that "the verification of the truth that matter is indestructible" rests only upon "a tacit assumption of it." "A tacit assumption," with no rational basis for the assumption, would be no verification; it would be a guess. The truth that matter and force are indestructible rests upon a better ground than an assumption. It is the inevitable corollary of Newton's Third Law of Motion, which is accepted as the fundamental axiom of physics, "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction." If there could be a single case in which matter and force are annihilated, then Newton's axiom would be untrue, for in that case reaction would fail to follow action. The turning of something into nothing by the destruction of matter or force would break the succession of cause and effect, of action and reaction, and consequently the theories of the indestructibility of matter and of force have their roots in Newton's axiom, in the great law of consequences, of equivalence, of compensation, of balance.—From "Balance: The Fundamental Verity," by Orlando J. Smith.

FREEBOOTERS.

In England They Were Moss Troopers, In Ireland Bogtrotters.

Moss troopers in olden days in England infested the marshy country of Liddesdale and subsisted chiefly by rapine. Such freebooters in Ireland were called bogtrotters, apparently for a similar reason.

Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," introduces the word thus:

A fancied moss trooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode
And round the hall right merrily
In mimic foray rode.

This name was also given to marauders upon the border. Mr. Camdem calls them borderers and describes them as a wild and warlike people. "They are called moss troopers," says Fuller in a long account of them in his "Worthies of England," "because they dwell in the mosses and ride in troops together. They dwell in the bounds or meeting of two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the calendar."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE WORD "NICKNAME."

It Had Its Origin In the Old English Word "Eke."

The word nickname has its basis in the old English "eke," an addition or prolongation, as used in "The Merchant of Venice," "'Tis to piece the time to eke it and to draw it out at length." Beekeepers still call a wooden cylinder added to a hive to increase its capacity an "eke," and we speak of eking out an income.

A nickname, therefore, is an ekename, or one added, which gained its present form through the transfer of the "n" of the indefinite article used with it from its proper place to the front of the noun. Thus "an ekename" became first a "a nekename" and then "a nickname."

There are some similar cases in English of which the word "newt" is an example, having been originally "an ewt." Sometimes the "n" has left the word and become attached to the article, as in apron, which was in olden times a "napron," while "a nauger" has come down to us as "an auger."—Saturday Review.

Carrier Pigeon Memory.

I have known the pigeons imported from Belgium and kept prisoners for years, which, when liberated, struck out for home, only to be drowned in the Atlantic or picked up by some ship at sea. This proves that no distance appalls them.

During the Franco-Prussian war the French caught a homing pigeon which was being sent to transmit information out of the besieged city of Paris. The bird was made a prisoner of war and kept in confinement for ten years. When given its liberty it at once returned to its old home, showing that ten years was not sufficient to drive from its mind the memory of home.—Country Life In America.

Dilution Extraordinary.

A member of the French academy reported that twenty-five experiments on animals showed each time that poisoned blood is active even after dilution 1,000,001,000,000 times. The strength of the average homeopathic dose is from about the third to the sixth decimal. This demonstrates that those who say that there is no medicine in a homeopathic dose betray ignorance.

Just What He Meant.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins after her husband had been playing a social game, "why are you so often without money?"

"It is due to the way I was raised."

"You mean reared, don't you?"

"No. I mean raised."—Washington Star.

A Good Beginning.

She—I spend six hours a day trying to grow tall; it's the fashion, you know. He—Well, you've made a beginning, I see. Your face looks longer than usual.—Detroit Free Press.

Sowing and Reaping.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit. Sow a habit, and you reap a character. Sow a character, and you reap a destiny.

Give the reins to appetite, and you give wings to happiness.—Woman's Life.

HOW FORESTS GROW

THERE ARE TWO GREAT TYPES, THE PURE AND MIXED.

One of the Marvelous Feats of Nature Is the Balancing of Conditions Where Trees of Different Habits Enter the Struggle For Existence.

The laws which govern the distribution of trees produce the two great types, the pure and the mixed forest. The former is the result of local conditions which trees of one kind only can survive.

In the North woods the balsam occupies the swamps, usually to the exclusion of all competitors, since no other of the native trees can thrive in wet places. In the Black Hills and other parts of the middle west the small demands of the bull pine upon moisture enable it to form pure woods on a soil too dry to support other native trees. The jack pine of the New Jersey barrens and the long leaf pine of the southern states grow in pure or nearly pure stands since they alone can withstand the peculiar conditions of these regions.

Where climate and soil are favorable to various trees we find the mixed forest, the number of species in mixture depending upon the suitability of the locality to forest growth.

Upon the hardwood flats of the Adirondacks the hard maple, the yellow birch and the beech are the only deciduous trees able to withstand the severe climate. In the southern Appalachian forests, where the trees of the north and south meet under conditions favorable to both, we find more than 100 different kinds.

The distribution of trees, therefore, is the joint result of local conditions and of the individual and varying requirements of the different species upon moisture, soil and climate. The laws, however, which govern forest distribution are not identical with those which regulate the behavior of trees in mixture. They do not explain why each species, if undisturbed, maintains the same proportion in the mixed forest. Why does not the hard maple drive out its competitors in the Adirondacks, the oak gain the upper hand in the forests of the southern Appalachians, the red fir exterminate the western hemlock on the Pacific slope?

Wherever a mixed forest occurs there is an unrelenting struggle going on. Let us see how the combatants are armed and why the representation of each species remains unchanged.

The more important of the characteristics which affect the capacity of a tree to hold its own in mixture with trees of other kinds are its demands upon light, its rate of growth and its power of reproduction. No two species require an equal amount of light, grow at the same rate or are identical in their capacity to reproduce themselves. The endowment of each, with habits differing from those of its neighbors, but with strength and weakness so balanced that all which occur in mixture enter the struggle for existence upon an equal footing, is one of the marvelous feats of nature.

The red spruce of the North woods, through its ability to endure dense shade, has been given the power to hold its own against faster growing competitors, some of which exceed it greatly in their capacity to reproduce themselves. The young spruces which spring up here and there throughout the forest struggle along under the heavy crowns of the hard woods, where a tree making more insistent demands upon light could not survive.

In the forests of the southern Appalachians the oak is in many localities the characteristic tree. Growing rapidly and exceedingly hardy, it might be expected to increase steadily its proportion in the mixture. The equilibrium is maintained through the fact that the oak can endure but little shade and that its seed is heavy, limiting its reproduction to the immediate vicinity of the parent tree.

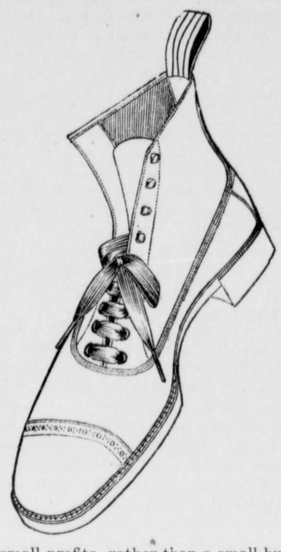
In the same region the yellow poplar and the chestnut, both trees which grow rapidly and are capable of enduring considerable shade, are controlled, the one because much of its seed is barren, the other because many of the nuts are eaten by animals. And the red cedar, of slow growth and sparse representation, is aided through the distribution of its seeds by birds, with their power to germinate unimpaired.

The aspen, short lived and requiring much light, holds its own with longer lived and shade enduring trees because its downy seed is produced in great quantities and is scattered far and wide by the wind. The ash and the basswood, of rapid growth and bearing an abundance of seed, are withheld by strong demands upon light and by the seed of a fresh and fertile soil. The red fir, equaled by few North American trees in rapidity of growth and otherwise well equipped to gain the upper hand in its region, is controlled through the usual failure of its seed to germinate except when accident has removed the leaf litter and exposed the mineral soil.

The study of trees as living, striving organisms in a world of their own leads an almost human interest in the forest. Every day spent in the woods will be the pleasanter for some insight gained into what is going on within it, and an earnest observer can gain knowledge of practical value by an attempt to discover the factors which control the occurrence of trees in mixture. Forestry, which deals with the development of the highest utility of forests, means a thorough understanding of the habits of trees.—Overton W. Price in Youth's Companion.

There is entirely too much time taken up every day trying to help those make up their minds who don't know what they want.—Atchison Globe.

How About Shoes ?



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Ladies' " " " " .50 to $3.50.
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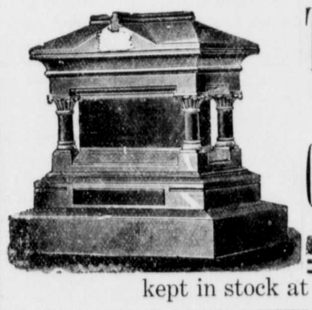

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Respectfully,

J. D. BACCHUS,

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