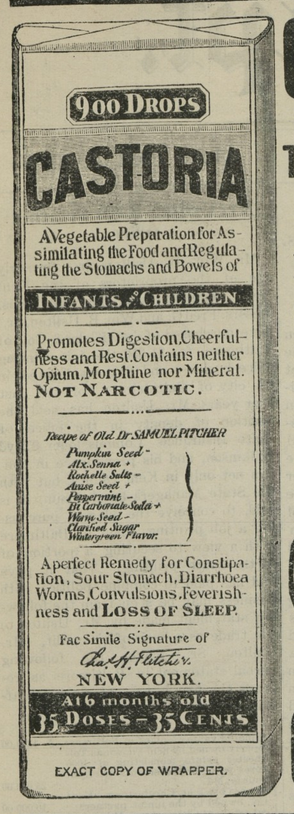

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BOOTS AND SHOES in a very large variety. Good Boots at $1.50. Good Heavy Men's Shoes 98c. Good Ladies' Shoes 89c. Children's Shoes 25c. up.

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Harness from $5.00 up. Collars, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

The "Telephone" Fruit Jar, the best and easiest handled, $1.00 dozen.

FLOUR by the barrel at lowest prices, delivered free.

A call is solicited and we will convince you that we will save you money by dealing with us.

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WILD MEN OF AUSTRALIA.

An Aboriginal Dwelling and a Sweet but Unenviting Dish.

An explorer in the wilds of northern Australia writes: "While at work one day Mr. Hingston found an aboriginal dwelling which revealed evidences of architectural design seldom displayed by Australian aborigines. It was evidently a main camping depot, oval in shape, about sixteen feet long and fourteen feet high. It was built of layers of straw intermixed with a good stiff clay. Small openings as windows were numerous all round the sides. The door was the only drawback. This was a mere burrow hole about one foot from the ground, and one was compelled to crawl in on all fours to enter this primitive type of mansion. When we cleared the river we anchored at Maria island. Seeing some of the blacks on the beach we went to interview them. They were apparently frightened, however, and abandoned the canoes on which they were at work and cleared into the bush. Care was taken not to interfere with their possessions, and pipes and tobacco were left where the natives could find them. Rambling about we came upon an open space of considerable extent marked out in large squares with stone, on which were planted, three to five feet high, five or six hollow posts, which were stuffed full of human bones. All the posts were painted red. We doubtless had stumbled upon a sacred spot. There were some nice skulls, but not a thing was interfered with.

"A few miles up the river we struck a big camp of natives, but they cleared into the bush as soon as they caught sight of us. We waited some time at the camp, and the blacks returned, satisfied that we did not intend mischief. The usual presents of tobacco and pipes were given, and they were received with the greatest satisfaction. Indeed, we became perfect friends for the time being. To seal the friendship, or, perchance, it may have been the native fashion of 'looking toward you,' a great buck came to me with a wooden vessel shaped like a canoe in his hand and full of honey. I noticed on the top a ball of grass. The chap held the honey to me, but I shook my head, so he took the ball of grass, whisked it about in the sirup and popped it into his mouth. After sucking it dry he put it back into the honey, and when nicely soaked offered it to me again. He evidently wished me to follow his example, but I passed. There was a fine iguana on the fire, just nicely cooked. This I did try, and it was really good—just like chicken."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It isn't a bit cooler to be on the shady side of life.

Every man likes to learn, but no man likes to be taught.

To be a man is to be the worry of some woman; to be a woman is to be the worry of some man.

Before doing anything as a result of enthusiasm or excitement, see if your enthusiasm or excitement will not wear off.

Every man flatters himself that he will finally whip his enemy and that he will give him a good one when he gets at him.

It is said charity begins at home. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of complaint because charity does not begin at home.

When a man gets married he is apt to think everybody should give him a present, but how he hates to give wedding presents when his friends get married!—Atchison Globe.

Strength of Mussels.

You must, some time, try to open the shell of a fresh water mussel or a sea clam. You will find one the size of your hand has great strength, although both his muscles may not be larger than those of one of your fingers. I have often seen a boy pick up a mussel and insert his fingers before the shell was quite closed, thinking he would open it again. Few boys can succeed. They usually have hard pulling to get their fingers free. A big mussel can bite hard. Were it not that the edge of the shell, in big specimens, is smooth and thick, a boy might get his fingers cut to the bone.—St. Nicholas.

A Wasp and a Fly.

An observer tells this: "I was once an interested spectator of a short struggle between a wasp and one of those large flies like a bee with a big, flat head. The pair were on the ground, and I watched while the wasp, after probably stinging the fly, deliberately severed the head from the body and then, finding it still too heavy a burden, cut off the tail end of the fly and flew off with the trunk without waiting to perform its toilet. The whole operation took about five minutes, and from the masterly manner the wasp set to work he was evidently a practiced hand."

Moliere's Births and Deaths.

There are two tablets in Paris informing the sightseer that he is passing the house where Moliere was born. One is in the Rue du Pont Neuf; the other at the corner of the Rue Sauval, where it meets the Rue St. Honore. One inscription says that Moliere was born in 1620 and the other in 1622. Some time ago there were two houses in which Moliere was said to have died.

A Trick of Luck.

"Luck never manages things just right," said the irritable man who dislikes music. "It might just as well have been the other way round, but it wasn't."

"What is the trouble now?"

"My daughter who plays the piano has a sore throat, and the one who sings has a sore finger."

CUT AND WIRE NAILS

METHODS BY WHICH THEY ARE TURNED OUT IN VAST QUANTITIES.

The Wire Nail Process Is Simple and Almost Wholly Automatic, While the Cut Nail Process Is Less Automatic and Much Harder.

The making of nails is one of the oldest American, as it is one of the oldest English, industries, but in Great Britain the greater part of the product has been hand work, in America machine work.

Of modern nails, the wire or French nails and the common cut nails are made in quantities which far exceed all other kinds. The wire nails have increased enormously in general use during recent years, but there are still many purposes for which cut nails are preferred.

The process of making wire nails is exceedingly simple and almost wholly automatic. A large reel or spool of wire of a size equal to that of the shank of the nail to be made feeds forward at each revolution of the machine a piece of wire equal to the length of the nail and a fraction of an inch more.

This is seized firmly by clamps, which straighten while they hold it, and at the same time a pair of jaws so cut the wire as to leave a sharp point to the nail.

Before the clamps let go their hold a hammer, the face of which is a die, strikes the other end of the wire a sharp blow, which forms the head.

The clamps have corrugated surfaces, not merely to hold the nail more securely, but to impress upon it a series of ridges and depressions, which make it harder to draw out when once driven home.

The making of cut nails is less automatic and much harder. Any one who has seen a nailmaker at work will understand the aptness of the old expression, to "work like a nailer." The iron for cut nails is first rolled into sheets, the thickness of which is equal to the thickness of the nail. It is then cut into plates as wide as the nail is long and of such length as a man can handle conveniently, say from fifteen to twenty inches.

The nail cutting machine is a heavy, compact piece of mechanism, not much larger than a sewing machine, before which the nailmaker sits on a stool. It consists of, but little more than a pair of shears, strong enough to cut iron three-eighths of an inch thick, and a heading hammer.

Any one who will examine a cut nail will find that the shank tapers, not on all four sides from the head, as he may have supposed, but on two sides only. The other two sides are parallel. It is the neglect to notice this fact which leads so many persons to start a nail into wood in a way which splits it.

From a small furnace near the machine the nailmaker draws a plate which has come to a dull red heat. Holding this by means of pinchers, he feeds the edge farthest from him to the jaws of the machine. As they descend they shear a tapering strip from the edge. This is seized by clamps, which hold it just long enough for the heading hammer to strike the blow which forms the head and then drop it.

Now, if the nailer were simply to push the plate forward again the tapering character of the strip which is sliced off would destroy the rectangular shape of the plate, and the nails would neither be of a length nor have square heads and points. To obviate this difficulty the plate must be turned over between every two nails that are cut, so that the head of the nail will come alternately from one side of the plate and from the other.

This—and it is the principal part of the nailer's work—is done with a simple turn of the wrist, and the plate is fed forward as before. As the machines run at considerable speed, and the "flop" must be accurately timed in order that the end of the plate may meet the shears at the right moment and in the right place, the difficulty and the tiresome nature of a nailmaker's work may be imagined. Some idea of it may be had by holding the thick end of a shingle in a pair of tongs and attempting so to turn it with a single motion of the wrist that alernate sides will lie uppermost on a table.

A good nailmaker will make from two to four flops—that is, will cut from two to four nails—a second, the smaller nails, of course, being made more rapidly than the larger ones. As the plate grows cool it is returned to the oven to be reheated, and another plate takes its place.

A nailmaker's hands and arms always show the character of his work by the tremendous development of certain special muscles and by callouses, which become as hard as horn.

The common names of nails—sixpenny, eightpenny, tenpenny, and so forth—are believed to be corruptions of six pound, eight pound and ten pound, names given in England to denote the weight of one thousand of a given kind of nails. Sixpenny and eightpenny was an easy step from "sixpun'" and "eightpun'."—Edward Williston Trentz in Youth's Companion.

The Other Way Around.

"It seems to me," exclaimed Aunt Rachel, "you two are always quarreling when I come in!"

"On the contrary, ma'am!" vociferated the masculine end of the domestic controversy. "You always happen in when we're quarreling!"—Chicago Tribune.

The animals to whom nature has given the faculty we call cunning know always when to use it, and use it wisely, but when man descends to cunning he blunders and betrays.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

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Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

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during the past nine years has returned to the holders of its policies, where the policies have been cancelled, $39,000.00.

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