

HOMESTEAD OFF.

End of the Celebrated Amalgamated Strike.

SOME STRIKERS IN BAD SHAPE.

Blacklisted by the Company and No Hopes For the Future From the Society—Lawrenceville Men Hit.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, led by bitterness has probably never been equaled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated association at Homestead yesterday afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring off the strike and 91 against it.

Among those present at the meeting were Vice President Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden and David Lynch, of the advisory board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of calling the strike off were jubilant while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were men who were obstinate and many of them either had applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black list and they could not get positions.

A member of the advisory board said yesterday that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost, and it would have been better for the men as a great many more of them could have gotten their places back.

Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on.

The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments where members of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie company. At the refusal of the firm to sign the scale for the Homestead mill, a lockout occurred by the Amalgamated association and they were joined by the mechanics' laborers, who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers drove non-union men out of the mill and adopted military discipline. The story of the bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings and the calling out of the National guard and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat.

For six weeks the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat. The news of the action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of Carnegie's. These men were sympathetic strikers and went out when the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the strike in three weeks and the Beaver Falls strikers decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men and the loss in wages will reach it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly \$500,000 paid to the state troops and to the cost to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases, growing out of the strike. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company is also indirectly credited to the strike.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Six Poor Fellows Perish While Taking in Trawls.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—The schooner Edith M. Fryer arrived here to-day and reports the loss of six men while taking in trawls off Matinicus. The lost men were: William Demmlio, Martin, Butler, Joseph Hanlon, William Goodwin, Davis Merrow, all of Gloucester, Mass. Two other men were with those lost, but they were afterwards found on the island of Matinicus.

Nebraska Prairie Fire.

OWAHA, Neb., Nov. 21.—A special from Newport, Neb., says: One of the worst prairie fires Rock county ever witnessed started to-day while the wind was blowing a hurricane. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a farm house one mile east of Bassett, spreading three or four miles wide, sweeping everything before it. The damage will be probably from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Edward Gimber Aged 65, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was killed by his horse running away, dragging him with his foot in the stirrup.

ARMY REUNION.

Topics and Responses Close the Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The reunion of the society of the army of the Tennessee came to a close last night in a magnificent banquet at the Lindell hotel. Over 200 people were seated at the festive board, the gentlemen of the party being almost entirely composed of ex-officers of the army of the Tennessee. Among the prominent were: Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. D. B. Henderson, Gen. Schofield, Gen. John McNulta, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. John C. Black, Gen. Charles E. Hooker, Col. James F. Howe, Henry T. Castle and the sons of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

It was after 10 o'clock when Gen. G. M. Dodge, the toastmaster of the occasion, rapped the banqueters to order and pronounced the first toast, "Lincoln and Grant," to which Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, responded. Gen. Henderson said:

"It is most fitting that Grant and Lincoln should be considered together. They were one in heart, one in great actions and should be one in history. You cannot think of Grant without seeing Lincoln. You cannot think of Lincoln without seeing the mailed warrior who led his mighty hosts to freedom's glorious victory. Two chiefs cannot be named in our rich history so free from ambition as my themes. Self was second and their country first. They did not ask for place—their country called them to it. While millions thought of them they thought of the millions. Grant fought not to win his stars, but to keep his country's flag floating in the starry heavens. Lincoln aimed not for the scepter of power, but struggled to give every citizen a sovereign's crown.

"Coming to the individuals I look at Grant as soldier, statesman and politician. As a soldier his story will place but few, if any, above him. He will be ranked with the world's great captains. He did not count the cost of victory, but victory he was bound to have at any cost. As a statesman his place falls but little below his rank as a soldier. As a politician he was not strong. He would never have been elected a second term as president but for his great service as a soldier and his statesmanlike views on all great questions. He trusted to a few great political chiefs. No man, however great and wise, can long ignore the councils of his whole party and maintain his power. Grant, the politician, limited his council to five and in 1860 he fell, when loved by the men who hurled him from power."

Gen. Henderson closed with a glowing tribute to the life and death of Abraham Lincoln. The "Army of the Tennessee" was responded to by Col. Daves; the "Lessons of the War" by P. T. Sherman, a son of Gen. Sherman; "The Border States During the War" by Gen. John C. Black, and "Our Deceased Comrade, Gen. Pope" by Gen. Swayne.

A noble looking, frank featured gentleman, dressed in black, with an empty sleeve swinging by his side, arose as the toast of "Our Quondam Enemy" was pronounced, and the vast assembly cheered for nearly a minute on recognizing Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, one of the bravest and most gallant of the ex-confederates. There was much humor, but more pathos and more patriotism in the stirring words of Gen. Hooker as he delicately complimented the valor of the army of the Tennessee, and referred to the "lost cause" of the confederacy as a matter which had been adjusted by the stern logic of war and had now passed into history beyond appeal and beyond regret. The union, now reunited, is one and inseparable, and the great rainbow of peace, which stretches from Vicksburg to Savannah, from Atlanta to the sea, which arches the heights of Lookout mountain, is a harbinger of everlasting peace and fraternity among the states of the union.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Conference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The second day's session of the conference of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States began at 10 o'clock at the archiepiscopal residence, Cardinal Gibbons presiding. Again deliberations were carried on behind closed doors. The major portion of the time, it was learned, was occupied in the discussion of the question on the condemnation of certain secret societies. The debate referred chiefly to the Odd Fellows, numbering about 500,000 in the United States, and to Sons of Temperance, whose roll includes about 70,000 membership.

According to Archbishop Katzer, the society of Odd Fellows has within late years gained a large increase of membership from the Catholic ranks on the plea that they are not Free Masons and therefore not a society forbidden by the Catholic church. The council of Baltimore has appointed the college of the archbishops of the United States as the only competent tribunal in the matter of secret societies, he argued, and it is the duty of the present conference to determine exactly the question at issue. The majority of the council coincided with the opinions expressed by Archbishop Katzer and appropriate action will be taken before the close of the conference so that the matter will be indisputably settled.

The only phase of the school question touched upon at the session was that of the treatment of the Catholic Indian children in the western reservations, who have been compelled to attend non-Catholic schools, despite the protests of their parents.

National Grange Wants.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18.—At the National Grange sessions reports of officers were heard. In his report Mortimer Whitehead, treasurer, said that during the year he had visited twenty-two states and traveled upwards of 20,000 miles. Among the measures which he found most generally discussed and asked for at this time in the country were free rural postal delivery and telegraph and telephone lines owned by the government, which should control the same to the dissemination of news, market reports and weather forecasts to the advancement of agriculture.

THE STORM KING.

A Fearful Storm in the West and Northwest.

Its Greatest Destruction at Redbud, Ill.—A Cyclone and a Blizzard Join Hands to Destroy—An Arkansas Town Wiped Out.

REDBUD, Ill., Nov. 18.—Where formerly existed a beautiful little town full of happy homes is to-day a scene of wreck and desolation. Houses, barns, fences and orchards are leveled to the ground and spread over the surrounding country.

Entering from the south the cyclone first demolished the Catholic church and school and the residence of Herman Drage. The German Lutheran church was next leveled to the ground. After destroying several barns and tearing away all kinds of fences it struck the large two-story residence of Peter Kendall, which was of solid stone, and crumbled it to fragments. Mrs. Kendall was severely injured.

A large double brick house, occupied by D. D. Perry, as a dwelling, office and composing room, was entirely destroyed. The family were buried in the ruins, but managed to extricate themselves without serious injury. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down, and fourteen other residences were destroyed.

The 11-year-old son of Jacob Koch was killed instantly, and his mother was fatally injured.

The injured include the following: Mrs. Jacob Koch, fatally; Mrs. Peter Kendall, Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louis Beger, Julius Honn, Mr. Bremen, Adrian Starr, Mrs. Emma Crow, Mrs. John Manderfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Perry.

Many of the people are without clothing and shelterless, and the cold rain makes their situation the more deplorable. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Following is a list of the houses destroyed: Catholic church and school, German Methodist church, the houses of W. Perkins, H. D. Rooge, F. Droege, Joseph Voight, John Lang, John Landhalt, John Rahn, Peter Cordell, S. D. Perry, L. Kaffenberger, Ernest Budde, Mrs. Budde, Christ Jaeger, city jail and engine house, Mrs. Hauermann, C. Grew, P. Janneman, Mrs. Jacob Kobe, Mrs. Rosemayer, John Kueker, Henry Wahlmann, William Buettner, Henry Blon, Dr. Alley, John Barnes, M. Treverier, H. W. Schmidt, William Voges, John Manderfeldt, William Michaels, E. Miller, Charles Guebert, P. Enzenauer, public school, William Steinde, Jacob Miller, William Williamson, Frank Lang, George Reisa, Alden Starr, Mrs. Sophie Rathert, Henry Rathert, Dorothy Rathert, John Wetzel, Mrs. Wetzel, William Kellerhals, Frank Lish, Fred D. Guker, Continental, Mrs. Dora Kaufmann, C. Hoedeker's office, Lutheran church and school.

As soon as the more fortunate of the people of the little city recovered from the first shock of the calamity, efforts were at once directed to the caring for the injured.

DESTRUCTION ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The conflict of the elements incident to the exit of warm weather and the advent of winter's chilly blasts, culminated yesterday in one of the most destructive and far reaching storms of the year. The initial battle ground of the mighty opposing forces, it appears, was near the little city of Redbud, Randolph county, in the extreme southwest part of Illinois, about eighteen miles from the Mississippi river. Sweeping from the north came a tremendous storm of snow, rain and sleet which, encountering the warm air currents of "Egypt," developed three distinct cyclonic storm centers, diverging from a common center near Rosebud.

Taking a southeasterly course one prong of the storm passed rapidly on through western Kentucky and Tennessee leveling everything in its path, and only when northern Alabama was reached had it spent its force. To the westward passed a storm center, passing through central Missouri, thence across northern Kansas, finally being lost in the mountains of Wyoming. But the curious feature of this remarkable atmospheric disturbance lay in the direction taken by the third arm—a northerly course through Iowa, veering to the west into Nebraska, leaving a hopeless tangle of wires in its wake, until it became next to impossible to reach any of the great cities west of Chicago except by circuitous routes.

A CYCLONE AT MARCOUTAH.

MARCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 18.—A cyclone struck the southern portion of St. Clair, Washington and Clover counties at an early hour this morning. Houses were blown down at Fayetteville, New Memphis and Queensdale. The large lumber sheds at the latter place were scattered in all directions. The clouds were black as night and appeared to roll on the ground. Whole orchards were destroyed, many trees being twisted off at the ground. There were numerous narrow escapes, but as yet no serious casualties have been reported. The course of the cyclone was from southwest to northeast.

AN ARKANSAS TOWN DESTROYED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A special from Durham, Washington county, Ark., says that that town, a small village, was completely destroyed by a cyclone at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. But one house was left standing. No lives were lost. The damage to property in that section is great.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Poorman has received official returns from eighty-two counties in the state. He makes a statement which it is believed presents the official pluralities as follows: Taylor, republican for secretary of state, 906; on the electoral ticket, Danford, republican, has 990 over Seward, democrat, and 2,293 more votes than any other republican elector. This is an average of 1,097 for the republican electors. Seward, democrat, has 1,193 votes more than the average plurality, and has 2,380 votes more than the democratic electors.

STRANGE CAPTIVITY.

A Lion Imprisoned in a Marching Column of Springboks.

The springboks of South Africa migrate in vast herds, moving in a compact body and carrying everything before them. If a flock of sheep be in the line of march (as sometimes happens), it is surrounded, enveloped, and becomes willingly or unwillingly, part of the springbok army.

An African hunter tells the strange story of seeing a lion in the midst of the antelope, forced to join the march. It is supposed that the lion had sprung too far for his prey, that those upon whom he alighted recoiled sufficiently to allow him to reach the ground, and then the pressure from the flanks and the rear prevented him from escaping from his strange captivity.

If the springbok travels in such armies, how can those in the middle and in the rear find food? In this wise: those in the front ranks, after they have eaten greedily of the pasture, gradually fall out of the ranks to rest, while the hungry ones in the rear come up, and so the columns are all the while changing.—Yankee Blade.

Christmas Wide Awake.

The December Wide Awake is a true Christmas number and has, therefore, the full Christmas flavor, from the beautiful colored frontispiece that opens it to the fantastic flower piece that ends it.

This frontispiece is a representation of the Ice Queen in her grotto, drawn by Henry Sandham to accompany Mrs. Sandham's article, "The Vagaries of Santa Claus."

"The Bluecoat School," the famous English school in which Charles Lamb and other noted Englishmen were educated, by Louise Imogen Guiney, is highly interesting and fully illustrated by Joseph Pennell. "Mr. Van Galt's Case," by William O. Stoddard. To this strong Christmas ballad by R. Macaulaid Alden, "How Lajla Found the Christ-child," beautifully illustrated by Merrill.

The new serials that commence in this Christmas number are of unusual character. They are W. O. Stoddard's Revolutionary story, "Guert Ten Eyck"; Molly Elliot Seawell's nava story, "The Midshipmen's Mess," and Theodora R. Jenness's Indian story, "Piokee and her People"; all finely illustrated. A delightful Christmas play for young people, "Wishing," by William Grant, is given complete, with directions for home representation.

Price 20 cents. \$2.40 a year.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

COLD contracts. That's why your pocket-book is small when you have cooled up for the winter.—Danville Breeze.

In Older Times.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

The burglar doesn't care anything about going through your house. He is satisfied with the haul.—Elmira Gazette.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Halo's Honey of Horshound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drop Cure in one minute.

"What I value most is my peace of mind." "That's strange, too. You've such a small piece."—Harper's Bazar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 80 @ 4 00
Stockers	2 00 @ 2 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 @ 62 1/2
No. 2 hard	58 @ 58
CORN—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 35
OATS—No. 2 mixed	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery	37 @ 38
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	20 @ 21
POTATOES	60 @ 75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fair natives	3 50 @ 5 00
TEXAS	3 30 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 80 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice	3 20 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 1/2 @ 68
CORN—No. 2 mixed	40 1/2 @ 42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 1/2 @ 31
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	37 @ 38
LARD—Western steam	9 70 @ 9 75
PORK—New	12 40 @ 12 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime to extra	4 75 @ 5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 50 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 80 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	37 @ 38 1/2
LARD	9 30 @ 10 00
PORK	12 85 @ 12 87 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 00 @ 4 95
HOGS—Good to choice	5 20 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 15 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76 @ 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	30 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	37 @ 38 1/2
PORK—Mess	12 00 @ 14 00

Cheap Rates For a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale to Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Laramie, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterrey, Phoenix, Prescott, Salt Lake, San Luis Potosi, Los Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker, or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding country, rates, stop overs, etc., call on or address Geo. W. Hagenbuch, passenger and ticket agent Santa Fe route, 312 Main street, 1030 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., and W. J. Black, A. G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan.

Mrs. BAKER—"How much is your income, Charlie?" Mr. BRADY—"You ought to know; you spend it all, my dear."—Brooklyn Life.

No Wonder They Groan.

Groaning is permissible to the rheumatic. But the groans will be an excuse when they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves the agonizing mainly with gratifying promptness. Indigestion, constipation, malarial ailments, sick headache, biliousness, nervousness and a lack of physical stamina, are among the ailments overcome by this comprehensive remedy.

LAOAGIC PROPOSAL.—"Cook?" "Yes." "Piano?" "No." "Mine?" "Fluencie Bistater."

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CROCKET & CO., Proprs., Toledo, O.

The reason that rich men have so many friends is because they are capital fellows.—Cochester Democrat.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the world, overthrowing the theories and confounding the physicians' skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed, or the result of diseases from within yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequalled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no lin or glass package with every purchase.

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NO USE Denying There is no Remedy the equal of St. JACOBS OIL for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches

JIM CORBET.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. All the toughs now in large cities are having their hair cut in pompadour style, like Jim Corbet. If this class of citizens would practice the abstemious living which pugilists undergo while training, they would be much better than to follow the riotous dissipation that marks the short career of the average tough. Most pugilists and athletes die of consumption. This can be avoided in every case, by taking Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. This great remedy is a certain cure for consumption, but it should be taken in time. No one would die of consumption, if they had not previously taken cold and neglected it. A cold is more apt to settle on the kidneys than on the lungs. It may make its appearance in the lungs when the kidneys are most affected. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure incites the kidneys to action and thus relieves the congestion of the lungs. For when the lungs are thus assisted, they are able to perform their work. It is when they are compelled to do the task that usually devolves upon the kidneys, that they break down. Get this great remedy of any dealer. Small bottles 25 cents, large ones 50 cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.



FORGING A-HEAD.
Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES and RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

Best stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

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You can't find what you want in your home stores, get on the trail and come to our mammoth Goods Establishment. If you can't come, then send for samples (no charge for samples), and order what you want by mail. We guarantee satisfaction.