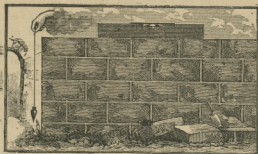
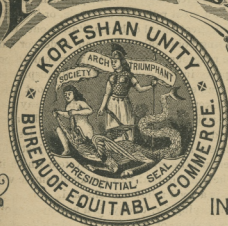


THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



Vol. 1. No. 13. San Francisco, Cal., August 13, 1891. Five Cents a Copy.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE.
212 & 214 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.
Telephone No. 200.

KORESH, C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, Founder and Director,
Editor.
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We mean to revolutionize the world by obliterating existing monopoly through a monopoly of the people. We will do this because we understand and can apply the principle of organic unity which other reformatory systems are ignorant of, and without which no human organization, if old, can be perpetuated; or if new, can be rendered potential. Nationalists and socialists may talk and dream but it remains for Koreshanity to establish, by ethnic potency, universal order. This it will do although fought upon every side, and without the aid of other so-called reformers, who fail—despite their apparent growth—to blend the three elemental principles actuating human nature: the rational, the spiritual and the moral.

The plan of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce for supplying merchandise is fully explained on page 8.

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Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.*

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The gradual wiping out of the retailers in any line of industry will reduce rent, because there will be less demand for stores in that particular line, and where one line of real estate is affected other lines are also affected. The Club of National Economy is meanwhile augmenting in numbers and power and not only a grocery store is in operation, but other kinds of stores attached to the Bureau of Equitable Commerce spring up such as drug, meat, confectionery and hardware stores; retailers themselves being gradually absorbed into the system. The system has now developed so far that the producer is dealt with direct, thereby yielding goods to the patrons for less than wholesale prices. This point reached our check system has become quite a popular method of exchange being by far more valuable to patrons than U. S. currency. The club or clubs of National Economy are now voting for and electing candidates for office within the new commercial body thus creating a little government independent of the thing which now poses as a government. Industries now spring up with this new economic body rendering the producer and consumer one and supplying the outside world with manufactured goods much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. These industries will include such as box, barrel, shoe and clothing manufacturers, all operated upon the check system.

The large number of clubs springing up in different places necessitating election of officers for the conduct of the economic enterprise, which in turn, will require a central seat of government, launches upon the world THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL PARTY founded by Koreschans, which, with its matchless system of commerce and its simple and invulnerable plan of exchange will, with the rapid decay of the old financial system—rotten now to the core—create an irresistible vortex (born of industry, economy and real integrity) that will attract and absorb the best life of our so-called Commonwealth, creating the NEW COMMONWEALTH of the people, while the old one totters and falls. The same system will extend all over the civilized universe or wherever existing government has been shattered by revolution admitting of the sure formulation of an equitable governmental organism.

These people (Koreschans) will get a body of public sentiment so fiercely a racist then that it will be uncomfortable to dwell within the Koreschan fold, if they do not pause and consider their ways.—*Fred Bengt.*

Those actuated by a strong moral conviction are not disturbed by such twaddle as the above. The persons in the Koreschan movement have undertaken a great work for humanity which they will accomplish at any cost. We don't scare worth a cent, weak-kneed contemporary.

Why We Mix Religion With Our Politics.

Koreschans are about to establish a political party; not a political party according to the general acceptance of that term, which implies rum, fraud and theft, but a party of the people, created as the result of a necessity. That party to be potential must be founded upon an organic principle, otherwise it would prove as futile as the parties which to day are rapidly declining in power and influence. A great organic principle such as will propel the world must be a great religious principle, or if that word be objectionable then a great moral or humanitarian one. Religious conviction is the starting point of all human endeavor and nowhere, indeed, is the religious idea carried further than in politics, for a great political party in this country draws its inspiration and its main support from an ecclesiastical system without which it never could have been kept alive so long. Persons say they do not believe in mixing religion with politics. This is because they have no well defined idea of what true religion or politics are. The politics that will not bear a mixture with religion is just the sort of politics that will engulf the governmental system which it controls in anarchy. The religion that will not amalgamate with the right kind of politics is a good religion to discard.

What the world is crying for, to-day, is a new system of politics as well as a new system of religion. A church creed that will not stand the test of being applied to the practical affairs of life is a fallacious one, but that is just the nature of the creeds that flourish in our midst, for which reason our politics are very corrupt; the one emanates from the other. Now we believe the only way to produce a good and pure political system is to carry a fundamental religious principle to ultimates. Keep the liver healthy and the circulation will be good. A nation's liver is its religion and its circulatory or executive action will correspond in health and purity to the same. Some persons scoff at the idea of religion and yet every one has a religion of some kind. When Thomas Paine, for example, declared: "The world is my country and to do good my religion", he gave utterance to the greatest religious concept known to the world but he didn't stop to analyze the true import of his sublime sentiment, if he had he would have discovered that it led him unerringly to divinity, for when this sentiment impels human thought and action, as it will, men and women, by evolution, will become Gods. So religion is inherent in us all and one's politics is his religion and one's religion his politics. But what we need is a new vitalizing central thought, which when appropriated by humanity will give us a new and regenerated social life.

We say that the co-operative principle is inseparable from a good political system yet co-operation is simply the outgrowth of the teaching of Jesus Christ, the great communist: "Love thy neighbor as thyself". And humanity will have to apply this doctrine, "the performance of use to the neighbor," or it will succumb in the revolution which is nearly upon us. When a ship is sinking and its crew wish to man the lifeboat for safety, selfishness would prompt each man to look out for himself but it requires the help of all under the direction of one to lower the boat into the water if the men desire to save their lives. Now we apply this principle of co-operative effort as projected from a Divine centre to the body politic and as a result we will finally secure peace, justice and fraternity in human relations.

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ness of a leading journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for daily bread, or for what is about the same, his salary. You know this and I know it and what *foolery* to be toasting an "independent press." We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes. —Ez.

An honest confession is said to be good for the soul, so the above journalist in this responding to the toast "An Independent Press" will probably receive his reward. It must, however, be a source of great pride to newspaper men to know that they are simply cat's paws. We never were of the opinion that subsidized journalists, however bright their productions may appear, were any thing more than mediocre men. They lack that indispensable element of true genius, which is independence. It is not absolutely necessary that an independent man should have strong moral convictions as instanced in the cases of Napoleon Bonaparte and Aaron Burr, but such men as these would never pose as "jumping jacks" for any set of men or their views. But our modern journalistic Esau's who sell their birthrights (manhood) for a mess of pottage (salary) fancy that they are about as smart as the smartest when, in reality, they are, in plain language, jackasses. What can it profit a man to get a large salary and loose his self-respect? If the large majority of men of literary ability care to thus pervert their God-given talents they may, but we prefer to be excused. It is better to stand for a great moral principle that must ultimately prevail, though isolated for a time, and win a halo of triumph such as history bedecks the brows of heroes with, than to be caught in the passing whirl of popularity by gratifying selfish impulse and chaining the promptings of true conviction.

The sensational and misleading tendencies of daily journalism, which is a false and pernicious public monitor are well repewed by our respected contemporary, the *San Francisco Bulletin* in the following words:

Some recent said occurrences have given an opportunity for the exhibition of sensationalism in journalism which cannot have failed to attract attention. The duty of the press to ascertain the truth, in cases of public interest will be acknowledged by every one. Newspapers should be held to expose facts which have a bearing upon events of public importance if there is a disposition on the part of officials to conceal them. If this duty is honestly and conscientiously performed there will be sensations enough for the public good if not enough for sensation-mongers.

When, however, public journals enter upon the work of detectives, not for the purpose of arriving at the truth, but in order to secure material for sensational articles, they delude themselves and contribute to the debasement of their readers. The endeavor to establish the existence of motives, the effort to make it appear that crime has been committed, simply to give a point to longatitudes which are merely speculative, are unworthy of the men to whom the public looks for simple facts. Wrongs are in this way committed which can never be rectified, and the public appetite for unsavory morsels is kept alive.

But the time is near at hand when sensationalism will lose its flavor. It is essentially a fraud upon the public, and that fact will sooner or later be recognized. There are readers who like to have their interest aroused by tales of crime, by wild insinuations, and by dark hints, but when they realize that matter of this kind is not designed to give them information, but to deceive, they will begin to protest against such imposition. The truth is strange enough in most cases, even when unvarnished, to satisfy those who delight in the extraordinary.

There is a new and better class of minds tending toward journalism and voicing the genuine sentiment of the masses, but which have not, as yet, made their power felt in the dailies for the reason that they are either in the hands of monopolists or sympathizers with monopolists. Nevertheless this new class of journalists are gradually getting to the front, and when the popular voice asserts itself, as it must, ere long, the perfidious pipings of the capitalist press will be drowned by the ponderous clamor of rising truth. Let those of the press who "fawn at the feet of mammon" and stultify their manhood for the sake of salary mark well the lines of Cowper and consider whether it were not better for them to serve their God, (humanity), as was Woolsey's lament that he had not, than to serve their king (money).

Marble and recording brass decay,
And, like the 'graver's memory, pass away;
The works of man inherit, as is just,
Their author's frailty, and return to dust:
But truth divine forever stands secure,
Its head as guarded, as its base is sure:
Fixed in the rolling flood of endless years,
The pillar of the eternal plan appears:
The raging storm and dashing wave defies,
Built by that Architect who built the skies,

THE USURIOUS JEW DRIVEN OUT BECAUSE OF HIS EXTORTIONS. Conflicting Opinions.

(By O. F. L'Amoreaux, Ph. D.)

The difficulty of obtaining the exact truth on any subject through the present periodical channels is finely illustrated by the conflicting accounts published in what are generally considered our most trustworthy publications concerning recent persecutions of that most wonderful, as well as most troublesome and troubled people, the Jews. An apparently candid and truthful article, in the last *North American Review*, which backs up its own statements by quotations from what should be competent and reliable witnesses on the ground, represents that the intense feeling against the Jews in Russia and other parts of Europe by the peasantry of those countries, finding vent in acts of persecution and cruel outrage, and in efforts to drive the whole *inimicus genus* from those countries, has been stirred up, not because of any feeling against their religion, or any race prejudice, or rivalry as laborers, following the same callings and supplanting one another, but almost entirely because of oppression of the native peasants arising from the usurious and speculative practices of the Jews, on account of which the natives of every community, or village that harbors them, soon find themselves robbed and forcibly changed from industrious, simple-hearted citizens into beggars and tramps. In consequence of his inherited propensity to usury, extortion and speculation out of other peoples' wants, necessities, follies, vices and even crimes, the Jew, like his great ancestor, Jacob, has become everywhere a supplanter and has played, as he is still playing, the part for existing nations that Juvenal's supplanted and ruined Roman citizen, who was sorrowfully fleeing his ungrateful and cruel native land to find the means of sustaining an independent and honorable existence, which she no longer furnished such as he, attributes to the versatile and mercurial Greek of his time. So great has been the Jew's penchant for money-making, by whatever means, that even that other intense and inherited ruling propensity of his strong nature, love for his own race, backed and re-enforced, as it has always been, by the severe and strict laws of his God, of which he has ever stood in awe—sternly forbidding usury—has not always protected even his own brethren from its rapacity, as we learn from the Vth chapter of Nehemiah.

The inherent probabilities of the case, then, are in favor of the truthfulness of the representation of this article and the reliability of its witnesses. Vice Counsel Harford, at Sebastopol says that the Russian peasants have in them none of the spirit of intolerance and persecution on account of religious views differing from their own, which have so often impelled the Roman Catholics to like persecutions; and that they are entirely indifferent as to whether foreigners worship "God or the Moon." He says further that Jews run the liquor saloons, and houses of ill fame, lend money at exorbitant rates of usury, rent land in large bodies and sublet it in small lots at murderous rent; take contracts for government, and other jobs, out of which they make excessive profits, and in a thousand ways speculate upon the necessities of others, and, in time, become owners of all the property. The people's chief enemy is against the usurer, and the remedy for the evils and persecutions of which he complains rests with the Jew himself, "who, if he will not refrain from speculating on ignorance and drunkenness must be prepared to defend himself and his property from the certain and natural results of such a policy." Mr. Gould said of the Russian peasants: "He doubted whether there was a happier people under the sun so long as they are out of the clutch of the Jews." Mr. Puget says: "As sure as he (the Jew) gains a settlement in a village the peasantry become poor."

Superadded to this direct, plain, and positive evidence in the case we have strong presumptive evidence of its truth from the well known character of the Jew himself. It would seem as though any other result, from the juxtaposition of two such distinct and separate peoples, would be unreasonable to expect. It is said that Israelites have come to control most of the newspapers of those countries; if so, it is not wonderful that, in countries remote from the seat of the transactions, a widely different version of the facts in the case should be current. Hence in the last number of the

ness of a leading journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for daily bread, or for what is about the same, his salary. You know this and I know it and what foolery to be toasting an 'independent press.' We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."—*Ez.*

An honest confession is said to be good for the soul, so the above journalist in thus responding to the toast "An Independent Press" will probably receive his reward. It must, however, be a source of great pride to newspaper men to know that they are simply cat's paws. We never were of the opinion that subsidized journalists, however bright their productions may appear, were any thing more than mediocre men. They lack that indispensable element of true genius, which is independence. It is not absolutely necessary that an independent man should have strong moral convictions as instanced in the cases of Napoleon Bonaparte and Aaron Burr, but such men as these would never pose as "jumping jacks" for any set of men or their views. But our modern journalistic Esau's who sell their birthrights (manhood) for a mess of pottage, (salary) fancy that they are about as smart as the smartest when, in reality, they are, in plain language, jackasses. What can it profit a man to get a large salary and loose his self-respect? If the large majority of men of literary ability care to thus pervert their God-given talents they may, but we prefer to be excused. It is better to stand for a great moral principle that must ultimately prevail, though isolated for a time, and win a halo of triumph such as history be decks the brows of heroes with, than to be caught in the passing whirl of popularity by gratifying selfish impulse and chaining the promptings of true conviction.

The sensational and misleading tendencies of daily journalism, which is a false and pernicious public monitor are well reposed by our respected contemporary, the *San Francisco Bulletin* in the following words:

Some recent said occurrences have given an opportunity for the exhibition of sensationalism in journalism which cannot have failed to attract attention. The duty of the press to ascertain the truth, in cases of public interest will be acknowledged by every one. Newspapers should be held to expose facts which have a bearing upon events of public importance if there is a disposition on the part of officials to conceal them. If this duty is honestly and conscientiously performed there will be sensations enough for the public good if not enough for sensation-mongers.

When, however, public journals enter upon the work of detectives, not for the purpose of arriving at the truth, but in order to secure material for sensational articles, they delude themselves and contribute to the debasement of their readers. The endeavor to establish the existence of motives, the effort to make it appear that crime has been committed, simply to give a point to longatitudes which are merely speculative, are unworthy of the men to whom the public looks for simple facts. Wrongs are in this way committed which can never be rectified, and the public appetite for unsavory morsels is kept alive.

But the time is near at hand when sensationalism will lose its flavor. It is essentially a fraud upon the public, and that fact will sooner or later be recognized. There are readers who like to have their interest aroused by tales of crime, by wild suspicions, and by dark hints, but when they realize that matter of this kind is not designed to give them information, but to deceive, they will begin to protest against such imposition. The truth is strange enough in most cases, even when unvarnished, to satisfy those who delight in the extraordinary.

There is a new and better class of minds tending toward journalism and voicing the genuine sentiment of the masses, but which have not, as yet, made their power felt in the dailies for the reason that they are either in the hands of monopolists or sympathizers with monopolists. Nevertheless this new class of journalists are gradually getting to the front, and when the popular voice asserts itself, as it must, ere long, the perfidious pipings of the capitalistic press will be drowned by the ponderous clamor of rising truth. Let those of the press who "fawn at the feet of mammon" and stultify their manhood for the sake of salary mark well the lines of Cowper and consider whether it were not better for them to serve their God, (humanity), as was Woolsey's lament that he had not, than to serve their king (money).

Marble and recording brass decay,
And, like the 'graver's memory, pass away;
The works of man inherit, as is just,
Their author's frailty, and return to dust:
But truth divine forever stands secure,
Its head as guarded, as its base is sure;
Fixed in the rolling flood of endless years,
The pillar of the eternal plan appears;
The raving storm and rushing wave defies,
Built by that Architect who built the skies,

THE USURIOUS JEW DRIVEN OUT BECAUSE OF HIS EXTORTIONS.

Conflicting Opinions.

(By O. F. L'Amoreaux, Ph. D.)

The difficulty of obtaining the exact truth on any subject through the present periodical channels is finely illustrated by the conflicting accounts published in what are generally considered our most trustworthy publications concerning recent persecutions of that most wonderful, as well as most troublesome and troubled people, the Jews. An apparently candid and truthful article, in the last *North American Review*, which backs up its own statements by quotations from what should be competent and reliable witnesses on the ground, represents that the intense feeling against the Jews in Russia and other parts of Europe by the peasantry of those countries, finding vent in acts of persecution and cruel outrage, and in efforts to drive the whole *inimicus genus* from those countries, has been stirred up, not because of any feeling against their religion, or any race prejudice, or rivalry as laborers, following the same callings and supplanting one another, but almost entirely because of oppression of the native peasants arising from the usurious and speculative practices of the Jews, on account of which the natives of every community, or village that harbors them, soon find themselves robbed and forcibly changed from industrious, simple-hearted citizens into beggars and tramps. In consequence of his inherited propensity to usury, extortion and speculation out of other peoples' wants, necessities, follies, vices and even crimes, the Jew, like his great ancestor, Jacob, has become everywhere a supplanter and has played, as he is still playing, the part for existing nations that Juvenal's supplanted and ruined Roman citizen, who was sorrowfully fleeing his ungrateful and cruel native land to find the means of sustaining an independent and honorable existence, which she no longer furnished such as he, attributes to the versatile and mercurial Greek of his time. So great has been the Jew's penchant for money-making, by whatever means, that even that other intense and inherited ruling propensity of his strong nature, love for his own race, backed and re-enforced, as it has always been, by the severe and strict laws of his God, of which he has ever stood in awe—sternly forbidding usury—has not always protected even his own brethren from its rapacity, as we learn from the Vth chapter of Nehemiah.

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GLUTTING THE CITIES.

The British census reports contain facts which are particularly suggestive, because they are complemented and emphasized by the American census. It appears that one-third of the population of England and Wales is confined in twenty-eight towns and cities. About one-sixth of this population dwells in London alone, the rate of increase in that city since the last census being fifteen per cent. The population of London, indeed, is greater than that of Ireland, with 1,000,000 human beings to spare. In America, according to the census of 1890, more than 18,235,000 people live in cities, or twenty-nine per cent of the whole. The urban population of the United States is less marked than in Great Britain, but the tendency of things seems to be in the same direction. The people of the English-speaking races are forsaking the farm for the forge, and moving from the country into towns. The result is that agriculture is threatened with extermination. In Ireland where the greatest emigration has taken place agriculture is almost ruined. In England and Wales it is approaching that end. England particularly is fast approaching the condition of being a manufacturing nation, buying its food in foreign ports. The enervated agriculturists of Great Britain do not begin to supply their native land with bread. The man who reflects upon history, upon social and economic problems, is already asking himself if a like fate awaits America. There is the same tendency of the population toward the city. Does it mean the abandonment of the farm also in the United States? Not in the same degree, perhaps, but doubtless society is tending in that direction even here, and there is need for careful and continued reflection upon a problem which is not easy to solve. It is a truism that agriculture is the fundamental industry. To neglect it is to neglect the very life of the nation. — *Baltimore Herald*.

THE COMING MAN.

Oh not for the great departed, who framed our country's laws,
And not for the bravest-hearted who died in freedom's cause,
And not for some living hero to whom all bend their knee,
My muse would raise her song of praise—but for the man to be.

For out of the strife which woman is passing through to-day
A man that is more than human shall yet be born, I say.
A man in whose pure spirit no dross of self will lurk;
A man who is strong to cope with wrong, a man who is proud to work.

A man with hope undaunted, a man with God-like power
Shall come when the most is wanted, shall come at the needed hour,
He shall silence the din and clamor of clan disputing with clan,
And toll'st long fight with purse-proud might shall triumph through this man.

I know he is coming, coming, to help, to guide, to save.
Though I hear no martial drumming, and see no flags that wave,
But the great soul-travail of woman, and the bold free thought unfurled,
Are heralds that say he is on the way—the coming man of the world.

Monks not for vanished ages with their great heretic men,
Who dwell in history's pages and live in the poet's pen.
For the grandest times are before us, and the world is yet to see
The noblest worth of this old Earth in the men that are to be.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Truth.

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[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their continuing conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press company, being under the control of monopolists, suppresses a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the people as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the affection of the monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by the Associated Press. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts pursued by the Associated Press, and the floor, capital and labor, all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor however, that we are not more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions are reversed, organized labor would be as intolerant as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate, the incontrovertible declaration, (undisputed by thinking minds) that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

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Thirteen more women than men voted at the municipal election in Cawker City, Kan.

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France has 4,220,000 industrial workers, 1,050,000 of whom are females, and their average wages are about 28 cents per day. The entire number of wage-workers in France is 14,768,000, among whom 4,415,000 are women. The average daily wages of the French agricultural laborers amount to 25 cents.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

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The London Times summarizes the harvest prospects of the world as follows: In Russia there is a grave deficit, the peasantry are starving and there is small hope of relief. In India there is serious anxiety; a famine prevails over a considerable portion of the country; Madras, Rajputana and the Punjab being the worst sufferers. There is drought in Bengal and the need of more rain is urgent. Bombay alone promises a good harvest. The American harvest will be good in quality and amount, but with the failure of the Indian and Russian supplies it is of the utmost importance that the English crop shall not be short.

Diversions.

The proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is 97 per cent. of the whole.

If you were to take the conceit out of some people, the remains would defy identification.—*St. Joseph News.*

If people talked only of what they knew, wouldn't there be so many lapses of silence that deafness wouldn't be so grievous a misfortune?

Jones: "How did you become deaf?"

Brown: "Oh, I was born that way. I wanted 'but little hear below,' and I got it.—*Texas Siftings.*

The railroads in this country kill about 2,500 and wound about 25,000 people per year. Most of the killed and wounded ones are railroad employes.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

Rome, in the days of her pride and power, had a circus that would accommodate 159,000 people. With such a multitude, if a boy crawled under the canvas it wasn't noticed.—*Champion of Progress.*

A venerable clergyman of Portland, Me., lately expressed the opinion that a heathen who had never heard a sermon might hope to attain heaven, and another heresy trial case is being prepared for trial.

Magistrate—What's the charge in this case?

Plaintiff's Lawyer—Impersonating an officer, your honor.

"What did the prisoner do?"

"He is in the habit of stealing a handful of peanuts every time he passes my client's stand, your honor."—*Ex.*

Puck: Farmer Eli—"Jane, I'm goin' to New York to-morrer." Mrs. Eli—"For the land's sake! What you goin' to New York for?" Farmer Eli—"This paper says the visible supply o' peanuts this year is 400,000 bushels an' I'm goin' down to see them peanuts ef I never go nowhere again."—*National Free Press.*

PRODUCERS, ATTENTION!

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France has 4,220,000 industrial workers, 1,050,000 of whom are females, and their average wages are about 28 cents per day. The entire number of wage-workers in France is 14,768,000, among whom 4,415,000 are women. The average daily wages of the French agricultural laborers amount to 25 cents.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

All honor to the ladies of France. They are setting their faces against the barbarous practice of "adorning" their bonnets with the plumage of birds. They are leaving it to the women of America, who are hardened sinners in this respect. It is a cruel custom, inasmuch as it encourages idle loafers to snare harmless birds which Nature intended should sing their lives out. It encourages swindling, too, because many of the "rare and costly" feathers used for dress are common feathers artificially touched up and dyed.—*Wheaton Flail.*

The London Times summarizes the harvest prospects of the world as follows: In Russia there is a grave deficit, the peasantry are starving and there is small hope of relief. In India there is serious anxiety; a famine prevails over a considerable portion of the country; Madras, Rajputana and the Punjab being the worst sufferers. There is drought in Bengal and the need of more rain is urgent. Bombay alone promises a good harvest. The American harvest will be good in quality and amount, but with the failure of the Indian and Russian supplies it is of the utmost importance that the English crop shall not be short.

Diversions.

The proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is 97 per cent. of the whole.

If you were to take the conceit out of some people, the remains would defy identification.—*St. Joseph News.*

If people talked only of what they knew, wouldn't there be so many lapses of silence that deafness wouldn't be so grievous a misfortune?

Jones: "How did you become deaf?"

Brown: "Oh, I was born that way. I wanted 'but little hear below,' and I got it.—*Texas Siftings.*

The railroads in this country kill about 2,500 and wound about 25,000 people per year. Most of the killed and wounded ones are railroad employes.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

Rome, in the days of her pride and power, had a circus that would accommodate 159,000 people. With such a multitude, if a boy crawled under the canvas it wasn't noticed.—*Champion of Progress.*

A venerable clergyman of Portland, Me., lately expressed the opinion that a heathen who had never heard a sermon might hope to attain heaven, and another heresy trial case is being prepared for trial.

Magistrate—What's the charge in this case?

Plaintiff's Lawyer—Impersonating an officer, your honor.

"What did the prisoner do?"

"He is in the habit of stealing a handful of peanuts every time he passes my client's stand, your honor."—*Ex.*

Puck: Farmer Eli—"Jane, I'm goin' to New York to-morrow." Mrs. Eli—"For the land's sake! What you goin' to New York for?" Farmer Eli—"This paper says the visible supply o' peanuts this year is 400,000 bushels an' I'm goin' down to see them peanuts ef I never go nowhere again."—*National Free Press.*

PRODUCERS, ATTENTION!

We would call the Attention of Farmers, Fruitgrowers and Producers in general to the fact that the Bureau of Equitable Commerce is prepared to handle their goods, either on commission or otherwise, affording them better and quicker returns than they can realize through any other channel.

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TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FIRED JAPAN	
Choicest No. 1	per lb. 55 cts.
Choice	" 50 "
Fine	" 40 "
Superior	" 40 "
Good as Gold	" 25 "

JAPAN TEA

Choicest No. 1 Garden Leaf	" 55 "
Finest Spring Leaf	" 55 "
Young Spring Leaf	" 45 "

GUNPOWDER

No. 1 Harvest Prince	" 75 "
No. 2 Harvest Prince	" 65 "
No. 3 Very Fine	" 60 "

COOLONG

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A	" 60 "
Very Fine Formosa	" 55 "
Choice Formosa	" 45 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

No. 1 Prince of China	" 55 "
No. 2 Prince of China	" 50 "
Choice E. B.	" 25 "
Pekoes Hysons etc	" 25 "

COFFEES

Finest Mandehing Java	" 30 cts.
Old Government Java	" 27 "
Arabian Mocha	" 37 "
Colima	" 26 "
Costa Rica	" 24 "

SUGARS

AT MARKET PRICES	
Powdered	per lb. less.
Cube	Half Barrels. 1/4 cent
Granulated	per lb. less.
Golden C.	" 26 "
Maple	" 24 "

MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal. 55 cts.
------------------	------------------

CHOCOLATE

Baker's Eagle Chocolate	per lb. 22 1/2 cts.
Vanilla	" 22 1/2 "
Chirardellis Eagle	" 22 "
Chirardellis Star	" 20 "

COCOA

Bakers' Eagle	" 22 1/2 cts.
Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tins	" 25 "
Broma	" 25 "
Cocoa Shells	" 8 "

RICE

Choice Rice 100 lb. bags	\$5.25 cts.
Choicest 10 to 50 lb. " per lb.	6 "

STARCH

Duryea's Corn Starch 12 for	\$1.10
Duryea's Corn Starch 40 lb. box	3.25
Other Brands, Best, 12 for	1.00

GLOSS STARCH

Gloss Starch 6 lb. boxes	50 and 60 cts.
Laundry Starch	per lb. 7 "

VINEGAR

Vinegar (50 per ct Wine of Cider) per Gal.	20 cts.
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SPICES

Pepper Black	per lb. tins 28 cts
Pepper White	" 40 "
Cayenne	" 40 "
Mustard	" 30 "
Allspice	" 30 "
Cinnamon	" 40 "
Cloves	" 40 "
Nutmegs	" 75 "
Mace	" 75 "
Sage	" 35 "
Majoram, etc.	" 35 "

BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb. 3 cts.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" 4 "
No. 1 Lima	" 3 "

MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni	per lb. 10 & 15 cts.
Vermicelli	" 10 & 15 "
per box 75 cts. & \$1.00	

MEALS

White Corn	per 10 lbs. 45 cts.
Roll'd Oats	" 55 "
Oatmeal Best	per lb. 5 "

SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk. 45 cts.
Fine Table Salt	per sk. 7 "

BACON

Bacon (Smoked)	per lb. 10 to 15 cts.
Hams (Eastern)	" 13 to 14 "

LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail \$1.10
Armour's "	" 5 " 55 cts.
Armour's "	" 3 " 30 "
Other Brands equally low in price.	

CHEESE

Eastern	per lb. 12 to 15 cts.
California	" 11 to 13 "
Young American	" 5 " 55 cts.
Edam	" 30 "

PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle 60 cts.
Crosse & Blackwell's	" pt. " 35 "
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg \$1.00
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bottl. 30 cts.
Gherkins	" " 30 "
Chow Chow	" " 30 "

EXTRACTS

	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	1 lb.
Lemon	10	20	25	35	70 cts.
Vanilla	10	20	25	35	70 "
Cinnamon	10	20	25	35	70 "
Cloves	10	20	25	35	70 "
Almond	10	20	25	35	70 "
Strawberry	10	20	25	35	70 "
Raspberry	10	20	25	35	70 "

CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14 cts.
Eagle Brand	17 "
Highland Brand	17 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	17 "

CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 20 cts.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 14 "
Lunch Tongue	25 "
Deviled Ham (Cowdreys)	20 "

SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans 18 cts.
Finest Columbia River	1 " 11 "
Canned Lobster, Sardines etc. etc.	

AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle 25 cts.
Ammonia	" Pt " 15 "

DRIED FRUIT

Raisins, Finest London Layers	per box \$1.75
Raisins, Very Fine in bulk	per lb. 5, 6 and 7 cts.
Evaporated Alden Apples	White 25 lb. box \$3.50
Evaporated Apples	per lb. 12, 13 and 14 cts.
Currants (New Choice)	per 10 lbs. 95 cts.
Apples, Sun-dried	Quarters 6 to 7 cts.
Apples	Sliced 7 to 8 "
Apricots	Bleached 10 "
Apricots	Choice 11 "
Peaches	All Grades 7 to 10 "
Pears	" 8 to 11 "
Plums	" 8 to 12 "
Prunes	" 8 to 10 "

CANNED VEGETABLES

Corn	
Sugar Peas No. 1	
Sugar Peas Extra	
French Peas Extra Fine	
String Beans	
Lima Beans	
Tomatoes	
Baked Beans	

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc., at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

SYRUP.

Maple, (Log Cabin)	1/2 gal. can 70 cts.
	per qt. can 40 "

HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles	per frame 30 cts.
--------------------	-------------------

WOODEN-WARE, BROOMS, ETC.

Tubs All Sizes	90 to \$1.50 cts.
Wash-Boards	20 to 30 "
Chopping-Bowls	20 to 40 "
Pails Etc.	20 to 35 "
Lanterns	75 to 1.50 "
Demijons	30 to 60 "
Dusters	45 to 75 "
Clothes-Baskets	60 to 1.25 "

COAL

Cumberland (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Seotch	9.75
West Hartly	9.75
Drymo	9.75
Grate (Genuine)	9.25
Grate	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	8.75
New Seattle	9.25
Star	9.25
Cook Bay	7.75

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UNCOLORED BASKET FIERD JAPAN	
Choicest No. 1	per lb. 55 cts.
Choice	" 50 "
Fine	" 40 "
Superior	" 40 "
Good as Gold	" 25 "

JAPAN TEA

Choicest No. 1 Garden Leaf	" 55 "
Finest Spring Leaf	" 55 "
Young Spring Leaf	" 45 "

GUNPOWDER

No. 1 Harvest Prince	" 75 "
No. 2 Harvest Prince	" 65 "
No. 3 Very Fine	" 60 "

OOLONG

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A	" 60 "
Very Fine Formosa	" 55 "
Choice Formosa	" 45 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

No. 1 Prince of China	" 55 "
No. 2 Prince of China	" 50 "
Choice E. B.	" 25 "
Pekoes Hysons etc	" 25 "

COFFEES

Finest Mandehling Java	" 30 cts.
Old Government Java	" 27 "
Arabian Mosha	" 27 "
Colima	" 26 "
Costa Rica	" 24 "

SUGARS

AT MARKET PRICES	
Powdered	per lb. less.
Cube	Half Barrels. 1/4 cent
Granulated	" 25 "
Golden C.	" 27 "
Ext. Golden C.	" 26 "
Maple	" 24 "

MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal. 55 cts.
------------------	------------------

CHOCOLATE

Baker's Eagle Chocolate	per lb. 22 1/2 cts.
Vanilla	" 22 1/2 "
Chirardellis Eagle	" 22 "
Chirardellis Star	" 20 "

COCOA

Bakers' Eagle	" 22 1/2 cts.
Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tins	" 25 "
Broma	" 25 "
Cocoa Shells	" 8 "

RICE

Choice Rice 100 lb. bags	\$5.25 cts.
Choicest 10 to 50 lb.	per lb. 6 "

STARCH

Durys's Corn Starch 12 for	\$1.10
Corn Starch 40 lb. box	3.25
Other Brands, Best, 12 for	1.00

GLOSS STARCH

Gloss Starch 6 lb. boxes	50 and 60 cts.
Laundry Starch	per lb. 7 "

VINEGAR

Vinegar (50 per ct Wine of Clider)	per Gal. 20 cts.
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SPICES

Pepper Black	per lb. tins 25 cts.
Pepper White	" 40 "
Cayenne	" 40 "
Mustard	" 30 "
Allspice	" 30 "
Cinnamon	" 40 "
Cloves	" 40 "
Nutmegs	" 75 "
Mace	" 75 "
Sage	" 35 "
Majoram, etc.	" 35 "

BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb. 3 cts.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" 4 "
No. 1 Lima	" 3 "

MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni	per lb. 10 & 15 cts.
Vermicelli	" 10 & 15 "
per box 75 cts. & \$1.00	

MEALS

White Corn	per 10 lbs. 45 cts.
Rolls Oats	" 55 "
Oatmeal Best	per lb. 5 "

SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk. 45 cts.
Fine Table Salt	per sk. 7 "

BACON

Bacon (Smoked)	per lb. 10 to 15 cts.
Hams (Eastern)	" 13 to 14 "

LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pall \$1.10
Armour's "	" 5 " 55 cts.
Armour's "	" 3 " 30 "
Other Brands equally low in price.	

CHEESE

Eastern	per lb. 12 to 15 cts.
California	" 11 to 13 "
Young American	" 5 " 55 cts.
Edam	" 90 "

PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle 60 cts.
Crosse & Blackwell's	" pt. " 35 "
Mixed Pickles	" 55 cts.
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg \$1.00
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bottl. 30 cts.
Gherkins	" " 30 "
Chow Chow	" " 20 "

EXTRACTS

	1 OZ.	4 OZ.	6 OZ.	8 OZ.	1 Lb.
Lemon	10	20	25	35	70 cts.
Vanilla	10	20	25	35	70 "
Cinnamon	10	20	25	35	70 "
Cloves	10	20	25	35	70 "
Almond	10	20	25	35	70 "
Strawberry	10	20	25	35	70 "
Raspberry	10	20	25	35	70 "

CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14 cts.
Eagle Brand	17 "
Highland Brand	17 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	17 "

CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 20 cts.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 14 "
Lunch Tongue	25 "
Deviled Ham (Cordwys)	20 "

SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans 18 cts.
Finest Columbia River	" 1 " 11 "
Canned Lobster, Sardines etc. etc.	

AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle 25 cts.
Ammonia	" Pt " 15 "

DRIED FRUIT

Raisins, Finest London Layers	per box \$1.75
Raisins, Very Fine in bulk per lb.	5, 6 and 7 cts.
Evaporated Alden Apples	White 25 lb. box \$3.50
Evaporated Apples	per lb. 12, 13 and 14 cts.
Currents (New Choice)	per 10 lbs. 95 cts.
Apples, Sun-dried	Quarters 6 to 7 cts.
Apples	Sliced 7 to 8 "
Apricots	Bleached 10 "
Apricots	Choice 11 "
Peaches	All Grades 7 to 10 "
Pears	" 8 to 11 "
Plums	" 8 to 12 "
Prunes	" 8 to 10 "

CANNED VEGETABLES

Corn	
Sugar Peas No. 1	
Sugar Peas Extra	
French Peas Extra Fine	
String Beans	
Lima Beans	
Tomatoes	
Baked Beans	

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc., at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

SYRUP.

Maple, (Log Cabin)	1/2 gal. can 70 cts.
"	per qt. can 40 "

HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles	per frame 30 cts.
--------------------	-------------------

WOODEN-WARE, BROOMS, ETC.

Tubs All Sizes	90 to \$1.50 cts.
Wash-Boards	20 to 30 "
Chopping-Bowls	20 to 40 "
Pails Etc.	20 to 35 "
Lanterns	75 to 1.50 "
Demijons	30 to 40 "
Pusters	45 to 75 "
Clothes-Baskets	60 to 1.25 "

COAL

Cumberland (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Seotch	9.75
West Hartly	9.75
Braybo	9.75
Grates	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Star	9.25
Cook Bay	7.75

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THE SOCIETY ARCH-TRIUMPHANT of the Koreshan System meets every Tuesday at 7.30 P.M. in the parlors of the Koreshan Unity, 218 and 220 Noe Street. You are cordially invited to attend these meetings where every phase of theological, scientific and sociological thought is discussed in an original, striking and convincing manner, through the application of law by logical methods.

If you are a thinker, unshackled by prejudice and not committed to the well beaten lines of investigation, you will find the discussions undertaken in the meetings of this Society "a feast of reason and a flow of soul".

Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, the Founder of the Koreshan System of Science, lectures every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and Sunday Evening at 7-45 o'clock in the McAllister Hall, 106 McAllister Street. All are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which are free. A new and incontrovertible system of theology, science, and government is promulgated in these lectures, unfolding the true laws of being, the real science of the brain and the cosmos, and the only practicable plan of social adjustment and of sound economics. Koreshanity, by its invulnerable teachings, harmonizes and blends the laws of life and adapts biblical teaching to true science. Come and hear!

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Our books and pamphlets contain a brief exposition of Koreshan Science which uncovers the mysteries of the ages. Modern thought has failed to discover the laws, forms and relations of Being and Existence.

Koreshanity is a genuine interpretation of phenomena and form as expressed in the universe. It is a true index to the character of God and man, and their relations. All intelligent people should read this literature and move in advance of the tidal wave of progress.

The most radical subjects are ably, freely and fearlessly discussed therein.

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By CYRUS, Emanuel Swedenborg. PRICE 15 CTS.

By CYRUS, Identification of the Children of Israel. PRICE 15 CTS.

By DR. ANDREWS, National Suicide and Its Prevention. PRICE 15 CTS.

By PROF. L'AMOREAUX, Proclamation and Judgment. CLOTH \$1.00, PAPER 50 CTS.

By CYRUS, AN EXPOSITION OF THE SEX QUESTION, PRICE 5 CTS.

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All communications pertaining to the Golden Gate Branch of the Koreshan Unity (Church Triumphant, College of Life or Society Arch Triumphant) should be addressed to Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, 2512 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

All business and inquiries relating to the General Assembly of the Koreshan Unity should be addressed to the Guiding Star Assembly, 3617 & 3619 Cottage Grove Ave, Chicago, Ills.

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Those having properties for SALE or EXCHANGE either in CITY or COUNTRY are requested to place them in our hands for disposal; correspondence solicited.

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San Francisco, Cal.

How Middlemen Rob Producers.

It takes years, much labor, much care, and much money to produce a crop of fruit. Then it takes money, time, care and work to get boxes or baskets, gather the fruit, sort it, pack it, mark the packages and then put them on board the cars or boat, consigned to a commission merchant to be sold by him for the best price he can get in the open market. The grower is elated. At last he has realized a beautiful dream and sent some fine fruit to market, and now he is to be rewarded for his courage, his toil, his patient waiting and his outlay. After a little more waiting for the returns from the commission man, word comes that there was a glut in the market and his beautiful fruit, his beautiful dreams and fond hopes had to be sacrificed; only a nominal price being realized for his product, and this is again reduced by freight and commissions. It is a hard blow, and it makes him stagger. But he is brave; more fruit ripens and he tries it again for he must have some ready money to meet imperative demands. "DULL SALE, LOW PRICES, SMALL MARGIN, LIGHT RETURNS" are this time the crushing words of his commission merchant. "Is this possible?" he says, for he has been reading the market reports in the newspapers. He comes with his next consignment to see for himself. HE FINDS THE MARKET GOOD, with a ready sale for his choice fruit. "FINE MARKET TO-DAY, AND YOU ARE IN LUCK THIS TIME," says the quick-witted and glib commission man! He has learned his lesson, but what good will it do him? He cannot come with every shipment to see what is the state of the market, and he finds himself in the hands of a man whose ONLY INTEREST IN HIS WELFARE IS THE AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONS HE CAN MAKE OUT OF HIM. He looks about him, now, aroused and suspicious, and tries to learn the real state of the market when his other shipments are made. What can he learn? Other commission men have no interest in him, and his very inquiries put them on their guard. He learns nothing—except that he is at the MERCY OF A CLASS OF MEN WHO DO NOT INSPIRE HIM WITH UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE! These men seem so heartless and unconcerned, and he finds that in case of a real glut of the market they do NOT EXERT THEMSELVES TO SAVE HIS PERISHABLE PROPERTY, but simply LET IT ROT because it does not sell itself without an effort on their part.

This is a false and vicious system for the sale of fruit or any other farm product. The true, honest, and safe way is that promulgated by the BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE, which PROTECTS THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER alike, by a QUICK and EQUITABLE distribution.

WE ARE IN EARNEST!

The chief obstacle to the rapid development of the new system of business just inaugurated in San Francisco by the Bureau of Equitable Commerce is found in the incredulity of the people, who are so trained and ingrained in the overreaching methods of selfishness, that is, competition, or every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost, that they cannot believe it possible for people to enter heart and soul into a movement which honestly aims first, last, and all the time to benefit the people, especially poor people, working people, who have to buy from hand to mouth at the corner grocery, and always at high prices, for they cannot secure bargains because they buy in such small quantities at these little retail stores. Now, it is just for this class of people that a system has been organized by the Bureau of Equitable Commerce which will supply them in small quantities with the very best of goods at as low prices as if they bought a hundred dollars' worth at a time, with full weight, honest measure, and no deception of any kind. We are not surprised that people hesitate to believe this can be true, simply, strictly, undeniably true; but it is true, and we mean it, every word of it, and propose to prove it to the joy and satisfaction of thousands in this city and in the country also. It will not pay us until we have a large patronage, which we well understand, and we have provided accordingly, so that we cannot be defeated in our purpose. In the end it will pay well, when producer and consumer are brought together by this system. But, even at the start, we are selling goods at an advance of only ten per cent. or one tenth of the price over wholesale prices. The whole secret and explanation of the system is revealed in one word, CO-OPERATION, a common purpose, a common interest, a community system, in a word, a true communism, a conservative communism. All goods are delivered free to any part of the city, and orders may be sent by postal card, which is furnished to our customers, with printed address on it. You are invited to give us a trial order. All orders are cash on delivery, as a matter of course, at these prices. Bear in mind that our goods are all first class. Second and third class goods can be sold at a profit for less than our goods cost. Our price list is your guide. Telephone No. 200.

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