A GREAT GHOST STORY.

SOME EXCITEMENT CREATED IN ENGLAND BY SPIRITS.

A Newspaper Correspondent Witnesses Funeral Train Received by the Spirit of the Dead in a Suburban Cemetery He Was Wide Awake.

I was proceeding leisurely on foot to Brondy-on, when on passing the church at Knotty Ash my attention was suddenly arrested by the strange and unusual appearance of its graveyard. Its time was shortly after midnight. The whole burying ground seemed alive and glimmering with a thousand small dim lights, which appeared to creep in and out of the different graves, as if the departed spirits were taking a midnight frolic. I stood petrified, not knowing what to make of it, some time time experiencing a feeling of horror which suddenly took complete possession of me.

Just at this moment the moon, which had hitherto been drawn as was observed by a moving panorama of passing clouds, came, as it would seem, to my assistance, giving me for a very short time the benefit of her companionship. And now appeared the most startling phenomenon of all—a phenomenon which caused my hair to stand on end with fright, a cold sensation of horror paralyzing me in every limb. For, advancing up the road directly opposite to me, came a funeral train, the coffin borne along with a measured tread, followed with an immense black pall which fluttered up in the midnight wind.

At first I thought I stood surely to dreaming, and therefore pinched myself in the arm to ascertain if this were really the case. I was not, I thought, asleep; I was not, for I distinctly felt the nip, and was thereupon satisfied as to my wakefulness. "What could it all mean?" I asked myself, as the cortege gradually approached me and I began to distinguish the general outlines of the bearers. These appeared to be elderly men and to have lived in a bygone age.

All were dressed in the costume of the latter part of the Eighteenth century. They wore the wigs, and some had swords, as well as walking sticks mounted with doubloons. I observed only one really young man among the crowd of followers, walking just behind the coffin.

A GHOSTLY COSTUME.

His youth in comparison with the others, perhaps, made me take especial notice of him. He was dressed in what appeared to be black velvet, the white pleating of his ruffled shirt in marked contrast to the somber nature of his general attire. He carried a sword, had diamond buckles on his shoes, and wore his powdered hair in a cue. The face of this young man was decidedly pale, as were also the faces of all the others accompanying him. Instead of the procession advancing to the gate at which I stood, it turned suddenly and entered the burial ground by the one situated at a few yards' distance.

Lo! as the dead bore through this gate all the blue spirit lights seemed to rise from the graves as if to meet the corpse for the purpose of escorting the body to its last resting place. These swelled into a vast phosphorescent glorification of the scene as they floated over the coffin and heads of the mourners. Slowly the procession glided up the pathway, passing the main entrance of the church, and, continuing its way in a straight line, finally disappeared at the back of the edifice.

Where this most extraordinary funeral went to or what became of it I cannot tell; but this much I distinctly saw, that coffin, mourners and lights—even the pall, flickering moonlight—all disappeared as ceremoniously as they came, leaving me standing in the darkness transfixed with astonishment and fright. Upon gathering together my somewhat scattered senses, I found that the moment I stopped running till I found myself in my own house. In fact, I scarcely remember how I got home.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

After recovering a little from the shock I immediately acquainted a female relative who had retired for the night and related to her the above particulars. She assured me that I must have been suffering from mental hallucination, but seeing the great perturbation of my mind, and the same time knowing my natural skepticism with regard to all so called supernatural phenomena, she came to the conclusion that, after all, I might possibly have seen what has been described above.

The next day I made inquiries in the neighborhood of Knotty Ash, and ascertained from a very old woman that she remembered a story in her youth having reference to the mysterious and sudden death of an old occupant of Taingwall Hall, who was suddenly and quietly buried, the thought, at midnight, in old Knotty Ash churchyard. If so, was this a ghostly repetition of the event gotten up for my special benefit, or was it a portent intended to foreshadow the coming of the dread visitor to myself?

Now, as I have before stated, I am no believer in ghosts, but certainly this remarkable experience of mine has entirely upset all apparently conceived notions of the subject, leaving me in a quandary of doubt. On the evening upon which I saw the mysterious funeral at Knotty Ash I saw exceedingly wide awake, had met several friends on the Prescot road with whom I conversed. Strange that few hauntings of the further does the road I should encounter so exactly an experience—an experience I shall never forget to my dying day.—Liverpool Post.

The Atlas of Science.

The group of the human understanding expands every day. It is only a few years since Humboldt collected the mighty truth that Cosmos—the universal organization of things—was one system, however many universes it may contain, each always in it depending upon and having relation to all of the others. Next came Lamarck, who showed that all animals were kin. Then followed the great inventor of the spectroscope, who proved that all of the stars are composed of the same series of materials as those which make up the earth. Finally came the discoveries who learned that the invisible powers of nature—heat, light, sound, electricity, magnetism, etc.—are all forms of motion. All these propositions have been demonstrated. What the most advanced scientists are striving now to prove is that mind and matter are one and the same. That proposition represents the highest intellectual effort of the age.—Interview in Washington Star.

FAITH IN MILK TEST TUBES.

Confidence in the Fat Valuations Explained by the Milk Tester.

Probably the most significant feature of the recent meeting of the committee of twenty-one of the Columbian Dairy association and the representatives of various cattle breeders' associations was the strength of sentiment in favor of chemical analysis of milk and the insertions of the inducement given the lactometer test as a cheap, quick, easily operated and altogether reliable means of determining the butter value of milk. The Jersey men alone had not for the chair as the court of last and last resort in calculating the butter capacity of a cow, but they were also in favor of the overwhelming testimony of the chemist.

The conditions of the prolonged test at the World's fair—which have been rather inadequately outlined in preceding articles—are such as to render the use of the chemist out of the question and to compel a resort to the chemist's tubes for fat valuation, and this being the case it is especially gratifying to note the confidence born of extended experience which was manifested by practical butter men in the accuracy of the means of milk testing. It was stated that those patrons who were at first violently opposed to the chemist's tube have gone far from talk on the basis of its actual centers of butter fat as determined by the Babcock test have on that become the most steadfast converts to the system.

We may be very sure that this change has not been brought about without evidence of the most convincing character. In many cases the farmers tested the milk under by now watering their milk and again adding cream to it, and every time the test was repeated infallibly the attempted fraud. Such tests were calculated to convince the most skeptical, and the consequence is that thousands of patrons the country over are receiving pay from butter and cheese factories on the actual value of the milk which they deliver instead of, as formerly, receiving compensation on the basis of the average or model value of the total amount of milk delivered to the factory.

The possibilities of improvement in the character of our dairy herds opened up by this simple means of testing milk are almost unmeasurable, since the necessity of weeding out with this view present at least for determining the value of the product of each cow is fairly impressive. The milk pailers can no longer escape detection on account of an average richness of the herd's milk pail by the product of the rich milkers. Every tub will have to stand on its own merits, and it will speak plainly of all one but for the inhabitant. It also means better cows to the front.—Breeders' Gazette.

Rapid Milking.

More experienced writers advise milking rapidly as necessary to obtain the largest flow of milk. In this there is only a partial truth. Generally those who milk rapidly are so because of long experience. It is something in which skill is acquired by constant practice, and the milker must learn to do the work well and thoroughly, and to so handle the udder and teats as not to give pain to the animal, and when one has acquired that he may strive to increase the speed.

However, let two milkers who have long milked the same cows, one milking much more rapidly than the other, cheap cows, and it will be found in most cases that both lots of cows will shrink in their milk. The uncomfortable touch usurps the animal to such an extent that she does not "give down" her milk. Either it is left behind, or she prevents the jerky of holding it back to the extent of lessening her milk production several pounds in a day. Probably it is the former, upon the same principle that one receives more saliva when eating food that is relished than when eating food which does not taste right.

The injunction to milk rapidly, however, may have done injury in many cases by causing those who were inured to the business to resort sometimes to the strength in pressing the teats or against the udder to force a strong down, which caused pain to the animal, and by so doing defeated its own purpose, as it checked the secretion. In some cases there is no doubt that that vigorous squeezing and pulling has been the cause of breaking connect the minute blood vessels, and causing bloody milk, and in more cases it has produced an inflammation of the udder that resulted in garget or caked udder.

The matter for the milkyard should be, handle all cows gently and quietly, so that they will not dislike the handling, and when milking, after brushing and washing the udder, to remove all dirt before strain drop in the pail, milk steadily without pausing as long as the flow is kept up, and without the use of any more force than is needed to keep up the stream to the full capacity of the udder in the teat.—American Cultivator.

Why Prussia Is So Called.

The modern name of Prussia is derived from the ancient Borussi, who conquered the country about 230 B. C. Little is known concerning Prussia and its people till the Tenth century, except that that portion of the Baltic shore which is now included in the kingdom of Prussia was formerly inhabited by Slavonic tribes, akin in customs and language to the Lithuanians. They were gradually subdued with much after wars of the great Teutonic race as it flood down from the icy north, receiving their first knowledge of Christianity from Bishop Adalbert, of Prague, whom they martyred in 997. In the middle of the Thirteenth century the Teutonic knights, on their return from the Holy Land, undertook the conquest and conversion of Prussia. The Borussi almost mingled with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and subsequently with the Poles.—Brooklyn Eagle.

It is said that Alexander Bandle, the Scotchman who succeeded John Brown as Highland servant to the queen, has obtained almost as marked an influence in the royal household as Brown possessed. He is the personal attendant of the queen on every journey.

Brighter Above.

Little Girl (weeping)—Somebody has stolen my doll.

Mother—Your doll? Which one?

Little Girl—The oldest and most one of all—the one that didn't have any eyes or arms or legs or eyes or anything.

ADVERTISING.

Leading Mills, Factories, Farms and Dairy Rooms by Prominent Agents.

There has been a good deal of inquiry about the use of refrigerating mills to be used for the cooling of rooms in which to place milk, cream, butter, cheese or any other perishable product that requires a cool place from going to decay at least as it would otherwise. A statement of the results obtained to be accomplished by the use of such mills has been lately put either prematurely, we conclude—we conclude so not because of any doubts we have regarding the possibility of achieving the ends claimed, but because the intensely practical part is yet to the embryonic state, so far as furnishing the material it takes at so cheap a rate as to compete with ice in all locations where ice must necessarily be secured for the cutting, handling and storing.

We have learned that it is quite confidently asserted that the mills can be furnished are long at about one cent per pound, whereas they now cost about ten cents. But all that have yet been manufactured have been the product of small factories or laboratories, and so made expensive. There is now being fitted up, and nearly ready to run, a large manufactory in Chicago with very large facilities for producing the mills, in which goods are to be placed and the business tried on a large scale, to demonstrate—if the company can—the utility and cheapness of that method of securing cold storage.

While in the city we saw not only the preparations being made on a large scale, but saw a small room containing, we should judge, 300 cubic feet, that was refrigerated by the process in 30 days. We saw the box equipped with the "freshening" about 200 pounds of coils from the 700 pounds of lines it was in. "Freshening" simply means expelling the 400 pounds of water by heat, when the dry coils are used over again. In a few days the room is ready for use, and is claimed the cubical costs, as it passes from as cargo to the open air can be utilized in hold down the latter, without cost other than the tank and coil of pipe to transport the tank. If it is desired to use it where steam power is used, our mills of that will but water can be used to drive off the moisture of the brine, so as to leave the salts dry.

But as we said, the practical use of it is yet in the experimental stage, and we have to wait to compute the production of the mills. That it will equal we have demonstrated through feeling and by reading the record on the thermometer.

Where low is almost a myth, even the poorest one of the cows would be housed a more heavily in comparison with the warm of the refrigerator it will assign.—Rural's Dairyman.

Holding Separator Skimmilk.

Mr. A. B. Peck, proprietor of the Pearl and "C" creameries, at Sac City, Ia., is entitled to the credit for having first practiced it, for he heated the skimmilk at his creamery all through the year 1888, one year before the Minnesota Dairy creamery management. "It came about in this way," writes Mr. Peck to The Journal. "The creamery in which I now am had originally been a gathering cream one, the proprietor having after two years a separator was put in by a merchant in town. The farmers complained of the milk returned and in early fall it caused operations.

"I was convinced that the fault was not with the separator, but with the mode of operating, and stopped in the next spring—1888. In order to overcome the objections I was obliged to do all in my power to have everything in apple pie order. I had read somewhere that heating milk would keep it from souring. After experimenting I found that by heating the milk to about 140 degs. Fahr. the milk would remain sweet for at least twenty-four hours. I put my knowledge into practice and for a year and the difficulty ceased. Now I know that I was fairly deluged with milk the second season, that of 1888. I have a pipe on purpose for heating and it is constantly in use.

"The heating will not make sour milk sweet, nor keep from souring that which is already tainted, but it certainly will keep sweet milk sweet in spite of hot weather. I do not agree, however, with Hoard's Dairyman that the milk would be no better, I think, rather, that the cans should be shut tight after heating and remain closed. Your idea of the heating getting to it again is a sweet one."—Creamery Journal.

Ice on Still Waters.

You would naturally suppose that ice would be thicker on still water—a lake or reservoir, for example—than it would be in the subdivisions of a swift river. But it is not. According to observations made by the Davenport (Ia.) Academy of Sciences, ice in a lake broke thick on the lakes the channel ice is eighteen inches thick on the Mississippi river.—St. Louis Republic.

Milk Testing Machines.

The men who invent and the men who operate the various milk testing machines, whether as lactometers, seeking to teach and to introduce improved methods, or as agents, trying to sell the machines, are and all subscribe to the practical difficulties of successfully using them in working dairies, because they lost sight of the fact, if they know by experience, that there is a difference between operating the machine when that is the only thing you have to do and operating it between times of a half dozen other pressing duties that will not wait. The farmers and the agents have nothing else to do and it is very easy, but not so the busy dairyman.—Jersey Bulletin.

The idea dealers of Philadelphia declare that in that city the timber supply is fully as per cent below the needs of the people, and therefore there is a demand for substitutes. What are Pennsylvania dairymen and creamerymen about?

Production of Milk.

The quantity of milk produced annually is over 120,000,000 pounds a year. Before the Revolutionary war the silkworm was introduced into Virginia and North and South Carolina, but the culture has never been attended with any degree of success in the United States.—New York Recorder.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

Is not a cosmetic in the usual sense, it does not injure the most delicate skin, but renders it soft, smooth and velvety, and clothes it with a delicate bloom. It is a most valuable preparation for the toilet, and should be used by all who desire a fair, smooth, healthy skin. It is a most valuable remedy for Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Roughness and Redness, and will last for years. It improves the skin, and is so delicate that you can hardly see it. It conceals the ravages of time, and gives a youthful appearance to the skin. It is the only preparation of the kind that does not contain a trace of poisonous or injurious ingredients. It is the most perfect and elegant preparation for the purpose ever produced, and is the result of a lifetime of study and experience in the preparation of cosmetics. It is a most delicate, pure, and perfect article, and should be used by all who desire a fair, smooth, healthy skin. It is the only preparation of the kind that does not contain a trace of poisonous or injurious ingredients. It is a most valuable remedy for Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Roughness and Redness, and will last for years. It improves the skin, and is so delicate that you can hardly see it. It conceals the ravages of time, and gives a youthful appearance to the skin. It is the only preparation of the kind that does not contain a trace of poisonous or injurious ingredients. It is the most perfect and elegant preparation for the purpose ever produced, and is the result of a lifetime of study and experience in the preparation of cosmetics. It is a most delicate, pure, and perfect article, and should be used by all who desire a fair, smooth, healthy skin. It is the only preparation of the kind that does not contain a trace of poisonous or injurious ingredients. It is a most valuable remedy for Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Roughness and Redness, and will last for years. It improves the skin, and is so delicate that you can hardly see it. It conceals the ravages of time, and gives a youthful appearance to the skin. It is the only preparation of the kind that does not contain a trace of poisonous or injurious ingredients. It is the most perfect and elegant preparation for the purpose ever produced, and is the result of a lifetime of study and experience in the preparation of cosmetics. It is a most delicate, pure, and perfect article, and should be used by all who desire a fair, smooth, healthy skin.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Face Bleach

Clears the worst cases of Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Pimples, and all Skin Blemishes. Price $1.50. Sample sent free to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

The Druggist

Who has not been supplied with either of the preparations will have the same sent to him upon receipt of price.

Mr. Graham may be consulted personally at Graham's Parlors, 1 Union Square, New York, every day from 10 to 4.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of James Hudson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James Hudson, deceased, has filed his final account and report in said estate, and that the heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear before the probate court of said county, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to contest the same, if they see fit so to do; and that the same will then and there be settled, allowed and distributed.

Dated September 8th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. Pierce, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Hannah Dunbar Sheridan, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, executor of said estate, has filed his final account and report in said estate, and that the heirs of said estate, and persons interested in said estate, are required to appear before the probate court of said county, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to contest the same, if they see fit so to do; and that the same will then and there be settled, allowed and distributed.

Dated September 11, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. Pierce, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred H. Cooke, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

MARGARET A. COOKE, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Alfred H. Cooke, deceased, having filed her petition praying that she may be authorized to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose thereof set forth in said petition, it is ordered that the 26th day of October, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, be appointed for the hearing of said petition, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and show cause why an order should not be granted to the said petitioner for the sale of such property of the said estate of said deceased, as prayed for in said petition; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said city, for three weeks in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said city and county.

Dated September 25, 1891.

C. W. BARRIER,
Probate Judge.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 5th day of August, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, an assessment of Ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation equal to the aforesaid, which assessment is payable to the Secretary, at his office, Room 24, Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of September, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 21st day of October, 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the company's office, Room 24, Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. H. MAYNARD,
President.
Attest: J. E. MCCARTY,
Secretary.
Business address: 24 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dated August 29th, 1891.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Sears, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Sears, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit such claims with the necessary vouchers within one month after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, in Mesch Block, in the City of Salt Lake, Salt Lake County, Utah, Territory of Utah.

Dated August 24th, 1891.

ELIZABETH A. SEARS,
Administrator of the estate of John Sears, deceased.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SCHOOL BOOKS

UTAH BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.

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DUNCAN M. McALLISTER, Manager.

—THE— Celebrated National Folding Bed,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUGG & BIERSDORF FURNITURE CO —CHICAGO—

A LARGE VARIETY FOR SALE AT

S. R. MARKS & CO'S.

Opposite Temple.

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The wishes of the compilers, that the work be published without profit so as to be within the reach of every person desiring to have more studied in this as well as the first edition, and therefore no discount except for cost of postage is allowed to dealers.

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OUR STOCK OF FALL CLOTHING FOR MENS, BOYS' and Children's wear is now on our counters. To us it means no immense outlay of money, as well as weeks—yes, months—of work; yet as we left carefully through the separate departments we find well repaid for our time and work. The question now is to turn the money over from your pocket to our back account, and at the same time see that you are well pleased and get full value for every dollar you leave with us. If by chance you get an article that does not prove satisfactory—such things will happen—come back and show us the fault; we're only too glad of the opportunity to make it right.

MEN'S SUITS. Everything made in Men's wear represented in our Immense Stock. The Best Imported and Domestic City Worsteds in Cutaway, Prince Alberts and Sacks. Perfect Black Cheviots and unfinished Worsteds, in Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Cutaway. Young Men's Sack and Cutaway Suits in all the New Shades.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. We are showing in little departments the largest and best assorted stock of fine and medium priced two piece Knee Pant Suits, 4 to 10 years; Three Piece Knee Pant Suits, 4 to 9 years; Boys' Long Pant Suits, 14 to 19 years; Boys' Fall Overcoats; Children's Overcoats and Reefers, Jersey and Kilt, that we've ever shown, and we can safely say the largest ever shown in Salt Lake City. ☞ The Styles are right, and ☞ prices are dependable. ☞ PRICES THE LOWEST.

☞ SEE OUR WINDOW. ☜

FALL OVERCOATS. If you need a Fall Overcoat (you certainly do unless you have one) look through our stock will repay you. Many New Medium Weight Kersey and Melton ready for the Early Buyer.

Fall Styles in Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.

Goldsmith & Co.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY

Early Sale of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

For the benefit of those who are desirous of making early purchases of Fall Goods, S. KELLNER has decided to have a

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 14th, and Continuing One Week!

Our stock of CLOAKS and FAVORITE is, without a question, one of the finest ever shown in this city, and our Dress Goods are the Very Latest that the Foreign and Domestic markets afford. Our prices will be as low as to really induce early purchases.

We will call your attention to the fact that we are filling up all of our departments with the very choicest of goods, and that it will be useless to wait for the coming season, as undoubtedly Increased Prices will be demanded for the same goods. Our goods are the Newest Patterns, and we will use every effort in our imperial disposition to the fact that we have secured them to the City. In our Cloak Department we have a large and Elegant Line of LADIES' and GENTS' Fine Imported SHOES. They have a Large Assortment of RUBBER GOODS and SHOE FINDINGS.

HOME-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Custom Work and REPAIRING on short notice.

Blacking and Brushes, Shoe Dressing, Waterproof Oil Blacking, etc.

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Get your FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR at

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They manufacture the Most Durable SCHOOL SHOES you can buy.

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They have a Large Assortment of RUBBER GOODS and SHOE FINDINGS.