

This book was presented to me on my birthday- To the avarage person, it was just simply a "Derap Book" Thuk to me it meant something more Jane some what of a "scrap book moker" myself and I looked buch to that period between 1880 and the little girl - their name was "alice" - I thuih, breause 2 certain cardo and per hops There was a boy - W.H. a kom panion fry this alice - The bugan to build.

liberty to woman kurd was This book, when she was young The first sewing machine. But whey go on - you may read very, young - The carried it on throng the years. for gourself-John Wilson- in 1889 It was impurshed when it lame to me - The pictures V said this = were cut out and in the book laose, and I have "O for a Booke and a shade furshed it This sunday, June, 17-1945 - and Jamed exther in - a - door on out; a certain solisfaction me with the grew leaves whisping the doing, you will find over-hede on the Streete crijes many interesting bits of news. styles of advertiging, etc- an Where I maie Reade all atmy odd assortment - but no poelry- no prose clippings an american flagboth of the New and Olde! "Washington's Monument. For a jollie goode Booke where on to looke is butter to me than Yolde! The first blow for Liberty on ace advartesument of the Domestic Dewing Madrie and I think - what a blow for

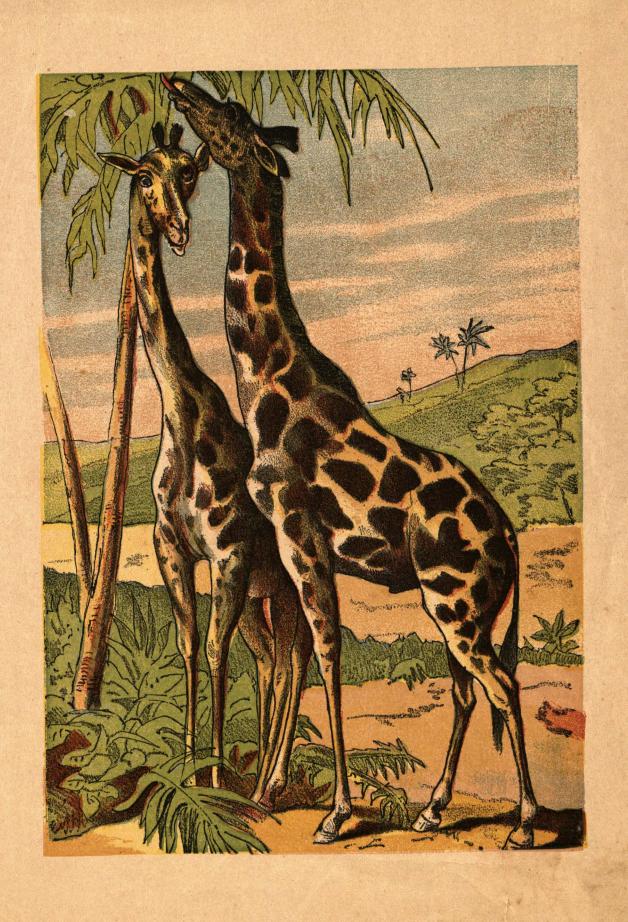


Another species of buffalo is the bison, which is only found in North America. It gathers together in enormous herds, consisting of many thousands in number, and, in spite of the continual persecution to which it is subjected by man and beast, its number diminishes slowly. The bison is one of the most valuable of animals to the white hunter, as well as to the red Indian, as its body supplies them with almost every necessary of life.

The flesh of the fat cow bison is in great repute, being juicy, tender, and well savored. The fat is peculiarly excellent, and is said to bear some resemblance to the celebrated green fat of the turtle. The most delicate portion of the bison is the flesh that composes the "hump," which gives to the animal's back so strange an aspect; and the hunters are so fond of this delicacy that they will often slay a magnificent animal merely for the sake of the hump, the tongue, and the marrow-bones leaving the remainder of the body to the wolves and birds.

THE GIRAFFE.

The giraffe is an African animal which fills one with fresh amazement every time one sees him. He is really a most beautiful and graceful animal, but we are apt to lose sight of this fact, and be struck principally with his extraordinary height and proportions. In his native wilds, seen at a little distance, it would appear to far greater advantage. The height of the giraffe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the forefeet, is about seventeen feet. He far overtops any other quadruped. Goldsmith says that a man on horse-



back could ride under his body without stooping Perhaps if he were a very little man on a very little horse he could. But it is the enormous length of the creature's swan-like neck which is the most remarkable part of him. This wonderful neck, which measures at least half the whole animal's height, enables him to reach the leaves of tall trees, which he gathers leaf by leaf, breaking them off with his long, flexible tongue. He also likes grass, but for grazing purposes his long neck is very inconvenient; he is obliged to straddle out his long legs and bend his neck in a semicircular form to reach grass and low-growing herbs.

The giraffe is sometimes called a camelopard, because he is a little like a camel in the form of his head and neck, and because his coat is covered with irregular spots something like those of the panther. The Arabs kill the giraffe in order to eat it, being very fond of the meat; and also for the skin, with which they make bucklers and sandals. The young giraffes, which they catch alive for menageries, are soon tamed.

THE TIGER.

Tigers are only found in Asia; there are none in Africa. They prowl about near marshes, where they can steal on their prey through the long jungle-grass. They feed principally on deer, but, when near a village, kill many domestic animals. When a tiger has once killed a man, he does not care for any other sort of food. A famous English sportsman shot one of these man-eaters which had destroyed more than a hundred natives.

Tigers, like lions, are very long-lived animals. The tiger is like the lion in courage and strength, but, unlike him, is cruel and treacherous, and kills not only to eat, but from savage pleasure in slaughter. When he falls in with a flock, he levels all with indiscriminate cruelty, and scarcely finds time to satisfy his appetite, so eager is he to destroy all life that comes within his reach. This makes him a much more unpleasant neighbor than the lion.

The strength and rapidity of a tiger's movements are so great that, during the march of an army, one has been known to seize a soldier off his horse and carry him away to the jungle without the least chance for his rescue. Great as is the tiger's strength, an old buffalo generally proves a match for him. A well known writer on field sports actually witnessed a combat between these animals, which ended in the tiger's being gored and trampled to death, the buffalo, however, dying but a few minutes after through loss of blood from the deep gashes made by the tiger's terrible claws. One kind of leopard—the cheetah—known from other species by a short, bristly mane—is not only hunted, but trained for hunting game. He is generally successful in catching any game desired; but if he fails, returns sulkily to his car.

THE LION.

The lion is called the king of beasts. He may be known from his wild-beast cousins by the tufts of hair at the end of his tail, and by his long, flowing mane. His true country is Africa. There, on the vast plains of burning sands, he may be seen in his greatest



THE TIGER.

glory. He is fiercer, stronger, and more terrible than the Asiatic lion. Lions who inhabit countries where man has fixed his habitation, and become acquainted with his power, soon lose a portion of their courage, and seldom attack any thing but flocks and herds.

In the desert the habit of conquering every creature they meet, and their ignorance of fire-arms and other weapons used by men, make



THE LION.

them most terrible to encounter. They boldly face armed men, and wounds seem to enrage more than daunt them. The lion is not really a cruel animal; except in self-defense, he only kills what he requires to eat, and, when satisfied, becomes very gentle. When hungry he boldly attacks any animal that comes in his way; but as all animals are afraid of him, they all naturally avoid his haunts, so that he is often obliged to hide in order to take them by surprise. He crouches down in some thicket or among the long grass, and waits patiently till his prey comes within proper distance; then he springs after it fifteen or twenty feet from him, and often seizes it at the first bound. In the deserts and forests his usual prey are gazelles and monkeys.

The latter he has to catch when they are on the ground, for, luckily for them, he can not climb trees like a cat or tiger. He eats enough at a time to last him for two or three days. He is able to live a long time without food, but thirst he can not endure. His temperature is naturally very hot, and it has been said that he is in a continual fever. Whenever he meets with water, he drinks, lapping slowly like a cat.

The roaring of a lion is so loud that when it is heard in the night, and re-echoed through the hills, it sounds like distant thunder. The roar is a deep, hollow growl, which he makes five or six times a day, and always before rain. His cry of rage is much louder and more terrible. When he makes this sound he lashes his sides with his long tail, his mane seems to rise and stand like bristles round his head, he shows his formidable teeth and his tongue, and extends his claws, which seem as long as a man's fingers.

The lioness is a most affectionate mother, and will go through fire and water for her young ones. There was a tame lioness once who formed a friendship with a little dog. When this dog had puppies,—to the surprise of every one, she became a second mother to them, and caressed and fondled them as if they had been her own cubs.

A celebrated traveler gives an account of his meeting with a lion. Let me read it to you: "The day was exceedingly pleasant, and there was not a cloud to be seen. The dogs seemed much to enjoy prowling about and examining every bushy place, and at last met with some object among the bushes which caused them to set up a most vehement barking. Having called on the dogs to drive them out,—a task which they performed with great willingness,—we had a full view of an enormous lion and lioness. The latter was seen only for a minute, as she made her escape up the river, under the concealment of the rushes; but the lion came steadily forward,

and stood still to look at us. I stood well upon my guard, holding my pistol in my hand, with my finger upon the trigger. But at this instant the dogs flew boldly in between us and the lion. The lion, conscious of his strength, remained unmoved at their noisy attempts, and kept his head turned towards us. We fired upon him; one of the balls went through his side, just below the short ribs, and the blood began to flow, but the animal still remained standing in the same position. We had now no doubt that he would spring upon us, but, happily, we were mistaken, and were not sorry to see him move quietly away, though I had hoped in a few minutes to take hold of his paw without danger."

In old books of natural history there is a story about a slave, called by some Androcles, who cured the foot of a lion which had been dangerously wounded by a splinter. Some years afterwards the lion was caught, and taken to the great circus at Rome to form part of a show of wild beasts. One day the slave, perhaps for some great crime, was driven into the circus, to be devoured by the lions. His old friend, the lion immediately recognized him, and defended him with zeal and tenderness. The slave was let go, and he owed his life to the good memory of the wild beast.

THE BEAR.

The bear family is a very large one. They are what is called omnivorous animals; that is, they will eat any thing they can find—fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables, fruit, grain, and honey. Europe, Asia, and



THE BEAR.

America have each their own particular bears. The brown bear is the commonest kind, and is found in the north of Europe and America, and in Japan. He likes wild, mountainous regions and the depths of forests, where there is plenty of fruit to be found. He can run very quickly, and also walk quite comfortably on his hind legs, which he does when he carries heavy burdens, such as a small tree or a young bear. We all remember now, in the story-book, the great bear, the middle-sized bear, and the little, small, wee bear used to walk about together arm in arm.

The bear is an excellent climber, and when he descends trees or

precipices, comes down backwards, like a sailor sliding down a mast. He is also a capital swimmer, and in hot weather is very fond of bathing, running about in the sun, after his bath, to dry himself. His paws are very large, and are armed with long, sharp claws for climbing and digging.

The grizzly bear of America is a much more formidable animal than the brown bear. He is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and there are many stories of terrible encounters with him. The American black bear is smaller than the grizzly, and not so savage. The polar or ice bear is the largest of all the tribe. It lives in the Arctic regions, in Greenland and Lapland, and is from six to eight feet long.

THE ZEBRA.

The zebra is a native of the mountain districts of Southern Africa, far from the abodes of men. Its wonderful swiftness is proverbial. If it could only be tamed and trained like a horse or a don-key it would be very valuable to mankind, but it has a most savage and intractable disposition, and evidently considers that it is made for ornament, and not for use. It is certainly a beautiful animal, with its glossy skin striped evenly down to its very hoofs, in brownish-black bars on a pale yellow ground, and must look most picturesque standing on its own craggy heights or racing over the



THE ZEBRA.

hills. It is, however, most wild and difficult to approach. It is very suspicious, and herds always carefully place sentinels to look out for danger. Notwithstanding these precautions many zebras have been taken alive, and some, in spite of their vicious habits, have been trained to draw a carriage. In all probability it might be domesticated like the ass, as the black cross on the back and shoulders of



"It's Funny, Very, Very Very Funny."

HARRISON & GOURLAY'S

GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS

SKIPPED by the LIGHT of the MOON.

THE PLAY THAT HAS MADE ALL AMERICA LAUGH.

WITH THE COMEDIANS,

FRED LENNOX, WALTER LENNOX, Jr.

AND A

→BRILLIANT COMEDY COMPANY, ←

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF W. W. FOWLER, & WM. WARMINGTON.

By Special Arrangement with

Messrs HARRISON & GOURLAY.



R. G. Hynkoop & Co.,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND WALL PAPERS,
CARD ALBUMS AT VERY LOW PRICES:

o Flores with



P. G. OYNKOOP & CO.,

BOOKS, SHARING PARES, N. Y.

Wholesole and Reput Deskession

BOOKS, SHARIONERY,

AND WALL PAPERS,

CARO ALBUMS AT VERY LOW PRICES.





















" send me a line love I fauly to ray That I'm not forgotten Ou. Lovis fistion dayralentine



















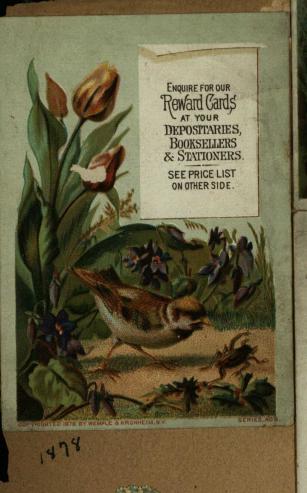














SCHWARZ BRO. 3















FASTER GREETING. -

bunts bros.













































































BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS OF

FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S

COMPRESSED YEAST.

The Standard for more than a Quarter of a Century.

Ours (FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S) is the only genuine Compressed Yeast in the market. Unscrupulous competitors are making a Yeast in imitation of ours, put up in the same kind of tin foil wrapper, and labeled with a label of the same color and general design as ours, with the evident intent to mislead the purchaser and to palm off their inferior goods under cover of the established reputation of our Yeast.

THIS TIMELY WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT YOU MAY PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST A FRAUD.

DO NOT SUBMIT TO IMPOSITION. If you wish to ensure having good, light, sweet and wholesome Bread and the most delicious Buckwheat Cakes, etc., you must insist upon getting FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST, every cake of which bears our Yellow Label with fac-simile signature appearing thereon, thus: Flischmann rls
(None other is Genuine.)

NOTICE. - Until further notice, we will give in return for each lot of 50 of our Yellow Labels taken from cakes of our Compressed Yeast by the CONSUMER and sent by him or her to us at 701 Washington St., N.Y. City, accompanied by a two cent postage-stamp, EITHER - at the option of the sender -A HANDSOME BANNER PICTURE, or a copy of our book "CHOICE RECIPES," which contains tested and approved recipes for making Bread, Cakes, etc., of various kinds.

Please write your name and address (including name of street and street number) PLAINLY, and state whether

you want a Picture or a Book.

Date of Issue, January 1st, 1897.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS OF

FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S

COMPRESSED YEAST.

The Standard for more than a Quarter of a Century.

Ours (FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S) is the only genuine Compressed Yeast in the market. Unscrupulous competitors are making a Yeast in imitation of ours, put up in the same kind of tin foil wrapper, and labeled with a label of the same color and general design as ours, with the evident intent to mislead the purchaser and to palm off their inferior goods under cover of the established reputation of our Yeast.

THIS TIMELY WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT YOU MAY PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST A FRAUD.

DO NOT SUBMIT TO IMPOSITION. If you wish to ensure having good, light, sweet and wholesome Bread and the most delicious Buckwheat Cakes, etc., you must insist upon getting FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST, every cake of which bears our Yellow Label with fac-simile signature appearing thereon, thus:

(None other is Genuine.)

NOTICE. — Until further notice, we will give in return for each lot of 50 of our Yellow Labels taken from cakes of our Compressed Yeast by the CONSUMER and sent by him or her to us at 701 Washington St., N. Y. City, accompanied by a two cent postage-stamp, EITHER at the option of the sender — A HANDSOME BANNER PICTURE, or a copy of our book "CHOICE RECIPES," which contains tested and approved recipes for making Bread, Cakes, etc., of various kinds.

Please write your name and address (including name of street and street

number) PLAINLY, and state whether you want a Picture or a Book.

Date of Issue, January 1st, 1899.

















































































JUNE.











Wir werden einen unserer immerwährenden Kalender jeder Dame schicken, die uns 4 unserer Trade Marks (Collars and Cuffs), ausgeschnitten von einem 10 Cents-Packet Celluloid Starch, einsendet.



Es hat nicht seines Gleichen. Wird nur in Packeten verkauft.

Souvenir Art Calendar

How to get it.

ELLULOID STARCH is the most popular as well as the best laundry starch in the world. It is sold only in packages bearing our trade mark, collars and cuffs. Lovers of the beautiful and those who appreciate an article of merit may secure a very handsome perpetual calendar. This calendar is complete and of a handsome design. We have also secured the entire edition of a beautiful art calendar which we may be obliged to substitute for the perpetual calendar. Either of these calendars that we shall send to our lady patrons are worth at least \$1.00 each. In order to largely increase the sale of Celluloid Starch and that all housekeepers may have an opportunity of testing the merits of Celluloid Starch we shall send one of these calendars to any lady who sends us 4 of our trade marks (collars and cuffs) cut from 10 o packages of Celluloid Starch.

We take pleasure in the fact that we are able to offer this souvenir calendar as we know it will find a welcome in every household.

Celluloid Starch requires no cooking. If you try it once, you will always use it and tell your friends that it has no equal. It does not stick to the iron or blister the linen. Remember the kind, Celluloid Starch. Take no other said to be squal to ours. Manufactured by the

CELLULOID STARCH CO..

New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.









1881-9



























BERT G. YOUNG & BROS.

BY THING PAVELY













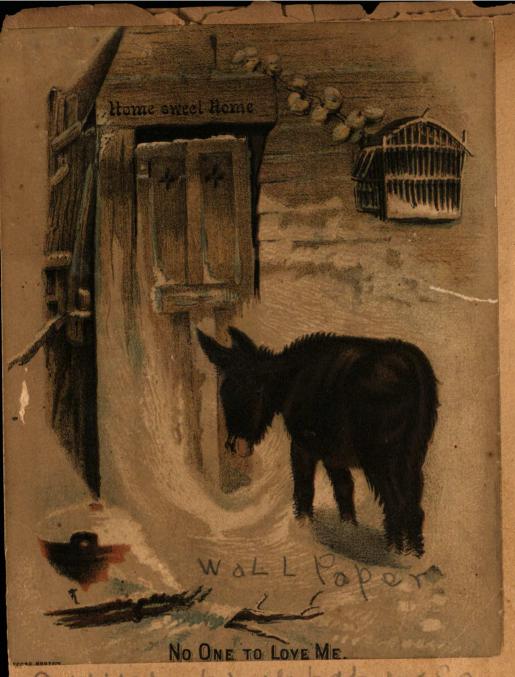












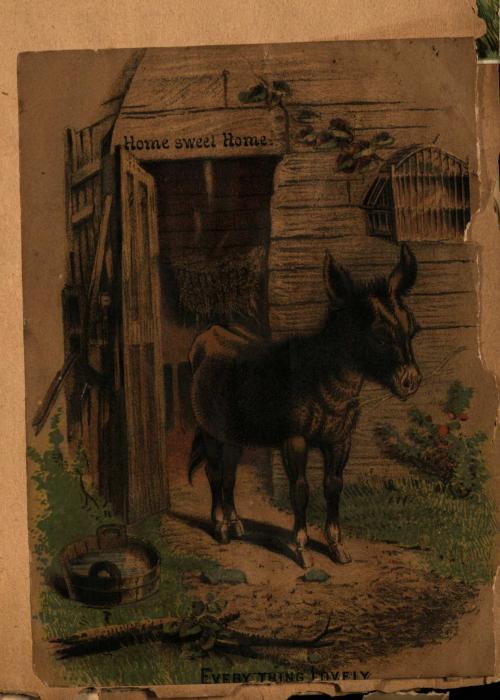
gwyale ware paper co Tyrocuse n. Eg.



























JACOB VROMAN,
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Everything New & Cheap for Cash7 EMPIRE BLOCK,
CLINTON SQUARE, NEAR COURT HOUSE,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.















THE STILE THAT SUITS.

JACOB VROMAN,
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Everything New & Cheap for Cash.
7 EMPIRE BLOCK,
CLINTON SQUARE, NEAR COURT HOUSE,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.











ance.



HOW COMPLASANT HE LOOKS IN ZINSMEISTERS' SHOES.

















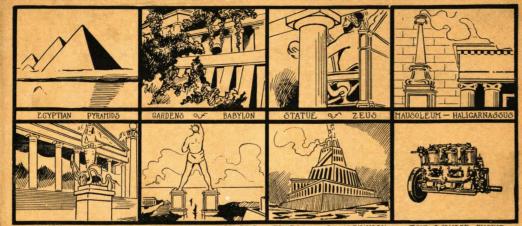








THE EIGHT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.



Seven of them are ancient in origin—not all of them survive. The eighth—the Wonder Marine Engine—is a marvel of simplicity, strength and stability. Get further particulars from

WONDER MANUFACTURING CO.
547 TALLMAN STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



