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THE BLOCK FROM CHESTNUT TO MARKET ST. AND 13TH STREET TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE

FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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I HAVE DETERMINED NOT TO BE OUTDONE IN PRICES on anything that I have in my store. I think I have the cheapest line of

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOE

ever offered in Denton, and it will be to the advantage of any one needing goods in that line to call and see me. If I cannot fit you I can take your measure and get what you want at short notice. I have also a complete line of Staple Dry Goods which I am selling at Bottom Figures; also, Hats and Caps, of latest styles. Groceries, Queensware, and as good a stock of Confectioneries as ever. By your fruit cake goods now, and look out for my Christmas advertisement.

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B. C. HOLBROOK having purchased Mr. Emerson's entire interest in the general hardware and machinery business of the firm of Emerson & Evitts, the business will hereafter be conducted by EVITTS & HOLBROOK at old stand, and at this period, the new firm desire to tender their thanks for the patronage and favors extended during the past two years, and also to assure our old friends and patrons that we shall do all in our power to render our business intercourse satisfactory in the future. Our stock consists in part of general

Hardware & Machinery,

a general line of Stoves, Ranges and fixtures, Stove Pipes, Stove Mats and a general assortment of Tinware, also, Wheelwrights Material, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut Nails, etc.

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Also all kinds of sawing, planing and mill work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

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JAMES BUCHANAN'S EARLY ROMANCE.

When a young lawyer in Lancaster, Pa., he was engaged to be married to a young lady to whom he was devotedly attached. The biographer has given us in a deeply interesting sketch the history of this sad episode. A "lovers' quarrel," originating in the gossip of village girls, separated them. Trifles are cause in the philosophy of life, as in nature, which sometimes produces convulsions and catastrophes. Young girls of a past generation in a country town were marvellously like young girls of the preceding and the present generation. The gossip of thoughtless children, scarce grown to womanhood, produced effects which they little imagined. The lovers were parted. The separation would have been only temporary, perhaps, but for her sudden death. In a very touching and eloquent letter he begged to be allowed to see his dead love. In this he said: "My prospects are all out off, and I feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave. It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, has been much abused. God forgive the authors of it! My feeling of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust. I have now one request to make, and, for the love of God and of your dear departed daughter, whom I loved infinitely more than any other human being could love, deny me not. Afford me the melancholy pleasure of seeing her body before its interment."

Perhaps to the unsentimental reader this is but a trifling incident in a human life. But, after all, the mighty forces which move humanity are the forces which come from the affections rather than from the cool intellect. Men have died, and worms have eaten them, and this for love. He who endeavors to measure the soul, to analyse the moral or intellectual part of man or woman, and who ridicules what we call sentiment, leaves out the most important element in the whole subject of consideration. In later years when Mr. Buchanan became a public man, political antagonists, according to the accepted style of American political campaigns, raked out of the history of his youth this incident, misrepresented and falsified it. The old politician, who knew better than any man in America how to meet and reply to all the attacks and accusations, whether true or false, of opponents, never allowed the solemn sacredness of this memory to be tarnished by any allusion to it on his part. Once he told a trusted friend that there were among his papers letters and relics, which, when he was dead, would, if necessary, set this matter truly before all who were interested. It would seem that before his decease he came to the conclusion that the story of his love belonged to himself and to her, and that it mattered little what was said here when he and she should talk it over where there are no gossips or scandal-mongers. His executors discovered a sealed package endorsed with directions to burn it unopened, and they obeyed the direction.

The course of true love, says our biographer, in terms of very simple eloquence, "ran in this case pure and unbroken in the heart of the survivor through a long and varied life. It became a grief that could not be spoken of, to which only the most distant allusion could be made; a sacred, unceasing sorrow, buried deep in the breast of a man who was formed for domestic joys; hidden beneath manners that were most engaging, beneath strong social tendencies, and a chivalrous, old-fashioned deference to women of all ages and all climes. His peculiar and reverential demeanor toward the sex, never varied by rank or station or individual attractions, was doubtless in a large degree caused by the tender memory of what he had found or fancied in her whom he had lost in his early days by such a cruel fate."

The immediate effect of this sorrow was to change the course of his life. He had previously determined not to enter political life. He now sought excitement and associations with men, and accepted a nomination and election to Congress. The village gossips who parted the lovers are responsible for a vast deal that has since occurred in the history of the United States.—Wm. C. Prime, in Harper's Magazine.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The following extracts from an address delivered before the State Grange by H. O. Devries, at the recent session, will be read with interest:

"In view of what I have heretofore stated in similar papers as to what is meant, by education in the Grange sense, it can hardly be necessary for me to discuss this subject at length. But it is proper to say that the ultimate success of American agriculture depends largely upon this single question in its practical and technical sense. This important subject lies at the very root of our industry and and demands our most careful consideration and earnest support. If our sons are intended for professional life they are educated to that end; if intended to delve in the realm of science we educate them accordingly. But how is it with those we intend for the industry that feeds the world? In our public schools, where the majority of farmers receive all their school training, scarcely a text book is found on elementary agriculture, to say nothing of it as a science. How can we expect to interest our sons in farm life unless we enable them to appreciate by study and application between nature and nature's God? between the silent powers of the mother earth and her willingness, yea, seeming impatience to respond to the touch of the faithful and intelligent husbandman? It is true that she sometimes seems to tire, but is this not because of improper treatment in some form rather than her unwillingness to answer the end for which was intended? She speaks, but her language is somewhat difficult to understand. She may indicate by a noxious foreign growth a diseased condition, or it may be by yielding abundant crops of some kinds and her refusal to yield crops of another kind to which she was formerly peculiarly adapted—Land rich as to appearance in some sections of our own State exists of this very class; there is a remedy; 'e it be found by all the lights that associated intelligence can give, aided by positive, practical and scientific knowledge. It will not do, patrons, for us to accept simply the theory of these questions and wait results from some other quarters, or from the revolution that nature may superinduce; much depends upon practical experiment and observation, together with that unity of effort such as our organization offers to tillers of the soil. Will we not then meet the obstacles with a determination to overcome? When we come to the full realization of what is to be done, and apply ourselves, we shall find work in our subordinate Granges besides routine business—work which will tax our intelligence and make us contributors in the elevation of our race; and success will crown our intelligent and honest efforts and bring contentment, prosperity and happiness to our hearthstones beneath our own roof-tree.

LEGISLATION.

By this I mean both State and National legislation. It would be unfair to say nothing had been accomplished in this respect, for some of the States have done much; but in our Commonwealth little has been accomplished, if anything, to favor and protect agriculture. Our requests have been few, and the consideration given them but little — scarcely enough to hold us to our respective party ties. Politicians act well their part; they know among their constituencies who do and who do not mean business positively; they know whose class rights they can venture to defer; they know perfectly well that their refusal to grant the request of corporate powers means less votes at the next election, but they have more faith in the devotion of farmers to party fealty, and to that promise which says 'bread shall be given them and their water shall be sure.' Consequently they venture to temporize with farmers. But direct special attention to corporate bodies, to stock boards, boards of trade, yea, even to plant exemptionists, even where no plants grow, thus increasing the burdens of taxations on the whose little all is necessarily in sight always. The injustice in taxation will continue to increase so long as broken pledges satisfy the farmers. I think it within the bounds of reasonable computation to say that the loss to Maryland farmers growing out of the failure of the elevator bill a few years since has taken from the Maryland farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Was it an unreasonable thing to ask the State to improve her own property to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a class of her wealth-producing citizens under the guarantee of redeeming the bonds in ten years? Was it presumption to promise the redemption of the bonds in the time named, when a bona fide rental was offered of thirty thousand dollars for the first year and fifty thousand for the second? The request was but reasonable and just; the guarantee sufficient; but the misfortune seemed to have been that it was not be under political control, and being asked for only by the submissive farmers, it was thought safe in political circles to ignore the whole subject.

HOUSEKEEPER'S HELP.

WORTH KNOWING.—Lamp chimneys can be washed easily by holding them over the nose of a tea-kettle when the kettle is boiling furiously. This will make them beautifully clear. Of course they must be wiped with a clean cloth.

FEATHER CAKE.—Two cups of sugar and one of butter, beat well together; then beat in five eggs, one at a time; four cups of flour, into which are sifted two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one half-cup of sweet milk.

FOR INFLAMED EYES.—Camphor water, three ounces; Borax, one half-drachm. This simple prescription is in common use by the highest medical authorities. It makes a wash unexcelled for the treatment of inflammation of the eyes. In using it lean the head back and drop three drops in the corner of each, and then open the eyes and let it work in.

TO KEEP FRESH MEAT. — The Japanese keep meat fresh in hot weather by placing the raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, whereby the albumen of the surface is quickly coagulated and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water to prevent the access of the air and consequent putrefaction of the meat.

RYE TOAST.—To one quart of rye flour add one teaspoouful of salt and sufficient boiling water to make a stiff dough. Put it in a buttered pan, have a bright, clear fire, and the grate well raked; prop the pan in front of the grate, and as brown crust forms strip it off and keep it hot and dry. Repeat this till it is all brown, then break it up, pour hot cream over it and serve in a covered dish.

STUFFED BEEFSTEAK.—Cut a big slice from the round, in shape as near an oblong square as possible; rub over salt and pepper to taste; make a filling of stale bread and fat salt pork, or butter if preferred; season with salt, pepper, sage, etc.; roll it up in the steak, sew the edges of the slice together, bake in quick oven, basting often. Make a dressing of the drippings, thicken with flour and season.

CRACKER PIE.—One and a half soda biscuit, one teacup of white sugar, one lemon, one teacup boiling water. Break the biscuit into small bits, pour over them the boiling water, cover and leave them to swell. Grate the yellow part of the rind of the lemon, add to it the juice and the sugar, mix with the cracker when it is sufficiently swelled; make a nice crust, and prepare as apple pie. Sift sugar over the pies when baked.

VENUS PUDDING.—Take a quart mould, butter it well and ornament it with candied ginger; make a rich custard with the yolks of twelve and the whites of six eggs, a pint of milk and loaf sugar to taste, then dissolve ounce of isinglass in sufficient milk to fill up the mould. When cold add a glass of rum or sherry; pour the mixture in the mould and place it on ice to set. Before adding the isinglass put aside a little ginger syrup with this and serve cold with the pudding.

SALMON SALAD.—Take one can of canned salmon, from which pour the oil; then heat the salmon through, and while heating make a dressing as follows: Yolks of two hard-boiled eggs rubbed to a powder; teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, teaspoonful salt, seven tablespoonfuls vinegar; half bunch celery, cut fine, as for chicken salad; two heaping tablespoonsful horse-radish: mix the celery, horse-radish and salmon together thoroughly; then pour over the dressing, and garnish with the white of an egg and parsley. This forms an inexpensive and palatable relish.

How of Treasury is Guarded.

A party of Englishmen who recently visited Washington expressed surprise at the absence of guards at the treasury. "Why," they said, "at the bank of England, the military is always on duty, and to get past it and into the building is worth one's life unless he has authority. Here I don't see a guard." But there are guards and plenty of them, only they don't wear red coats and parade up and down the street front of the building. This isn't the way we do things here. "Do you see this armory," said Captain Cobaugh, the chief of the force, to your correspondent, opening a door as he did so and displaying line after line of loaded revolvers. They were of the largest and best variety known to military authorities. "We have sixty men armed with these," he said, "and nearly all old soldiers. I should like to see any successful attempt to rob the treasury. These men are divided into watches, and are on duty in all parts of the building at all hours. After the force of clerks and officials go home at night, our officers enter and inspect every room, see that the safes are locked, the heating apparatus all right, and the water turned off. If the safe is found unlocked a man is put in charge of it, and the person is sent for. Of course that does not happen often, and the man who does forget to lock his safe does not forget it twice; but occasionally we do find one open. Then after the rooms are inspected and the guard set, the lieutenant makes his rounds every two hours, and the watchman patrols his beat every two hours or oftener."

"Has there ever been an attempt, successful or otherwise, to rob the treasury?"

"Never. It would be an impossibility."

Colonel Webster, chief clerk of the treasury, is the head of the watch, though Captain Cobaugh has the personal direction of their movements. They are all inspected by Colonel Webster, and are liable to visits at all times of the night by the secretary or his chief-clerk. Treasurer Spinner, it is related, once found himself in a very nervous state of mind at night and unable to sleep, and finally dressed himself and started for the treasury, to be met by a messenger coming to tell him that a safe containg millions had been left unlocked. It is said that he always slept in the building after that, and always visited the safes in person before retiring to see that they were locked. Perhaps it was his nervousness over the fright that made his signiture so crooked.—Baltimore American.

Hints for Farmers.

One hundred bushels of shelled corn will shrink to ninety in the bin.

Milk is a most valuable food for fowls at this season. Even whey is good for them.

Have horse stables warm enough so that the horse will scarcely ever need a blanket.

A pound of poultry can be grown at less cost than a pound of beef and is worth more.

The increase in the cotton in Georgia for the past ten years is nearly 100 per cent., or 341,441 bales.

In whitewashing your hennery put some kerosene oil into the mixture for the benefit of the hen lice.

Do not allow poultry to freeze before packing. It gives it a blue, pinched look, and it will not keep, as after thawing it soon spoils.

The chickens most likely to fatten well are those first hatched in the brood and those with the shortest legs. Long-legged fowls are by far the most difficult to fatten.

A stiff whist-broom is better to remove the dust and dirt from a horses legs than a currycomb. Many horses with thin skins are exceedingly nervous and restive in the hands of a careless groom, and this nervousness often degenerates into viciousness.

The grain farmer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that otherwise would waste. But he must be careful not to overstock.

To avoid liability to crusting with salt, the churning should be done at as low as it will bear; and by reducing the temperature when the butter begins to form to 53 or 55 degrees, the butter will form in fine granules, and be in the purest and best condition.

Fowls have no teeth but they have a mill inside for grinding their food. The sound of gravel stones rubbing and grinding the grain may be heard by placing the ear near the fowls when the crop is full and digestion is taking place. Fowls often suffer for want of gravel in winter.

Filling a horse's rack with hay, as some do, and permitting a constant supply to remain before the animal, is one of the most probable means of producing disease, and the positive for rendering animals unfit for fast work. Large supplies of hay have the effect of making the stomach large and weak, the belly, in course of time, becoming pendulous.

The Yarn of the Whaler's Mate.

A novel vacation voyage to Europe by seven artists, who decorated the captain's cabin, is described in the January Century, by C. C. Buel, under the title, "Log of an Ocean Studio." Story telling in the smoking room was an unfailing amusement, to which the marine artist contributed the following narrative: "You must fancy I'm Mr. Jones," he said, "a whaler's mate, spinning yarn for messmates. He shifts his quid and begins:

"We wuz all feelin' sort o' grumpy, fer thar hadn't been no kind o' luck, when the lookout cries, 'Theer she blows!'—so I goes up to Cap'n Simmons an' says I, 'Cap'n Simmons, she's a blower; shill I lower?'

"Sez he: 'Mr. Jones, she may be a blower, but I don't see fitten fer tu lower.'

"Then I goes for'ard, and the men aloft sings out agin, 'Theer she blows!—and she's a spermer!' So I goes agin to Cap'n Simmons an' sez I, 'Cap'n Simmons, she's a spermer and a blower; shill I lower?'

"Sez he: 'Mr. Jones, she may be a spermer an' she may be a blower, but I don't see fitten fer tu lower; but if you see fitten fer tu lower, w'y lower away an' be 'tarnally dashed tu yer.'

"So I lowered away, an' when we come to about fifty yards o' the critter sez I, 'Hold on, boys, fur I'm 'leath with the long harpoon!' An' I struck her fair, an' we towed her alongside the ship; an' when I come aboard Cap'n Simmons stood in the gangway, an' sez he, 'Mr. Jones, you air an officer an' a gentleman, an' there's rum an' terbacker in the locker—an' that of the very best quality—at yer sarvice, sir, durin' this v'yage.'

"Then sez I, 'Cap'n Simmons, I'm a man as knows his dooty and does it, an' all I axes of you is servility—an' that of the commonest, dog-goned kind!'"

Persimmons.

"What's them things, mister?" asked a man of a Fulton market fruit dealer, pointing to a peculiar looking fruit about two inches in diameter, of a terra-cotta color, closely resembling an apple in shape and having a needle-like point at one end and something like an acorn cup at the other. There was a malicious twinkle in the dealer's eye as he said:

"Why, these are the celebrated Tennessee persimmons! Haven't you ever tasted them? Try one."

It was not mellow, but it looked tempting, and the man's teeth met beyond a piece the size of a silver dollar. The one piece satisfied him, evidently, for all the astringent qualities of a green persimmon began began to take immediate effect upon his tongue, his teeth and his lips. His mouth was growing smaller by degrees, he could not laugh with grace, he could not be angry, he could not articutate; yet all the time he had the mortification of seeing the dealer and his neighbors well nigh convulsed with laughter. With a smothered oath he went away.

"These persimmons," said the dealer, "came from a farmer near Nashville, Tennessee, who makes a specialty of growing them. He finds it profitable business and has brought the heretofore almost worthless fruit to a high state of perfection. These specimens are green, of course, and were sent to me for comparison with the Japanese persimmon. I find them larger, but cannot judge of their flavor till they are ripe, which they are not till bitten by the frost. Frost mellows them and removes all their astringency, makes them as sweet as sugar and of a delicious flavor.

"The persimmon, indigenous to the South, grows upon small trees seldom exceeding fifty feet in height, and in a wild state the fruit and unattractive, though extremely sweet after frost. Children are fond of the persimmon, but they are most popular with the 'possum, who walks forth ntghtly to regale himself and become a victim of the boys and dogs who know just where to find him. A persimmon tree is a 'possum's Delmonico. Some people have experimented with persimmons in various ways, and I have known them to be dried and pressed, in which condition they eat as well as the dates of Arabia. The farmer from whom these came has realized as much as $10 a bushel for his cultivated variety, and I understand that he has developed a goodly portion of his land to a persimmon orchard with the intention of showing the American people just what can be done with a product which grows in every old field in the Southern and Central States, and has heretofore been looked upon as little less than a nuisance.

No Dorg to Love.

No dorg to love, none to karess; how can I ever my sadness express? Chunk is defunct — ded as a nale; hushed is his barkin' and still is his tale. Oh! such a tale—white to the end; opht did he chase it with wiggle and bend; chase it with hope, twisting around till overcome he reposed on the ground. Now he's ekstinct—ded as a nale; where am his bark and the wag of his tale? In dreams alone poor Chunck I see, swigging his milk, or else catching a flea. 'Tis but a dream! Waking, I weep—for under two foot of ground does he sleep. Obeautiful pup! wunce full of pla! haven't I fed you day after day—given you milk, given you bread, given you many a pat on the head? Now you are ekstinct—ded as a nale; where am the bark and the wag of your tale? No dorg to love, none to karess; vainly I strive the sad tears to repress. "Why did yon die?" sadly I mone. "Was it from pizen or swallerin' a bone?" No waggin' tale, no beamin' eye, answers a question, or gives a repli.

A breastpin containing an Edison glow light, fed by a small waistcoat-bocket battery, is sold for $9 at Nuremberg, Germany.

Bonanza Flood's daughter will inherit $35,000,000. She is the sort of flood that, if taken at the tied, may lead her husband on to fortune.

The newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horrors of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only $7 a week he said it had better remain under that head.

A Bridegroom's Funny Mistake.

An amusing incident that occurred not long ago to the Rev. Frederick Allin, the assistant rector of Trinity Church, is called to mind by the number of weddings that have lately occurred in the vicinity. A young couple called at his residence to be united in marriage, and after the ceremony had been pronounced, the groom, taking a coin from his vest pocket, handed it to Mr. Allin and departed. When they had gone Mr. Allin looked at his fee and found it was a 5-cent piece. He laughingly put it in his pocket and thought no more about it until about midnight, when the door-bell was violently pulled, and on descending to learn who was his nocturnal visitor, he found the bridegroom covered with blushes and full of apologies. He explained the amusing mistake and rewarded the clergyman most liberally for his services. So says a Boston paper.

The Right to Snore in Church.

It has been decided in a Canadian court that a pew-owner may sleep during service and breathe heavily, even obstreperously, and damages cannot be recovered. At St. Thomas, Canada, a suit against a man who persisted in sleeping with an accompaniment to which no one ever confesses, has been determined in the drowsing defendant's favor. He was asked to stay at home, but he refused on the ground that duty called him to the sanctuary. Audible respiration through the nostrils in sleep is an involuntary and not a malicious act, so the decision is interpreted, and while good taste would suggest the avoiding of such an occurrence by attending to the service, the law cannot interfere to protect those about the demonstrative sleeper. It may be necessary to construct a church in that community, the pew renting to be limited to those who will keep awake, or at least will repose unobstrusively.

A Long Service.

John Quincy Adams received a salary from the United State's government for sixty-nine years, and and the sum total in salaries must have amounted to one-half a million. At the close of his presidential term he had had fifty-two years of office holding, and his salary had aggregated $425,000; siill, he had seventeen years of congress after this, and died at the capitol at a congressional session. At the age of fourteen he went to Russia as the private secretary of of the American legation, and he was in after years minister to England, Germany, Portugal, Russia and the Netherlaands.

An Indianapolis gentleman took his wife to a dentist's to have a tooth drawn, and the man of forceps broke her jaw the very first wrench. Did the husband of the woman fall upon the dentist and smite him hip and thigh, and sit down on him and pulverize him and knock the office furniture into a state of confusion with his professional frame and sue him for $26,000 damages? Drop the dentist a line and ask him where he got those diamond studs.

Mr. J. J. Featherly, who is a famous attorney, was spending an evening at a friend's house and was talking with the little daughter of the host. "So you go to school, do you my dear?" said Mr. Featherly, patronizingly. "Oh, yes," she replied; "and it's such fun. To-day in the spelling lesson I spelled the whole class down." "Indeed! That was doing very well for a little girl. And were you finally compelled to sit down, too?" "Yes, it was at the word 'attornies.' The plural of 'attorney' is 'ies,' you know, and the plural of 'monkey' is 'ys,' and the more I think of the two the more I always get them mixed."

The engraving of the Hickory tree with the portrait of Jackson and the Irish harp, which is the regular Democratic coat-of-arms on election tickets, was first used in the Jackson campaign in 1828. The first design was executed by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, the father of Hon. F. C. Latrobe, the present Mayor of Baltimore city.

A woman has suggested that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws, another sprouting immediately and growing out in its place.

An American laundry has been started in Mexico and the inhabitants are so tickled with the idea that they think of suspending work and going to bed for a week to have their clothes washed.

Clara Louise Kellogg sang "Home, Sweet Home," to the convicts in an Eastern prison, and it so worked upon their feelings that seven of them escaped and struck out for the parental roof-tree the same night.

Shannahan & Wrightson.—For Christmas or bridal presents you should visit Shannahan & Wrightson's. With such a large and handsome display of silverware as they now exhibit you can now make selections that are useful, beautiful, and of guaranteed quality. Having had such a run on their handsome stock, they have ordered, and will receive in a few days, another large invoice of silverware direct from the factory at Meriden, Connecticut. They will be pleased to have you call early and inspect their goods.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cure wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents. 4-21-1yr

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