"PASSING OF COXEY."

The Commonweal Army on Its March to Washington.

POOTPRINTS IN THE FLAKY SNOW.

The Procession Without a "Goddess of Peace," and as Yet Without Significant Strength - Descriers in the First Eight Mile Stretch.

CANTON, O., March 26.—After a cold and blistery night in "Camp Lexing-'on," the commonweal army resumed ite march at 9 o'clock this morning, having been augmented here by twen-Thousands of people watched the prowion as it "moved on to Washing-

and tremendous cheers went up rom the hundreds of loafers hereabout who regard the commander as a "messenger of fortune."

Started on Easter Sunday.

Coxey's army of commonweal moved out of Massillon yesterday on schedule t me. There were perhaps 75 in line at the start, and 25 less when Canton, eight miles away, was reached. Carl Brown, chief marshal, who headed the procession, was mounted on a white horse and was followed by half a dozen aids, all mounted on horses belonging to Coxey, who rode in a carriage drawn by a pair of spirited steeds. The procession consisted of the marshals, oxey, his wife and sister, a bugler, four covered wagons containing camp-ing outfits, baled straw and several quarters of beef; a brass band that played all kinds of music at once, and the soldiers of the commonweal on foot. They marched single tile and two abreast as pleased their fancy. and, with yery few exceptions, were hard looking citizens. This, they claimed, was not their fault, but the fault of "our system of government."

Snow Storm Overtakes Them. The weather was pleasant when the start was made, but the procession was soon overtaken by a severe snow storm. This had a depressing tendency, and a number of desertions were reported

before Redburn, the first stop, was

reached. After a brief stay at Redburn, the army resumed its onward march, and reached Canton shortly after 4 o'clock, where Camp Lexington was pitche . . Coxev is enthusiastic, and claims that the movement thus far exceeds his most sanguine expectations, but this is hardly in keeping with his former de-

On the march from Massillon to Canton the army was followed by a mob of nearly 1,000 people in carriages, on welk n ring with their cheers and kept Coxey constantly bowing and lifting his hat. On reaching Canton the army was greeted by fully 10,000 people, who were crowded on the sidewalks and in windows and balconies along the street.

Without a "Goddess of Peace."

The army has had to start on its march without a "goddess of peace," as no maiden could be found to assume that role. Instead of a goddess, however, a burly negro has been enlisted to carry the banner, thus giving the African race representation in the movement. One group of five soldiers deserted in a body before Canton was reached. Their marshal thought the celestial powers were not exercising proper discretion in sending a snow storm upon the advancing hosts and advised his men to break for a passing

Coxey Lieutenant in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, March 26 .- John G. Townly, an energetic, nervous manfrom Cincinnati, reached here yester-day. He claimed to be one of J. S. Coxey's lieutenants, and says he comes to organize an Alabama regiment of the loxey army for the unemployed. He expects to enlist 2,000 men by Tuesday week, on which day they will start out to join the army on its march to Washington. He has a lot of literature advocating the scheme, and proposes to spend the next ten days addressing the unemployed of this district.

BI-MILLENIAL CELEBRATION.

Columbian Bell May Go to Jerusalem-Electrical Connection with All the World. NEW YORK, March 23. - The committec in charge of the celebration of the closing of the nineteenth and the commencement of the twentieth century of the Christian era. propose to have the Columbian Liberty and Peace bell removed to the Holy Land for Christmas

The plan is to have telegraphic communication between Jerusalem and Christian congregations all over the world, and, 30 minutes before the time. to close all other business, connect every system with the Jerusalem wire and arrange a connection with the great bell, so that at the same hour when the clapper strikes the bell the signal may be repeated by every telegraphic instrument connected in the world. The committee, in their circular, say

the bell "will send forth harmonious sounds from the Holy Land, connected electrically by the cable then existing to all inhabited portions of the world. in order that all the voices and bells throughout the lands may at the same time send forth their notes of joy, causing the hearts of every Christian and God-lovin people to beat in harmonious unison in honor and glory of the Christ, which will bring in vivid memory the angel's message. Determined to Die.

Muten, Ga., March 25. - Miss Bertha Wallace, near Greenfork, Burke county, attempted to commit suicide Thursday night, by shooting herself with a 38-caliber pistol. The unfortunate young lady did not kill berself outright, but her recovery is not expected. This is her second attempt. Her sister, Alice, committed suicide about six years ago by taking landnum.

About the Trade Mark "l'almetto."

WASHINGTON, Mpreh 24.-Governor Tillman's action against Commissioner of Patents Seymour, to compel the registry of the trademark "Palmetto" on South Carolina's dispensary liquors will be given a hearing in the United States supreme court on April 9, unless an agreement is made by the coun el to fix the second of the month as the date

D sposition of Kassut! 's Livrary. BUDA PESTH. March 26. - It has been finally decided that Louis Kossuth's library shall be presed in the National mus am it t is city. Permission for the tran ...rt a.en of the body to Aus-

than soil has been grant d says the Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.), "will execute the mandate it has received from the people, its task is comparatively easy. If it insists on executing the mandate of a labby of protectionists, it cannot reform the tariff, but the people will address themselves to the task of reforming congress."-Post.

-Roussean said that no government can long stand when deaths continue to outnumber births, because such a result means that the earnings of the people are getting below the line of sabsisten . If France does not get rid of the Ackinley system it is likely to realize the value of this clear cut brilliant of political economy.

Dreadfulndigestion nsomnia

DESCRIPTIVE BOOK.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROTECTION AND UPPRESSION. How Workingmen Art Prey ut'd from Signing Tar I Reform Petitions

Thousands of petitions have been sent to congress in favor of the Wilson bill and tens of thousan languinst it. After the elections of 1809 and 1894, this fact might seem strange to some. If so, it is because they do not undertand the present economic situition. The do not real ze to what extremes political manufacturers will go to prorent the loss of the pin that his nourshed, or rather stimulated, them.

It takes unusual courage to enable actory employes to sign petitions vhich are not sanctioned by the bosses. those who have gone amongst the 'protecte l' workingmen and have met hem in their homes and lolges, sty hat there are very few tariff reform mcksliders, even during these hard imes-falsely cre lited to the shadow of the Wilson bill. The workingmen, lowever, think it bid policy for thein o sign tariff reform or free tra le pet. ions, when such action will imper.l neir positions and bring hardship ipon themselves and their families. lesides, they think it unnecessary. 'hey voted twice for radical tariff reorm and they now expect congress to o what it was elected to do. If it oes not, they are likely to east about jext fail for a new party that promises

o keep its pr mises Mr. B. F. Longstreet tells us in the ourier, of St Louis how protectionist oppression is applied in Worcester, Mas. On January 3, Mr. Thomas F. sennedy succeeded in having resoluions indorsing the Wilson bill adopte I w the central la or union of Worces-

ter. These were the resolutions which Congressman J. II. Walker, of Worceser, refuse t to present to congress and which were finally presented by Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, a man not under he thumb of protected manufacturers, because Medicine Lodge, his home, 's not a manufacturing center.

Mr. Kennely, who is a laster in one of the leading shoe houses of Worcester, and who is a sober, steady, intelligent and worthy workingmen, expected to lose his position. His employers "laid for him" but they waited until Sebruary, when matters had co led lown, before discharging him.

An old man, a war veteran, who was n the thickest of the anti-slivery fight n Kansas, feeling confident that he could secure hundre is of petitions in favor of the Wilson bill, as being "in the right direction," drew up a petition, but upon going to his work that morning he was surprised by the labored efforts of the men to keep out of his, reach. Newspaper reports of his intention had anticipated his arrival at the shop that day, and late in the afternoon he found the explanation to be that the "boss" had passed the word among the men in this threatening injunction: "You had better keep away from that man with his devilish heresies" He is in daily expectation of his discharge.

Mr. Longstreet, who has been active for radical tariff reform, says that he has been made to feel the pressure of protection to such an extent that he has sold out his business, and will leave Worcester to locate in a less protected and, therefore, more liberal city.

It is really a serious matter for workingmen in protected industries to express their honest convictions; without the secret ballot, in most states in 1800 and 1893, it is not improbable that we would not now know their honest convictions were for tar ff reduction.

WEAK-KNEED DEMOCRATS.

Men Who Are Afraid to how Their Colors in Public.

The reform club of New York had a big tariff reform meeting in Little Falls, N. Y., on February 22. There was great opposition to the meeting. At 7:30 p. m., the opera house had not been lighted, but few people had arrived and the prospects for a successful meeting were not flattering. It was then that the leading democrats who had given but half-hearted support to the arrangements, began to decline the honor of acting as chairman to introduce Mr. W. B. Estell, the speaker. Disgusted at the cowardice of the democratic politicians, the reform club representative at last asked Mr. P. W. Casler, a manufacturer and farmer, but not a politician, if he

would preside. He glailly consented to do so. Here is a part of what he said:

"We all understand the object of this meeting. Not even the most radical of our republican friends claim that democratic laws have caused any of the hard times through which we are passing. They only claim that it is the fear of what may happen should the Wilson bill become a law that has caused the stagnation in trade and the what would be the consequence of the enactment of the Wilson bill, opinions differ, and we have with us to-night a gentleman who will explain most fully the democratic position on this question, and show you by facts and figures that there can be no question but that the passage of proper tariff reform measures will not only restore our fo mer prosperity, but greatly enhance it. He will also show that the present depression is due, not to demo ratie measures or the fear of democratic measures, but to the condition the country was left in by the actual results of republican laws and republican mismanagement I know that there are many within these walls tonight who are sorry that they voted for Cleveland and a change in the national policy. But I want to tell them that had the republican party continued their extravagant rule and financial policy we would to suffering ten times as badly as we are now. The condition of these weak-kneed democrats is the same as was that of many republicans after the election of Lincoln. They had voted for Lincoln and the abolition of slavery; but when

they began to realize what a radical

change it would make, the secession of

the south and the utter prostration of

the business interests of the country, they weakened and were sorry that they voted the right way, and many of the leaders in the republican narty, the leader of that party in this s. ite, advocated abandening the principles upon which Lincoln was elected and allowing slavery not only to continue in the south. but to extend right through the states to California. I believe in the future, when we look bac'; to the time when we voted for tariff reform, we will do so with as much satisfaction as those who voted for the abolition of slaver, and fought and bled for that cause"

HIS CONSISTENCY.

How the ! hampion of Protection Stumbled Over 'im self.

Sixty-five of Maj. McKinley's speeches and addresses have just been printed in one large volume, intended as bait to induce the next republican nomination for the presidency to come this way. Here are a few of the contradictions on the subject of "who pays tarif taxes" as they occur in McKinley's new

What, then, is the turiff? The turiff is a tax put upon gools made outside of the United States and brought into the United States for sale and consumption. If a man comes to our e ties and wants to sell goods to our pe p'e on the street, we say to him: "Sir, you must pay so much into the city treasury for the privilege of selling goods to our people here." Now, why do we do that? We do it to protect our own merchants. Just so our government says to the countries of the oll world: "If you want to come in and sell to our people, and make money from our people, you must pay something for the privilege of doing it." Now, that is the tariff (pp. 185, 183;

We tell every man in America who wants Scotland's pi; iron, if he thinks it is better and does not want the American pig iron-we tell him that if he must have the Scotch, "you must pay for the privilege," and in that way we maintain that great industry (p. 188: October 29, 1885).

Under this law (the McKinley Lill) the (United States) government can not go abroad and buy what it can get at home without paying a duty. The result will be that the government hereafter will buy more at home and less abroad-and it ought to. (Applause.) (p. 511; April 10, 183.).

They say "the tariff is a tax." That is a captivating ery. So it is a tix; but whether it is burdensome upon the American people depends upon who pays it. If we pay it, why should the foreigners object? Why all these objections in England, France, Germany, Canada, and Australia against the tariff law of 1890, if the American consumer bears the burdens, and if the tariff is only added to the foreign cost which the American consumer pays? If they pay it, then we do not pay it (p. 579; May 17, 1892).

Last year we paid \$55,000.00) out of our own pockets to protect whom? To protect the men in the United States who are producing just one-eigth of the amount of our consumption of sugar. Now we wipe that out, and it will cost us to pay the bousty just \$7,-000,000 every twelve months, which furnishes the same protection at very much less cost to the consumer. So we save \$47,000,000 every year and leave that vast sum in the pockets of our own people. (Applause on the republican side) (p. 452; May 39, 1893).

WHAT IS WEST VIRGINIA?

Why Should the Two Senators from Such a mall state Jeopardize Reforms Asked

b the Whole Country? Senators Camden and Faulkner jo n with Senator Gorman in insisting that coal and iron be taxed. They say that "their state" demands it. What is their state? Who are their

constituents? West Virginia had in 1890 a poru'ation of 762,794, of whom 181,400 were males of voting age. Of the breadwinners, according to the census of 1880. 107,578 were engaged in agriculture, 31.680 in professional and personal service, 10,653 in trade and transportation, and 26,288 in manufacturing, mochanical and mining industries.

The value of the coal output in 1893 was \$5,086,584; capital invested in the mines, \$10,508,000; number of employes

9,952; wages, \$3,888,000. The capital invested in iron mining in 189) was \$3,905,500; total wages paid

2,468 workers, \$557,061. How small a part of West Virginia's industry is represented by these figures will appear by a single comparison: The value of farms in 1880 was \$133 .-147,000; of the live stock, \$17,742,000; of farm products, \$20,000,000. The capital invested and the workmen employed in manufactures, transportation and other industries that would be benefited by cheaper coal and iron, added to the agricultural totals show the immense preponderance of men and money interested in untaxing crude

materials. If the duty on coal and iron does not enable the producers of these materials to charge more for them it fails to "protect." If it does enable them to charge more it is a tax on consumers. If free raw materials be not demo-

cratic policy, nothing in relation to the

tariff is distinctively democratic. What are Senators Camelen and Faulkner representing in demanding the mutilation of the Wilson bill by the addition of duties on coal and iron? Not the state, the people, or the preponderating interests of West Virginia. Are they senators for special companies or corporations? How can the demogratic party consistently yield to their

demand?-N. Y. World. Hard Times Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmer direct, for Corn. Octton and Peanute, at \$13.50 Trucking Crops and Protators 14.50 Oats, Tobacco and Pruits - 15.00

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THE TRUST AT WORK.

The Sugar Syndicate Bound to Have Its lound of Fesh A small map of this large country is istributed gratuitously where it is expecte i to serve its parose best, with he compliments of Delgaer & Co. It instructive in virious ways, besides eing in some respects picturesque. It hows how all roads lead to the sugarcane fields of Louisiana. An explanatory remark in manuscript states that

t shows how "other sections" will be

"effected" by the murder of the sugar

industry "by the W..son bill as it now

tanda Upon its face are depicted numerous rains of ears said to be loaded, some with fruit from Califo mia, others with meat from the wilt west, others with oil and coal from Peansylvania, others with grain from various section, others with manufactures of different kinds rom the east others with cow peas rom the Carolinus, and so on, all desine I to the cane-fields of Louisiana lesides the trains there are vessels on the exaggranted bosom of the Mississippi, on the gull and on the Atlantic careering majestically toward the same

destination. The inference suggested is that if the cane-growing in lustry should be slain by the Wilson bill all this commerce would cease, and all sections of the country would be involved in the Louisiana ruin, even as the Philistines p rished with Samson when that mighty man pulled down the pillars of SET. RICHMOND AND RALEICH VIA

A summary statement in the margin conveys the information that the total value af the commod tes shipped annually to the cane fields from all parts of the country is \$19,910,000, and that those fields yield \$25,000,000 worth of products It follows that the fields do not produce enough to pay for what they get from other parts of the country, the deficit being \$4,919,000 annually. This is an instructive exhibit. It

would be more so if accompanied by an explanation of the way in which this deficit is made good. Perhaps it is not made good. In that case the loss must fall upon the people of other sections who supply the bee', wheat, oil, mules. cows, peas and other things, and the trade might better be destroyed than

The further information is imparted that the \$25 000, 300 worth of cane products support 300,000 people. That gives each of them \$11.66% annually for support. This also is instructive. It shows at once how unprofitable the cane growing industry is, and how lit tle it takes to support a person in south- E BE! KLEY. ern Louisiana

The point of it all is that a bounty or 2 cents a pound must be kept up or the market for \$29,910,000 worth of products from all parts of the country will be W. H. GREFN. destroyed. Calling 25 per cent of that sum profits, which is a liberal allowance, the entire profit of this trade would be \$7,477,500. But the bounty last year exceeded \$10,000,000 a year for trade yielding a profit of less than \$7,-\$00,000. The people would be better off to let the trade go and keep in their pockets what they pay as bounty to

the cane growers. But there is no danger of losing the trade. The people of Louisiana may produce less sugar if they get no bounty, but they will produce more cotton, more rice and more of various other things. They are not obliged to ston producing if the bounty is stopped. They will produce about as much as ever and will be able to buy a out as much from the people of other sections. There will be about the same trade and the same profit, and the bounty will be caved to taxpavers - Chiamas Harris



Ten years of age, but who declines to give his confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—
T. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

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t Daily exce t Sunday. SETWEEN WEST FO'NT AND Leave West Point 750 A. M. daily, and 850 A. M. dily except Surday and Monday; rrive Eichanned 9.0 and 1:40 A. M. Peturning leave lick-ond 3.10 and 4.45 P. M. daily except Sunday; arive West Point 5.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Leave Ri hmond 12.40 P M. d Il ; leave Keyslie 3.40 P. M.; arrive Oxford 5.55 P. M.; ender-on 7.10 P. M.; Durbam 7.1; P. M.; arrigh 6.30 A. n., Returning Raiciga I am daily, Durbam 6.15 am lenderson 7.25 P. M., Oxford ... 14 A. M.; arrive Mixed troin No. 6: leaves Keysville of fly except uiday, 4 for a m. Cxford, 920 a m. and ar ives surham 11 25 a m. Mixed train No 30 leaves Durlam, daily except Sunday, 6 for y m., Oxford \$ 30 pm and arrives Keysville, 1 for M.

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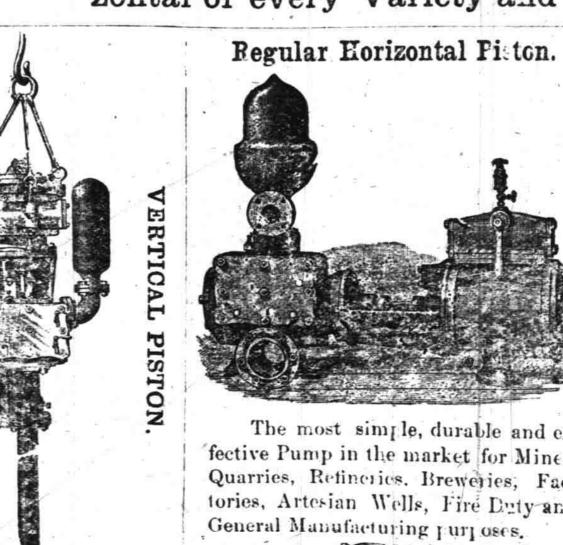
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