THE . WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON. N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 1880. It appears that the Raleigh Signal is crudes against anybody merely bey differ with us. But when of the N. Y. Times, and by Col. Thos. The growth in his multifarious interviews, ives and those of persons act. partrayed before the public, acting a disreputable part we struck back. If these we shall continue to do so. notice that any person takes to attribute to us imroper motives or conduct inside the arty, as these persons did, shall not do With impunity. Ourselves, and those delogates to Cincinnati, twelve of whom wit as well as we do. There cretary Sherman, as they well-know.

here was certainly a redundancy of the delegation to Chicago. Keogh was of the Committee in 1876, while holding the office of Commissioner in Bankraptey, and was put on the delegation to Cincinnati by that very e. On getting to Cincinnati d'the delegation to recommend. im as a member of the National Comsittee, and thus, while he held a place the state and the National et he was made Secretary of Then, when on the 29th it, he resigned as chairman of the ate committee, he still staid upon it, ted to be by them sent as a at' large to Chicago. While shoulders bore this accumulation of dignities, like Ossa upon e modestly requested to be the delegates at large e would have been satisfied with a fosition on the National Com-

Thir Raleigu contemporary, the Sig which is not yet out of its pinrather airy when it suggests that the Post had better leave the Re-The delicate freedom also, with which it distributes such 'Mr. Sherman's clerks are men," "inflammatory article," 'vials of wrath," "brand as enemany dec. de, is also quite refreshing. with which it persuades itself that the Four declared everybody who apport Sherman to be "enele theleamp" still is more than

The country produce should be sold in cur market without any restrictions as to who shall do the selling. Let this it a free market to all.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT AND THE

THIRD TERM. parts of the country, in the mal partisans, that the Pen-Republican Convention has its delegates to the next Nareal the signs of the times and misun- only by a vote of 133 to 113! destand the spirit of the people, this netim, so far from strengthening the parposes, a political impossibility. Be-

as Washington was elected to that of- mind to a third term. fice; and while, as we all know, there is no constitutional or legal provision to prevent his being elected a third time, yet there is an unwritten law, as we all know, which is deeply engraven on the for the stand that we have taken minds and hearts of the people against lagainst the Timber Combination in this any one holding that office for a third city. We thank our friends for their term. There might be circumstances- kind words, and we assure them that indeed, it is conceded that there might | we will, at all times, be found defendbe circumstances which would lead to ing the people's rights and liberties. the waiving of this consideration; and e world. There were | free country again,

thoughtful men in the Democratic party, as well as in the Republican party, who believed that his varied experience and observation while abroad, and the honors showered upon him by rulers and peoples wherever he went, would | 1877, he immediately enquired into the so win the confidence and touch the pride of the masses of all parties in his behalf that they would naturally look details of every bureau and division. not sellsfied with an article which ap- to him as the representative man of the peared in the Post entitled, "Enemies people; and various expressions which writing the article in question nor to the different sections of the country. anyholy else, merely because we differ- | led to the hope that he might become We certainly do not ob. the non-partisan caudidate, or the canconssion inside the party with. didate of all parties, for the next Presin the limits of decency, nor lay up idential term. But the old virus in the Democratic party scon found such expression in all parts of the country as assailed by the correspondent to banish that hope from the minds of those who entertained it: and there is no possibility of its ever arising in their minds again. The other time was on were totally misrepresented the occasion of his magnificent reception at Chicago. The Republican party | the office usually before 9 o'clock in seemed to be divided into factions. One was for Blaine-and against all the rest. Another was for Sherman-and against all the rest. And so on. But, who was for the party above all personal ends and ambitions? And, which candidate, if he received the nomination, would get the support of all factions for the sake of the party? The marshalling of et the State Committee, had the Democratic forces, in their hungry hing except what these two hunt for the public office and public dersons had done in 1876, when the plunder apparently within their reach, rendered it imperatively necessary that out of twenty held United States of the Republican candidate should be less, were put on the delegation, and the choice neither of this faction nor of that faction nor of any other faction, but of the whole body of the Republias either against us, or against | can voters of the United States; and it elements of success in the coming in the demand of Keogh to go on struggle in a greater degree than any other man in the Republican party. His candidacy may have saved the country from the grasp of the Demo-

> which right-minded men could not fail to regret, yet time and circumstances and the forgiving spirit which the American people have always shown toward the minor faults of faithful public servants, had, in a large degree, wiped out these things from lively remembrance. His candidacy might save the country in 1880. In the work of his nomination, the great state of Pennsylvania was expected to take the lead. Pennsylvania is the keystone of the federal arch. Her people are more attached to the Union, for the sake of the Union, than the people of any other state. Their gratitude to General Grant as the military saviour of the Union has been manifested on many occasions. It was fairly calculated that their well grounded de-

in the front of the movement to preserve

-the onslaught of the Confederate Briga-

cratic party in 1868. And while there

them. The result is before the countryand also the manner of its achievement. In many of the counties the delegates to the convention were instructed to support the candidacy of Senator Blaine; in two counties only the delegates were instructed to support the nomination of General Grant. When the convention met, it was evident that the Elaine element was the dominant one amongst the state, and that it was represented by nearly, if not quite, one-half of the delegates who were there, although it The wifes have already carried the was well known that delegates in favor of Grant had been sent from Blaine ascologies of political and counties through the unautherized action of Executive Committees, The Grant element was under the leadership of Senator Cameron, and it was through publican Convention to sup- his personal management and official mination of General Grant influence that the voice of the conventhe Presidency; but, unless we mis- tion was obtained for Grant-and that all peradventure to meet all demands.

It is evident that such a victory practically a defeat. When Washingcondidacy of Coveral Grant, really ton was invited, toward the close of renders his nomination, for all practical President Adams' administration, to accept the nomination for a third term, Anomost citizen of the Republic. It held the office for eight years, he had was his sword that won the final victory | no right to run fer it again. And so the Union. It is his name that has with General Grant. Having held the pared current on the lips of every civ- office for eight years, he has no right and people on the globe. It is his to run for it again. They must know, name, like that of Washington, which as all the rest of us know, after the rewill be a part of the heritage of our sult of the Pennsylvania Convention, people so long as our government shall that General Grant is not the first choice endure. But he has already received or recognized necessity of the Republithe Highest evidences of the gratitude can party; and that his nomination and confidence of the people. He has white not in any wise s registrening the twice been elected President of the Republican party, would urden it with

TIMBER COMBINATIONS. We have received many letters from gentlemen in the country, thanking us

The Timber Combination is an outit has twice appeared within the past rage that meets the condemnation of few menths as if these circumstances any right-thinking men it this section, were upon as. The first time was on and one that we hope the timber buythe attirat co tieneral Grant at San ers will soon see and at orce break-up, way home from his so that we will have a free market in a ing any obstacle in the way to resump-

JOHN SHERMAN.

We copy the following from the New

York Herald: When John Sherman assumed charge of the Treasury Department, March 12, workings of every branch of the Department, and in a short time had familiarized himself with the essential He never signs a paper without! knowing its full purport, and if he finds not time to personally examine a paper, Inside the Camp." We certainly did he let drop on several public occasions, he satisfies himself of its character by not refer to the editor of the Signal in looking to the unity and harmony of enquiry of the officers who may have ly feeling towards them

charge of the particular business. It was noticeable at once that his method of doing business was different from what had been the practice .-Everything was done in an open straight forward and business like manner. There was an entire absence of all mystery in the transactions of the public business. As is well known, he began a thorough overhauling of the custom houses throughout the country and reduced the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs very largely He is a thorough, close, diligent and conscientious worker. He arrives at the morning and remains until 4, and sometimes later, except of course when called away to Cabinet meetings or Congress. There probably never was a Secretary who performed as much of the real work of the Department—answering enquiries and making decisions dictating them to his Secretary-as Mr. Sherman. There is, in fact, one branch of the business of which he has kept entire control, and that is the refunding operations; and it is well known to all how admirably he has

managed it. Instead of being hard of approach ne is, on the contrary, more easily seen than any Secretary in the recollection of the oldest employe. There is no ante-room attached to his office, and unless he is engaged upon some very particular matter, and does not wish to be disturbed until it is disposed of, he admits all comers; but being a man of seemed as if that choice would be Gen- strict business habits, Mr. Sherman eral Grant. He seemed to possess the never allows himself to be bored by those who wish to talk a good deal about a little, and soon, finds a way to

In the matter of appointments in the | the army. Departments, he has paid more regard to the services and claims of the soldierelement, and has made the law on that subject of more binding effect than ever were many things in his administration

> It is safe to say that during his administration no soldier of the Union has been dismissed except for sufficient cause set forth upon the records of the Department; and the claims of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors have been respected in the same way. More than a majority of all the appointments made have been either persons who served in the army of the Union, or their widows, orphan children or near relatives.

There have been some allegations made that Democrats and Rebels have been preferred for appointment, and that the Treasury Department has been an asylum for such as these. This is upon which to base such a charge.

absolutely false, and there is no ground part of some persons or newspapers a public benefactor. unfriendly to Secretary Sherman, to convince the soldiers of the country that he was opposed to the law authorizing the payment of back pensions, votion to the Union and their past sup- with a view, apparently, of creating port of General Grant would place them the impression that he is not a friend of the soldier class. There is not among our public men, one who has the integrity of the government against used his influence in favor of the soldiers with more zeal than John Sherdiers and the hungry levies behind man. He has always been favorable to their receiving the highest reward that a grateful republic could bestow upon its defenders. The position taken | resolved that if the Republican leaders by Mr. Sherman, as Secretary of the insist upon "forcing this unnecessary Treasury, on the question of the arrears of pensions at the time the bill was under consideration, was not against the allowance, but he had a grave doubt as to the ability of the govern ment to pay them cut of the surplus revenue, and just after the resumption wished to avoid every posible obstruct tion to its final and successful accomthe masses of the Republican party in plishment. By careful estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the government he thought that the payment of arrears of pensions could only be made out of the resumption fund, and therefore recommended that he be authorized to sell bonds to meet their payment. The Secretary held that it the delegates be instructed whether, or was the express duty of the Treasury not, the two-thirds rule shall be con-Department to maintain resumption. and that it could only be done by keeping in the Treasury an ample reserve to meet any demands for the redemption of United States notes, and to inspire confidence in its ability beyond He considered it his bounden duty under the law to maintain that fund at or about 40 per cent of the amount of United States notes outstanding, and that the use of the fund for any other purpose than the one for which it is expressly provided, could only be jusvond all question, General Grant is the he declined on the ground, that, having ing mandatory appropriations of Congress. He saw no necessity for selling bends for the maintenance of resumption unless the resumption fund should be impaired by appropriations larger than the revenue, when it would seem to be the duty of the executive branch of the government to use even that fund rather than defeat the will of Congress. He expressed a doubt as to whether the resumption fund could be classed as money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and he was clear at that time that it was the only fund sufficient for the payment of the arrears not covered by current expen-United that is to say, as often all the aversion there is i' the public ses. The act authorizing the payment of the arrears of pensions was approved January 25, 1879, and it was estimated at that time that arrears had accrued amounting to \$34,000,000, and tively they will never vote for him if that it would require \$41,500,000 to meet the provisions of the bitl. It was manifest at that time that the current revenue was totally inadequate to meet this large demand, and the surplus revenue for the succeeding fiscal year was estimated at a little more than \$28,000,000, and it was thought that

the passage of the tobacco bill would

reduce the current revenues so as to

cause a deficit of \$18,000,000 in the es-

timates submitted at that session, and,

therefore, it was, that Secretary Sher-

man recommended that he be authori-

zed to borrow a sufficient amount to

pay the pensions and thus avoid throw-

the Committee on Finance of the Senate, calling attention to the subject, the Secretary used this language "The neglect to pay the arrears of pensions would not only be unjust to the are entitled to receive back pensions, credit and be a reproach to the gov-

very meritorious class of persons who but would seriously affect the public ernment." This is enough to satisfy any who may labor under the impression that Mr. Sherman is not friendly to the soldiers, that such a story is not only without the element of truth, but on the contrary, he has the most friend- public? They had executed their king; The revival of business and the return of the country to prosperity,

brought about be resumption, has dissipated the fear felt by the Secretary ernment would not be sufficient to pay the arrears of pensions. There would probably be a vast difference in the opinion of Mr. Sherman as head of the Treasury Department, and as one of the principal agents in the organization and prosecution of the resumption scheme, in regard to the payment of pensions and bounties to soldiers, (redollars,) at a time when business was at a low state, when there was a depression in prices, and no activity in our industries, than would be the case in times of prosperity, large revenues and continued increase in the resources of the nation.

Mr. Sherman has always been favorable to a fair and just equalization of bounties, and the only doubt he has entertained has been as to the ability of the government to meet the payments without jeopardizing the public credit As intimated, it is thought he would favor such an act in prosperous times.

The military record of Mr. Sherman is not generally known. The extra session of the Senate, of which he was a member at that time, was called July 4, 1861, and after its adjournment, Mr. Sherman went to Ohio and raised 2,400 troops. President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both advised him not to go into the field, as they needed his serhe should go into the field, as four of shake them off and take up the "next." his brothers were already serving in

The proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise first awaked his Republican sentiments, and he became at once an outspoken opponent to the extension of slavery. Being elected to the House of Representatives he became a leader in the Republican party. As the civil war was dawning, he was bold and uncompromising, battling against the disunion sentiment manfully and courageously, and during the entire war he was ever a safe counseller in all measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and from that period to this he has never wavered in his Republican principles, doing all in his power to improve the condition of the freedmen and to protect them in their civil and political rights. There is nothing in John Sherman's record that can be assailed. His agency in bringing about specie payment, an event which caused the revival of trade, giving employment to idle thousands, has become a There has been an attempt on the matter of history and he justly ranks as

POLITICAL

The Republican convention of Vermont to select delegates to the National Convention, was strongly against the Third Term, and elected delegates who will vote for Senator Edmunds.

Grant's opponents turn up everywhere. The Germans of Syracuse have question of a third term upon the Republican voters of this and other states they will endanger Republican success at the ballot-box in November."

of specie payment had commenced, he | Pennsylvania and New-York State Republican conventions were so weak that they were practically defeats.

The Democratic National Committee have called a National Convention to meet in Cincinnati on the 22ad day of June next, to nominate a candidate for President. They have requested that

Some Democrats say that the location of the National Democratic Convention in Cinciunati is a boom for

It seems that at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Willard's the other night there was a drunken row. Rum flowed copiously, and a fellow named Hill, a Congressman from Ohio, cried out, "The Democrats will nominate their candidate, and we will inaugurate him whether he is elected or not." There was, perhaps, a little truth let out in this maudlin. The Republicans of New Hampshire will hold a State Convention at Con-

cord on the 6th of May next. The Republican Banner of Hastings, Michigan, speaking of the Democrats So far there is nothing to seriously being scared at the idea of the nomina-

tion of Grant, says :--"The exact reverse of that is true here. Every Democrat is praying that the Republicans may nominate Grant, while in this county we do not know of but one man who favors his nominatiou while hundreds assert most posihe is nominated."

WESTERN N. C. RAILEOAD. The question of selling this magnificent piece of property should be submitted to the people of North Carolina. and let them pass judgment on the question, as to whether it should be sold or held by the state. And if must be disposed off, in what manner it shall be done.

Victims of wasted energies find sure relief in Ayer's Sarsaparille It is the most potent purifier and tion. In a letter to the chairman of health and strength.

LETTER FROM ONSLOW.

MR. EDITOR:-The project of nominating General Grant for a third term for President is full of menace to the perpetuity of Republican government. It has been by such insidious methods that free institutions have ever been destroyed, and an autocracy erected upon their ruins. Did it not seem that the people of France had in 1793 given hostages for the security of their Rethey had carried his royal widow, a daughter of the imperial house of Hapsburg to the guillotine, and placed to his native state and forever disher neck under its axe, with every mark | graced that the surplus revenue of the gov- of insult and degradation. They more nobly chased from their country's soil the armies of the confederated kings who sought to restore the dethroned Bourbons, and carried their victorious arms across the Alps, the Rhine and into Holland. Republics sprang up wherever their soldiers marched, and quiring an outlay of many millions of it seemed that the dawn of the deliverance of the human race was breaking. Yet this people who had exhibited such heroism in extreme fortune, in the defense and for the propagation of civil liberty, yielded their necks in ten short years to the military yoke of Napoleon, and forgot in the blaze of his glory, their servitude. There was no brilliancy in the crimes of Louis Napoleon, who however was able to annihilate the Republic of 1848, and reigned over France for twenty years as Emperor.

If the uncontradicted lessons which are not sufficient for the people of our ought to warn us of the perit of again | ruled, and then, neither one man o eminent fellow citizen; as the type and civilization preduce in their highest development. It attributes to him firmness, strength and honesty; and proudly points him as superior to the mere roliticians, and claims for him equality with the greatest statesmen our country

I propose to sui the evidence of the two administrations. It may be true treaty and the Geneva arbitration were by thinking and reasoning men. the fruits of Secretary Fish's policy, it must not be forgotten that the scheme the leading colored men of North to stiffe the free Republic of San Do- | Carolina, Virginia and other Southern mingo, and annex it to the territory of States have taken in favor of Mr. Sherthe United States was the darling pro- man-he certainly merits their hearject of the President. The dealings tiest, undivided support, and they show with Spain at a delicate crisis, was in a just appreciation of the situation by opposition to the opinions of a large the commendable course they are everymajority of the people of the country; where adopting. Yours. and there is a strong suspicion that the records of the State Department will disclose that his administration receded from the policy of the United States, as enunciated by Munroe, and always maintained by his successors, in regard to an inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama. Should this surmise become a certainty it ought to forever blast the political prospects of The forced votes for Grant in the all concerned in it. General Grant alienated almost every real statesman of the party which elected him. conspicuous example is that of Senator Summer. Because the Senator denounced the San Domingo job, and warned the country of the "dance of death" to which the administration was conducting it, he was discountenanced by the President, and the great man's followers; displaced from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on foreign relations; snubbed and insulted by men who were not worthy to untie his shoes, and under the frawn of the chief personage of the country passed away, leaving a career written in the hearts of the lovers of liberty everywhere and through all time. It is impossible to defend the treatment of Sumner. When freedom is achieved by the whole human race, and its light is reflected back along the track it has passed, no grander name than Sumner's will be read-a man who was great and honored by the whole civilized world when General Grant was a Galera tanner. Nor was Senator Summer the on'y eminent Republican who received a blow from the President for a failure to support his favorite policy of foreign annexation. complain of in regard to the results of our foreign policy during General Grant's terms; but let every one remember, that the President was not allowed his own way concerning annexation, else the results would probably have been different.

Very respectfully, February 24th, 1880. B.

W. N. C R. K If the State is bound to se'l this very excellent piece of property, the Western North Carolina Railroad, it should be advertised for six months. and sold to the highest bidder, and net to a "Ring." We are opposed to rings and combinations, that are gotten up to defraud the people out of their preppeople will come out and express their opinions concerning this outrage that the State officials are about to commit.

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction 100 of Jewelry and erty or political rights. We hope the

BIG STEAL.

We have heard of the Swepson and Littlefield steal of 1869; we have heard of the Tweed steal in New York city; we have heard of the J. Gould and Fisk railroad operations in Erie stock stealings, &c. But all of them fall into insignificance by the side of the latest steal that is going to be attempted in North Carolina when the Legislature convenes. Every man who has a hand in swindling the people of North Carelina out of the Western North Carelina railroad, will be marked as a traitor

Hill Speaks. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 188) EDITOR POST:

Although more than two weeks have passed since the holding of the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, it continues to be the theme of earnest and anxious speculation among one class of politicians, and of ill-concealed uneasiness and dissatisfaction among another. There is still another class, who silently watch the scene with a good deal of serenity and seem to take no special interest in the somewhat ominous mutterings. Of course you understand that this last class are the friends of Mr. Sherman, who being free from disappointment, can well afford to watch the battle from their good points of observation, ready, however, at the proper moment to claim their share in history has multiplied for the instruct the grand distribution of prizes, for it tion of the lovers of free government has become almost a matter of certainty that the resolution of the Pennsylcountry, the particulars of eight years | vania Convention which pledges the of an administration of General Grant | delegates to vote as a unit, is to be over vices in the Senate, and in this request | intrusting him with the Presidency. | two will be able to put their hand in the Legislature of Ohio joined. In a There are many attached friends of our their pocket and say they have the family view there was no reason why form of government, who think it ab- whole delegation from the great State surd to treat General Grant's re-election of Pennsylvania in their grasp. It is a third time as a serious threat to the true that prophets have arisen and stability of American institutions. He predictions have been made, from time is regarded by this class as our most to time, as to the course which different states would pursue, in their selections exemplar of what our institutions and of delegates, and in nearly every instance the results have proven that "The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men

"Gang aft a-gley." Showing that it is not always safe to anticipate the action of an independent body of men. The last issue of the "Post" was filled with good points for consideration and reflection, and was read with much satisfaction by its strength and honesty of General Grant's many friends in Washington. The arguments which you use for and that the foreign relations of the United against the claims of certain candi-States were well managed during his dates cannot be successfully contraterms of office-if the Washington dicted, and must be accepted as facts

It is gratifying to see the stand which

town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and Illustrated family publication, time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay, Address "The People's Journal,"

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\$25 to \$5000 | Judiciously invested in Wall St lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers, 23 Broad St., K. Y.

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Solid Abysinian Gold Watch

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Watches, often buying at as low as one tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviestdealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled. and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

possible, and make room for new ones which We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for \$1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of \$2.50; on receipt of \$1.00 articles to the value of \$5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins ..... 85c. Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Round or Long Link Vest Chain. or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins... 85c. y Three of the above articles will be

sent by mail, postage paid, on re-

adies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved \$1.00 First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc ... or Gent's Brilliant Diamond-Set Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin, 1.00 Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to ent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Heavy Link Vest Chain and Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins... 1.90 ny Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt

Scart Rings and Pins, New or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons. other Stone Rings .. Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins, 1,45 and Engraved Pins ..... Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops...... Long Opera or Guard Chains..... Fancy Neck Chain and Charm... my Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of \$2.00 Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian

Single Stone Australian Dia-Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud...... 1,96
Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm. Very Nobby and latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins ... or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons....... 1,90 s' Etruscan Necklaces, very neavy, 1.90 Long Opera and Guard Chains, Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops ..... 1,90 Stone-Set and other Fancy Cuff Heavy Engraved Locket for Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra Any Eight of the above articles you

ion Charm, in Fancy Lined Long Opera Chain, with or with-Heavy Large Miniature Medal-Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets .... 2.50 or Gent's Massive Wedding King or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings....... 2.50 Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality..... or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or heavy Long Link Massive Vest Cluster or Solitaire Central Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings......... 2.50 Stone and Fancy Pattern Study 3, 2,50

All of this Jeweiry is of a good quality. but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the \$2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heaver, than the 85c. ones. TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer: On receipt of a \$15.00 order for our Jewelry, s per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Gen-

Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Pure Abyssician Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night, Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent one for \$6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, Agents who cannot send the full \$15.00 at hem, and when said orders shall have amounted to \$20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 8, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do, they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first com-plaint against it." The Chicago Express, Sept. 3d, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we

think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a The American Stockman, Sept. 11th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for

what they desire." As to our responsibility we also refer to to the following firms: Blomgren Bros. 163 & 161 So. Clark St., Chicago, III.; Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, 119 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following: All sums of money to the amount of \$1.90 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under \$10.00 strictly cash. On orders of \$10.00 or over, \$5 00 must accompany the order, and balance when desired, will be cellected on delivery, out ne goods will be sent C.O.D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than \$1.00. If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry,
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Notions, November and Now sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly—
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116 E. Washington St., Chies