The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

SOME persons are so unjust and so ignorant as to ascribe the present condition of the country to the democratic party. They even attempt to taunt democrats by saying that the cause of the present hard times was the success of the democrats at the last election. They shrewdly ask why has not the democratic party relieved the people?

Of course every intelligent man knows that the democratic party has had nothing whatever to do with bringing about the present financial panic and is in no way responsible for it. It is generally conceded that the present condition of the country is the result of bad legislation and, as the democratic party has not had the power to enact any legislation for thirty three years, of course that party cannot by hold responsible. Some say that the bad legislation was one thing, and others say it was another. Some say it was the National Banking act, some say that it was the Sherman act, some say that it was the McKinley bill, some say it was the pension laws, while others say some other thing. But we say some one or more of these republican measures.

Even Gen. Weaver in his recent speeches in this State very candidly said that the democratic party was not responsible for any of the bad legislation that had been enacted since 1860. And in a speech delivered in Congress, on last Friday, by Jerry Simpson he charged the present depression of business to recent legislation. But some one may ask why have the times become harder since the success of the democrats at the last election? We answer in very simple language, the anticipation of the evil results of republican legislation. It is like a boil on a man that has been festering and has let up and gone to a head.

While it is true that the election was held last November, nearly two months ago, yet it must be remembered that the regular time for the meeting of the Congress then elected is not until the first Monday in December, thirteen months after the election. So that the democratic party could not have been justly censured if no attempt had been made to repeal any of the bad legislation or afford any relief to the people until next December. But instead of waiting until then Congress has met in extraordinary session four months earlier and with unprecedented promptness has gone right to work. And it must be also remembered that Congressmen do not receive any extra pay for the extra work—this extra session.

Congress is still wrestling with the financial question. The House holds night sessions as well as day sessions and the great debate occupies all the time of every member. Able and eloquent speeches are being made on both sides, and every speaker insists that the country will be ruined unless his views prevail. Thus far two Representatives from this State have made speeches and they are Alexander (democrat) and Settle (republican). Capt. Alexander advocated free coinage of silver and a larger currency, but he did not think that the repeal of the Sherman act or the abolition of the tax on State banks would afford relief. Mr. Settle, who is the only republican from this State, opposed free coinage of silver in the absence of an international agreement, and favored the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

The House will begin voting next Monday on the Wilson bill and the amendments offered to it, and it is thought that the bill will probably pass the House, but be defeated in the Senate. The bill of a Congressman now is not an enviable one, as he will be severely denounced whether he votes for or against the Wilson bill. Already Congress is being denounced by some persons for not having at once repealed the Sherman act, and is also denounced by others for fear that it will be repealed.

On last Monday the speaker announced the House committees, and we are pleased to note that Messrs. Bunn and Henderson, of this State, have been re-appointed as chairmen of their old committees, which position they so creditably filled during the last Congress. They are the only North Carolina Representatives who were thus honored, and this fact proves the wisdom of their constituents in re-electing them. Capt. Bunn's committee is that on claims, and Mr. Henderson's is the committee on post offices and post roads, both being important committees. As was expected, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, is chairman of the Ways and Means committee.

THE INSINCERITY and fickleness of the third party leaders are forcibly illustrated by the facility with which they change their peculiar hobbies. Their first hobby, and one that they pretended would be a panacea for all the ills under which the country was suffering, was the visionary, silver-and-treasury scheme. This hobby was ridden with great vehemence, and he who ventured to question its soundness was denounced as a fool, if not worse. For everywhere and on all sides nothing could be heard but cheap money, but its rather sudden collapse and the next hobby seized upon by the third party agitators was the "government ownership of railroads". This was promulgated as the great panacea, the infallible remedy for all the ills from which the people were suffering. Yet in order to give relief to the tax payers it was seriously proposed by the third party leaders for the government to buy all the railroads and thereby incur a debt greater in amount than the combined indebtedness of all the civilized nations of Europe! This was the hobby which was ridden with such vehemence last year, but now its career is ended. At least third party speakers and papers no longer ride it. And in the platform recently adopted by the State convention of the third party in Virginia not one word is said about the sub-treasury scheme or about the government ownership of railroads!

The hobby now being ridden by the third party leaders is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. And the reason they have now seized on this hobby is the hope of dividing the democrats. They think that the democratic party is divided on the question, and therefore in order to widen the breach they are agitating this question with the vehemence that they manifested in their hobbies. Yes, the reason why the third party leaders are so greatly excited over the silver question and are now urging it so vehemently is not that they really care a snap for it, but because they hope thereby to create a second Democratic disaster. It will be remembered that when it was generally conceded in the spring of last year that Congress would pass the free coinage bill, the National Economist (then the leading third party paper in the United States) declared that the free coinage business was of no value, and Col. Polk in his speech at Concord stated that it was of no importance as it would increase the circulation only about $4 or $5 per capita. But after the Democratic House had defeated the bill, at once there arose a great clamor among the third party leaders, and the question suddenly assumed the greatest importance, and all other questions sank into insignificance in comparison with it.

It is therefore plainly a shrewd political trick of the third party leaders to lay aside for the present their former peculiar hobbies and now agitate only the silver question, for they hope thereby to create a split among the democrats. It would be the height of folly if any democrats should allow themselves to be deceived. It cannot serve us in this perplexing silver question, let us agree to disagree, and never allow our discussions to disrupt the democratic party and place in power a party utterly unworthy of public confidence!

An Important Decision.

(From the Raleigh News-Visitor.)

Hon. H. G. Ewart returned from Greensboro Thursday, where he had been to argue the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of J. G. Grant, sheriff, vs. R. J. Finn, before His Honor Judge Dick, of the United States District Court. Finn had been arrested by Sheriff Grant for selling silky pies contrary to without the license imposed by schedule B, State revenue law. Finn represented the firm of L. Odell & Co., manufacturers of silky pies, carriages, at Kalamazoo, Mich. He insisted that the arrest was illegal and in violation of the inter State commerce laws. Mr. W. A. Smith was counsel for Sheriff Grant and Mr. Ewart the attorney for Mr. Finn. His Honor sustained the legal position of Mr. Ewart and directed that the writ of habeas corpus issue, unless the defendant was discharged. This was done by the sheriff, as he did not wish to litigate the matter in the Federal Court. The case was an interesting one, and the decision of Judge Dick, with the authorities cited by Mr. Ewart, is to be published in the Federal Reporter. Under the decision Mr. Finn will be allowed to prosecute his business without paying the taxes imposed on peddlers in the State.

Imports of Gold Increasing.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were $254,000, all silver. Of this amount $255,000 went to Europe and $6,000 to South America. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were $11,253,006, of which $11,219,760 were gold and $34,246 silver. The gold consisted of $8,133,894 American coin, $1,662,398 foreign gold coin, and $1,152,108 gold bullion.

A Local Currency Needed.

(From the Richmond Times.)

The statesman looks at facts as they exist. He may think a popular movement absurd, he may think it devoid of cause, but if it is a movement of the people or of any considerable part of the people, he takes cognizance of it, seeks to penetrate into its origin, and guides it as far as possible to an end that will bring the least disaster to the bodies and institutions it.

The demand for the free coinage of silver is so strongly supported all over the Union, but particularly in the Southern States, that it would be simply folly to ignore it by endeavoring to whistle it down the wind. There is a live and active cause at the bottom of the demand and it is the part of sensible men to understand and accurately define the limits of that cause, that what is good in its demand may be conceded and what is of evil tendency in it may be curbed and restrained. Bear in mind it is not with the present panic that we are concerning ourselves. We are considering the discontent of the people with our financial system that has been rife for many years. It is not at all difficult to perceive just what the popular aspiration in this direction aims at. Many men believe it is a movement engineered and shaped by those who hope to pay their debts with less than what they owe. We do not doubt that those who appear upon the stage as the leaders of the movement are politicians seeking office and are not capable of leading a movement intended to accomplish this end. Now to we think that many honest men overburdened by debt are sincerely in sympathy with it and that they hope to receive relief from their obligations as the outcome upon it. But the movement is not a movement of dishonest people, it is a movement of bankrupts. Thousands upon thousands of honest men who work on farms and who are not in debt are laboring under the delusion that they are suffering from a system which they have erroneously attributed to the legislation about silver as a money metal. The intense agitation has caused a depletion of money until there is not money enough. These people see their indebtedness decreasing in money and they think the reason is because the supply of money is not the same. There is not money for everybody who needs it to be as abundant as wants in the country because could not necessarily compete with the great financial centres for the national currency. But the trouble about a currency of paper currency which we have is equally available in every part of the country. The point is that New York and other money centres hold for all of the currency and have it ready for the crops uses—trade, manufactures, speculation—and so deprive the less important points of their monetary facilities. An issue of perfectly sound and reliable local currency would obviate the difficulty, and it is a local currency. It is not at all a question of national currency, though which and what of people think it is a currency that will stay with them. They hoard the wanted silver and gold, but by the law of the United States bonds deposited with the treasury for bank currency on their local resources that will stay with them after they deposit it.

We believe that the logic of the case will by degrees bring back the public mind and that the people will see that the free silver will do not that it does not demand that each state should have the right to authorize its banks to issue their notes under such restrictions as may be deemed safe and practical. But, meantime, the thing that puzzles the thinking man in the present state of affairs is the question, Why is the demand for free coinage of silver a demand for it at the ratio of 16 to 1? At the present market value of silver when silver and gold are coined upon the principle of sixteen ounces of silver being the equivalent of one ounce of gold, the silver in a silver dollar is worth about forty cents less than the gold in a gold dollar. Why do these people insist upon free coinage upon a principle that must necessarily introduce the element of disorder into our coinage and currency? If they would demand free coinage at a rate that gave silver enough into a dollar to make it as valuable as a gold dollar their demand would be conceded. Why, then, should they stand out so ridiculously on ratio when coinage is what they want, and ratio is a matter of no consequence whatever to them?

Of course we do not overlook the fact that there are boorish men who believe that the Government by stamping a piece of silver worth sixty cents as being really worth one hundred cents thereby makes it worth one hundred cents, but for the credit of common sense we cannot believe that these men constitute the bone and sinew of the free silver party. But if they do, why even then should they stickle for the ratio of 16 to 1? If the Government can work that magical change in a coin worth really but sixty cents, why can it not work the same change in one worth only twenty cents? Why, then, do they not contend for a ratio of 10 to 1 or 5 to 1, or no ratio at all, simply that the Government shall stamp paper as being really silver and send it out as such? This is the puzzling question to us, and with this we confess ourselves utterly unable to grapple.

"Tom King," a female horse thief, who has become notorious in the Cherokee strip for her boldness has just capped the climax by shooting and killing a deputy marshal who was sent to arrest her.

Free Colnage of Copper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—"Another outrage by the gold bugs!" shouted the free silver man this morning, when each member of the House found a neatly printed circular on his desk. The circular is dated Bloomingdale, which is the location of a well-known insane asylum in Illinois, and is signed by L. U. Nalle, secretary. It is headed "A new currency movement. Plan discovered copper in line. Demand for recognition. Copper must be maintained on a parity with gold." The circular is addressed "to the people of the United States," and begins as follows:

"The producers of copper appeal to you for a just recognition of a metal which they represent and ask, your aid in having a bill passed at the coming session of Congress, which will re-establish copper as a currency metal, maintaining it on a parity with gold and silver and providing for the free coinage of this metal at a ratio of 450 to 1.

"Copper is the true metal of the people and has been used for money for over 2000 years. When our country was in distress and in great arrears, when the grasping money sharks hoarded their gold and silver, copper remained true to its duty and continued in active circulation, and was the only means of exchange which the poor laboring man could use for his daily purchases of the necessaries of life.

"In good days of the East and the silver hoarders of the West have forced the issue of copper and prevented its appearance as a national currency. The time has arrived for the producers of copper, who are dependent upon their daily labor for their living to raise banners of free copper or free field, and to pledge themselves to stand by it, to have done forever with accepting their rights. The supply of copper is so great that it is better that they should, rather than meet the demand for an increase of the currency. If we had free copper law passed, and it is but right that it had, copper would become as valuable as gold and silver, and should its availability in the markets of the world, we will stand aside and let others a chance to speculate with it. Any pet theories they may have.

"It is our duty, therefore, to secure copper as a money metal, and we ask the honest support of all who are in favor of a sound currency, and who are opposed to the demonetization of silver, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, will be led by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. The party to be used for the purpose of forcing public opinion to accept what everybody knows the United States may say it is to be."

Resolved, That it is not to the interest of the copper producers of the United States to unite with the farmers who seek to have the Government establish store houses for grain and to make Government notes against the deposits of grain, at the rate of 21 per bushel.

Resolved, that a copy of the action of this meeting be sent to all the commercial bodies of the United States, with a request that they urge their representative to agree to the passage of a law for the free coinage of copper.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BRISTOL, VA., Aug. 19.—A special to the Dispatch from Danville, Va., says: A fearful accident occurred at the south end trestle, just south of Milton, this morning at 2:30 o'clock by which two passengers were killed and a sleeper was precipitated down the embankment, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons and wounding a number of others. The train left here at 1:45 this morning and was the regular train bound for Portsmouth.

After passing through Milton and going over the trestle, the engineer, Peyton Tunstall, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, felt the bridge give way. He threw open the throttle and the engine, tender, and a box car got safely over. But the passenger car was left, and the sills were down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeper following. The cars were shivered into kindling wood, and the escape of any of the passengers was a miracle. The water in the creek had risen to the depth of twelve or more feet, and it is the general belief that the rise had undermined the foundation of the iron piers, causing the trestle to settle. The depot agent at Milton heard the crash and immediately gave the alarm by telling the news. The people turned out in full force, and went to work at once to rescue the dead and injured from the debris.

Mr. J. L. Sizer, the Pullman conductor, in speaking of the accident, says: "I had just gotten through with my collections and had reported to Captain Morris, who had passed forward on the train, and was preparing to retire when the crash came. Fortunately I was in the forward end of my car. Mrs. Gwesch's nurse was in the rear end of the car when she was found, with her head and chest under the water, and was most probably drowned, and there were no heavy timbers or anything else on her body that might have caused her death.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—H. Morris, conductor, Portsmouth, Va.; W. R. Ellinson, J. G. Davies, a farmer of Baskerville, Va.; W. R. Cates, of Durham, N. C.; James S. Lowe, a railroad conductor from the West, who was a passenger; Thomas Lee, colored, of Winston, N. C.; Francis Jenkins, colored, of Salem.

Wounded—Mrs. Harvey Gwesch, of Salem, N. C., slightly; J. L. Sizer, of Richmond, Va., Pullman conductor, foot mashed and hurt slightly in side; J. R. Townes, colored, porter on Pullman, slightly bruised about the body; Davies, flagman, hurt about head and face and foot sprained.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1893.

Senator Voorhees tumbled down a good many imaginary structures when he asked and obtained the consent of the Senate for the Finance committee to hold daily meetings while the Senate is in session in order to consider and report a financial bill. A number of industrious men have been working double time to create the impression that Senator Voorhees and the other democratic members of this committee were purposely delaying the consideration by the committee of financial bills that have been introduced. The facts speak for themselves and need no comment.

The Senate is now considering the bill favorably reported by the Finance committee and endorsed by Secretary Carlisle, authorizing National banks to issue currency to the full amount of bonds they have deposited to secure the same. Senator Cockrell has proposed several amendments to the bill, because of his belief that the National banks already enjoy too many privileges. But, inasmuch as the country is greatly in need of the additional currency which would at once be put in circulation were the bill a law there is little doubt that it will be passed without material amendment.

The House has another week of silver debate ahead of it before the voting begins. The unconditional repeal men appear to grow more confident of success, although they admit that if the labor which is certain, now forty or fifty of the republicans have agreed to vote with the silver men for the amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1—but prove to be true they will be defeated in the manner I mentioned. There is, however, apparently a very slender foundation for Representative Bland, the silver leader, to base his hopes upon. Nothing short of a miracle can prevent the repeal of the Sherman law, and even with a miracle to aid them the silver men will be lucky if they can muster twenty-five republicans who will vote for unconditional repeal.

Members of the administration are now congratulating themselves on the result of the Bering Sea arbitration, which they regard as a great victory for the United States. Not only do they feel that the United States has succeeded in gaining all it expected, but they also claim that the British administration has never claimed over this particular subject matter, and had it not found the whole business arranged for with it, a similar outcome would have been forced on it sooner or later, despite its. The decision will, of course, be accepted by this government as final, and a cheer from London bring the same assurance from the British government so that the long and troublesome dispute may be considered at an end, and the advantages gained by the arbitration as about six points in favor of Great Britain to four in favor of the United States. A little more speaking of the end may yet come, and we find the public sentiment gets more out of the arbitration than ever. The United States on Great Britain in the matter of the rule of the game, the ring entangled with their over upon the business. The only people who will not the spectacle are the native Alaskans who are in the employ of the sealing companies, and what the protection of the seals means to the ring.

Representative Cummings, of Utah, appears to be a bad way. He made a disappointed speech in the House the week just ended in which he said the President Cleveland's message to congress was an appeal to party prejudice. Many things have been said about the message, but so far Grosvenor is the only man who has had the audacity to see partisanship in it. During the Harrison administration Grosvenor had to be sent to Europe on a government mission to keep him out of mischief, and it is a great pity that he cannot now be sent somewhere to remove until the financial question is settled.

Senator Hill has week introduced a bill for the repeal of the federal election laws. It's short and to the point, and will in due time be passed.

Speaker Crisp says, and there is certainly no better authority, that all the talk about this or that man for the chairmanship of this or that important House committee is pure guesswork. He has not made up his own mind, consequently it would be impossible for anybody to say what he intends doing. As soon as he gets the members satisfactorily arranged the committees will be announced.

It has been stated here this week that President Cleveland was unfavorably opposed to any compromise and desired Congress to either unconditionally repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law or to let it alone. Your correspondent vainly endeavored to find a democratic Senator or Representative who had personal knowledge that such was Mr. Cleveland's sentiments. That he would prefer unconditional repeal is certainly true, but he would veto conditional repeal I do not believe.

A Compromise Suggested.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—It is said that Secretary Gresham visited two Senators and a distinguished Representative at the Metropolitan last night. In the gossip at the hotel today this visit is given great significance—no less than the promulgation of news indicating an arrangement of the currency question. The rumor is that one of the gentlemen visited—and afterward that he was certain a compromise would be adopted. Hints were thrown out that the President would write a letter embodying the idea.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, August 21st, 1893, indicate that the past week has been fairly favorable, though the nights have been too cool for cotton, and the rainfall at most places much below the normal, which for this week of August is 1.52 inches. Cotton is very full of bolls and has commenced to open; there is very little shedding.

EASTERN DIVISION.—The weather was generally favorable for all crops, but rain is needed in some localities. A number of correspondents complain of cool nights, which are injurious to cotton. Cotton is doing well, however, only two or three reports have been received of rust or shedding. Corn is generally reported very good. Tobacco crop excellent, curing in progress. Rice in the Wilmington section reported in excellent condition. A good many farmers are plowing for fall turnips, and all are busy saving fodder.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—The temperature has been slightly below the normal, moderately warm during the day with sufficient sunshine but the nights have been rather too cool. The weather has been dry, although showers fell on the 17th in several counties. Rain needed. Cotton is opening at a number of places and seems to be full of bolls. The yield will probably be very good. Fodder pulling has commenced. Special reports on the condition of tobacco indicate that the crop has suffered somewhat from the drought. A few acres of late tobacco has probably been planted. At a few places the crop is fair in size and of good appearance, cutting is progressing, but will not become general until about September 1st, which indicates that the general crop is quite late. Cotton is good, with some cotton opened already in market. Relatively few places report a good condition of the important crops, while some have committed their depredations, eating the leaves with holes, and where the drought has been most protracted serious damage is evident in appearance. On the whole the prospects for tobacco may be said to be bright.

The Virginia Money Plank.

The Virginia Democratic State convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the democratic party to secure the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Southern Gold Mines.

One thing is certain, this stampede they have been making back for gold, during many of the leading silver states of the West, will have a good effect in Georgia and the Carolinas. Searched Mr. T. B. Archer, a well known mining engineer of Washington City who is engaged in looking after the old veins of gold to be found in the piedmont region of the South, of late never seen anything like it. All of the low grade ores of the Carolinas and the richer veins of Georgia have come into demand with a suddenness, pleasing indeed to contemplate. It is no trouble now to raise money to operate the old mines of Georgia and this section of the South mines which may have been given up as unprofitable in the past. There is, in my opinion, going to be a great change in this thing of gold mining in the South within next few years. I have been looking over the fields in Virginia and North Carolina for some time past and have found some right satisfactory veins of gold there. Of course everybody knows about the rich gold fields around Dahlonega, and it is certain that if this thing keeps up there will be not the slightest trouble in the world in getting money to back some large manipulations in that section of the gold mining region of the South."

A Fatal Explosion.

BERLIN, August 19.—A blasting explosion occurred today in the King Ludwig coal mines at Rheinberg, near Bochum, in Westphalia, and seven miners were killed. Six were seriously injured.

Another explosion occurred today in the Kaiserstuhl coal pit at Dortmund, in Westphalia, this time in a fire damp, killing fifty persons and injuring many others.

There was a white could born in Carthage jail one night last week.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule.

In effect August 20th, 1893.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leaves Siler City		Leaves Siler City	Arriving at Siler City
	No. 1. Mail & Passenger		No. 1. Mail & Passenger
Leaves 7:40 a. m.	Williamson	Arrive 9:20 p. m.	
" 12:10 p. m.	Pittsboro	Leaves 4:35 "	
" 3:35 "	Merry Oaks	" 1:35 "	
" 5:40 "	Apex	" 12:00 a. m.	
Arrive 7:05 "	Cary	" 10:00 "	
" 11:00 "	Raleigh	" 5:30 "	

W. E. KIRK, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF [illegible] in the matter of A. Chatham County I will expose to public sale on the PREMISES, on the 11th day of September, 1893, [illegible] in said county, all the land belonging to said W. D. Palmer and others, [illegible] belonging to said W. D. Palmer.

This land is [illegible] to all purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. F. GILBERT,
Commissioner.

August 10, 1893.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE [illegible] on the [illegible] 1893, in Chatham County, I will on the [illegible] at public [illegible] the land [illegible] and part thereof described in said deed.

J. J. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

August 10, 1893.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND
MECHANIC ARTS

[illegible] September 7th, 1893. [illegible] Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Mechanical Drawing, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Machine Shop, Electricity, Steam and Civil Engineering.

[illegible] $ 20.00
[illegible] 15.00

[illegible] Chancellor, Raleigh, N. C.

University of North Carolina.

EQUIPMENT: Faculty of 25 teachers, 1,4[illegible] students, 7 scientific laboratories, library of 50,000 volumes, 31[illegible] students.

INSTRUCTION: 5 general courses, 6 special courses, professional courses in law, medicine, engineering and [illegible] required for [illegible].

EXPENSES: Tuition, $60 per year. [illegible] loans for the needy. Address

PRESIDENT WINSTON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, N. C.

[illegible] January 10, 1893. [illegible] Special attention [illegible] Address

J. C. HORNADAY,
President.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained and all Patent business attended to for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE

[illegible] with drawing, [illegible] or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A pamphlet, [illegible] "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same, sent free. Address, with stamp, your State, county, or town, address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Going to Buy
A Dictionary?
GET THE BEST,
Webster's International.

A Library in Itself
The Standard Authority

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

[illegible] a new book from [illegible] of the times, [illegible] of the authentic [illegible] years were spent in [illegible] employed and over [illegible] before the first copy [illegible] of obsolete and [illegible] editions. [illegible] pamphlet containing [illegible] and full particulars.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

INFORMATION

VOLINA CORDIAL

MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the Blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and constipation, by aiding the assimilation of the food through the proper action of the stomach, it creates a healthy appetite.

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by enlivening and invigorating system.

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Pale and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1893. A handsome, complete and useful book, sent free to any address. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.