## ON YORKTOWN PENINSULA

### A FORLORN HOPE EXPEDITION

**Volunteers For a Night Attack—Plans to Capture a Redoubt—Col. Starr Heads a Devoted Band.**

Written for The Observer.

The battle of Bethel, fought on the 10th of June, 1861, on the Peninsula of Yorktown, some miles below that old-time town, does not and will not take rank in history as one of the great conflicts of either ancient or modern times. But it was a more important engagement than it is per-haps given credit for. Its moral effect was extraordinary and far-reaching.

The Army of Italy, small in numbers, aggregating not more than 35,000 men of all arms, poorly equipped and new to battle, saw itself surpass in victories and conquests the veteran legions of Massena and Moreau; and, inspired by the genius of Napoleon, it carved republics out of subterfugated kingdoms, while it dictated tunes to the supreme head of the church in the sacred city of Rome.

So the Confederates at Bethel, routing a numerically superior, better-armed and better-furnished Federal force, marched back to Yorktown elate and triumphant, but not victorious. They had known from the beginning that they were willing to fight; they found out that, better still, they knew how to fight. They entered that baptism of fire volunteers; they emerged from it soldiers.

The First (Bethel) Regiment of North Carolina Infantry was, in number, personnel and equipment, probably the finest regiment organized during the civl war. Increased to 12 companies shortly after its arrival at Yorktown, and each of those companies having from 100 to 120 men rank and file, its apearance on drill and dress parade was striking and splendid, almost spectacular and Kaleidoscopic, for all the companies were handsomely but differently uniformed.

This regiment furnished not a few of the distinguished leaders in the armies of the Confederacy. Hill rose to the rank of lieutenant general, and was one of the hardest fighters in the service; Lee fell on the field of battle, and was the most daring and graceful rider that I saw from the beginning to the close of the war, not excepting even Gen. Robert Ransom; Line stood high as a general officer in the Army of Northern Virginia; R. F. Hoke, a lieutenant in the Lincoln Southern Stars, became a superb general of division; W. G. Lewis, a lieutenant in the Edgecombe Guards, rose to the rank of brigadier general.

The Louisiana Zouaves did not reach Yorktown until late on the night after the battle of Bethel, and I have often wondered just what sort of factors they would have proved in that fight if they had been on the field. In camp, off duty, they were perhaps the worst lot of soldiers ever got together. Between Wilmington and Richmond they fought on the train among themselves like wild beasts, and were treated like wild beasts by their commissioned and non-commissioned officers—knocked over the head and beaten into submission by sword hilts and the butts of muskets. In Richmond they broke bounds during the night and terrorized parts of the city by their lawlessness, as desperate a mob as that of Paris during the strife of the Armagnacs and Burgundians in the reign of the French King Charles VII. A few days after reaching Yorktown they mutinied on account of a delay in the issuance of rations, rushed out of camp with their guns, and began shooting and butchering the cattle of farmers in the surrounding country. Gen. John B. Magruder, that superb soldier, commandant of the forces at Yorktown, surrounded the Zouaves with other troops of the garrison, and compelled their immediate return to quarters, on pain of being shot down without mercy.

But they would fight. It is said—I do not know whether or not it is history—that they afterwards met the New York Zouaves on the field of battle, and the two corps fought to extermination. Would they have marred or more brilliantly made the battle of Bethel?

Well, with such material among the officers, it is not strange tha the men of the First North Carolina Regiment developed a backbone and an esprit du corps which responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to General Magruder's call for volunteers on a remarkable occasion, about two months after the battle of Bethel.

Information had been received at headquarters that at a short distance outside the main line of the fortifications of Fortress Monroe was situated a redoubt of three or four field pieces, supported by only a small detachment of infantry. It was believed that by a carefully planned and rapidly executed night attack this redoubt might be surprised, and its guns captured. At any rate, the hope seemed so reasonable that a picked body was organized for the expedition with all possible secrecy, the men being ignorant of their destination, and only fore-warned that they were compressing a "forlorn hope."

The volunteers were taken as follows, so far as my memory serves me, at the rate of six or eight men from each command, though I do not claim to be historically exact on this point: Captain Bridger's Edgecombe Guards; Captain William's Hornet Nest Rifles; Captain Ross's Charlotte Grays; Captain Ashe's Orange Light Infantry; Captain McDowell's Buncombe Riflemen; Captain Starr's La Fayette Light Infantry; Captain Avery's Burke Rifles; Captain Husk's Independent Light Infantry; Captain Bell's Enfield Rifles; Captain Hoke's Southern Stars; Captain Marshall's Chowan Infantry; Captain Marshall's Chowan Light Infantry! twelve volunteers from Montagne's and Stuart's Virginia Infantry; twelve dismounted men from Douthatt's and Jones' Virginia Cavalry.

Captain Joseph B. Starr, commandant of Company F, or La Fayette Light Infantry, was chosen by General Magruder to command the expedition; and an officer of the Virginia cavalry, Lieutenant Goode, I think, who was intimately acquainted with the country of the Yorktown peninsula, was selected as guide to the night march. At this distance of time my memory is not clear as to all the details, and I recall of the volunteers only the following: From Company F, my own command, R. M. Orell, J. B. Smith, J. T. Rose, I. R. Wardell, John Hurlst; from Company H, W. E. Kyle, Charles Haigh, Jarris B. Lutherloh, John McKeller. Of these, all were killed during the war or have died, except Kyle, Haigh and the writer.

The men were ordered to equip themselves in light marching order, that is, without knapsacks or blankets, and to carry one cooked ration. The command marched out of camp early in the afternoon, without tap of drum or blast of horn. I remember that the weather was mild, and the day had been beautiful; but, as we went on, clouds thickened, and there were threatenings of heavy rain.

The route taken was from Bethel church, but at a short distance below Crooktown the head of the column wheeled sharp off to the left, skirted the head of a small swamp, proceeded for a short time on higher ground, penetrated a dense pine thicket with heavy undergrowth, and halted. Here ranks were broken, and the men were told to rest at ease, and eat their ration if they felt disposed to do so. They were at the same time cautioned to secure any buckle or other piece of metal, which, hanging loose, might make a jingle on the march, and were also recommended to rub wet earth on their bayonets and gun barrels to dim the glint and shine. Then Captain Starr and the cavalry lieutenant plunged into the woods, and were gone so long that the men had time to eat their snack and smoke; some were even asleep when the two officers reappeared.

It was then nearing night. The command was called to attention, the ranks reformed, and the march resumed. In about an hour the fall of the darkest night, I think, I ever experienced settled down on our little band, and thence forth we tramped over hill and through forest, not by sight, but by faith, but always under the answering guidance of the cavalry officer. Now we splashed through the waters of a swamp; here hands and clothes were scratched and torn by briars; here we plunged into the depths of deep woods. Then a final halt was made. A squad of soldiers were armed with axes to break down any barricades which might impede the rush of the attack, and on the right of this squad was Charles Haigh, mentioned above, now Maj. Charles Haigh, a gallant soldier and a prominent business man of Fayetteville. Then loomed up in the uncertain light strange shapes looking like monsters of fable—the horses intended to carry off the captured guns. They must have been shod in straw and harnessed in cotton or velvet, for horses and drivers crept noiselessly through the gloom—as weird as the mysterious horse of Albert Durer.

Then the band moved on. Now we crept forward on hands and knees; now we lay for a space flat on the ground; now we rose to attention. Then the command was passed down the line to remove the caps from the guns, and the crux of this midnight marauding dawned into the minds of the men. Something was to be done at the point of the bayonet, with a quick, silent rush across a little open space, we were in front of the redoubt, a brick structure standing dimly against the sky. Not fifteen feet away, and just above me, I could make out a sentinel seemingly peering into the darkness below.

There was a breathless pause. The men were listening for the clarion command, "charge," when lights flashed out here and there, with the roll of drums, the crowding of hundreds of men on the ramparts, and the ringing out of a shot or two. The night attack had failed. The garrison was either larger than we had been given to understand, or the enemy had received news of the expedition, and reinforcements had been sent. Our retreat was as noiseless as had been our advance, and more rapid, every man having an uneasy expectation of a volley in the back with every step he took.

There is a trite, true adage that "there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." During the mustering of volunteers in camp, W. E. Kyle called on a relative, J. K. Kyle, to come to the front. "Go on, Emmett, my boy," replied the latter; "I glory in your spunk, but I've got a wife and a stake in the country."

A young fellow of the Chowan light infantry, on being told that we were about to charge a redoubt with the bayonet to capture some guns, replied profusely, but in the proud consciousness of the wealth of a scion of a big tide-water plantation and hundreds of slaves:

"Hell, if the Confederacy's that bad off for guns, I'll get father to buy it half a dozen cannon!"

There are doubtless scores of veterans yet living throughout North Carolina and Virginia who remember that night expedition on Yorktown Peninsula. I may be only retelling a story, but I have never seen it in print. J. H. M.

Fayetteville, November 14.

## A VARIETY OF DUNN NEWS.

**Plans For a Municipal Building Accepted—Some Talk of a New Hotel—Christian Church to Have a Regular Pastor—Delegates to Rivers and Harbors Congress Appointed—Many Saturday Visitors to the Dispensary.**

Special to The Observer.

Dunn, Nov. 23.—The plans for a new market house, mayor's office and city hall combined were accepted by the board this week and the contract will soon be let for the erection. The plans were drawn by Mr. W. P. Rose, of Greensboro.

Mayor R. L. Godwin has purchased the two Jones houses on Railroad street. They were the first hotels in the town and are now used as boarding house. It is reported here that it is likely that a new brick hotel at an early date will go up on this site.

The Tilghman Lumber Company has begun work in north Dunn near the Coast Line, and will soon have its lumber road in operation.

The Christian congregation has called Rev. Mr. Cuthrell as pastor, and will have services every Sunday.

The Presbyterian congregation has plans for the erection of a new and very much larger house of worship to go up where the old building now stands. Work will begin at an early date.

Governor Glenn has appointed Congressman H. L. Godwin, of Dunn; Mr. J. A. Taylor, president of the chamber of commerce of Wilmington; and G. K. Granham, treasurer of the North Carolina Pharmacists' Association, as delegates to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to meet in Washington, D. C., December 4th to 6th. The people of the Cape Fear section are anxious to see some improved navigation of the Cape Fear river, and Congressman Godwin will lend some effort to this end.

Cuba on Wheels has been on exhibition here for two or three days, on the way from the Exposition.

The Dunn Cornet Band is beginning to attract attention. It has been in training for some weeks under Professor Portis and wife, who are very fine teachers and musicians.

The scrip plan seems to be working nicely with the people since the currency stringency with the banks. Nearly all the banks in this section are using small denominations of 30 and 60-day interest-bearing notes.

Mr. John Watson and bride returned this week from their bridal tour.

The grip sack brigade comes up every Saturday from the stations down the Coast Line to visit the dispensary. Your correspondent the other day saw eighteen people alight from the train and all marched directly towards the site of the "bug juice" with various kinds of suit cases, and hand bags, and on the return of the evening train some of them had to place their arms around the cases to get them to the depot.

## FOR AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

### THE PROPOSED TIERS BILL

**Pittsburg Banker Prepares a Measure, to Be Introduced to the Next Congress, Which He Feels Sure Will Afford a Practical Plan of Relief to the Financial Situation—Bill Proves That the Elastic Currency Problem Can Be Solved Along Safe, Conservative Lines—Mr. Tiers Explains His Measure—Full Text of the Bill.**

Money.

Pertaining to the foregoing topic Mr. Clarence V. Tiers, of Pittsburg, a banker, who has on several occasions advanced new ideas, has prepared a measure to be introduced in Congress designated for the purpose of remedying the deficiencies in our currency system. Regarding his bill, and in a summary, Mr. Tiers says:

"The bill is intended to supply a permanent elastic currency and to immediately meet the crying financial needs of the whole country. Further than this, it is intended as an argument to prove that the elastic currency problem now before the nation can be solved along sound, conservative lines by the adoption of a new form of bond secured legal tender notes here described, and to prove that a resort, either in this great emergency or at any time in the future, to any form of so-called 'wild cat' or 'asset' currency or 'uncovered notes,' is absolutely unnecessary and unwise, particularly at this time.

"If national banks are to be permitted to issue additional notes without the deposit of additional bonds, the confidence insuring legend 'secured by bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer at Washington, D. C.' must be stricken off of national bank notes. In the light of present conditions is there any conservative national banker who would dare to take this plunge?

"Briefly stated, this bill provides as follows:

"First. The immediate releasing for the uses of business, of one-half of the cash reserves of all national banks, upon the substitution therefor of bonds of the United States, or of approved State, county and municipal bonds; said bonds, by this bill being made convertible into legal tender government notes called 'United States currency notes' instantly upon their presentation as security at the United States Treasury or any sub-Treasury. Said bonds therefor being practically as good as cash for reserve purposes. This would release at once five hundred millions of dollars, if the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it necessary. This feature of the bill is covered by section five, which could be discarded without interfering with the main purpose of the bill.

"Second. The immediate printing of a large supply (beginning with the largest denominations) of a new form of legal tender goverament notes, to be called 'United States currency notes,' said notes to combine the best features of 'gold certificates,' 'nationaal bank notes,' and 'greenbacks,' and therefore to be—

"1. Legal tender.

"2. Payable in gold coin.

"3. Secured by and issued only upon the deposit of gold coin or upon the deposit of government, State, county or municipal bonds as security.

"Third. The passage of this bill would not repeal any of the currency laws now in operation, but would merely supply an additional elastic circulating medium of exchange that could be issued in emergencies, and that would automatically cause contraction when not urgently needed.

"Fourth. Through the operation of this bill an abundant supply of 'United States currency notes' of various denominations would be printed and would at all times be stored in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries ready for immediate shipment upon the receipt of such aforementioned bonds as security. For this reason no currency famine could possibly occur in the future so long as there was a plentiful supply of such high class bonds in existence.

"Fifth. Elasticity would be positively and automatically secured by a five (5 per cent.) per centum or a seven (7 per cent.) per centum tax upon the depositor of the bonds, the amount of tax depending upon the kind of bonds deposited. This tax would be sufficiently burdensome to cause the bond depositor to redeem his bonds by returning 'U. S. currency notes' or gold coin to the Treasury as soon as financial conditions become normal.

"No currency scheme that ignores the currency needs of savings banks, trust companies, and other State banks, and provides only for the needs of National banks can be either just or effective, for the reasons—

"First, that it would ignore the rights and interests of the vast majority of the people and would place the interests of the majority at the mercy of the few, and

"Second, that the class of bonds which must be used as security for any sound elastic currency is not invested in by national banks, but are very largely invested in by savings banks, trust companies and such institutions."

By this plan the issue of circulation by national banks at all times would not be interfered with, and the government could issue its currency notes, in times of great demand, or stress, to any bank, which could furnish the security, Mr. Tiers taking the ground that

"Almost all other suggested currency plans tend toward a private monopoly of the money issuing power which should be purely a government function. Most of them are mere temporary expedients based upon a selfish desire of certain bankers to use the government's credit without paying its full value for it. They provide for the inflation of national bank currency without deposits of additional bonds as security, and with no adequate provision to force contraction at any future time; thus they would surely store up trouble for the inevitable rainy day.

"None of the other plans provide for the currency needs of savings banks, trust companies, and other State banks, whose depositors outnumber national bank depositors at least ten to one, and whose deposits aggregate more than the deposits in all national banks."

The full text of Mr. Tier's bill follows:

A bill to provide an elastic currency by making it lawful for any or all holders of gold coin of the United States or of bonds of the United States or of bonds of any State, county or municipality within the United States which may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to deposit said coin or bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer and to secure therefor a new form of legal-tender government notes called "United States Currency Notes;" providing for a tax on said depositors of bonds while said bonds remain on deposit; and authorizing national banking associations, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold United States bonds or any State, county or municipal bonds which may be approved by him, and which are hereby made convertible, in lieu of money for half of their legally required reserves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be provided and kept in readiness for issuing, upon such demand or demands as may be made according to the provisions of this act, a supply of circulating notes, to be known as United States currency notes. Said notes, in the payment of all debts, either public or private, shall be legal tender for a dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, for each dollar they represent, and they shall be payable in gold coin of the United States, and when so paid they may be re-issued in the manner provided in this act for their first issue. Said notes shall be provided in sufficient quantities to insure there being stored in the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries at all times ready for issue an amount of them equivalent to five hundred millions of dollars, and they shall be issued only when secured by deposits of bonds as provided in Section three of this act or in exchange for gold coin of the United States.

Sec. 2. That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Secretary shall cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantity of circulating notes of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars as may be required to supply the demands of those entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall express upon their face or back—

First, That they are secured by gold coin, or by bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

Second. That in the payment of all debts, either public or private, they are legal tender for a dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, for each dollar they represent.

Third, That United States currency notes, if presented to the Treasury of the United States, shall be payable in gold coin of the United States.

Fourth. The engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register and the imprint of the seal of the Treasury.

Fifth. Such devices and such other statements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Sec. 3. That any and all national banking associations, savings institutions, State banks, trust companies, or other corporations, or firms or individuals so desiring may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States or any Assistant Treasurer, bonds of the United States, or of any State, county or municipality in the United States which may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such depositors shall receive in exchange for the bonds deposited, United States currency notes, such as are provided for by Sections one and two of this act, in amounts equal to ninety-five per centum in the case of United States bonds, and to seventy-five per centum in the case of State, county and municipal bonds, of the par value of the bonds deposited: Provided, however, That should the market value of such bonds, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, be or become depreciated below their par value the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to require the depositor to deposit in addition lawful money of the United States equal to the depreciation of the market value of said bonds below their par value; and should the depositor fail to promptly make the said additional deposits of lawful money, or should he fail for three months to pay the tax hereinafter provided for, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby required to sell said bonds at public sale. Each depositor of bonds under the provisions of this act shall pay quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, to the Treasurer of the United States, a tax equal to five per centum per annum if United States bonds are deposited, and to seven per centum per annum if other bonds are deposited, on the amount of said notes received by him during the time said bonds remain on deposit, and each depositor shall receive all interest on said bonds the same as though they were in his own possession.

Sec. 4. Any depositor, his lawful representative, his heirs, successors or assigns, may at any time demand and receive the bonds which he deposited, or the proceeds of their sale as provided by this act, together with any and all deposits of lawful money which the depositor may have been required to make, upon the return to the Treasurer of the United States of an amount of United States currency notes or of gold coin of the United States equal to the face value of the notes received by the said depositor and the unpaid tax, as herein provided.

Sec. 5. That on and after the passage of this act national banking associations, in emergencies and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may hold and count as fifty per centum of their legally required cash reserves, an amount of United States bonds or of any State, county or municipal bonds which may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes enumerated in Section three of this act and by this act made convertible, which in the case of United States bonds at ninety-five per centum of their par value, and in the case of State, county and municipal bonds at seventy-five per centum of their par value, will be equivalent in amount of fifty per centum of said legally required reserves.

Note: The whole of Section five could be discarded without interfering with the principal purpose of the bill.

Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The plan outlined would require the United States Treasury to perform the functions of a central bank of issue so far as emergency currency was concerned, similar to the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Bank of Germany, except that no currency would be issued by it except upon the deposit of bonds as security, or upon the deposit of gold coin. Thus the many well founded objections that have been and would be made to chartering a central United States bank of issue, operated for individual profit, would not apply to this plan, whereas all of the great public benefits that could come from such a central bank should be secured by the adoption of the plan here outlined.

## GREAT DROVES OF TURKEYS.

**Many Thanksgiving Birds Being Shipped From North Wilkesboro—A Firm Makes an Assignment—Other Notes.**

Special to The Observer.

North Wilkesboro, Nov. 23.—The people of this place have been forcibly reminded of the approach of the Thanksgiving season by the large numbers of turkeys that for the last week have been brought to the markets here from the grass country across the Blue Ridge. Several thousand have already been shipped from here, most of the fowls being bought by the local produce houses, dressed and shipped in cold sorage to the Northern markets. Last Wednesday a man brough in over five hundred turkeys in one drove. It would be a novel sight in many places to see so many birds being driven by men on horseback with dogs, just like so many cattle or sheep.

The recent continued wet weather has interfered with and delayed the work of macadamizing the road between this place and Wilkesboro.

North Wilkesboro is to have another 5 and 10-cent store, to be opened November 29th in the Dimmette Building near the postoffice. Mr. McNairy, who comes here from Lenoir, is the proprietor.

The dry goods and notion firm of G. V. Renfrow & Co. yesterday made an assignment of its stock of goods, Mr. L. M. Lyon, of Wilkesboro, being made assignee. No statement has yet been given out regarding the amount of the assets and liabilities.


**G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.**

G. B. Burhans, of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick dust sediment, and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble." R. H. Jordan & Co., W. L. Hand & Co.

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**Virginia Dare Wine**

Sent by express, prepaid.

Special Holiday Offer.

**Garrett & Co.**

Norfolk, Va.

# GAINED TWENTY POUNDS, PLEURISY CURED.

**Mr. I. Brown, of 614 Bingham Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Who Suffered from a Severe Case of Pleurisy, Which Left his Lung in a Weak Condition, Was Completely Cured and Restored to Health by the World's Greatest Medicine.**

In a recent interview Mr. Brown said: "I deem it my duty to state what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done for me. In the fall of 1905 I contracted a severe cold which I neglected until it developed into pleurisy in my right side. I did considerable doctoring for it, and I seemed to get all right. I returned to work, but again immediately contracted another severe cold, which found me in a weakened condition. I tried many different kinds of medicines, which did not seem to help me; I was very weak and run down, and I decided what I needed was a tonic stimulant to build me up, so I made up my mind to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I am very thankful that I did, it has put new life in me, it took out the pleurisy and healed my left lung, which was left in a very weak condition, and I feel as strong and hardy as it is possible for any man to feel. I have a good appetite and have gained twenty pounds in weight; and, while I am a temperance advocate and do not believe in drinking intoxicating beverages, whenever I feel the need of a tonic and stimulant I do not hesitate to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I can heartily recommend it to any one who is run down and is troubled with colds or pleurisy."

Unsolicited testimonials like the above come from thousands of men and women who have been cured and restored to health by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

**Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**

is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain; great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ of the seed and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a pale malt, which is the most effective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened by warmth and moisture its palatability and freedom from injurious substances renders it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

It is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic, builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, it makes digestion perfect, and enables you to get from the food you eat the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promotor of health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

Caution.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey, and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Price $1.00. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Illustrated medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Established 1867.

| | 1 Gallon | 2 Gals. | 4 Qts. | 8 Qts. |
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| Old 1867 Rye Whiskey, | $6.00 | $11.50 | $6.10 | $11.70 |
| Old Five Hundred Corn, | 5.00 | 9.50 | 5.10 | 9.70 |
| Old Five Hundred Rye, | 5.00 | 9.50 | 5.10 | 9.70 |
| Old Four Hundred Corn, | 4.00 | 7.50 | 4.10 | 7.70 |
| Old Four Hundred Rye, | 4.00 | 7.50 | 4.10 | 7.70 |
| Strawberry Hill Golden Corn, | 3.00 | 5.50 | 3.10 | 5.75 |
| Private Stock Corn, | 3.00 | 5.50 | 3.10 | 5.75 |
| Hatke's Virginia Mtn. Rye, | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.60 | 4.75 |
| Canadian Malt Whiskey, | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.60 | 4.75 |
| Merry Old Kentucky Rye, | 3.00 | 5.50 | 3.10 | 5.70 |
| Virginia Apple Brandy, | 4.00 | 7.50 | 4.10 | 7.70 |
| Virginia Peach Brandy, | 4.00 | 7.50 | 4.10 | 7.70 |
| New York Apple Brandy, | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.60 | 4.75 |
| Maryland Peach Brandy, | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.60 | 4.75 |
| Imported Holland Gin, | 4.00 | 7.50 | 4.10 | 7.70 |
| American Geneva Gin, | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.60 | 4.75 |
| Straight White Copper Corn, | 2.25 | 4.00 | 2.35 | 4.20 |
| Straight White Wooden Corn, | 2.00 | 3.75 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| Richmond Rye Whiskey, | 2.25 | 4.00 | 2.35 | 4.20 |
| Atherton Rye Whiskey, bottled in bond, | | | 4.25 | 8.00 |

We prepay all express charges and we promptly make all lossage and breakage good. Write for circular and prices on beer.

"MEN OF BRAINS" (CORTEZ KEYWEST)

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All goods guaranteed under the Pure Food Law and Drug Act.

Do not spend your money for compounded or rectified goods, when for the same money you can get the straight article.

Look for the Pure Food Guarantee which you will find on all our goods, it means much to you. You buy direct when you order from us. We are wholesale distributors to the customer, and guarantee satisfaction, or money refunded. Goods shipped in neat plain packages, express charges prepaid at prices named. Write for special wholesale prices in bulk lots. Booklet, complete list and full information mailed on request. On list named below, we make good losses and breakage.

(ALL FULL QUARTS)

| | 4 qts. | 8 qts. | 12 qts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nestover (best the world over) (Free pint flask of Old Apple Jack, with first order Westover) | $3.10 | $5.95 | $ 9.00 |
| El Maize (old corn whiskey) | 2.60 | 4.95 | 7.50 |
| Donald Kenny Malt Whiskey (medicinal) | 3.25 | 6.25 | 9.00 |
| Blue Ridge (Va. Mountain) | 4.00 | 7.50 | 11.50 |
| Huron River Rye, extra fine (bottled in bond) | 3.95 | 7.65 | 11.50 |
| Dr. LeBarron's Buchu Gin (medicinal) | 3.40 | 6.55 | 10.00 |
| Kelly's Royal Coon (the finest) | 3.85 | 7.45 | 11.25 |
| Kelly' Copper Distilled (bottled in bond) | 3.20 | 6.30 | 9.40 |
| Kelly's Medicinal Malt (bottled in bond) | 3.90 | 7.55 | 11.50 |
| Miss Tempting (finest Maryland rye) | 4.50 | 8.50 | 12.50 |

PUT UP IN STONE JUGS, SAFELY PACKED IN PLAIN CASE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID

1 gal. 5-year-old Ky. Rye
1 gal. 5-year-old N. C. Corn
1 gal. Holland Gin
1 gal. Extra Fine Sherry
1 gal. Porto Rico Rum
1 gal. Extra Good Port Wine

ALL CHARGES $2.50 PREPAID

1 gal. 4-year-old Maryland Peach Brandy..$2.85
1 gal. 4-year-old Va. Apple or Peach Brandy 2.85

SPECIAL OFFER.

3 Gallons Old N. C. Corn ..... 6.00
3 Gallons Old Kentucky Rye ..... 6.00
3 Gallons Fine Gin ..... 6.00
3 Gallons Apple or Peach Brandy ..... 6.00
4½ Gallons of either above ..... 9.50

All orders west of Mississippi, add 50 cents additional for each 4 quarts, except Kelly's Copper Distilled (bottled in bond) on which for orders outside of Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland and District of Columbia, add 60 cents for 4 quarts, $1.05 for 8 quarts and $1.20 for 12 quarts.

Carrying charges on freight orders 1/3 less than above extra charges.

The Phil. G. Kelly Co., Inc. Importers, Distillers and Distributors of Fine Liquors

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

1413 E. Main — Local and Long Distance Phones 1353 — Richmond, Va.

**WHITE STAR**

There may be other buggies as good as the White Star for the money but we are unable to find them. Careful workmen attend to every part of our buggies and we guarantee to have used in their manufacture only the highest grade of materials. The wheels of every buggy are "A Grade" and are made strong and durable to meet the demand of continued use.

ATLANTA BUGGY CO., ATLANTA, GA.