

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1886.

NO. 46

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Congress reassembles today. The French may not always have meat for dinner, but they still have Grevy for President.

New Year's Day four years hence will begin the year 1889 with a total eclipse of the sun.

If it is right to divide Dakota it would be perfectly proper to divide Texas. The Republicans had better not make a precedent.

The discovery of another new comet shows that the Democratic party is administering affairs in the interest of both science and economy.

The old Tory London Standard sighs to think that peerages, baronetcies and other titles are becoming as cheap in England as in France and Germany.

Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of the New York common pleas court, is about to retire from the bench after a continued service as judge for nearly forty-two years.

China proposes to adopt Western civilization to the extent of incurring a debt of \$175,000,000, borrowed from European capitalists, to build railways and increase her armament.

It may interest word-finders to know that in the "revised edition" of Webster the names "Boyce" and "Dude" are to be found. Let us therefore boycott the dude.

The manner in which steel is super-seeding the use of iron in various directions is further illustrated by the use, at present, of hardened and tempered steel wire upon cards for cotton and wool.

Among the many articles United States Senators had charged to the government last year were a number of corkscrews. Now, what under the blue dome of heaven could a United States Senator want with a corkscrew?

It is discovered that in a single province in Russia more than 3,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of accordions. Yet people pretend to wonder that rebellious Russians are always ready to assassinate somebody.

A Vermont man has sold his wife for six dollars. The weakness of the market quotations in this line of trade is accounted for by the great numerical preponderance of women in the New England States, the supply largely exceeding the demand.

Yesterday's Cotton Market at New York.

New York, January 4.—The Post says: Cotton opened for future delivery firm, at six points advance. At the opening call January deliveries sold at 9.27, February 9.36, March 9.35, April 9.40, May 9.47, June 9.52, July 9.59, August 9.67, September 9.75. The sales were 10,000 bales. After the opening call the market was firm and prices were further advanced 3 to 4 points, but at noon about one-half of this last improvement had been lost. Encouraging Liverpool advices caused futures to advance here 10-11-100, but as this brought in many sellers, 5-100 of the advance was lost again. At the third call 4-100 January brought 9.35, 3-100 March 9.46, 4-100 April 9.57, 100 September 9.72. Under the existing circumstances a solid improvement at Manchester is hardly to be expected; on the other hand even the advanced price, 5d. for middling uplands, is still below the Southern market and as to the New York quotations they are much too high for export, with an accumulated New York stock of 226,000 bales. Futures closed steady, 7 to 9-100 higher than last Thursday.

Actor Keene Paralyzed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Thomas W. Keene, the actor, was stricken with paralysis at a reception tendered him last night by a local lodge of the order of Elks and is now attended by able physicians and a host of friends. He is not suffering any pain and insists that he will appear Tuesday night. His right arm and shoulder are paralyzed and his face is drawn to the right. He can speak only in whispers. It is probable that he will recover from this attack, but it is certain that he will not be able to resume the duties of his profession as he expects.

Mr. Belmont Desires to Inspect the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Belmont, of New York, has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the House of Representatives upon the first opportunity for the appointment of a committee of nine members to inquire into the manner in which the civil service law has been executed and to suggest such modifications and improvements therein as may prove beneficial to the service.

The Atlanta Liquor Cases.

ATLANTA, Jan. 4.—Today Judge Clark in the superior court dismissed the petition of the liquor men for a mandamus compelling the ordinary to hear the contest over the prohibition election. This case will now go to the supreme court.

County Commissioners.

This board met yesterday and transacted considerable business, much of it relative to roads. A number of accounts were audited. John R. Upchurch was appointed constable for Raleigh township, vice Thomas Manly. The latter, who has for years been a constable, is in declining health. The board will again meet today and adjourn tomorrow.

Education for Girls.

In no instance of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Maryland. The sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison and costs but twenty-five cents.

BOY BURGLARS

APTLY ILLUSTRATE THE SWAY OF THE DIME NOVEL.

They Plunder a House and Escape Unknown.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—A daring and unique robbery took place on the Harrison road just outside the city limits at an early hour Sunday morning, the burglars being mere boys, who wore masks and conducted themselves in regular dime novel style. Theodore Wolfe lives in a small house a little apart from his neighbors. His wife, who was alone in the house, was abed and asleep. She was awakened by a knock at the front door, accompanied by the summons, "Open this door, or we'll break it down. We are robbers." While the woman almost fainted with fear, the threat was executed and the masked marauders stood before her. "Where's your money and your silverware?" demanded one of the robbers. The woman detected the voice of a boy attempting to speak like a man. She refused to give up her valuables and one of the ruffians threw her upon the floor. The other went through the house, scattering everything right and left and pocketing whatever struck his fancy. When the house had been thoroughly rifled the two youthful robbers made good their escape and have not yet been arrested. Their identity is unknown to Mrs. Wolfe. When Wolfe returned, scarcely a half hour after the robbery had been committed, he found his wife nearly overcome with fear, and she has been dangerously ill ever since.

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION

Filed by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court today in the case of John M. Stone and others, composing the railroad commission of the State of Miss., against the Farmers' loan and trust company; appeal from the circuit court of the district of Mississippi. This is one of the Mississippi railroad commission cases. It was brought by the Farmers' loan and trust company, of New York, to enjoin the railway commission of Mississippi from enforcing against the Mobile & Ohio the provisions of a statute of Mississippi passed in 1884, to provide for the regulation of freight and passenger rates on the railroads in the State and for other purposes. The statute declares that the railroads in the State are public highways, over which all persons have equal rights and makes any discrimination in rates a penal offense. It further provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners and confers upon it the power of revising the tariff of charges, and of exercising a certain degree of supervision over the roads. Companies are required to make certain reports periodically to the commissioners. The officers of the roads are made liable to a fine for violation of or non-compliance with the provisions of the act, which fine may be collected through the courts. This and certain other acts relating to the chartering and control of the railroads of the State are cited at length in the opinion. The circuit court rendered a decree allowing an injunction and from that decree the commissioners appealed. The argument in support of the decree is that the statute under which the commissioners are to act impairs the obligation of the charter contract of the company; that it is a regulation of commerce among the States; that it denies the company the equal protection of the laws and deprives it of its property without due process of law; that it confers both legislative and judicial powers upon the commission and is thus repugnant to the constitution of Mississippi, and that it is void on its face by reason of its inconsistencies and uncertainties. The supreme court finds that the charter of the company contains no contract obligations which are in any way impaired by the statute under which the commissioners are to act. It finds that the commission is in express terms prohibited by the act of the State legislature from interfering with charges of the company for the transportation of persons or property through Mississippi from one State to another. The commissioners have as yet undertaken nothing in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The great purpose, it says, of the statute in question is to fix the maximum of charges and to regulate in some matters of a police nature the use of the railroads in the State. In its general scope it is constitutional, and it applies totally to all persons or corporations owning or operating railroads in the State. The supreme court of the State of Mississippi has already declared that the statute is not repugnant to the State constitution, and in this opinion the supreme court of the United States concurs. "It is difficult to understand," the opinion says in conclusion, "precisely on what ground we are expected to decide this statute, so inconsistent and uncertain as to render it absolutely void on its face. * * * * * Argument on this branch of the controversy contains much that might have been useful if addressed to the legislature while considering the bill before its final enactment, but we find nothing in it to show that the statute as it now stands is altogether void and inoperative. When the commission has acted and proceedings are had to enforce what they have done, questions may arise as to the validity of some of the various provisions which will be worthy of consideration, but we are unable to say that as a whole the statute is invalid."

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

What the two Houses have Before Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The most interesting and important feature of the present week in the House will be, of course, the announcement of the memberships of the various committees, which will formulate the work to be done by the 49th Congress. Throughout the holiday recess speaker Carlisle has been busily engaged in forming committees and today he occupied one of the rooms at the capitol and, denying himself to all callers, devoted himself to the completion of his task. Unless something unforeseen should happen, the result of his labors will be announced to the House tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. Then, in obedience to the order of the House, the call of States for the introduction of bills and resolutions will be resumed at the point where it was interrupted by the adjournment for the holidays. The call will probably not be completed until late Wednesday afternoon. The 1,004 bills introduced the day before the recess were introduced by eighty-nine members, an average of over eleven bills to each Representative. Should this average be kept up, nearly 3,000 additional measures will be referred Tuesday and Wednesday to the newly appointed committees. Mr. Hoar's presidential succession bill remains upon the speaker's table, and though an attempt may be made to pass it by unanimous consent, it will almost certainly be referred to the committee having jurisdiction over its subject-matter. Should this be done, the House will find itself Thursday without any business before it, and an adjournment until Monday will probably be taken to enable the committees to organize and to consider and report the proposed legislation. A bill to fix the salaries of the judges of the District court and a resolution of inquiry with regard to the action of the authorities of Dakota are the unfinished business of the Senate. The committees of the body are expected to begin work in earnest during the week and it is expected that not much legislative work will be undertaken in the Senate other than the consideration of the two measures named. Probably a large part of the time of the Senate will be spent with closed doors in an endeavor to dispose of the great number of accumulated nominations.

Gen. Sheridan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In response to a request for additional information explanatory of the recommendation of his last annual report in regard to the Indian question, Lt. Gen. Sheridan has written a statement saying that in that report he recommended that each Indian family be given (and located upon) the 200-acre now provided for them. In the case of actual settlements that the government then condemn the remainder of each reservation and buy it in at \$1.25 per acre and with the proceeds purchase government bonds, to be held in trust by the interior department, giving to the Indians each year the interest on the bonds for their support. The general gives a summary showing the workings of the method proposed in the cases of the various reservations and the tribes located thereon, and concludes as follows: "The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles; their population is about 260,000; 2,600 square miles would locate each family upon half a section and leaving a surplus of about 140,000 square miles, which according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually 4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$660,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their annuities and for their subsistence and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually, the general government of Indians being continued according to the methods now in vogue or such improvement of them as time and experience may suggest. The ultimate development of the suggested policy would, as the Indians advance in civilization and intelligence, result in the return to them of the principal derived from the sale of their lands which, until such measures were authorized by act of Congress, would be held as interest for their benefit and the income applied to their support."

A New Assistant Treasurer for New York

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is said at the treasury department that the President will probably nominate an assistant treasurer for New York city tomorrow or next day, with a view of having the new appointee, if he shall have been confirmed by the Senate, assume charge of the sub-treasury next Monday. The count of money and securities, which began this morning, will be continued without interruption until completion, and it is hoped that the formal transfer of the office to Acton's successor can be made during its progress.

Over 13,000 New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The number of commissions issued to fourth-class postmasters since March 4th last is 13,425.

When the disorders of babyhood attack your baby use once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The period of late summer and consequent indigestion draweth nigh. Dr. Bull's Balsam of Peppermint is a specific for indigestion. Price 25 cents.

Our Own Mixture Roasted Coffee, finest on the market; only 20 and 25 cents per pound.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

SEVERE STORMS

GREATLY INTERRUPT TRAVEL IN THE FAR WEST.

The Blizzard Gets in Some of its Best Work.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—A severe snow and sleet storm which has been raging throughout the Northwest since Saturday has seriously interfered with the telegraph wires in all directions. All lines west of here are down and communication East is very uncertain. A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, last night reports a blizzard there. It has been snowing and blowing steadily since Saturday and there is already snow to the depth of a foot on the ground and no signs of the storm abating. At Omaha heavy snow storms reports similar storms throughout Minnesota and Dakota. The cold wave signal is flying from the signal service building here.

The strike at Maxwell Bros.' box-factory is spreading. This morning twenty-five men employed in the plant will refuse to go to work. They have no special grievance and their action was based on sympathy with the striking nailers. Thirty-five non-union nailers went to work in the factory this morning. They were not molested by the strikers.

A Railway War in Michigan.

HOWELL, Mich., Jan. 4.—There is liable to be trouble here over a railroad war between the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroads. There has been a dispute about the right of the former road to cross the latter's track in extending its line. The case was brought into court and appealed. It is now pending on an appeal to the circuit court. Yesterday morning a force of 150 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan employees were brought to the point of the projected crossing and began the work of digging under the Lansing road. They made a cut, braced up the tracks of the Lansing road and constructed a line of the Toledo road under it. The workers were protected by an armed force, which left when the work was completed. This morning about 500 men were brought on the scene by the Lansing road people, for the purpose of filling up the cut. The Toledo & Ann Arbor men, however, drove them away and then cut the telegraph wires of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern and tore up the track for half a mile on each side of the cut. Traffic on the road is now interrupted.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 3.—The warehouse burned in Opelika, Ala., yesterday was the property of Hudman Bros. & Co. and was occupied by G. P. Cole & Co. Between 1,500 and 2,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$27,000, with \$51,000 insurance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Dunlap hat manufactory, Nos. 70-78 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance \$200,000. The fire was caused by the overturning of a can of oil by a dog.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 4.—S. Rosenthal, dealer in liquors, has assigned. His liabilities are about \$15,000, due chiefly in New York and Cincinnati. His assets are unknown.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 4.—Hon. John B. Raymond, ex-delegate to Congress from this Territory, died yesterday, of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Raymond settled in the South after the war and published the Mississippi Pilot, Jackson, Miss., until 1877.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—DeFreycinet has concluded to form a new cabinet and is now engaged in the task of selecting the members.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 4.—The steamer W. D. Chipley, which was sunk in Chattahoochee river Sunday night, had on a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and 300 bales of cotton. Many passengers clung to the cotton and to pieces of the wreck until picked up by the steamer Maid, which came along soon after the disaster.

In Memoriam.

Cor. of the News and Observer.
Died, in Durham, Sunday, Dec. 27, Charles D. Snow, aged thirty-five years. Seldom has an announcement brought greater sorrow to many hearts than the one written above, for the subject of this notice was inexpressibly dear to a large circle of friends and kindred. Although a young man, he was unusually successful in business, and in every relation of life he was universally beloved, esteemed and respected. Possessed of rare personal attractions, gentle and refined as steel, he filled a place peculiarly his own, and it has often been said of him that those who knew him best loved him best. Nor was this all. Mr. Snow's mind was of the highest order. He had studied much and read much, and surely no one was ever more delightfully conversant than he on all literary subjects. His death was a great shock to all his friends, but we feel sure that it is laid to rest, but his many virtues of head and heart live after him, and though with keenest bitterness and sorrow we yield him up, we feel assured that his is indeed a "blessed sleep, from which none ever wake to weep!"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate as a Brain Food.

Dr. S. F. Newcomb, Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility, and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly well."

It is proposed to organize the Indian territory into a territorial government.

THE SCHOOL TAX CASES.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Sampson County Case.

The following is the opinion as delivered by Chief Justice Smith in the case of Barkdale vs. Commissioners, from Sampson county:

The general assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity; and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head. Cons., art. 5, sec. 1.

Each county shall be divided into a convenient number of districts in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment. Art. 9, sec. 3.

The State and county taxes among the former of which is a tax for school purposes imposed under the act of 1881, of twelve and a half cents on property valued at one hundred dollars, and thirty-seven and a half cents on the poll, which taxes in the county of Sampson were up to the full measure of the limits fixed in the constitution as interpreted in numerous adjudications. There is also a special tax of small amount in excess levied with the special approval of the general assembly under article 5, section 6, whose legality is not drawn in question.

It is found to be impracticable to carry out the mandate to keep up the public schools in the county for four months of the year without laying an additional tax of thirteen and one-third cents on the property and forty cents on the poll, and accordingly the commissioners have made this further assessment as they are expressly required to do by the amendatory act in regard to public schools passed at the session in 1885, chapter 174, section 23. This section is in these words:

If the tax levied by the State for the support of the public schools shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each school district for the period of four months, then the board of commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency for the support and maintenance of said schools for the said period of four months or more. * * * The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county; and in the assessment of the amount on each the commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation; and the fund thus raised shall be expended in the county in which it is collected, in such manner as the county board of education may determine, for maintaining the public schools for four months at least in each year.

In executing this legislative mandate to raise by assessment the additional sum required to maintain the public schools for the prescribed period under the constitutional provision which has been recited, the aggregate amount of the taxes levied is eighty-eight and one-third cents on the one hundred dollar worth of property and two dollars and sixty-five cents on the poll. Inasmuch as these provisions of the constitution are in conflict in their application to the facts in the present case, the one commanding under a penalty to be done that which the other withholds the means of doing, the question is presented, if they cannot upon any reasonable construction be reconciled, which shall prevail, and which must yield. The court below ruled that the tax levied under the act of 1885, overstepping the limits of the taxing power conferred, although necessary to a compliance with the directions as to the schools, is not warranted by the constitution and cannot legally be enforced. The correctness of this ruling is before us on the appeal.

While reluctant to declare a legislative act unconstitutional, and the courts will only so adjudge in a plain case, admitting of little or no doubt, yet a most imperative obligation rests upon them to uphold the fundamental law where they are in irreconcilable conflict and to declare the former inoperative and void. It is an incontrovertible proposition that when in the same instrument a restricted authority is conferred and an act so done under it to which that authority is inadequate, it is only necessary to do what can be done within the prescribed limits. The duty then of keeping up the public schools, devolved upon the commissioners, is performed when all the resources open to them are employed and exhausted in the effort to maintain them for the designated period. Within the limits of the power to tax given the commissioners the schools must be kept up and the mandate is arrested when those limits are reached. Action beyond is not only not required, but is void if attempted.

The levy finds no support in section 6 of art. 5, for this is not one for a "special purpose and with the special approval of the general assembly" for county purposes. The enactment is general, applicable to the whole State, and part of the general State legislation in furnishing facilities for the education of its people. It cannot find shelter under any of the numerous adjudications sustaining the power to tax beyond the assigned restraints and in disregard of the established ratio between State and county taxation which will be found at the foot of the section. This power of taxation is local as well as special and such has been the legislative interpretation of this clause in the frequent cases in which a special approval

has been asked and obtained. Broadax vs. Groom, 64 N. C. 244; Simmons vs. Wilson, 66 N. C. 336; Mauney vs. commissioners, 71 N. C. 486; Trull vs. commissioners, 72 N. C. 388; French vs. commissioners, 74 N. C. 602; Cromartie vs. commissioners, 87 N. C. 184.

These cases settle the extent of the taxing power, when exercised by the county authorities, and allow its restraints only to be disregarded when the tax is needed to meet obligations existing before the adoption of the constitution of the United States and decide that the limitations do not apply to other municipal corporations created by law.

Our decision rests upon the interpretation heretofore repeatedly given to the clause that directs the imposition of a poll tax equal to that imposed upon property valued for taxation at \$300, by which the taxes are both thus associated and arrested when on the poll they reach the maximum of \$2. If the construction of the constitutional provision were an open question we might have to limit the taxing power upon property, a restraint found, as Mr. Justice Rodman says in his separate opinion at the end of the 66th volume of the Reports, page 659, exists in no other State, and which has so crippled the action of the general assembly in its course of legislation for the public good, and disables it, for want of means, to do many things which the constitution requires, such as providing for the interest on the State debt and a sinking fund to discharge the principal, to do which it has been necessary to break through the restraints, to discharge an obligation to creditors and not impair the contracts from which they spring. There was a propriety in fixing a limit to the poll tax, because the fund raised from this source is appropriated exclusively to two objects, the support of the poor and the providing the means of free education, but it was impracticable to foresee the needs of the State for moneys for its future management.

And it is to be observed that the equation is only to determine the measure of the personal or poll tax so long as it can be levied for the special objects mentioned and up to its fixed limits. This mode of interpretation would have avoided all the difficulties growing out of the want of power to tax and escaped the present conflict. But we are bound by continuous adjudications to which legislation has been adjusted and we are not free to unsettle them. But as the repugnance of the provisions under consideration is manifest, the commissioners must refrain from assessments, however necessary for schools, which pass the bounds of conferred power. We therefore sustain the ruling of the court below.

SMITH, C. J.

Lee, Johnson & Co.

(Successors to Pascud, Lee & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER FAYETTEVILLE AND MARTIN STS.

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

—KEEP ONLY PURE AND FRESH—

DRUGS.

—FRESH—

GARDEN SEED

A SPECIALTY.

Fine Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Trusses and Surgical Instruments.

Choice brands of Cigars, Cigarettes and

Tobacco.

Prescriptions

Accurately filled day and night from Drugs warranted Strictly Pure and Fresh. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

Lee, Johnson & Co.

Corner Fayetteville and Martin Sts.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

RACKET STORE.

A Happy New Year to everybody is the greeting we send to all from the RACKET STORE.

We are going to do all we can to make everybody happy, and if you will do what we intend to do and what we tell you to do you will master the multitude of life's ills: Keep out of debt.

Till your crops with a hoe and be the owner of every hill of corn or cotton or tobacco you grow, unless you have the means of your own to do otherwise.

Did you know the credit system took half your labor and made you pay double for all you got? Keep out of debt and save every other cent of profit or cotton, for it takes just that much of your labor to enjoy the greatest blessing there is in the credit system, for if a credit crop fails you are sold out and all you have must go, while you and your family are left destitute.

Well, the credit system is a bad system anyway, and the man who sells merchandise that way is simply an object of pity, as a rule; because the number who cannot pay and those who will not pay force him to charge such prices to those who do pay that he is actually ashamed of himself.

The credit system don't bring very much happiness to anybody. It is all "hope deferred." The RACKET STORE comes to you with the new and better way, with a live cash business based on quick sales and small profits. Six months of Racket life has done much to develop the advantages we are able to give you. Six months has developed the fact that Racket values have mastered the field and placed it in the lead of the trade in Raleigh. Six months has decided that it pays to have our buyers always in the market, gathering bargains from the slaughter-pens of credit, and six months has decided that our efforts to supply the people with the greatest value for the least money has met their approval and tells us in thunder tones the determination of the masses to free themselves from the bondage of the credit system and that henceforth they will use the ready dollar instead of paying double for their merchandise.

Beeswax. AS BUYERS OF BEESWAX WE WILL visit further notice pay 25c per lb, less on board steamer or railroad.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Scales, Boston, Mass.

Our Own Mixture Roasted Coffee, finest on the market; only 20 and 25 cents per pound.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.