

The Lenoir Topical

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WALLACE BROS.,

Statesville, N. C.

Wholesale Only.

Spring Stock, 1889,

Now ready for inspection in all departments, and the additions we have made to our usual lines make our present offerings the most complete that can be obtained. In Staple

Dry Goods,

Dress Goods,

Piece Goods.

We have certainly surpassed all previous efforts, and an examination of our

Shoe Stock

will result in convincing any that for quality, styles and low prices it cannot be surpassed on any market.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to see our stock before placing any part of their orders.

Very respectfully,

Wallace Bros.

KEPHALINE

A safe and reliable remedy for HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE and NEURALGIA. A few drops passed over the painful surface gives immediate relief, with termination of the attack. Prepared in 25c. and 50c. per bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Kephaline Testimonials.

Mr. J. Banyan Coffey, Hibriton, Caldwell county, N. C., says: "I have been subject to sick and nervous headache for years from which I have suffered untold misery. I have used Kephaline and find that it gives immediate relief. It also relieved my wife of a severe spell of headache. I think it worthy of a place in every house in the land and those who do not avail themselves of the benefits derived from it will miss a great blessing."

Mr. Haywood G. Powell, Hibriton, N. C., says: "I take pleasure in saying that my wife has used Kephaline for Neuralgia with great benefit."

Kephaline is for sale at the drug store of W. W. Scott & Co. and by general dealers in medicines.

Harper Bernhardt & Co., wholesale agents for Caldwell, Watsons and Wilkes counties.

THROUGH A SEA OF FLAMES.

A Train, Face to Face with the Prairie Fire, Dashes Ahead and Escapes.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. T., April 6, 1889.—The passenger train from the East on the St. Paul road had a terrible experience two miles east of Mount Vernon today.

The terrible prairie fire was raging at that point, and the dusk and smoke made the surrounding as dark as night.

The engineer plunged the train into the darkness, and the first thing he knew he found the ties on fire for nearly a mile away. He checked the train, fearing to advance lest he should find no track ahead of him; and there, in the suffocating smoke and scorching heat, with blazing ties underneath, the train stood, with the flames raging on each side of the track.

FURY AND DESPAIR.

The crew sought to extinguish the fire and save the train. The passengers became excited and pleaded to be released from the death by fire or suffocation that seemed so near at hand; children cried from pain and gasped for breath, and strong men became desperate and left the train to fight the flames, only to return exhausted.

For a time escape looked impossible and several of the passengers gave up all hope. Several ladies prayed aloud and some of the male passengers swore at the obtuseness of the engineer for going into that blazing furnace so far that he could not retreat. The train crew and passengers worked heroically. It was dangerous to move either way. Behind, the road was on fire as far as they could see, while ahead all was darkness and mystery.

THE TRAIN DASHES AHEAD.

But it was death to linger in that cauldron of fire, and when the surroundings either meant moving or death the effort was worth the attempt, and a start was at last made.

The suspense and horror of the few moments required to pass over the burning track and through the terrible heat and smoke can better be imagined that described.

SUSPENSE—SAFETY.

No one knew but that they were rushing on to certain death, or that the train would not tumble into a ditch and become a mass of flames in a moment. But, fortunately, it ran safely through a mile of this sea of fire without any mishap.

Several passengers were burned seriously while fighting the flames, but none of them fatally.

HORRORS OF THE FIRE.

The list of losses by the prairie fires in Dakota increases, and the description of hairbreadth escapes are very thrilling.

In Yankton county alone the damage is placed at \$160,000. Near Rapid City, Professor G. F. Bailey's ranch was destroyed.

When a party of neighbors drove through the blinding smoke to the rear of the house an appalling sight met their gaze. Standing in a little hollow beneath the ruins of the house was Eloise Madison, blistered and scorched and burned, without hardly a shred of clothing upon her. The poor girl must have been in the condition in which she was found for at least a quarter of an hour. Her clothing, save the collar of her dress, part of the stocking on her right foot and the right shoe had been completely burned from her body, which presented a horrifying appearance, hardly a spot upon her escaping unburned.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

Standing unaided and conscious of her terrible condition, she greeted the first person to her assistance with the ejaculation:—"My God! Can't you do something for me?"

Strong men shuddered, and for a minute turned away; but for a moment only, when ready hands did everything that could be done for her. Mrs. G. F. Bailey, in whose employ the young girl was, and William Ashton, the hired man, had a very narrow escape, and, as it was, suffered painful but not dangerous injuries.

FLEEING FROM DEATH.

Mrs. Bailey says that when the fire caught the dwelling house it blazed up like tinder and allowed them no alternative but to run for their lives. They did, Mr. Ashton taking each of the women by the arm and starting with them through the smoke and flames. They had gone but a short distance when Miss Madison fell. The smoke was so thick that when they stopped to look for her she could not be seen, and thinking that she had gone in another direction they resumed their efforts to escape. After a severe struggle they succeeded in getting to the windward side of the fire and made their way to a neighboring ranch.

DASHING THROUGH THE FLAMES.

At George Hunt's place the family had just seated themselves at the dinner table when Mrs. Hunt saw sparks flying in the kitchen. Seizing a blanket each the people in the house threw them over their heads and started from the building. By good fortune all succeeded in reaching a place of safety. For

twenty feet their path was through a sheet of flame fifty feet high.

Many of the other farms on the Rapid Valley barely escaped the flames, which sped across the ground like a flash of lightning. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Had the velocity of the wind been less more damage would have undoubtedly resulted. As it was the fire was confined to a narrow strip of country, enabling those from the city to beat out the flames by wet sacks.

COLOSSAL LOSSES.

Thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed within ten miles of Freeman. Thirty-two families lost their homes, only escaping partly clothed. Machinery, grain, hay and a great amount of stock was burned. The unfortunate farmers are entirely destitute and without food or shelter.

In Douglas county the fire was one of the worst ever known. Many farmers lost everything and are homeless and destitute.

AN OLD LADY PERISHES IN THE FLAMES.

The house of William Cline was burned, Mrs. Cline perishing in the flames. She was seventy years old and was the mother of F. W. Cline, Prosecuting Attorney of Douglas county.

Near Oakwood Lake lives Frank Goodfellow. He was away from home when the fire came. Mrs. Goodfellow and three children heroically fought the flames several hours, and then were forced to get down on their knees while the flames passed over them. Mrs. Goodfellow is so badly burned that she will probably die.

In Brule county casualties are being reported daily. Fully one hundred families have lost everything, the loss reaching \$150,000.

Two men were burned to death near Chamberlain.

It is reported at the latter place that the fire was started by Indians on a reservation. Crow Creek Agency had a narrow escape.

A Life's Sad End.

Mr. Gus Setzer, aged about 35 years, who lived near China Grove, died last Friday, of consumption, and was buried Saturday. He was a pronounced infidel, believing in neither a God nor a future of any kind. Two weeks before death, he, knowing death to be imminent, went out to a poplar tree near the yard and under its shade marked off the place for his grave, giving instructions as to how it was to be dug, the mode of burial, etc. He said he wanted a layer of cedar brush at the bottom of the grave, his body placed on top of this, wrapped simply in a blanket, then another layer, then a layer of boards and then filled up with dirt. He said that when the sap of the tree drew him up to the limbs, he could perch on top of the tree and view the surrounding scenery for the ages to come. Mr. Setzer was perfectly rational to the last of his existence. He was visited during his wasting illness by several ministers who endeavored to point him to the way of the eternal life, but in vain.

The peculiar instructions of Mr. Setzer was carried out, and he was buried on Saturday exactly as he had directed.

A Bright Young Pastor Coming.

N. Y. Herald Special.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7, 1889.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the brilliant young pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, announced to his people today that he had accepted the call of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, New York.

Although but twenty-five years old Mr. Dixon, who is a North Carolinian, was a lawyer and a legislator before he was ordained to the ministry at Wake Forest College in 1886. He goes to New York with the intention of building up a popular church, and his admirers here expect him to succeed.

Mr. Dixon is a typical "Tar Heel," tall and dark, with aquiline features, fearless in debate of public question, and lover of baseball. He will preach his last sermon here on next Sunday.

Appointments Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Fourth class postmasters were appointed as follows: North Carolina: Samuel M. Riddle, at Burnsville; John W. Bowman, at Oak Ridge; Jesse H. Stanley, New Garden; Mary E. Cecil, Thomasville.

Virginia—Jas. S. Hops, at Pungoteague.

The President today made the following appointments: Frank Plumley of Vermont, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; Leo E. Bennette, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, to be agent at the Union agency, in the Indian Territory; Jas. McDowell, of Dakota, to be register of the land office, Huron, Dakota.

The President today appointed 49 postmasters, all in the Northern and Western States, except John L. Hudiburg, at Knoxville, Tenn.

NO SOUTH, NO NORTH.

Aims and Objects of the Proposed Southern Protection Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5, 1889.—General Roger A. Pryor's forcible argument favoring protection as the issue to break the solidity of the South, followed by the correspondence between Colonel H. C. Parsons, of Virginia, and Mr. Thomas Sedden, now of Alabama, on the subject of calling a convention of Southern Protectionists some time next month, all published in the Herald, have created a very marked and deep seated impression throughout this section. The Parsons-Sedden letters give a practical shape and form to what General Pryor suggested, and the subject is now receiving widespread and interested attention.

Colonel Parsons, as his initials, "H. C.," would indicate, comes from an old line whig West Virginia Union family, while Mr. Thomas Sedden is a democrat of the straight-stripe, his father, James A. Sedden, having been Confederate Secretary of war. Colonel Parsons wore the blue, Mr. Sedden wore the gray. The two make a Southern team of remarkable political strength, and Colonel Parsons being in the city I called upon him to obtain a fuller explanation of the aims and objects of the proposed Southern Protection Convention. He was in quite a hurry, but said he would consent to be interviewed because he was desirous of recognizing the great service the Herald has rendered the south and the country by opening its columns to the freest, most non-partisan and effective discussion that the people have listened to in twenty years.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

"What is the full significance of the movement instigated by yourself and Mr. Sedden toward a new organization in the South?" I asked.

"Neither Mr. Sedden nor myself," said Colonel Parsons, "have assumed to institute any movement. We have been requested to speak for others who believe that it is time for the South to assert herself and explain her position. All we have done in the correspondence referred to is to prepare the way for a petition and to suggest, if it be sufficiently signed, a place for conference. If at least one thousand representative men sign this authority a convention will be called. Otherwise this movement will end with this correspondence."

"What is the prospect as to signatures?"

"We are sending out slips to furnace men and mine owners, and the indications are that several thousand names will be obtained."

NO THIRD PARTY INTENDED.

"It is suggested that there will be a third party formed in the South?"

"No one thinks of this. We have been misrepresented in Congress and before the nation. All we expect to do is to secure an honest representation of the tariff views of our people, whether the representatives be democrats or republicans, and to convince the world that a fair argument and a fair election may be held in the South. If the convention is called we shall invite Mr. Randall and Mr. McKinley to speak. We have reason to expect one of the strongest conventions of men that ever met upon the American continent. We have a vast region here that is not the home of planters, that has no aristocracy, that is peopled with a vigorous race of men of brawn and brain, able to work themselves and utilize the cheaper labor that flows from the cotton fields. This uplifted plane, averaging nearly thousand feet above the level of the sea, reaches from Wheeling to Birmingham and from Atlanta to Huntington. Its area is larger than New York and New England combined. The coals of West Virginia cover an area larger than Massachusetts; the seams are forty feet thick. The hematite ores bordering the great Valley of Virginia extend to Alabama, in almost unbroken leads, a distance greater than from Montreal to Washington. Draw a line from Wheeling to Sheffield, through coal, iron, gypsum, salt, zinc, manganese and marble and a forge, mine or quarry might stand at every mile stone. Development here has been rapid beyond precedent. In my country of Rockbridge, Va., a new furnace producing 200 tons of ore a day goes into operation this week, and three new furnaces are already started. Alleghany county there is a present output of 200,000 tons a year, drawing 800,000 tons from the mines. In Roanoke and along the Norfolk and Western Railroad there is even more rapid development, and beyond Chattanooga and Birmingham new furnaces light the Southern sky. The question is not one of power to produce, but of place to sell."

"HOME MARKETS."

"What would you propose in that direction?"

"Not to invade the Northern and Western markets, but to protect by a tariff our home markets, and to open the way to new markets southward."

"Is there a filibustering spirit still in the land?"

"Yes, but not to be proven by the old methods. We hope to see the day when there will be free trade with Mexico, Central and South America upon conditions of a uniform tariff against the outer world, for into these markets the new South would come with instant and enduring advantages."

"What wrong has been committed that would warrant so important a semi-political movement?"

"Of the thirty-three Congressional districts referred to, and nearly every one is acted in favor of high tariff nearly every member voted for horizontal reduction and tariff reform."

"What great result can come from uniting these districts?"

"They will hold the balance of power in future congress."

A BLOW AT SECTIONALISM.

"How would this balance of power affect the present national parties?"

"It would strengthen the republican party in the first instance by breaking up the solid South. It might benefit the democrats in the second instance by breaking up the solid North. In any event, it would have power to protect our industries and our people, and to assert with dignity and decisive result the determination of the great body of men who believe that governments were made for people, and that our highest patriotism lies in the direction of general prosperity."

GENERAL PRYOR SPOKE FOR THE SOUTH.

"How are General Pryor's views, as published in the Herald, received in the South?"

"General Pryor has expressed what was in the thoughts of ten thousands democrats in the South. He has not spoken so much to the South as for the South, and has rendered the South new and incalculable service."

"Do you think General Pryor will be present at the proposed convention?"

"He will certainly be invited."

"You seem to think there have been great changes in the South?"

"There was not a railroad track or a bridge across Mason and Dixon's line in 1860; not a passenger or pound of freight could enter or leave the South without change of cars. To day forty-eight railroads cross that line of uniform gauge, and the boundary line between the North and South is utterly destroyed."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1889.

The Editor of The Lenoir Topical:

Great interest was felt at the Navy Department Wednesday in the opening of the bids for the construction of an armored coast defense vessel. It was concluded generally that the figures proposed by building constituted a fair price for the work. The appropriation act under which the vessel is proposed to be built imposed a severe limitation. It limited to \$2,000,000 the cost (exclusive of armor and guns) of floating rams or other naval structures. This implied that the \$2,000,000 was to provide for the construction of more than one such defensive structure. A torpedo boat had been contracted for at a cost of \$87,000, and this left a little over \$1,900,000 available, out of which, besides vessel and machinery, anchors, boats, etc., were to be supplied. So there was much gratification felt at the fact that the proposals received were within the available appropriation.

The new vessel will be a despatch in design from any vessel in the Navy, and Capt. Hichborn, who is acting as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, is confident that she will be the most formidable vessel for her displacement of any in the world, and able to cope with any afloat. She approximates the monitor type, and is of 5,000 tons displacement in cruising trim. When she goes into action by taking on water ballast she sinks until her deck is but sixteen inches above the water level, thus diminishing the size of the target exposed to an opponent. The sides covering the sixteen inches of armor, besides the protection afforded by the coal bunkers. The barbets containing the guns are to be of sixteen inch steel, and the deck will be of steel two inches thick. She will be 261 feet long, forty-nine feet beam, fourteen and a half draft, and have a spread of sixteen knots. At this speed she can steam 632 miles, but an ordinary speed (about nine knots) she would travel 2,727 miles without renewing her coal supply.

But the most remarkable feature will be the tremendous power of her armament. In the forward barbet, mounted on a turntable and manipulated by hydraulic power, she will carry a 16-inch rifle, weighing 110 tons, and forty-nine feet long, one of the largest guns afloat. In the rear barbet there will be a 12-inch rifle weighing forty-six and a half tons. A 15-inch dynamite gun, fifty feet long, will project from the bow, and in other places the vessel will carry six 88-pounders, three 9-pounders, two 6-pounders, all

revolving cannon and rapid fire guns. Machine guns and electric search lights on a hollow steel military mast will complete the ship, which will take three and a half years to build.

The public which seeks the place and office always tries to live up with the Administration, at least with the power which appoints. This is seen to a marked degree in the applications of the thousands who seek the fourth-class postoffice. If the application is addressed to President Harrison, as many are, the applicant spreads his army record. If the Postmaster General comes within the periphery of the letter, stress is laid on the activity of the would-be postmaster in religious work, and his acquaintances are raked with a fine tooth comb to get the indorsement of a minister, invariably Evangelical, and Presbyterian if possible.

But if it is Mr. Clarkson the applicant whoops up his Republicanism, exhibits his scars of party service, shows the galls made on his neck by the party collar and downs the democracy in general.

Since the Oklahoma proclamation was issued the General Land Office has been beset with legal questions from the neighborhood of the Territory. Most of them cannot be answered, however, as the office makes it a rule to give no opinions on hypothetical cases. One question is as to whether a man who already has a homestead of eighty acres elsewhere can take up another eighty-acre homestead in the new Territory. This case is covered by a law which was passed by Congress on March 2. This provided among other things, that a man who already had an eighty-acre homestead could take up another eighty-acre contiguous to the first or anywhere else in the public domain. It virtually increased the homestead from 80 to 160 acres.

Shortly before Mrs. Cleveland left Washington and at the request of her friends, she had taken a small panel photograph of herself in one of her most simple and becoming evening toilets, and yet one that was not generally familiar to the public. It is a black velvet gown with front petticoat of Satin made with a succession of lace flounces reaching from the pendants. The bodice, unlike her usual style, was cut low enough to show the plump roundness of her neck and shoulders and the sleeves were formed of several graceful ropes of the jet. The picture is full length, and though smaller than most of her others, is far the most pleasing and life like portrait of any. Each of her personal friends were made happy by the gift, which was accompanied by a graceful little note of farewell a few days previous to her departure for the North.

DESPERATE BOOMERS.

Likely to be some Trouble at the Rush in to Oklahoma.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8.—A dispatch from Arkansas City, Kansas, says: The officials of the Santa Fe Railroad were busy yesterday investigating the story that the boomers concealed in the woods of Oklahoma had banded together for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges on the night of April 21st, in order to obstruct the influx of homesteaders until the men concealed in the county make perfect their claims. It appears that the boomers hiding are desperate. They have selected and watched their claims for years, and they now fear that the new comers with the assistance of rapid transit, may get the best of them.

A meeting of these boomers was held in the timber near Oklahoma City last Thursday, and they canvassed the situation. After the meeting adjourned the Santa Fe agent received notice that the bridges would be burned and the trains stopped on April the 22nd, as the old boomers did not propose to jeopardize their chances by allowing a flood of tender feet to drop in the land they had picked out. Detectives have been sent along the line through the country and every precaution will be taken to prevent railway obstruction. There are twice as many people now on the border as can be accommodated, under the homestead act, in Oklahoma; many of them represent colonies and are here as advance agents. There will be men here representing colonies from Washington, California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Alabama. The colonies number from twenty to twenty-five hundred persons.

Last evening twenty empty passenger coaches pulled into this city on the Santa Fe, attached to the regular freight train, and were run into the yards to await the 22nd. A railroader said that the Santa Fe had four hundred cars already engaged by parties who desire household goods removed to this point before the 21st. The crowd has increased here to such proportions that persons who get their mail at the free delivery windows at the postoffice are compelled to form into a procession, and then it is frequently five or six hours before they can get their mail. As a consequence of this large influx of people here, real estate commenced changing hands.

The sales of Saturday amounted to \$62,000. A dispatch from Bismark, Dakota, says: "The report that the commission would soon be appointed by the President to confer with the Indians for the opening of the Sioux reservation, is received with interest among the Indians at Standing Rock, who were headed by Sitting Bull, Gall, John Grass and other notorious chiefs. The Indians are pleased with the action of the government in increasing the price to be paid them from 50 cents per acre to \$1.25, and many of them have expressed their willingness to accept terms of the treaty. Even Sitting Bull and Gall, who were so bitterly opposed to the treaty submitted last year, have given utterance to friendly expressions and there is little doubt of success among the whites who visit the reservation. A recent arrival from the Standing Rock Agency, says he is positive Sitting Bull and Gall will accept the treaty."

The Smithfield Fire.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The old town of Smithfield, of revolutionary recollections, lies in ruins. A sweeping conflagration destroyed nearly every building in the town Sunday evening between the hours of two and five o'clock.

A minimum estimate places the total loss to the town at \$100,000, although it will probably exceed that amount.

The fire originated in the carriage factory of S. R. & J. R. Morgan. The origin is thought to have been accidental. The wind was at a terrible height and swept the flames over the little town like a hurricane. Within two hours after the discovery of the fire almost the whole town was in ashes. Many of the buildings were of wood and burned like tinder. The flames at times leaped mountains high, and to battle against them all attempts at resistance were utterly useless.

Morgan's carriage factory, where the fire originated, is situated in the block on the opposite side of the street from the court house. This block was totally consumed when the fire swept across the street into the block adjoining the court house. The court house and jail caught once or twice but the flames were extinguished. Almost every business house in the place was destroyed and a number of dwellings.

New York's Collector and Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has decided to appoint Joel H. Erhardt collector of custom at New York. Cornelius Van Cott will be appointed to succeed Postmaster Pearson.

DEAL & DEAL.

The Racket Store.

Low Prices. Short Profits.

When you want to buy for cash or produce come to Deal & Deal's, we can pay you highest price and sell you goods at prices so low that you will be pleased. We give you a few prices but can't tell you half what we have to sell.

Shoes, mens brogan double sole \$1.25, boys, 80c, 1 1/2 mens, congress 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, per pair, mens lace, fine 1.25, 1.50 pair, boys lace, fine 1.25, 1.50, pair, mens circular seam \$1.00, pair, womens circular seam calf skin hand made \$2.00, this is a job worth 1.50 we wont keep them a week, shoes women lace \$1.25, pair, womens fine button \$1.15, 1.25, 1.40, womens fine kid button 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, mississ fine kid button 1.25, 1.35, mens pants \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, coats \$3.00, cashmere all wool suits, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00, hats mens crush \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, rawedge best for 1.50, this rawedge is a special bargain worth \$2.00, hats mens silk wood hats 40c, fur 1.25, boys \$2c, \$3c, 50c, 60c, 65c, calicoes at 4c, 5c, 6c, indigo blues \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, yd worsted woolsens 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, cashmere \$2c, 2 1/2c, canton flannel 10c, bleached canton flannel 11c, danish table cloth turkey red \$1c, bleached \$1c, almanac \$1c, bed ticking 10c, 12c.

Table cloth 2 1/2, 3 1/2 yd, Shawls \$1c, 25c, \$1.15, 1.25, 1.75 each, Cashmere Shawls 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 each, Ladies collars \$1c, 1 1/2c, Ladies collars and cuffs \$1c, Handkerchiefs \$1c, H. S. \$1c, 1 1/2c, Japanese silk hdkts \$1c, Turkey red hdkts \$1c, 1 1/2c, Note paper gilt edge to quire, Letter paper 10c, Foolscap 10c, Writing tablets \$1c, 1 1/2c, Books 10c, Novels, History, Detective stories, Poems, gilt edge, 40c, Jewelry, breast pins, 5, 10, 25c, Bangle pin \$1c, Darling 10c, Baby and Pet \$1c, Specks \$1c, 10c per pair, Lamp \$2c, 40c, Glassware at 5c, bests \$1c, Flour \$2.50, Pork \$1c, Coffee, 25c, 35c, Sugar \$1c, 1 1/2c, Grits \$1c, 1 1/2c, New Orleans rice 1 1/2c, Wash soap \$1c, 1 1/2c, biggest thing out for a nickel, Water buckets 10c, cedar, 2-hoop, 20c, Tin buckets 10c, 15c, 20c, Dish pans 10c, 15c, Evaporated milk home made at 25c gal, Horse collars \$1c, Harness \$1c, Trunks \$1c, 25c, Shovels and Spades, steel, 75c each, cleavers 15c, 20c.

Deal & Deal.