



LONGEST STOCK OF MUSIC BOOKS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE IN THE STATE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Clackering Pianos,
Manhattan Pianos,
Beat & Co. Pianos,
Artion Pianos,
Mason & Hamlin Organs,
Packard Organical Organs,
Bay State Organs,
On Fifteen days trial.

Band Instruments,
11 Pieces, \$120,
Sheet Music, at 25 per cent.
of former prices.

CHARLOTTE MUSIC HOUSE,
CATAWBA, N. C.

COME QUICK!
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!
J. S. McCUBBINS
has just returned from the Northern cities with the
LARGEST & BEST SELECTED
Stock of Goods that he has ever offered to the public; consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, Crockery and Queens-ware, Clothing, Provision, Wood and Willow ware, &c.
Also a full line of

FERTILIZERS
of the very best brands, viz.:
BAKER'S Well Tried FOR WHEAT.
MERRYMAN'S A. D. Bone "
WALKER'S Ground Bone "
NATURAL Guano just from Orchilla,
and supposed the only Natural Guano on the market.
Go and get Testimonials and if you want to save money, don't forget to call on him before buying either Goods or Fertilizers.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1885. 25:tf

PATENTS
Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for Moderate Fees.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send Model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and make no charge unless we obtain Patent.
We refer here to the Postmaster, the Sup't. of Money Order Div., and to all of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your State or country, write to
C. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington D. C.
Oct. 14, '85.—tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
No Horse will die of Colic, Rupture or Lame Feet, if Foutz's Powder is used freely.
Foutz's Powder will cure and prevent Him Croup, the Croup, Hoarse, Struck, and all other ailments of the Horse, and will improve the quantity of milk and increase the percent, and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powder cures or prevents almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
J. H. Enniss, Druggist, Agent.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.
A good farm of 250 acres, well watered, plenty of forest, meadow, and good dwelling and out houses, for sale by
BRUNER & McCUBBINS,
Real Estate Agents, Salisbury, N. C.

For the Watchman.
Woodleaf Items.
A merry Christmas and a happy new year is the greeting from Woodleaf. Plenty of fun for old and young during the holidays. Several basket parties in the neighborhood. The young men and old men too, gathered each morning and went for a hunt. Mr. Erwin from Mooresville was here with his young hounds and they captured the rabbits by the bag full. A store near has six or eight hundred skins of cotton tails, which will give an idea as to the success of the holiday hunts. The fun is about over now, and Rice & Bailey have tooted the whistle and gone to ginning cotton. There is a good deal of ginning to be done yet.

The sale of Geo. R. McNeil's property was pretty well attended. Property brought fair prices with the exception of the horses. Big Alex Correll, the "Collered Dimicat" bought a horse and saddle for \$3.75. The saddle sold the horse. Jonn Johnston and "Clod Knocker" have taken the McNeil farm in copartnership.
R. B. Bailey killed a porker recently which kicked the beam at 466 lbs.
JEB.

Hon. James B. Beck's Great Silver Speech.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON DEC. 21, 1885.

Coin Duties on Imported Goods.
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Beck on the 18th instant:

Whereas the laws of the United States require that all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin; and Whereas it is provided by section 3694 of the Revised Statutes that "The coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment, in coin, of the interest, on the bonds and notes of the United States; secondly, to the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct; third, the residue to be paid into the Treasury."

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether the laws above stated are, or have heretofore, been obeyed; and if they have not, to report by bill, or otherwise, such measures as will secure their enforcement.

Mr. BECK: Mr. President, no man will deny that the laws passed by Congress are as imperative on the highest official as on the humblest citizen, whether they approve them or not. I venture to assert that no man will contend that the laws recited in the preamble to the foregoing resolution either are now or have for many years past been obeyed. All sorts of excuses may be and have been offered for their violation, still the fact remains that the laws of the land have been disregarded by our executive officers, and the legislative power has been subordinated to the will of men whose duty it is to submit to them and to execute them as they exist. They have no right to decide whether a law is good or bad, politic or impolitic; so long as it is law they must be compelled to render implicit obedience to it. They have officially informed Congress for years past that they neither require coin to be paid for duties on imported goods, nor do they set apart the coin or its equivalent so received as a special fund to pay the interest on our public debt, or to procure bonds for the sinking fund. On the contrary, they admit that as the existing laws do not coincide with their views of what is politic they disregard them. I deny their right to do so, because I believe many of the evils the country is now afflicted with grow out of the disregard of the plainest provisions of law by our Treasury officials. I have no faith in the remedies which are now and have for past years been proposed for the evils they allege to exist. That the country is not as prosperous as it ought to be I admit, but I insist that the remedy is not to be found in striking down our silver coinage or the currency based upon it, but rather in requiring our public creditors to take it as the law and the contracts they required us to make demand.

I do not propose to find fault with much that is recommended by our executive officers; indeed, upon all questions, except that of coinage and the payment of our public debt, I heartily endorse what they advise. No Secretary of the Treasury has ever, in my opinion, expressed more enlightened views in regard to our present system of tariff taxation than the present Secretary, and I assume that he has but elaborated the views of the President. No more intelligent and statesmanlike message, taking it as a whole, has ever emanated from the Executive Mansion since I have taken part in public affairs; but I disagree with the President and his officials as to the management of our currency and our coinage, and I propose, respectfully but plainly, to state the reasons why, and to point out the remedy I recommend as a substitute for changes proposed in the message and official reports.

I believe that it can be demonstrated that gold and silver coin, and the paper representatives of both, stand on an absolute equality before the law, and that three-fourths of our present troubles grow out of the refusal of our officials to pay the money received at our cus-

tom houses to our public creditors in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by the laws of the United States. Therefore I have recited these laws, which are plain and simple, in the preamble; and in the resolution have asked the Committee on Finance to tell the Senate whether they have been executed or not; and if not, to report measures which will secure their enforcement. I admit that even when that is done other combinations must be broken up before we can become a prosperous commercial people, but as all measures for tariff and tax reform must be originated at the other end of the Capitol, I am content to await the action taken there, being confident that the Executive is in full sympathy with all proper efforts in that regard.

There can be no dispute as to the fact that there must be something wrong in the management of public affairs when the ports of great nations like Germany, France, Austria, and other countries are arbitrarily closed against our cattle, hogs, and other food products, without, as the President tells us in his message, "present prospect of reasonable change." It is not a healthy condition of things when wheat, hogs, and other farm products, debarred from foreign markets in retaliation because of our protective tariff, sell at home for prices which will barely pay the cost of production. As to them certainly protection does not protect. The great American agricultural industries which give employment to more than half of the workers for wages, whose welfare is held up, properly so, as the highest aim of legislation, and whose products constitute at least 80 per cent. of our exports, receive no real consideration here, and are not even ranked among the industries of the country over which Congress is asked or expected to throw its protecting arm.

These great interests are the unorganized, unequipped, and therefore neglected militia, whose strength cannot be brought to bear with half the efficiency of a single regiment of thoroughly armed veterans, fighting for special interest. This is illustrated here and now by the zeal everywhere displayed by the combinations of bankers and bondholders and their able and well paid press to maintain their bonds at a premium of 24 per cent., or rather to increase that premium to 30 or 40 per cent., at the expense of the already impoverished masses of tax-payers. It seems as though it was thought to be the duty of Congress to see to it that the rich should be made richer by making the poor poorer. Why should we be in hot haste to strike down our silver currency for fear of a fall in our outstanding bonds below 24 per cent. premium? Have the representatives of the people any interest in maintaining, far less in increasing, the premium on bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, beyond 24 per cent., when we must soon become the purchasers of them at any premium, or else contract our currency at ruinous rates by locking up in the Treasury all our surplus revenue, as the reduction of taxation seems to be impossible, by the passage of laws which will still further depreciate the prices of farm products, now so low that producers cannot raise them and pay wages to their laborers on which they can live?

When fat hogs sell at 34 cents a pound and other things in proportion, when all the world is combining to exclude our agricultural products from their markets in retaliation against our protective system, which prohibits our farmers from buying what they must have with the proceeds of what they must sell, unless they pay 46 per cent. on the average more than they are offered them for, in order to enrich a few organized combinations of manufacturers, who seek no markets abroad and refuse to sell their products in competition with so-called paupers with whom the farmers must compete, our condition is not satisfactory.

But I agree that the Senate cannot inaugurate measures to relieve the country from the oppressions of that character; therefore I propose to seek relief in the treatment of our circulation, not by destroying it, but by extending its usefulness. The present crusade against silver is only another evidence of the organizations of wealth; they have always secured all they demanded, however unjust their demands; they have succeeded in alarming the President and the Secretary of the Treasury as they have done several preceding administrations; they threaten to use the power which our laws give them over our currency, of withdrawing from circulation among the people and, if need be, from the country the gold they control, and thus derange, even if ruin follows, the business of the people. Every concession increases their audacity and adds to their power. A stand must be made somewhere by the representatives of the tax-payers, or an absolute surrender of all the monetary interests of the country into their hands must follow. A mere reference to the past legislation of Congress on this subject proves what I say. When it was first asserted, in 1863, by the bondholders, as the time approached when the United States could lawfully pay off the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, and when the outstanding principal of the public debt exceeded \$2,000,000,000, that the honor of the country demanded that the principal as well as the interest on the bonds should be paid in gold or silver coin, a cry of indignation was raised all over the land against such a

demand by all honest, disinterested men.
They were told, and told truthfully, that all the bonds they held had been purchased with legal tender notes at par; that for each \$100 in greenbacks they paid to the Government they had received a bond for \$100, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold or silver coin; that the greenback when they exchanged it for the bond was only worth 50 cents on the dollar in coin, and that it was an outrage in the face of the contract they had made, with the privileges given to many of them in addition as national bankers to have currency issued for them to loan out on the security of their bonds equal to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited, to demand that the principal of their bonds should be paid in coin. They knew—everybody knew—that the claim was false. The legal tender notes had and continue to have an indorsement on their back that "This note shall be receivable at its face value for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs dues," so that there could be neither doubt nor dispute either as to the law or the fact. Nobody denounced the impudent demand of the bondholders more emphatically than the present presiding officer of the Senate [Mr. Sherman]. He said in his letter to a friend in 1868:

DEAR SIR: I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours; but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would affirm it, if the case could be tried before a court. I sent you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is, that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principals" in legal tenders. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisement, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets.

If under the law as it stands the holders of the five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave. Truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Every word he said was true, and remains true to this day. The pledge is on the back of every greenback now that it shall be receivable, at its face value, for every debt, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs dues. The men who demanded more were repudiators of the public faith and credit, as he truthfully and indignantly said. Mr. Stevens, then the leader of his party, denounced their claim still more fiercely, and threatened to abandon his party and join the Democracy, even with "Frank Blair" on the ticket, rather than countenance such an outrage on public decency.

The subsequent legislation by Congress only proves the truth of McCaulay's observation that if large pecuniary interests were concerned in denying the truth of the attraction of gravitation that most obvious of physical facts would be strongly and ably disputed.

It seems to me that any set of men who would deny the fact that the legal tender note, indorsed as it was and is, which had purchased the bonds at its face value should be received again by the bondholder in payment of the principal of the obligation he held, would not hesitate to deny the truth of the attraction of gravitation.

Yet these men not only denied it, but in 1869 procured the passage of an act of Congress, against the vote and protest (I am happy to say) of every Democrat in both Houses, declaring that the principal of the bonds should be paid in coin—in gold and silver coin, as both are named. Legal tenders were only worth 50 cents on the dollar in coin when the bonds were bought; they were worth from 66 to 70 cents when when this act was passed. The act was simply legalized robbery. The bondholders and their attorneys in and out of Congress knew it, and knew that no court would sustain such a law. The indorsement could neither be erased nor sworn off the back of the legal tender note, and nobody could plead ignorance of the law or the fact that it was to be received at par in payment of the principal of all our bonds.

Therefore they caused the act of July 14, 1870, to be passed, extending the time of payment, reducing the interest, and exempting the new bonds in express terms from all taxation, State, Federal, or municipal; and to prevent all mistake or misapprehension as to the character, quality, and weight of the money in which payment of the new bonds should be made, they caused to be printed on each bond as part of its obligation, "that it shall be paid in coin of the standard value prescribed by law on the 14th of July, 1870."

The present gold and silver coin are both of the standard value prescribed by the law of July 14, 1870, and were then as now both full legal tenders for all our obligations. All the bonds that mature in 1892 and 1907, amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, stand today unchanged, and payable as required by the act of 1870. The remainder of those payable now have been changed, the interest has been lowered, and the time extended, but the same provisions gov-

ern them, and the same conditions are written out as part of the contract in all of them. Let me read. Inscription on face of bonds of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881:
Continued on 2d page.

Report of the Civil Service Law.

Baltimore Sun.

One of the features of today's proceeding in the Senate was the introduction of a bill by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, providing for the repeal of the civil service law, and all additions and modifications that may have been made to the original bill. Senator Vance says he introduced the bill in good faith, and at the proper time he will deliver a speech in explanation of it. He does not expect it to receive many votes in the Senate, but from private conversation he believes there is a majority who would like to see the law repealed, yet they have not the courage to face public sentiment and vote as they feel. He says the civil service system is a farce and a sham, which the rank and file of the Democratic party do not understand, nor do they have any faith in it. During the last Presidential campaign the Democratic stump speakers started out to talk to the people about the tariff. An order was sent out from headquarters to drop the tariff question and let the battle cry be "Turn the rascals out." The Senator says he went down into his own State and informed his people that if they would come up and vote for Grover Cleveland and honest Government the rascals would be turned out and honest Democrats appointed to fill their places. The people came out and voted as they were instructed, but now, when they come forward and ask why the rascals have not been turned out, they are informed that a mistake has been made, as it is now discovered that there are no rascals in office, and the campaign cry was simply gotten up to deceive the people. "In the weak and sickly platform," says the Senator, "we were promised that the tariff would be reformed. There will be no reform of the tariff this Congress," he added very emphatically. "Then we were told that the rascals would be turned out and even that promise has been broken." He said he did not wish to come out too heavily on the Administration at one time, but will have to oppose its recommendations on the silver question, and also make a speech against civil service and endeavor to show the follies of it.

The Rabbit Trade.

NORTH CAROLINA FURNISHES ONE THING FOR VIRGINIANS TO EAT.
[Greensboro Workman.]
Almost from time immemorial, or since the completion of the R. & D. connection here, Greensboro has enjoyed the proud distinction of the source of rabbit supply for the Legislature of Virginia, when in session at Richmond as at present. It seems that the old fields of Virginia were made bare of rabbits during the war, by reason of the conscription of rabbits, to supply snacks at the depots on the routes leading to and from Richmond, since when the draft has been heavy upon North Carolina. Our State, however, has shown the same fruitfulness in rabbits as she did in furnishing soldiers, and still responds to the draft with marvelous readiness. With a mixture of pride and jealousy we have seen our thousands of rabbits hurried off to the capital city of Virginia—praise be of our resources, and yet jealous lest there be not enough rabbit left to supply our home demand. Imagine then a new source of uneasiness at seeing it stated in Webster's Dollar Weekly that the mail carrier from Hillsdale to Reidsville carried down 52 rabbits on a recent trip. Greensboro is the place to get tickets for rabbits bound to Richmond. We claim that our brand of rabbits is better known and more highly prized than any other in the Richmond market, and this is the place for their sending-off. As to the declaration of the Weekly that a rabbit when properly cooked "is good enough for a king to eat," we have to say that a king is no better than anybody else, and hardly so good—though we never saw one. To make a guess, and moderate one, we would say that one thousand dollars' worth of rabbits and rabbit skins have been bought in this market since the first of November, to be used up in food for the aristocratic members of the Virginia Legislature and to be converted into high priced imported furs for their wives and daughters. Time was when the rabbit was a subject of song and merriment, as in the old song:

"Old molly hare, what you doin' that?
Settin' in de corner smokin' a segar."
Since those old times the foot of a rabbit has come to be thought possessed of bewitching power, and Richmond drummers have been known to carry them in their pockets for use when traveling in dark and lonesome places. The rabbit is in the ascendant, and it may be said with truth that he is "here to stay."

An avowed woman hater in Pennsylvania has committed suicide. No wonder. A man crazy enough to avow himself as a woman hater ought to commit suicide.

WARD'S WOES.

His Desperate Struggle and how It Ended.

Just twenty-seven miles from the classic city of Athens, Ga., is located the thriving little town of Maxey's, the residence of Mr. Robert Ward, who has just been released from the most perilous predicament, the particulars of which he has consented to give to the public. He writes as follows:
MAXEY'S, OGLETHORPE CO., GA.
July 9th, 1885.
For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison which ran into the secondary, and finally it was pronounced a tertiary form. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me.
I chanced to see an advertisement of B. B. B. and sent one dollar to W. C. Birchmore & Co., merchants of our place, and they procured one bottle for me. It was used with decided benefit, and when eight or ten bottles had been used, I was pronounced sound and well.
Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in this county, and for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted, I think it my duty to give the facts to the public, and to extend my heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. I have been well for over twelve months, and no return of the disease has occurred.
ROBERT WARD.
Maxey's, Ga., July 1, 1885.—We, the undersigned, know Mr. Robert Ward, and take pleasure in saying that the facts above stated by him are true, and that his was one of the worst cases of Blood Poison we ever knew in our county, and that he has been cured by B. B. B.—Botanic Blood Balm. A. T. BRIGHTWELL, Merchant.
W. C. BIRCHMORE & Co., Merchants
J. H. BRIGHTWELL, M. D.,
JOHN T. HART,
W. P. CAMPBELL.
Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1885.—We are acquainted with A. T. Brightwell and W. C. Birchmore & Co., whose names appear above, and take pleasure in saying that they are gentlemen of undoubted veracity and worthy of confidence in any assertion they make.
HOWARD & CANDLER,
Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold everywhere.

REMARKS.

If B. B. B. will cure such terrible cases as the above, is it not reasonable to suppose that any and all cases of Blood Disease can be cured? We do not announce the cure of a man while he is at home groaning and suffering with the disease, but all of our certificates are words of truth from those who have been cured and can look you squarely in the face and say so. We cure in a shorter time, with less money and less medicine than ever before known. We will mail you a "Book of Wonders," free to any one, filled with more astounding home evidence than ever before published. Call on our Druggist, or address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 17/11

Kerosene Oil!

BY THE BARREL AT ENNISS' Drug Store.
July 9, '85 tf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED?

The Earliest and Best Turnip Seed for sale at ENNISS'.

TRUSSES

Of all kinds, at reduced prices, at ENNISS'.

Fruit Jars!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
RUBBER RINGS FOR FRUIT JARS, at ENNISS'.

SCARR'S PRESERVING POWDERS

For sale at ENNISS'.

MACHINE OIL

For Threshers, Reapers, and Mowers at ENNISS'.

PRESCRIPTIONS!!!

If you want your prescriptions put up cheaper than anywhere else go to ENNISS' Drug Store.
J. y 9, '85.—tf.

Enniss' Blackberry Cordial,

FOR Disentery, Diarrhea, Flux, &c., for sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of Paul Holshouser, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them to me on or before the 12th day of November, 1886.
CHARLES W. HOLSHOUSE, Adm'r of Paul Holshouser dec'd.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of W. A. McCORKLE, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 17th day of December, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JENNIE A. McCORKLE, Adm'r.
Theo. F. Klutz, Att'y. Dec 17, 1886, 301

It is not worth while to think too much about being good. Doing the best we know, minute by minute, hour by hour, we insensibly grow to goodness as fruit grows to ripeness.

HARDWARE.

WHEN YOU WANT HARDWARE AT LOW FIGURES Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Granite Row. D. A. ATWELL.
Agent for the "Cardwell Threader," Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—tf.

Yadkin Mineral Springs Academy, PALMERVILLE, (Rocky Mt.) N. C.
C. H. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL. Graduate of Wake Forest College, and also at the University of Virginia.
ATTN: \$5 to \$15 per session of 5 months. The only school in this section that teaches the University of Va. methods—Vigorous extensive, thorough—The cheapest school in the S. S. where these world-renowned methods are taught—Good board only \$4 per month.
37 1/2 Address, C. H. MARTIN, PRIN.

SEND YOUR WOOL

TO THE Salisbury Woolen Mills
THIS NEW FACTORY is now in operation, and facilities for manufacturing Woolen Goods such as have never before been offered to our people, are within the reach of the entire Wool growing community.
We manufacture JEANS, CLANNERS, *FLANNELS, LINSEYS, BANNETS, YARNS, ROLLS, &c.
Soliciting a liberal patronage of our people, we are respectfully,
SALISBURY WOOLEN MILLS.
Office at old Express Office.
May 28th, 1885. 32:tf

R. T. HOPKINS

IS NOW AT THE Corner of Kerr & Lee Streets, with a full line of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Also keeps a First Class BOARDING HOUSE. Call and see him. 28-ply.

IF YOU WANT TO FILL YOUR GAME BAG,

AND MAKE BIG SCORES, USE REMINGTON RIFLES—AND SHOT GUNS.
All the Latest Improvements.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, ADDRESS: Lamberson, Furman & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR E. REMINGTON & SONS', Sporting Arms and Ammunition, 281 & 283 Broadway, NEW YORK.
WESTERN OFFICE: D. H. LAMBERSON & CO., 75 State Street, Chicago, Ill. ARMS, ILLON, N. Y.

REMINGTON SHOVELS, SCOOPS, SPADES.

MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, BY SKILLED WORKMEN. REMEMBER THAT OUR GOODS ARE ALLY BELMARD. One Piece of Solid Steel. NO HOLES OR RIVETS TO WEAKEN THE BLADE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL CO., ILLON, N. Y.
New York Office, 115 Chambers Street.

SOMETHING NEW!

LAMP CHIMNEYS for sale at that will not break by heat, for sale at ENNISS'.

DIAMOND DYES—All colors you wish at ENNISS'.

DON'T FORGET to call for Seeds of all kinds at ENNISS'.

TO THE LADIES:

Call and see the Flower Pots at ENNISS'.

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