

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1896.

NO. 18

When The Cows Come Home.

(BETTER THAN A SORE.)
With kingle, jangle, kingle,
Way down the dusty dingle,
The cows are coming home;
Now sweet and clear, and faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go,
Like chimmings from some far-off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower,
That makes the daisies grow;
Go-kling, ko-klang, ko-klingling,
Way down the darkening dingle,
The cows come slowly home;
And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.
With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Soft sounds that sweetly mingle,
Malvins and Pearls, and Florimed,
De-Kamp, Redrose and Gretchen-Schell,
Queen Bess, and Sylph, and Spangled Sue—
Across the fields I hear her loo-oo,
And I change her daisies for
Go-kling, ko-klang, ko-klingling,
With faint, far sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home;
And mother-song of long-gone years,
And baby-joys and childish tears,
And youthful hopes, and youthful fears,
When the cows come home.
With ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home;
Through the violet air we see the town,
And the Summer sun slipping down;
The maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a looser shade,
And the hills are growing brown;
To-ring, to-rang, to-ringling,
Threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home;
The same sweet sound of wordless psalm,
The same sweet June-day rest and calm,
The same sweet scent of red and white,
When the cows come home.
With a tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Through fern and peri-winkle,
The cows are coming home;
A lottering in the checkerboard stream,
Where the sun-rays glance and gleam,
Starline, Peachbloom and Phoebe Phyllis
Stand knee-deep in the creamy lilies
In a dreamy dream;
To-link, to-lank, to-lankling,
O'er banks with buttercups a-twinkle,
The cows come slowly home;
And up through Memory's deep ravine
Come the brook's soft song and soft-time sheen,
And the crescent of the silver Queen,
When the cows come home.
With a kingle, kingle, kingle,
With a loo-oo, and moo-oo, and jingle,
The cows are coming home;
And over the top of Merilo hill
Hear the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will;
The dew-drops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the poplar Venus shines,
And over the silent mill;
Go-kling, ko-klang, ko-klingling,
With a ting-a-ling and jingle,
The cows come slowly home;
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long-gone songs, and flowers and rain,
For dear old times come back again,
When the cows come home.
—Mrs. Agnes E. Mitchell.

The Loss of Our Game.

In a country where every man and boy may carry a gun and keep a dog if he wishes to, and where people generally little heed who shoots, or what is shot, whether the laws are obeyed or broken, what wonder is it that wild birds and beasts disappear, and that our markets are almost bare of game in seasons when it should be cheap and plenty? Game of all kinds is plentier and cheaper, all over England, France and Germany, than it is here. The time may possibly come when the right to carry a fowling-piece will be obtained by paying a high license fee, when the privilege of shooting over certain districts, will be sold for a term of years to the highest bidder, or disposed of at annual rental. Should that time come, game will be abundant again. Many townships or school districts, if they had the right and the will to enforce it, might in this way secure an income sufficient to pay all school expenses, and very likely a good part of the highway tax. As it is, farmers could do a great deal if they would, towards suppressing this irresponsible general shooting, which is going on every autumn. It will be necessary for them first to become familiar with the game laws, and then aid in enforcing them by every means in their power. Neighbors boys are the worst. Nobody wants to do anything to get the ill-will of his neighbor, so the boys are not hindered. They blaze way at rabbits and quail, yellow hammers and rabbits, in or out of a season, until they think they have a perfect right to do it. In the woods of Maine, in the Adirondacks, and in similar regions, one would think the woodsmen, and those who live by hunting and fishing, and act as guides to the hundreds of sportsmen who visit these places, would take some pains, law or no law, to preserve their principal attraction. But no, they will shoot deer indiscriminately, in or out of season, and what is worse, they will shoot a doe as quickly as a buck. There are thousands of acres of land in almost every township, certainly in every rural county, where the ground is so rough as to be unfit for any agricultural purpose, and where even sheep cannot range, on account of the exposure to the attacks of the fly. These are just adapted to deer, and if they could be protected for a few years, would multiply rapidly. At the same time, wild turkeys, partridges, and lesser game birds, would increase.—American Agriculturist.

A large proportion (and the number is still increasing) of the farmers in Rowan have posted their lands, warning off hunters, fishermen, and others. The farmers generally are waking up to the value of birds on the farm, and do what they can to prevent their destruction.—WATCHMAN.

Officers of the National Bi-metallic Coinage Association.

President, John P. Jones, of Nevada.
First Vice-President, D. H. Armstrong, of Missouri.
Second Vice-President, Robert W. Hughes, of Virginia.
Third Vice-President, L. J. Souer, of Louisiana.
Treasurer, James B. Grant, of Colorado.
Secretary, M. H. Slater, of Colorado.
Assistant Secretary, Delavan W. Gee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, L. E. Holden, Ohio; W. W. Weigley, Pennsylvania; M. H. Slater, Colorado; Joseph Sheldon, Connecticut; E. P. Ferry, Utah; C. P. Culver, District of Columbia; Ivan C. Michels, New York.

The above officers and committee to serve one year and until their successors are appointed, to-wit, two members from each State and Territory.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The next annual meeting of this association shall be held on the third Wednesday in January, 1887, in the city of Washington.

(Signed) L. E. HOLDEN,
R. E. GOODELL,
IVAN C. MICHELS,
M. H. SLATER,
W. W. WEIGLEY,
Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions submit the following:

Gold and silver have been used as money from the earliest ages. The ratio of coinage between the two metals has not substantially changed in 3,000 years, and when change has occurred it has been the result of legislation and not of temporary continuance. History proves that gold and silver combined have been sufficient as a basis of value for the world through all the ages, and that either metal alone has not been enough for the uses of labor and commerce; the demonetization of either metal has invariably proved disastrous to the people of every nation that has attempted the experiment.

Gold and silver derive their value from natural causes—the qualities of indestructibility, freedom from rust, decay of chemical change, and divisibility into exact parts. Nature produces them only in limited quantity, and the utilization of such production is made at large expense of discovery, extraction, separation from extraneous substances and reduction into convenient bullion form. It is well established that the world's production of gold and silver had not kept pace with the increase of population. The smaller production of gold makes it a convenience as the higher expression of value; the larger proportion of silver production proclaims its universality and its necessity in the smaller transactions of labor and commerce. In nature they are found combined, and exchange among nations, their use has been combined and inseparable; gold as a higher expression of value for convenience of hoarding and storing to the rich; silver as a necessity in the wage of the laborer and the daily purchase of the poor.

The withdrawal of the one metal, wholly or partially, must proportionally increase the value of the other, and enhance its purchasing power, thus inevitably depreciating the value of the thing purchased, whether it be labor, the product of labor, or the product of the soil.

Our Revolutionary war at its conclusion left us a nation without credit either at home or abroad. The army was unpaid and the credit of the country absolutely valueless. A metal dollar which consisted of silver (because gold was almost unknown) had its value regulated by the laws of the several States. Washington had two great objects in view; the first, to unite in a National Government the States; and the second to provide a policy by which the credit of the young republic (the first which had come into existence for 3,000 years) should be equal to the credit of any other government on the face of the earth. To this end he sought the views of Thomas Jefferson, the author of our Declaration of Independence; of James Madison, the father of our Constitution; of Alexander Hamilton, who had been his constant aid and counsellor during the revolutionary period; and of other true and tried men with whom Washington, with rare sagacity, had surrounded himself.

These were the main objects that inspired the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

In 1792, among the first acts passed by Congress was one "establishing the mint and regulating the coins of the United States, providing for the coinage of gold and silver bullion upon precisely the same terms, viz: "Section 14. That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion in order to their being coined, and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought." Thus carefully did our fathers provide in accordance with wise deductions from history and the experience of all nations, for the equal and free coinage of gold and silver alike. Thus did the several States grant to Congress the power "to

coin money and regulate the value thereof." It was a direct trust, and Congress, under the grant so made, cannot refuse to execute the trust; and if it does, the trust so created, according to all principles of law, becomes barren and reverts to the original grantors, the States.

Under this wise system of finance, which provided for the nation the "dollars of our fathers," so much abused and derided by the "silver-phobists," our Government has prospered and gained its place as the foremost people of the globe; it has carried us through the dire disasters and calamities of war; it has achieved the noble victories of peace; helped us to a speedy resumption of specie payment after temporary suspension; and enabled us to enter upon the work of payment of the national debt and reduction of national interest.

In 1873, without the wish or knowledge of the people of the United States, silver was practically demonetized. This was done by a trick of legislation and revision. The act of February 12, 1873, when passed, was not read, except by its title; in no section of the act was it specially pointed out or intimated that the effect would be to change the standard of values from gold and silver to gold alone. But in June, 1874, when Congress enacted as a code of laws what are called "The Revised Statutes of the United States," there was inserted a section which had no sanction in any existing law of Congress. It stands as section 3556, and reads as follows: "The silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

This section was thus surreptitiously introduced, and accomplished the demonetization of silver (except for minor payments) by a form of expression studiously calculated to escape the observation of members of Congress. Some time elapsed before the country was aware of the fraud that had been committed upon its financial policy. The effects thereof, from various causes did not immediately appear, but the agitation and interest of the people when advised resulted in the passage of the Bland bill or act of Congress passed February 12, 1875, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard dollar and to restore its legal-tender character." The act was passed in obedience to the demands of the people and with intent to restore silver to its ancient, rightful, and constitutional standard, and to clothe with all its prior function the "dollar of our fathers."

The influences of Wall street and other money centers were brought to bear upon the financial officers of the Government; and studied and persistent evasions of the provisions of the law followed. Refusal by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin the maximum amount prescribed by the provisions of the act, was supplemented by his refusal to settle clearing-house balances, and Government obligations without discrimination in gold and silver, or their representatives in certificates; and thus the will of the people has been thwarted, and the laws of the United States, have been practically nullified by only partial execution.

Therefore, believing that the structure of this Government rests upon the people; that the products of its soil, and its manufactures, with the labor of its masses, form its wealth and permanent foundations; and knowing that hasty, ill-considered and unwise legislation has caused disturbances, uncertainty, and contraction of values and money, whereby agricultural pursuits and manufacturing interests are depressed; trade and commerce are languishing; labor is unemployed or underpaid; all American industries have been cramped and business has been generally paralyzed, while the partial demonetization of silver has depreciated, and is constantly enhancing the value of notes, bonds, mortgages and other fixed capital; and believing in the same free and equal coinage of gold and silver, about which Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton were so solicitous:

We, the national committee, of the Bi-metallic Coinage Association, assembled at the city of Washington, demand on the part of Congress,

First. An observance of the Constitution in respect to coinage and the execution of the trust power therein contained.

Second. That silver be restored to its rightful constitutional equality with gold.

Third. That Congress provide by law for its free coinage at the request of holders of bullion, in precisely the same way and of exactly the same standard that all congressional enactments provided prior to 1873, without discretionary power on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. BELFORD, of Col.,
E. P. FERRY, of Utah,
JOHN HALEY, of Idaho,
J. B. COLGATE, of N. Y.,
W. P. KELLOGG, of Ia.,
Committee on Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, '86.
The above report of the committee on resolutions was formally accepted and adopted by the national committee of the Bi-metallic Coinage Association,

at the city of Washington, this the 22d day of January, 1886.

L. E. HOLDEN, of Ohio,
W. W. WEIGLEY, of Penn.,
E. P. FERRY, of Utah,
C. P. CULVER, of D. C.,
JOSEPH SHELDON, of Conn.,
IVAN C. MICHELS, of N. Y.,
M. H. SLATER, of Col.,
Executive Committee.

Words of Wisdom.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it.

The most crossed grained are by no means the worst of mankind; or the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.

Good nature, like a bee, collects its honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

"Wealth," says Dr. Holmes, "is a steep hill which the father climbs slowly, and which the son often tumbles down precipitately."

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of day. Still night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more brilliant than day.

The apprehension of evil is many times worse than evil itself; and the ill a man fears he shall suffer, he suffers in the very fear of them.

Soft words may appease an angry man—bitter words never will. Would you throw fuel on a house in flames in order to extinguish the fire!

Stories heard at mother's knee are never wholly forgotten. They form a little spring that never quite dries up in our journey through scorching years.

Among the Bravest and Best.

Rough fellows of the olden time! There is where the Bret Harte idea crop out. The fellows of the olden time were not rough old fellows, but on the contrary, those old fellows who came here first were the bravest and most chivalrous men on earth. They would not have started to come had they not been brave. And very many of them were men of education and well read (not cultivated as things go now), although sometimes some of those gentlemen did not wear fine clothes.

William M. Stewart, whacking a bull team up in these mountains, was a man of as much brains, courtesy and bravery as when he sat in the United States Senate. John Bigler, when rolling barrels on the Sacramento levee, was as good a man as when John Bigler was governor of California; John R. McConnell, when he had on one old boot and one old shoe and was ragged as to the rear end of his trousers, and while he was "totin'" shakes to the top of a cabin in Nevada City, was then as fine a scholar as the State can boast of to day, and he was as learned, polite and as considerate then as when he afterward graced the State's office of attorney-general.

We could specify many other instances of learned men working at day's work in olden-times. The gulches in this country were filled with scholars and gentlemen who were fighting for fortune with picks and shovels. Those men had neither the manners nor the language attributed to them by the writer of alleged California stories.—Grass Valley (Cal.) Tidings.

How a Horse Feeds.

Something may be learned by observing how a horse picks up his feed, either in grazing or when fed in the stable. One will have a very good idea of the sensitiveness of the upper lip, and how cleverly the horse gathers in the choice herbage or hay, and rejects the waste. This mobile, prehensile feeling, separates the selected food from that which is rejected. The horse cannot see the herbage exactly under his mouth, but the lips pushes away the undesirable food, and gathers with the greatest precision, that which is selected from the rest. In a weedy pasture, this instinct of the lip is brought into action in a most peculiar and interesting manner, and exhibits in a striking degree, the exquisite sensitiveness of the sensitive nerves of this organ. One who has seen this action of the lip, and realizes the great sensitiveness of it, will never permit himself to practice the excessive cruelty of putting a twitch about a horse's upper lip for any purpose, for the torture of it must be very great indeed.

A Charm Against Disease.

Many people fall ill of a disease simply through fear of it. The imagination has a powerful influence on the human body. One can very easily imagine himself to be catching a cold, and will really catch a cold at the sight of an open window, when if he did not know the window was open, or was not afraid of its effects, he would escape the cold. Doctors understand this secret, but they do not impart it to their patients. Most invalids, real or supposed, would be angry if a physician would say to them, "nothing ails you, only think so." They prefer to think themselves sick, and in time they really become so, for nature, though she struggles hard, cannot stand everything. Too many drugs will finally destroy her healing power. These people who love

to have a box of white pills in bottles, and a little book, all kept in some handy place, so that when a friend who has eaten too much dinner says, "Oh, I am fearfully nervous!" they may run for the little book, look for "nervousness" and administer so many pills of bryonia. When they have a headache instead of dieting or eating more moderately, they take several drops of some nice poison. They trust nothing to nature, but call in a doctor for every little ailment, when fresh air, exercise and strict temperance in eating and drinking is all they need.

The Silver Dollar.

All debts are payable in dollars, and the first dollar known to the American people was the silver coin of that name. It contained 412½ grains of pure silver when it was first coined in 1785, and it contains the same amount now—no more, no less. And there has not been an hour since 1785, one hundred years ago, when these silver dollars were not a full legal tender for all obligations. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise; for from 1785 to 1849, a period of sixty-four years, silver dollars were the only dollars in existence. There is not a banker or bond holder in New York or anywhere else who ever saw a gold dollar till 1849, and there are probably 30,000,000 of the people of this country who never saw one at any time.

And yet people are told that they are dishonest if they insist on paying the "enormous aggregate" of debts they "owe the East" in these original standard dollars and lawful silver coins. They would violate no law in doing this, nor would they violate any moral obligation. But the creditors do not like silver. Gold is worth 20 per cent. more, and, of course, they would rather have it; and because the West and South, the debtor regions, claim their lawful option, they are charged with seeking to defraud the creditor class of one-fifth their honest dues.

In point of fact, the case is just the reverse. The silver dollar is the real par and gold is 20 per cent. premium, because it has become comparatively scarce; and when the creditor class demand gold for the \$8,000,000,000 aggregate indebtedness of the country, they are simply demanding 20 per cent., or \$1,600,000,000 more than they are justly entitled to.

All the National debt, nineteen-twentieths of the State, county and city debts of the West and South, and three-fourths of the railroad debts were incurred when the currency (greenbacks and National Bank notes) was 10 to 30 per cent. below the value of gold and silver too. By the resumption of specie payment in 1873, and the consequent appreciation of currency to the par of silver, these debts were increased 10 to 30 per cent.; and as if this were not enough to satisfy the debtor classes, they now demand another increase of 20 per cent. by having their claims paid in gold.—St. Louis Republican.

Cogitations on the Top Rail.

The fun of sleighing is more in the jingle of the bells than in the speed of the trotter.

Memory fattens on trouble while the body grows lean.

Never run when walking will answer the same purpose—it is a useless waste of tissue.

The grin on the other fellow's face is far more aggravating than the fact that he has just whipped you.

When a fellow really wants to fight he does not scream for some one to hold him.

It is a positive luxury to have some folks abuse you.

If a business man publishes the fact that honesty is his motto, the community fights shy of him.

A tight shoe is more of a tyrant than either a socialist or a boycotter.

The problem of life will be solved when you want nothing and can get nothing.

It is always some one else's letters we forget to mail.

When a man is painfully innocent watch him.

Impudence will take you further than timidity and also get you whipped oftener.—Detroit Free Press.

The Wealth of Chili.

The world's supply of nitrate of soda and guano has been obtained from the arid rainless west coast regions of South America. Along the southern coast of Peru are a series of rocky, desolate islands on which no rain ever falls and only the gentlest breezes sweep. There are at present, as there have been for centuries, myriads of sea-birds along the coast, and they, with thousands of sen lions, live, breed and die upon these islands. Guano is a mixture of the excrement of these seals and birds, the decomposed bodies of both and the bones of the fishes which have been their food.

stood, up to the war with Chili in 1880. The annual shipments to Europe and the United States amounted to millions of tons, valued at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000, all above the expense of working being clear profit. This should have enriched Peru, but it merely enriched her governing classes. During the war the Chilians seized the islands and annexed them to Chili. There have been no exports of guano since, but the Chilian Government is making preparations to resume the shipments, and it will probably be in the market again next year.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Stepping Stones to Success.

Learn your business thoroughly. Keep at one thing, in nowise change. Always be in haste, but never in a hurry.

Observe system in all you do and undertake.

One day is worth two tomorrows. Be self-reliant; do not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.

Never fail to keep your appointments, nor to be punctual to the minute.

Never be idle, but keep your hands or mind usefully employed, except when sleeping.

Use charity with all; be ever generous in thought or deed; help others along life's thorny path.

He that ascends the ladder must take the lowest round. All who are above were once below.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think; Thoughts are your own, but words are so no more;

Where Wisdom steers wind cannot make you sink; Lips never err when once she keeps the door.

Beware of too sublime a sense Of your own worth and consequence; For he who dreams himself so great, And his importance of such weight, That all around, in all that's done, Must move and act for him alone, Will learn in school of tribulation, The folly of his expectation.

HAPPY NEW YEAR -1886-

Do you hear a big noise way off, good people? That's us, shouting Happy New Year! to our ten thousand Patrons in Texas, Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Tenn., Va., N. C., S. C., and Fla., from our Grand New

TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

which we are just settled in after three months of moving and regulating.

Hallelujah! Anchored at last in a Mammoth Building, exactly situated to our needs and immense business. Just what we have wanted for ten long years, but couldn't get.

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BUSINESS.

and now, with this Grand New Music Temple, affording every facility for the extension of our business; with our \$200,000 Cash Capital, our \$100,000 Stock of Musical Wares, our Eight Branch Houses, our 200 Agencies, our army of employees, and our twenty years of successful experience, we are prepared to serve our patrons far better than ever before, and give them greater advantages than can be had elsewhere, North or South.

This is what we are living for, and we shall drive our business from now on with tenfold energy.

With hearty and sincere thanks to all patrons for their good will and liberal support, we wish them all a Happy New Year.

Ludden & Bates So. Music House, SAVANNAH, GA.

P. S. If any one should happen to want a Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, accordion, Band Instrument, Drum, Strings, or any small Musical Instrument, or Sheet Music, Music Book, Picture, Frame, Statuary, Art Goods, or Artists' Materials, WE KEEP SUCH THINGS, and will tell you all about them if you write us.

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MY WIFE!

My wife has been a great sufferer from Catarrh. Several physicians and various patent medicines were resorted to, yet the disease continued unabated, nothing appearing to make any impression upon her. Her constitution finally became implicated, the poison being in her blood. I secured a bottle of B. B. B. and phoned her upon its use, and to our surprise the improvement began at once, and her recovery was rapid and complete. No other preparation ever produced such a wonderful change, and for all forms of blood disease I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a superior Blood Purifier.

R. P. DODGE, Yardmaster Georgia Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT GRIEF.

From the Athens (Ga.) Banner-Watchman, Uncle Dick Sauter says: Fifty years ago I had a running ulcer on my leg which refused to heal under any treatment. In 1853 I went to California and remained eighteen months, and in 1873 I visited Hot Springs, Ark., remaining three months, but was not cured. Amputation was discussed, but I concluded to make one more effort. I commenced taking the B. B. B. about six weeks ago. The Fifty-year old sore my leg is healing rapidly, and yesterday walked about fifteen miles fishing and hunting without any pain, and before using the B. B. B. I could not walk exceeding half a mile. I sleep soundly at night, for the first time in many years. To think that six bottles have done me more good than Hot Springs, eighteen months in California, besides an immense amount of medicines and eight or ten first class physicians, will convince any man on earth that it is a wonderful blood medicine. It has also cured me of catarrh.

MOUTh!

There is a lady living here, Mrs. — who has had catarrh for many, many years. I have known she had it for fifteen or twenty years, and my father once doctored her, so she was then a tenant on our place. For the last two and a half years she has been bedridden, the catarrh or cancer (the numerous physicians have never decided which) during her two years and a half in the bed, had eaten all the roof of her mouth out. She was so offensive no one could stay in the room; she could not eat anything, but could swallow soup if it was strained. She gave up to die, and came near perishing all thought she would die. Her son bought the B. B. B. and she used several bottles, which effected an entire cure. She is now well and hearty. I have not exaggerated one particle.

R. T. HOPKINS

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