

# Carolina Wathman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

## Slanderous Fiction.

The New York Star is a good Democratic newspaper, and one that would be very popular in the South but for its publication of an abominable lot of lying rubbish concerning this section. The mountains of Western North Carolina furnish a background on which many a slanderous picture is painted. "A Female Scout"—by Edmund Kirke, which appeared in last Sunday's paper, is an instance of the style complained of. It describes the routing of Gen. Robert Vance, with 350 chosen men, by Kirk and a dozen of his cowardly raiders, and all by the help of a woman who is described as a "Union sympathiser." A yarn of that kind is perfectly harmless, though destitute of a vestige of truth, but what is harmful and villainously mean is the following about the women of that section: "I found them coarse, slatternly, dirt bedraggled, without sense, virtue or enough intelligence to know that their country is not bounded by the North Carolina Mountains. They live as the swine live, and their most admired deeds have been prompted by no better motives than jealousy of the better conditioned blacks or hatred of the 'cussed aristocrats.'"

That the Star or any other paper should publish such traducing sentiments and go unrebuked is past our understanding. The "better conditioned blacks" indeed! It is well known that there are fewer negroes in the mountains of this State than in any other portion of the South. By actual count, in fourteen of the mountain counties, there are not negroes enough to average one to the square mile. The white people who live in the remote regions of the mountains are plain, unostentatious, frugal and honest people. They in no way deserve to be characterised as above, but on the contrary possess many traits of character worthy of emulation. For a good picture of the every day life of those people, read Charles Egbert Craddock's "In the Tennessee Mountains." She describes exactly the class of people so vilely traduced by "Edmund Kirke." The book is commended to both the Star and its fiction writer.

## Political.

From present indications there is little hope that this or even the next Congress will repeal the internal revenue law. The people of Western North Carolina will give up this cherished hope with reluctance. The pension list of the Union soldiers is still growing, and to meet its demands the revenue now derived from whisky and tobacco cannot be withdrawn, or made up from other sources. Ameliorations of the law is probably all that can be looked for, and our representatives have not been amiss in accomplishing possible good in this direction, nor do we suppose they will relax their efforts to do so.

The Southern members of the Representative branch have gained the applause of many of the conservative people north by their vigorous and unanimous opposition to new schemes of extravagant appropriations. It is rather surprising that some southern Senators do not sustain the members of the House, but are seen voting with the republicans for extravagant and often fraudulent schemes. It is truly gratifying to his friends that President Cleveland is displeased at this pension business, and it may come pass yet that he will protect the country by his veto should the necessity arise to preserve it from ruinous taxation. It is admitted that the President is his own man, and that he will discharge his high trust conscientiously and with courage, and in this regard will be sustained by conservative men north and south.

## Shingles—A Departed Industry.

Nearly all the shingles used in this town of late years are saved. Most of them, indeed nearly all, are sent from Iredell, Catawba, Burke and McDowell counties. They are only medium in quality and are either four inches in width or made to average that, and from 16 to 18 inches in length. They are all the same thickness and have the same taper, and consequently make an even and pretty roof. But we think they lack one essential. They are not as durable as the riven and shared shingle. They do not lie close enough to prevent water from getting under them, but do lie too close for it to dry out readily. It is not possible that they can last as long as good shaved shingles; and yet they have well nigh driven out the latter, which though the best in fact, will not sell as freely at 50 cents less on the thousand. The prices, at present, for saved, \$3.00; for shaved, \$2.50—and still at that. The prices ought to be reversed and stand

at \$2.50 and \$3.00. And it is very likely that if those who make the riven and shaved would take a little more pains in sorting or sizing and "jointing" their shingles they would bring more money. But let those who undertake to compete with the saw remember that slovenly work is a warrant of failure. Every shingle should be a model in finish and quality of timber, and thus made they would drive out the sawed work. There is yet large quantities of good shingle timber in the eastern part of the county, and it ought not to be spoiled with the saw.

## Driven Wells.

It is no uncommon thing in some parts of the country for farmers and others to make what is known as driven wells in a day or two. Iron piping from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with a perforated foot piece, is driven down into the ground until water is struck, and then a pump attached to it and the well is completed. Wells of this kind are in use at Newbern, in this State, and in many parts of the country where water may be found at the depth of from 20 to 40 feet. The only attempt ever made to construct one here, proved a failure, and it is probable that the geological conditions are not favorable to such an enterprise. In a country where brick, stone and labor are abundant and cheap, and there is no need of haste, but rather to do permanent work, a dug well is the surest, and will give more satisfaction in the end. Mr. Abnett, formerly proprietor of the Boyden House, spent many days in making a driven well for the use of the Hotel. He struck a small fountain at the depth of about 85 feet, but finding it insufficient, drove down 60 feet further and struck a rock, which, with the means at command, proved impassable, and there the work stopped. His experiment was not without value, however, to those who choose to learn from the experience of others, and it is for their benefit the subject is mentioned at this time.

## Progress of Industrial Electricity.

Under this caption the Scientific American describes a new process for making the moulds or male forms on which it is desired to make copper vessels of almost any shape desired. They are made of refined wax, paraffine or similar substance, and afterwards rendered conductive, by the electrolytic process, and then immersed in a copper solution, and connected electrically with a dynamo. The dynamo is set in motion and the "growth" of the vessel begins, by the deposit of the copper in solution on the mould. The thickness and strength of the vessel depends on the power of the dynamo and the length of time the mould is kept in the solution. The dynamos in common use now are of feeble power, and it requires hours to make a deposit of say 1-16 inch thickness. But the Brush people of Cleveland, are now building one which will have the capacity of depositing 315 pounds of copper per hour—3,150 pounds in ten hours. Thus, it will be seen that the usual process of manufacturing copper vessels being superseded by the use of electricity, which produces them without a seam or rivet, and in less time than is required with the present machinery. There can be no doubt that the Brush dynamo, and the patented process of making moulds as above described, scores a marvelous change in copper manufacturers.

## "Fire in the Rear."

Under this significant caption the New York Star notices at some length new developments of public opinion in Pennsylvania on the subject of a protective tariff. We quote from it as follows:

The protectionists have succeeded in deluding the workmen for a good many years. Recently they have pretended that their tariff system is solely for the benefit of the wage earners. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that in the very center of the protection conspiracy the workmen are turning against the law which in reality weighs oppressively upon them. The deception has been discovered by the textile workers of Philadelphia, and in a remarkably strong address to the ways and means committee they have expressed their hostility to the existing tariff law and their opinion that it is grossly untrue that protection is for the benefit of the wage earners. "The textile workers announce that the duty on raw material which goes in the fabrics made by them is so great as to encourage the importation of woolen and worsted goods. Weavers and warpers are losing their work because the manufacturers have nothing for them to do. The employers can buy unfinished cloth cheaper than they can buy yarn. A good deal of cloth is bought in the 'grease,' that is, as it comes from the loom, and it is finished in Philadelphia. This importation of unfinished goods works a great hardship to the weavers and warpers. As they say in their address: 'We need for instance, no alchemist or mathematician to tell us that a duty on worsted yarns 20 per cent, higher than the duty on worsted cloth is never going to stop this importation so injurious to us. Nor is it going to stop this cloth being involved as waste or damaged goods on the pretext of its not being 'burled' or 'mended,' and that the weavers, if this is not put a

stop to, will have to seek other occupations.'"

Thus the people of the country who pay the tariff on wool goods consumed by them obtain a glimpse of the tricks resorted to by northern Manufacturers to enrich themselves at the expense of consumers. The intention of a protective tariff was to build up factories at home. The practice of the manufacturers is to import unfinished fabrics at a low price as "damaged" goods and put the finishing touch on them here, and send them out as American fabrics. Weavers standing around waiting for work, or tailing at low rates, denounce the practice and the tariff under which it exists, as a fraud and oppression on them; and it is equally a fraud on the people who pay protection rates for goods which are manufactured in England.

## Romanism.

The Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, the highest newspaper representative of Romanism in this country, has suggested an alliance of Christian churches so as to resist more effectually the aggressive influences of unbelief. The idea doubtless came of the effort Protestant Christians are making in this direction, and is based on the proposed common ground, that "any religion is better than no religion." It is believed that the Mirror's liberal spirit would not be sustained by the Pope, nor by its church, for a moment. The anathemas of the Catholic church against Protestants have been more relentless than against infidelity or unbelief; and there is nothing in either its present attitude or its past history to afford Protestants any encouragement to expect a change of policy except where the Pope's advantage is to be thereby promoted.

## A Christian College for China.

The N. Y. Observer notes the important fact that a number of Christian gentlemen have been organized and incorporated as an association for the purpose of establishing in China a Christian College. The scheme has the hearty approval and aid of a large number of Christian people. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church has adopted a minute endorsing the enterprise as an important aid to the missionary work; and many distinguished people, including two who have been U. S. Ministers to the Court of Peking, warmly encourage it. The trustees of the proposed College have named the sum of \$300,000 as necessary for its endowment, and have appointed the Rev. A. P. Happer, D. D. to receive and solicit funds. His address will be, Mission House, 23 Center Street, New York, N. Y.

## The Fraud of the Age.

Its great fun to see the supporters of Blair's Educational grab bill halt, quake and take to their heels when that old fraud steps up with his pension bills. He is a most deliberate grabber into the treasury. He acts as if his millions were his personal property and that he was in duty bound to appropriate it all to some purpose, good or bad. He is unfortunate in lighting on the bad, generally, and while his associates in Congress apparently overlooked the bad as long as he was reasonable in his demands, yet his free and easy notions of depleting the national treasury have at last caused his competitors to draw the line. He is a great old fraud every way you take him.

## Panama Canal.

M. Rousseau, the delegate appointed by the French Government to inspect the work on the Panama Canal, has made a report which is more unfavorable than that of Hon. John Bigelow, who assisted at the inspection in behalf of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as noticed in this paper two weeks ago. The work must drag for a longer time than any yet fixed for its completion, if indeed it is ever finished.

Diphtheria is known to be contagious especially by contact. Dr. Cutter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., indirectly communicated the disease to a grandson, a few days ago, and caused its death. He was ill, and had gone to his son's house for treatment, his son being a physician. He was met at the door by two grand children, 2 and 4 years old, and he caught up the elder and kissed her. It is supposed that the younger child was afterwards kissed by his little sister, and from that contact, before it was known that she had the disease, he took it. The disease in the case of the younger was of an unusual and most malignant type, and baffled the skill of several distinguished physicians.

Respectable Bohemians in New York city have felt called upon to vindicate themselves as law-abiding citizens and as utterly opposed to that portion of their countrymen who were of the anarchistic riot in Chicago and elsewhere.

The French Government has brought in a bill for the expulsion of the Orleans family from France, and there is even some talk of confiscating their property. Is republican France afraid of this defunct dynasty? Call them Jim, Joe and Bob; and Polly, Bets and Nance, and let them go about their own business like other free citizens and they will soon be as harmless as a little flock of sheep. But if you get to chasing and worrying them, all their sympathisers in the world will spring to their feet and want to help them.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has published his argument delivered in the Supreme Court of the U. S. in behalf of Lorenzo Snow, an "apostle" of the Mormon Church, and the husband of seven wives. Mr. Curtis' connection with the trial of Snow for polygamy, has been the means of converting him to the Mormon faith, if he may be judged by his reported argument in the case. Don't know that Mr. Curtis wants a plurality of wives, but he defends the practice.

The London Times' Madrid correspondent writes: "It has long been felt by all true Roman Catholics in Spain, that the immorality which has reached an almost incredible point in their religious teachers must be swept away. The fear of damaging the apostolic church has kept them so long silent. Now that events have broken this treacherous calm, a storm that will shake the church to its foundation appears imminent."

Indictments have been found against a number of men concerned in and inciting the Haymarket riots in Chicago. One young man arrested, Louis Lingg, from Switzerland, openly declared that he came to this country for the purpose of spreading anarchistic doctrines.

The indictments are drawn for conspiracy and murder, and those who may be found guilty are likely to find that the people of this highly favored land have no room for anarchists.

One of the bribe-taking Aldermen of New York has had his trial and been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years and ten months.

The Legislature of New York, has repealed the charter of the "Broadway Surface R. R." which was fraudulently obtained; and for which the city of New York is prosecuting Aldermen of 1884 for accepting bribes to pass it.

Mt. Etna is just now giving a pyrotechnic display which is not amusing the inhabitants of Nicolosi. The lava is advancing on that town, and is within less than half a mile, advancing at the rate of 40 yards an hour. The inhabitants of the town and country are leaving their homes, and a water famine is imminent.

Under the River and Harbor bill North Carolina gets \$200,500. Our Mr. Henderson did some good work in getting part of this for the improvement of the Yadkin. The good work will be continued, and when completed we may expect to reap the reward of increased and cheapened facilities for getting the wealth of the valley of the Yadkin into market.

It is reported that Prof. Alex. Graham Bell and his cousin, Dr. Chichester Bell, have made a discovery which will rival the telephone—the registration of words spoken by a jet of water, or a flame of gas burning in the room. It is only obscurely shadowed at present, and may never amount to anything of value.

The New York Star reports a strike among the cuff and collar makers of Troy, consisting of 10,000 girls who work in 22 factories, and 4,000 or 5,000 matrons who work at home. The girls are represented as having a very gay time, parading the streets in small parties in their best bonnets and looking as bright and happy as a May morning.

You have heard that President Cleveland is to be married. Every newspaper in the land is trying to help him fix it up. As fast as one fellow gets it all arranged another comes along and pulls it to pieces. There are too many cooks got a hand in the broth, so it will be well to wait and see what is dished up in the end.

There is a new idea penetrating the public mind of Pennsylvanians on the subject of a protective tariff. The wage workers are beginning to see that "protection" don't protect them. Senator Vance preached that doctrine in one of his speeches up North a year or two ago. Wonder if it is just now beginning to bear fruit.

There was a fire in Chicago on the 29th, which destroyed property to the value of one million dollars. It commenced at the corner of Congress street and Walnut Avenue.

President Cleveland was married yesterday evening to Miss Folsom.

A sure preventive of fits—buy ready made clothing.

John Kelly of Tammany fame, died on the 1st of June.

The New York Star says: "We are glad to be able to announce that ex-President Arthur is out of danger."

All Reidsville is putting in window glass. A recent hail storm broke 10,000 window panes. It will be a painful time putting them in.

The owners of Brighton beach race course have commenced suits against pool-sellers and gamblers who have set up business on the race grounds.

Some one has proposed the formation of an "anti-saloon party." Should it be once fairly started it would certainly clean out the saloons; for as an institution saloons have very few friends.

A negro in Charlotte, says the Observer, hurled a stone at his father with deadly effect. It broke the old man's leg in two places, which may prove fatal.

President Cleveland is making a record as a vetoist. He is practicing on the squandering pension bills. He could not find better material outside of the Blair bill.

Forty Confederates in Chicago turned out on Saturday and decorated the graves of some comrades buried near these with handsome and appropriate ceremonies.

The First Methodist Episcopal church at Elmira, New York, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock, the morning of the 27th of May. Loss on furniture from \$70,000 to \$75,000.

A prohibition amendment to the Constitution of Rhode Island has been ratified by the vote of the people, and Gov. Wetmore has officially announced the fact.

There was a destructive hail storm on Tuesday last week in the section of country between Statesville and Mooresville, by which growing crops were destroyed.

Three men were arrested in New Jersey, Monday, for abducting a girl of 15 years from her home in New York. They were all set to prison.

The shad which run up our fresh water streams and the salmon which ascend the California rivers, are said never to eat anything after leaving the salt waters of the ocean. Their feeding grounds are in the depths of the briny seas.

## General Agent's Notes.

The young people of Watonsville spent a pleasant evening, on last Monday at the residence of Mr. A. A. Cowan. The party was given in honor of Mrs. W. W. Brown, his daughter. The music—violin and piano—was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Cowan.

Col. T. J. Sumner is building six pits and will feed ensilage to his stock this winter.

Wheat is beginning to show a tinge of yellow. The crop is a mile, very good. The last rains did but little damage to it.

There is very general complaint throughout the country about the young cotton plants dying.

The last big rain made a new bed for Dutch Buffalo creek in the bottom lands of John Goodnight.

Fine grass crops in the country except in the meadows, which were damaged by the overflow.

Rufus Saffit has the finest crop of oats in Locke township.

Rev. C. B. Miller is visiting his mother and relatives in Locke. His accomplished sister, Miss Mary, has just returned from Mt. Pleasant Female School.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in post office at Salisbury, N. C., for the week ending May 29th, 1886.

D. A. Boger, Granville Hairston, Helen Barnard, Rev. Jas. Hargrave, Wm. Butler, Charley Jarrett, J. C. Bell, B. F. Jarboe, Eliza Bonnet, H. A. E. Kluttz, A. D. Brentley, E. H. Lyon, Judy Brown, Victoria Lentz, Geo. A. Chickering, Lizzie Owen, Sally Coleman, Adam Plaster, Jno. Crausahan, Annie Polk, Barbara Datson, Retter Poe, Andrew Davis, Boedinger & Pharr, P. H. Ennis, Joe Roberts, Fanny Everett, Jack Ribbin, Benjamin Elam, Eve Richig, J. C. Earnheart, Ann Smith, Mr or Mrs M. Earnheart, Annie C. White, O. K. Graham, Wm. Wyatt, E. P. Welch.

Please say advertised when the above letters are called for.

## A. H. BOYDEN, P. M.

The Whipping-Post.

Twelve convicts underwent punishment of the pillory and whipping post at New Castle, Delaware on the 15th. Ten were negroes and two white. Six negro burglars stood one hour and took twenty lashes each. Only one of the number manifested any physical suffering under the "cat." Three negroes convicted of petty larceny received twenty lashes and two whites for similar offenses ten lashes each.

## The Want of the Age.

Some one has written the following as the great want of the age. A vast truth is incorporated in the lines: "The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither brag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shooting for it. Men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs still, deep and strong. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for."

## UNDIGESTED FOOD.

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distention in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling of the stomach, Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like barbituric acid and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable cramp-remedy or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic forms, also prevents and cures neuralgia, migrain, indigestion, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

## Presbyterians on Evolution.

The General Assembly, at Augusta, passed the following majority report:

To several overtures on the subject of evolution of man sent up by the Presbyteries, the General Assembly returns answers as follows: The Church remains at this time sincerely convinced that the action of Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like barbituric acid and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable cramp-remedy or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic forms, also prevents and cures neuralgia, migrain, indigestion, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

## ONLY HALF ALIVE.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. We are they to seek it from an old and tried source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Their vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their troubling uncertain gut would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all causes, would give a relish for the healthy food which ever so course, and refreshing sleep would crown the task of the day.

## SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

Under authority of a consent decree of Rowan Superior Court made at the November term 1885, and a further decree made at the May term in 1886, I will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Salisbury on

MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1886,

the last remaining tract of the Macay lands, it being LOT NO. 9, known as the "Suffin Tract" on the Statesville public road, and lying on both sides of the W. N. C. R. R. near the Water Tank about 7 miles from Salisbury, in Rowan County, containing 275 acres, and adjoining the lands of John Gaudy, M. A. Agner, and others. This tract has on it two houses, a tobacco barn, several fine springs, and is well watered. It is about one-third forest.

Plot of the land may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

TERMS:—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal instalments at six and twelve months with interest on deferred payments at eight per cent, per annum from date of confirmation. Title reserved till purchase money is all paid.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Commissioner. Salisbury, N. C., June 1, '86. 33:3td

1866 1886

## INSURANCE AGENCY

(LIFE AND FIRE) OF

J. ALLEN BROWN, [Established 1800.]

Representing new, aggregate assets of over One Hundred Million Dollars.

**FIRE:** POLICIES written on short notes, covering on all classes of Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture, Mills, Factories, and all kinds of Farm Property, insuring against loss or damage by Fire, Lightning, Wind Storms, Cyclones or Tornadoes.

**LIFE:** The unrestricted Tontine Policy of the Equitable Life of N. Y. which is uncontested, and non-forfeitable after three years, with no restrictions upon travel, residence or occupation after one year—no need of either Fire or Life Insurance.

J. Allen Brown.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

## SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

By authority of a decree of Rowan Superior Court made at the February term, 1886, in the case of Margaret A. Ketchy against J. A. Coleman, I will offer at public sale for cash, at the Court House door in Salisbury on

MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1886,

(it being the first Monday in July), all the right, title and interest of Margaret A. Ketchy in and to a certain tract of land situated in Atwell township, Rowan county, formerly owned by Peter Ketchy, adjoining the lands of W. A. Houck and others. The undivided interest of said Margaret being supposed to amount to about 12 acres. Terms Cash.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Commissioner. Salisbury, N. C., June 1, '86. 33:3td

## Commissioner's Sale of a Valuable Tract of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Rowan Superior Court made at May term, 1886, in the case of Chas. Price, administrator of J. N. B. Johnson and Lou Johnson vs. Tobias Kessler, I will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Salisbury on

MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1886,

(it being the first Monday in July), that valuable tract of land known as the "Powe Place," situated in Rowan County, on the Miller's Ferry Road about five miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Dr. I. W. Jones, Thos. Kerns, Mrs. Hackett and others, containing 285 acres more or less. This is a splendid tract of land, good soil and well watered and timbered.

TERMS:—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent, from date of confirmation. Title reserved till all the purchase money is paid.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Commissioner. Salisbury, N. C., June 1, '86. 33:3td

## Dissolution Notice.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of McNeely & Johnston, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of May, inst. All unsettled business since May 1885 will be settled by Mr. Johnston.

J. D. McNEELY, Agent. T. P. JOHNSTON. May 1st, 1886.

## J. D. McNeely will continue the Produce and Commission business, as heretofore, at his old stand—

## 22,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON

—FOR—  
**TOBACCO FLUES.**

Just received. Flues of all kinds made in the best manner and at lowest prices. We have on hand also a fine line of

## COOK STOVES, TINWARE and House Furnishing Goods.

## STILLS, TINWARE AND STOVES REPAIRED

at the Corner Building lately occupied by BLACKMER & TAYLOR.

## C. F. BAKER & CO.

May 15th, '86. 31:3m