

Railroad Matters.

"I have not been able yet, and will not be able until after the meeting of the N. W. C. R. R. which takes place on the 17th of May, to do anything about the North Carolina Midland extension, and therefore have deemed it my duty to write you, and suggest that you write to the principal stockholders, who would likely attend the meeting at Greensboro on the 11th, and suggest to them, as nothing can be done for 30 or 60 days, that there will be no necessity for their being present, and I would suggest that this meeting be postponed for thirty days. This will save them trouble and expense."

The above is taken from a letter from Col. Andrews to Col. Morehead, and is no more than we expected. Why don't Col. Andrews ask that the meeting of the stockholders be postponed thirty or sixty years? That's what he means. He, nor his company, have any idea of building the road from Winston to Mocksville until they are forced by the stockholders, or some other road. He promised that, as soon as Winston voted, on the subscription, he would put a sufficient force upon the road to complete it in a short time. Now, he no longer wants to see how the caps in Wilkes. If Wilkes county wants a railroad, the people of that county should vote for the South Atlantic and Northwestern, or the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., for the R. & D. have more roads on their hands than they can, and will complete. Col. Andrews can't deceive our people longer, as they have lost all confidence in his road, or any thing he may say, and he might as well tell us at once that he will never build the road, and stop promising so much.—Davie Times, May 13th.

Right Bro. Mooring, Col. Busbee at Wilkesboro, on the 7th of March, admitted that the R. & D. Co. did not want to build a railroad to that place; that it was not to their interest to do so, but that they might be compelled to build a railroad to Elkin to save the territory, and would build to Wilkesboro if Wilkes county would vote them one hundred thousand dollars. Col. Andrews said on the same day that the railroad from Taylorsville to Wilkesboro would be built and that the work of track laying would begin on the road from Statesville to Taylorsville on the first day of April. The first of April came—no work done. But the R. & D. Co., although they have the best lawyers of the country in their employ, to draw, look into, and manage all their contracts, find that there is trouble about the right of way in Irredell county.

Remember, this road from Statesville to Taylorsville has been graded and ready for bridging and iron for near or quite three years, and just now comes the quibble about right of way; next a telegram from Col. A. to Mr. Linney last of April that work would commence about the first of May—here on May 10th, nothing done.

We learn that Messrs. Linney and Glenn, on Tuesday the 3d of May, made great efforts to convince the people of Wilkes that their only hope for a railroad was to vote one hundred thousand dollars to the Northwestern N. C. R. R. Messrs. Linney and Glenn are both good lawyers, the R. & D. Co. is a good client, the lawyers are doing their best.

Now, between Statesville and Taylorsville, and between Mooresville and Winston stand grand and imposing monuments of the unkept promises and broken contracts of the R. & D. R. R. Co. and their predecessors; or, as the Alexander county Journal, speaking of the piles of crosses along the road says: "The crosses stand to-day as monuments of the misplaced confidence in the R. & D. Co."

Not a word did you hear of building either road until the S. A. & N. W. R. R. started up about a year ago. Now, the very air is full of promises to build both roads, and they may shovel some dirt, and lay some rails, but as soon as the "eat hops in Wilkes" on the 10th of June, you will not hear anything more from either road. The R. & D. & N. W. will rest from their labors and you will toil on with your wagons in the mud.

If our friends in Davie and Wilkes want railroads, let them give all the aid in their power to the South Atlantic and North Western Railroad. This is a grand trunk line. They have no object in deceiving the people. They have kept their promises up to this time—and we believe they intend to do what they have promised. See what the Stanly Observer, of the 12th inst., says:

From the pen of Dr. O. D. King who is now visiting in Wilmington, we get some cheering news about the S. A. & N. W. Railroad. The Dr. has had a conversation with Mr. Bilheimer, who is now in Wilmington, and that gentleman reiterates his statement that the S. A. & N. W. road will be completed by or before the time agreed upon. Also that actual work will begin at Smithville, (now Southport,) on the first day of June, next, and at intermediate points, Salisbury, Rockingham, etc., very soon thereafter.

Lysander Spooner, of Boston, who has just died in the 81st year of his age, is credited as the author of the cheap postage system in this country. His method was eminently practical; he established independent mail lines between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., and carried letters at 5cts when the government was charging 12 1/2 and 25 cents. The government put a stop to his competition after a few months, but very shortly after commenced reducing postage rates.

Mrs. Concordia Shont, of Crawford county, Kansas, has produced a very surprising work of art in paper—a statue of a female figure, weighing 90 lbs. entitled "surprised at the bath." She has also exhibited works of household use or for parlor adornments, beautifully artistic. They are made by dipping or pasting on paper until the desired effect is obtained.

Items.

From the Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health, April, 1887. From thirteen counties in the State no report of the general health of the people is given. Every other county is reported.

In twenty-five counties measles prevailed to a greater or less extent, covering a territory stretching from Pender to Swain counties. Scarletina, diphtheria and typhoid fever is reported from Catawba, a few cases in New Hanover, scarlatina in Pender, also in Rutherford.

Pneumonia, whooping cough and bronchitis have been reported from a large number of counties. The condition of jails and poor houses is included in this report, for Feb. 1887: Cleveland had 16 prisoners in jail, of whom only 5 could read and write; 34 in the poor house of whom 7 could read and write.

Davidson had 17 prisoners and 18 in her poor house. Lincoln, 16 in jail and 17 in poor house.

New Hanover, 81 in jail and 35 in poor house, including 9 in house of correction. Rowan, 5 in jail and 32 in poor house. Wake, 16 in jail and 70 in poor house, including 7 in house of correction. These counties show the largest numbers. Many of the counties did not report on jails and poor houses.

The Ben. Hart Case.

A Tarboro correspondent of the News-Observer presents a rather ludicrous account of the inquest held on Ben's body by Charles Lewis, the negro coroner of Edgecombe county. He appeared on the scene with two copies of the statutes of North Carolina and a Bible under his arm; and proceeded to display his ignorance of his official duties with great pomposity. The investigation, if such it could be termed, ran through several days, with the final return "that Ben. Hart came to his death by strangulation by means of hanging with a rope at the hands of persons unknown, but signed themselves 'People's Committee.'"

Ben. Hart is the man who stripped himself naked and lay concealed in the bushes near the road on which two school girls were to pass on their return home, as reported in our last week's paper. In the words of Coroner Lewis, as he looked at Ben's body hanging from a pine limb, it may be said, "Dis is er sersus obiect."

This paper has consistently denounced lynching. So do the laws of the State, but under our present lax system in respect to dealing with such criminals as Ben. Hart, it don't amount to much.

Mr. Thos. P. Johnston's name appears over an article in a late number of the Prohibition Banner, reflecting in rude terms on the County Commissioners for ignoring the existence of the Prohibition party in Rowan in the appointment of judges of election. His complaint has special reference to the appointment of judges of the municipal election held here on the first Monday in May. Mr. Johnston proposed the name of one man to represent the prohibitionists, Mr. Michael Bringle, but the Commissioners did not accept the nominee. Indeed, they could not recognize the "Prohibition political party" as a party contemplated by the law, and therefore could not recognize the nominee. Mr. Johnston published his complaint before the election came on, and should have had all the benefit that could be expected to result from the alleged unfairness of the Commissioners in their appointment of registrars and judges. If the complaint had been just, it ought, in the usual course of events, to have increased the prohibition party vote; but it did not. For after the election and the votes were counted out, it was found that the "prohibition political party," as Mr. Johnston styled it when proposing Michael Bringle as its representative on the boards of registrars and judges of election, only counted out two votes for Mr. Johnston for Mayor, and rumor says one of these was cast by Mr. Johnston himself.

Under these circumstances it is apparent that Mr. Johnston's attack on the County Commissioners is without a leg to stand on, and becomes ridiculous. And his gratuitous abuse of the Democratic party is not less so. A man's zeal may put his discretion on such a strain as to subject him to contemptuous derision, and if the subject of this notice has not incurred that fate the cause is to be found in himself.

United States Consul Gifford, at Bordeaux, warns the American public to beware of French liquors, more especially brandy, for that no pure French brandy is sent hither. This announcement brings to mind the candor and the honesty of Dr. Ed. Sill, who years ago, kept a drug store in this place. A customer entered his store one day and said—"Doctor, I want a pint of pure French brandy for medicinal purposes." The Doctor slowly shook his head and answered—"My friend, I do not suppose there is a gallon of pure French brandy in the State of North Carolina. I have what I sell as pure French brandy because it is so labeled to me, but I cannot sell it to you or any one else upon my own guarantee of its purity."

Consul Gifford puts it a little stronger, and he is in position to know whereof he speaks. He says no pure French brandy is sent to this country, but that it is a concoction of drugs. The labels and dates on bottles of wine or brandy exported are of no value. 1870, 1884 or any other date thereon, simply means that the preparation is of those years—that, and nothing more—notwithstanding the stringent French laws (never enforced) to prevent frauds.

Town and Country.

Under this head the Charlotte Chronicle quotes some wise remarks of the Atlanta Constitution on the growth of cities and the proportional diminishing of the country population. Many of the cities in this country and in Europe have doubled their population since the beginning of this century, and some of them have increased three, four and five fold. The Constitution ends its remarks thus:

"One thing is certain. This movement of population to the towns cannot be turned backward. It must go on to the end. In some future age wars, pestilence, famine or great natural convulsions will cause a redistribution of population. People will scatter into the country, and only the wreck of dead cities will be left to excite the curiosity of Macaulay's New Zealander, or some other speculative wanderer. Thus history repeats itself."

We had occasion to remark several weeks ago that the rapid growth of our towns in North Carolina is no evidence of solid State prosperity, especially if new comers to the towns have abandoned farms in the country to be rented to persons who have no permanent interest in the soil.

Anti-Poverty Society.

Henry George, a man of considerable fame, heads the Society in New York of the above title. There were 3,000 people at a meeting of this Society at the Academy of Music last Sunday night. We quote from the New York Star of Monday, the following extract:

Mr. George then defined the position of the anti-poverty society, and said: "While God made the earth for the use of all alike, thousands of disinherited children were brought crying into the world." Here some one in the audience imitated the wailing of an infant that provoked great laughter. "A disinherited one crying," continued Mr. George. "Yes, but there is another side to the picture. In the dark nights to come many a babe and many a man will cry for that which Heaven intended for him. We hold that all men are equal. We do not propose to divide property. [Cheers.] We do not propose that the industrious must support the idle, but that property shall belong absolutely to the man who makes it, providing he does no injury to others. Every man should have the opportunity to acquire property, but we claim that he shall not be forced to pay rent to some one who does nothing for it."

A. Ewbank, as reported in a lecture by an Indian Engineer, speaking of earthquakes, says: "Recent delicate, scientific experiments have discovered the fact that the surface of the earth is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus those great earthquakes which make epochs in the history are merely extreme cases of forces which never sleep." Of these extreme cases of forces are mentioned that at Lisbon in 1755. The shocks were over in five minutes—the first lasting six seconds, in which time most of the houses had been thrown down and thousands of people buried beneath the ruins. And that of Jamaica, when two thousand five hundred houses were buried in three minutes under thirty feet of water.

The enforcement by the Mayor of an ancient Sunday law in New York city has caused considerable newspaper talk and bar room fuming. One poor saloon keeper was so wrought up by it that he committed suicide, which was rather better in fact, than to go on making druksdraks. The law in question had not for a long time been repealed; but as it had not been repealed, the New Mayor, under his oath of office, saw no way of escape from enforcing it except by perjuring himself, which he very properly did not choose to do.

One of the members of the Twin City band informs us that the R. & D. R. Co. have engaged the band's services to make a ten days tour through Wilkes county, commencing June 5th, as stated in yesterday's issue.—Twin City Daily, May 18.

And this, the R. & D. thinks will fetch around the voters of Wilkes against the South Atlantic & North Western Railroad project! It will, no doubt, be a treat to the little boys and negroes of Wilkes to have a brass band tooting and drumming over the hills and through the valleys of the county; but will it buy votes! We pause to see.

Thenelles, a town in France, has a remarkable case of lethargic sleep in the person of a young lady who has been in slumber from the 20th May, 1885. The only signs of life are her breathing, a feeble but rapid pulse. (190 per minute), and the motion of swallowing liquids plaud in her mouth. Her eyes are thrown back, and never look on surrounding persons or objects. She shows no signs of pain when pinched or pricked with a needle.

To construct vessels to sail under the sea, and so to avoid the hazards of winds and waves, is beginning to be thought of. Thirty or forty feet below the surface the waters are at rest, and the idea is to suspend a vessel at about this depth and propel it by steam or electricity—if it can be done.

A correspondent dating from Mt. Vernon, writes in the interest of farmers, urging a systematic organization for self-protection as the only remedy left from absolute ruin. We shall rejoice to see good results to the farmers, come as they may; for by them all are fed and clothed.

The death of Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tenn., is announced. He was a very able and distinguished member of the Methodist church, and will be extensively mourned not alone by the people of that denomination, but by many who knew of him as a man of great religious influence.

The Color Line in Religion.

DIVISION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVENTION.

A Charleston special of Friday says: The Episcopal Convention of South Carolina, in session in this city continued all day the discussion of the motion made yesterday by Col. John C. Haskell, Senator Hampton's son-in-law, to strike from the Bishops list of clerical delegates to the convention the name of J. H. M. Pollard, the colored rector of St. Marks Episcopal church. Bishop Howe is in favor of admitting colored clerical delegates to the convention and he has provoked a fight every year for three years by putting the name of the only colored priest in the diocese on the clerical list. Bishop Howe has carried his point for three years. Col. Haskell made a long speech in favor of striking off Pollard's name, and the debate raged fiercely all day to-day. Bishop Howe ruled that the convention was organized. This ruling was appealed from, and when the vote was taken the Bishop's decision was not sustained by the convention. The Bishop, however, took no notice of the vote, and ordered the secretary to proceed with the reading of the rules of order. Hon. C. G. Meminger, secretary of the treasury under the Confederacy, rose amid great excitement and announced that Grace church would withdraw from the convention, and he was followed all over the house by laymen until the lay delegates from fourteen parishes had withdrawn. Only two of the clergy, Rev. R. S. Traylor, of St. Michael's church, and Rev. Mr. Hockley, of Trinity church, Abbeville, withdrew. There was a quorum left, however, and the convention will continue its work.

Charleston, S. C., May 14.—The South Carolina Episcopal Diocesan Convention met this morning. A quorum was present. The succeeding delegates organized an independent body for conference purposes. The representation at the meeting of the several orders lay delegates from twenty parishes, and five ministers. The convention proper passed resolutions of regret at the departure of the seceding members and invited their return. A resolution was passed by the secession convention refusing to return unless the president of the convention agreed to entertain the appeal of the seceders. The convention proper rejected this proviso, and communication between the two bodies ceased. The seceders will issue a manifesto to the parishes on the subject of the existing differences.

The convention adjourned sine die to meet at Anderson, S. C., in May next.

Baltimore Market, May 14.

CORN. Southern White 51 @ 52 Yellow 51 @ 52 MILL FEED. Winter Bran, 13 lbs. bush, is quoted at \$21, and 15 to 18 lbs. at \$18 @ 19 per ton. City Middlings continue to sell at \$21 per ton.

FLOUR. City Mills Super \$2.50 @ 3.00; Howard Street Extra at \$3.25; Howard Street Family at \$4.00 @ 4.50.

BROOM CORN. Green Hair Broom Corn 4 1/2 @ 5 Green Self-working Broom Corn 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Green Short Broom Corn 6 @ 6 1/2 Short and Medium red tipped Broom Corn 4 @ 4 1/2 Crooked Broom Corn 2 1/2 @ 3

COFFEE. FOR RIO CARGOES AND INVOICES. Ordinary 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Fair 19 @ 19 Good 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2 Prime 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2 Fair to good Santos 18 @

FISH. Mackerel are held dull, 1885, No. 2 at \$3.50 @ 4.00 to Eastern and Western Dealers.

PROVISIONS. Car lots bulk Shoulders are steady at 6 1/2 cts.; long clear Sides 8 1/2 cts.; and clear Rib do. 8 1/2 cts.; strong; crude Western Lard 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 cts.

REFINED SUGARS. The market is fairly active and firm. We quote: Cut Loaf and cubes 6 @ 6 1/2 Powdered 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Granulated 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Yellow 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

TEAS. IMPERIAL. Common 17 to 20 Medium 30 to 35 Good Common 22 to 25 Fine 42 to 45

MOLASSES. Cuba 23a28 Porto Rico 25a35 Barbadoes 25a30 New Orleans 35a55

CRACKERS. Assorted Cakes 10 1/2 Pilot Bread 6 Cornhill 10 1/2 " " Ex. 6 1/2 Cracker Meal 6 Soda Biscuit, Ex. 7 1/2 Ginger Snaps 8 1/2 " " X 5 " Cakes 7 1/2 Sugar crackers 8 1/2 Lemon Biscuit 8 W. Crackers 6 1/2 Oyster, X 6 " Extra 7

PAINTS. Lewis Pure White Lead, in oil — @ 6 1/2 Peerless " " " " — @ 6 1/2 Putnam " " " " — @ 6 1/2 French Zinc, " " — @ 6 1/2 Amer. " " " " — @ 6 1/2 Putty 2 @ 2 1/2

OILS. Raw Linseed Oil \$11 @ 4 1/2 Single Boiled Oil 43 @ 4 1/2 Double Boiled Oil 45 @ 4 1/2 Spirits Turpentine 38 @ 4 1/2 Cotton-seed Oil, crude 23 @ 3 1/2 " refined S. yellow 44 @ 4 1/2 " " S. white 48 @ 5 1/2

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness, When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore; The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness, And even the old spoon that my medicine bore. The old silver spoon, the family spoon, The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore. How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it, How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue, And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it, Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung. The old silver spoon, the medicine my tongue, How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue. Such is the effect of nauseous, gripping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25cts. a vital.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STORE KEEPERS.

I guarantee Shiner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to directions. You are authorized to sell it upon the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

A Boy Sannambulist Killed.

Indianapolis, May 14.—In Davis county last night, William H. Sanford shot and killed his sixteen-year-old son, whom he mistook for a burglar. The boy was a sannambulist and was walking in his sleep. The father saw him and called to him. The boy did not answer him, but in his sleep said "Come on, Dick," addressing his dog. The father understood this as a call to a confederate and fired, killing the boy instantly.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with milk and easily digested. It is as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections, and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THOS. PRIM, M. D., Alabama. "I gave Scott's Emulsion to a gentleman 65 years old troubled with Chronic Bronchitis, with the most excellent results."—J. C. CASON, Broken Arrow, Ala. 19-47.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, inferior imitations with which the trade is so much deluged. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Boston, and A. C. Harris.

Railroad! Railroad!!

Every citizen in the town and county should be interested in the New Railroad. It will double the value of property, and increase our business. But you can make money before the Railroad gets here, by buying our Shoes, Hats and Trunks From the One Priced House Of J. Z. SCHULTZ, Who has the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the county, and selling them at unprecedented LOW PRICES. If you want one of the latest style Straw, White or Pearl Stiff Hats here is the place to find it. MY STOCK OF Ladies', Misses' and Children's, the Zigler Bros. (not Geo. H. Zigler) Shoes, Slippers, Ties and Button Newports is complete for the Spring trade. Have just received a lot of Gentlemen's low quartered Kangaroo and Alligator Shoes, SOMETHING NEW AND NOBBY. Don't buy until you see my stock. McCURRINS CORNER, where you find One Price to all. Respectfully, J. Z. SCHULTZ.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD. HAY-FEVER. BRUISES. SORE THROAT. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS. OREGON, U.S.A.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Mrs. Medernach will take a few table boarders \$8.50 per month. GOOD FARE. Up stairs, next door to Miss Jones' Millinery store, Maj. Cole's Building. May 12th 1887.

GOLD MILL AT A BARGAIN!

A 5 stamp gold mill and 4 copper plates, 40x20, all good as new and but little used, for sale at a bargain. Address T. K. BRUNER, Salisbury, N. C.

CLOTHING

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of JOHN WANAMAKER'S Celebrated Clothing, Philadelphia, I am prepared to furnish Suits at LOW PRICES, and on short notice. Call at my Store, and see samples of Goods and get prices.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

I have also on hand a choice stock of Family Groceries. Call and see me. C. J. BINGHAM.

HAVE YOU Heard The Latest News!

JULIAN & WATSON Have opened a FIRST CLASS STORE in R. Murphy's building on Fisher street, under the Watchman office, where they are offering an entire NEW STOCK of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, PROVISIONS, &c.

At very low prices for cash or barter. They buy all kinds of produce and pay the highest market prices in Goods or Cash. Do not fail to give them a call. Your old friend D. R. JULIAN will be on hand to wait on you in his usual pleasant way. Salisbury, April 7, 1887.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

And Greeting Of W. H. REISNER. FINE ENGRAVER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.

In presenting myself before the people of Salisbury and vicinity, I would say that it is my intention to locate in your midst to engage in the Jewelry Business.

6 RACKET C. O. D. STORE.

Large Palm Leaf Fans at 5c. Gaskill's Corner.

SALISBURY MARKET

MAY, 12. Cotton, good middling, 10 1/2 " middling, 10 " Lt. low middling, 8 " Low grade, 5 @ 7 1/2 Corn, new, 65 @ 7 1/2 Flour, country family, \$2 @ \$2.25 Wheat, 80 @ 1.00 Country bacon, hog round, 9 @ 10 Butter, 15 @ 20 Eggs, 7 @ 8 Pork, good, 75 @ 8 Irish potatoes, good, 9 @ 10 Lard, country, 9 @ 10 We have no satisfactory report of the Tobacco market, though there are almost daily sales. The grades are determined on the Warehouse floors, and are so various that any quotation given can only be regarded as probable.

DRESS MAKING

Mrs. J. P. Bouche. (nee Miss M. C. TAAFFE) Begs leave to say to her friends and the lady public that she is fairly well settled in her new place, east end of Main street, and ready to serve them in her specialty with best possible attention and skill. Do the favor to call. January 4, 1887.

OPEN YOUR EYES!

---EVERYBODY---

LADIES ESPECIALLY!

We have the largest and best selected Stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, and Dress Trimmings ever brought to the city. We cordially invite the trade to call and examine for themselves. You cannot afford to pass us by.

LISTEN!

Embroidered French Batiste Robes, worth \$4.00, for \$2.00. Set Swiss Embroiders at fifty cents on the dollar. Five cent Lawns can not be equalled; twenty-seven inches wide; fine stock. A full line of colors.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN GOODS AND FIXTURES.

CURTAIN RODS—Brass, Ebony, Walnut and Ash. SHADES—in all Colors and Quantity. Yard Wide Screen for 10 cts. Towels at 5 cts. a piece. Checked Nansooks at 83 cts., worth 12 1/2

Special Bargains in Parasols.

Yard Wide Bleached Cotton at 8 cts. A SPLENDID LINE OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs at half price. Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, all grades and quality.

MERONEY & BRO.