

Marthy's Kiss.
When I went a-courtin' Marthy
I was poor as poor could be,
But that didn't stop her ag'in me,
For she had faith in me,
She knew I had grit an' courage,
An' wasn't the kind to shirk;
An' she was ready an' willin'
To do her share of the work.
I remember our weddin' mornin',
An' how she said to me:
"You're poor an' I'm poor, Robert,
That's as some folks reckon;
But our hearts are rich in love,
An' we'll pull together,
An' 'treat in the Lord above."
That's the way we lived,
An' she reached up an' kissed me,
An' said, as she did this:
"There's always more where that come from,
An' there's help sometimes in kiss."
I tell you what it is, Marthy,
I felt as strong ag'in,
After that kiss she give me,
An' I just laid out to win.
As I did it, we've money a plenty
An' the comforts it can give;
We've a home, an' we've got each other
An' a few more years to live,
Whenever my hands get weary
I'd think of the woman at home,
An' somehow, 't would make work easy
An' 't light, 'till night 'd come.
I tell you that kiss of Marthy's
Was better than bags of gold,
There's riches some folks can't reckon,
An' things that don't grow old,
I shouldn't be without it,
The man that I've got to be,
An' Marthy shall have the credit
For the help she's been to me.
—Blon E. Redford, in Yankee Blade.

Several Types of Storm.
By slow degrees the American people are learning to distinguish between a cyclone and a tornado; but the difference is still far from being generally observed even by those great popular educators, the newspapers. A cyclone is several hundred miles wide, sometimes over a thousand; it is marked by a large area of low barometer; it has a system of wind blowing into it, describing a spiral about the general centre, and it lasts several days, traveling over the globe meantime at the rate of from ten to sixty miles an hour. The attendant gales, which may rise to a velocity of seventy-five or 100 miles an hour, are continuous even if a little gusty. Such a cyclonic disturbance, developing last Sunday or Monday in the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, went to Texas, then up the Mississippi Valley Tuesday, and over the Lakes into Canada and the St. Lawrence Valley on Wednesday. The winds at Buffalo and Niagara during the day and night seem to have been cyclonic.
The tornado, like the summer thunder-shower, the cloud burst and the wind-squall, is so much smaller in dimensions, even, if more terrific in power, that it is called a "local storm." It is rotary in character, usually develops in the southeastern quadrant of a cyclonic system from two hundred to six hundred miles from the latter's centre, pursues a path sometimes not over ten or fifteen feet long, and seldom over a few hundred feet wide, is attended by a funnel-shaped cloud, has no visible effect on the barometer near by, and rarely takes more than ten seconds to do its work in a whole town. Its lifetime may not exceed half an hour. In size, it bears about the same comparison to a cyclone as a nickel to a cart-wheel; but its destructive power, within the narrow area visited and in the limited period of its existence, is generally much greater than that of the most furious straight-line gale. Squalls like that in Brooklyn often occur under similar conditions with the tornado; although this particular one seems to have occurred, as did the famous one which sank the British frigate Eurydice almost instantly, simultaneously with an abrupt shift of the prevailing wind from southeasterly to westerly. This change is generally a gradual one, and is due to the progressive motion of the broad storm of which the squall is only an incident, but occasionally it is exceedingly sudden, and the blast intensifies for a few moments in a way that is simply terrific.
Sometimes a cyclone generates a large brood of local storms which are independent of each other. Such was the case this week. The tornado which visited Reading may have been identical with that of Harrisburg. But the destroyers at Pittsburg, Camden, Sunbury, Brooklyn and other points, were probably distinct but sister phenomena. — N. Y. Tribune.

Resolutions Against Granting License to Sell Liquor.
The proceedings of the recent meeting of the Moore county Farmers' Alliance has not been published and any one of the three papers in the county would no doubt have published them with great pleasure had they been furnished. What the Alliance is doing is of very general interest and its work is educating the people. Its good work is manifested already and it is not two years old in N. C. It gives us peculiar pleasure to note that a resolution was passed by the Moore county Farmers' Alliance, requesting the board of county commissioners not to grant license to any man in Moore county to sell liquor, holding we suppose upon the ground that any person who sells liquor has not a good moral character. The Express is not one of your snarling fanatics, who believe that men can be made moral and sober by law, but in its humble opinion, a board of christian gentlemen would not have to run their consciences out at the top of their heads to decide that a bar keeper is not a man of good moral character. The commission in Bladen, Alamance and perhaps other counties have refused to grant license to any one to sell liquor and they are sustained by public opinion. We are glad that so strong an organization as the Farmers' Alliance is organizing sobriety. The agitation and the education of public sentiment are what all temperate people are after. — Critical Express.

A Discouraged Lawyer.
There was an assault and battery case before a county justice not many miles from Detroit, the other day, and the plaintiff came to the city and engaged an attorney of his acquaintance to represent him. The lawyer told him he had a straight case and couldn't help but win it, and on the day of the suit he got a horse and buggy and drove out. Three or four miles from his objective point he was stopped by a farmer who asked:
"Be you that Detroit lawyer?"
"Yes."
"Well, let me give you a hint. The defendant is Jack — and he's rather a bad man. When you come to sum up be a little careful what you say."
The lawyer had gone another mile when he was accosted by a man who sat by the roadside waiting for him:
"Be you that Detroit lawyer?"
"Yes."
"Well, be a beetle careful what you say about Jack — in court; Jack has a bad way of getting even with folks."
A mile from the town he met two men, one of whom asked:
"Be you that Detroit lawyer?"
"Yes."
"Goin' to appear against Jack — I's pose?"
"Yes."
"Then be keeful what you say about him. He is always loaded for bar."
He drove on to the office of the justice, and a constable welcomed him and said:
"I's pose you'll pitch into Jack — more or less. I'll lend you a revolver, and you'd better hire a man to take that rig back to Detroit and you go home on the cars. Don't give me away and don't neglect my advice."
When the justice came in he gave the attorney a cordial greeting and added:
"After the trial is over you'd better stay right here in the office until a constable can smuggle you into the woods. I don't want nothing to happen to you."
When the case opened the Detroit lawyer surprised the crowd by advising his client to leave everything to his honor, and his honor discharged the prisoner with the remark:
"Seems like a case of temporary insanity, and the cost will be divided."
— Detroit Free Press.

The Terrible Result of Lynch Law in North Carolina.
Attorney General Davidson, of this State, last week made his report to the Governor. He refers in it especially for the first time to lynchings, and says he notes in the last year or two a disposition manifested by evil minded men to resort to the barbarous and wholly unjustifiable methods known as lynch law to punish crime. There were eight lynchings in the State last year. This can never be justified, he says, save in an abnormal condition of society which does not exist and never has existed in North Carolina. He adds:
"It is a significant circumstance unusually accompanying these outrages that those who are engaged in their perpetrating invoke the darkness of night, the protection of disguises and the association of numbers sufficient to guarantee them from danger in the performance of what they have the world believe was a grave duty. There is some reason to believe that in a recent instance the lynching was instigated and executed by parties who were really guilty of the offence sought to be redressed, for the purpose of diverting investigations from themselves, and in another later case it is reported, apparently on good authority, that one of the victims of the mob was wholly innocent of the crime charged, but was executed solely because it was feared that he recognized some of the persons engaged in the lynching of a fellow prisoner.
"The possibility of such a result is alone enough to excite the apprehension of all law abiding people, and it is to be hoped that the prompt denunciation by good citizens on all proper occasions of such unnecessary measures, coupled with a determination on the part of those charged with maintenance of law and the dignity of the courts, to discover and punish these dangerous criminals (for they are no other), will put an effectual end to such disreputable practices. It will be an evil day for our people when they submit quietly to surrender the orderly administration of the law, as provided by themselves in their constitution and statutes, to irresponsible midnight mobs."

Race prejudice runs higher and hotter at the North among all classes than it ever did or could at the South. — Atlanta Constitution.
Yes, and the reason is that the negro is closely related to your general progress, while in the North he is simply a plaything in a campaign. We—the Republicans—we are excruciatingly in love with him just before the election, but after that we invariably spell him name with two g's. Every four years we take off our hat to him. This spasm of virtue lasts about three months. During the next three years and months he can "go hang" for ought we care. — N. Y. Herald.

A Woman's Discovery.
"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. — Get a free trial bottle at T. F. Kluttz & Co., drug store.

Death of Congressman Burnes.
The sudden death of Congressman James N. Burnes in Washington Wednesday removes the most unique character in Missouri politics. Burnes was one of the richest men in the State, and certainly the shrewdest politician in his section. For years he controlled most of the Democratic State Convention, and he probably could have represented his district in Congress for years to come. It had long been his ambition to go to the Senate, and it was generally believed that he would be Cockerell's successor. A citizen of St. Louis, who is at the Gilsey, said last night:
"Burnes once got a bill through the Missouri Legislature granting him a very favorable charter for the erection of water works at St. Joseph. He thought he had succeeded in keeping the matter from the newspapers, but one of the correspondents outwitted him. As a result, the leading business men of St. Joseph held an indignation meeting and sent a committee to Jefferson City to have the charter revoked. Of course, Burnes knew when they were to a rive, and he lay in wait for them at the leading hotel of the capital. When they filed into the hotel Burnes was playing billiards. Upon seeing the committee he expressed great astonishment. He told them that, while he was surprised at seeing them, it was a great pleasure. "But gentlemen," he said, "you should not have taken me so unaware. I should have liked to have time to prepare a fitting reception for you." Then he asked the bartender if there was any champagne on ice, and upon being told that there was nearly a case of it he pretended to be surprised, but said he wanted it all. He next fussed around and had half the help in the house aroused, and had served what the committee supposed to be an improvised banquet. The feast, which of course Mr. Burnes had arranged for early in the day, lasted until morning, and when Mr. Burnes left the committee they were on one of the early trains returning home, without having done anything toward having Burnes's charter revoked." — New York Star.

Work of Insect Undertakers.
Nearly every one is familiar with the burying beetle, and many have, perhaps, watched its operations. Noticing that dead moles and other small animals laid on the loose ground soon disappeared, Prof. Gleditsch concluded to investigate the cause. Accordingly, he placed a mole in the garden, and on the morning of the third day found it buried some three inches below the surface. Though wondering why this service was performed for the dead mole, yet, as he saw only four beetles under the carcass, he reburied it and in six days found it overrun with maggots. It was not until then that he thought struck him that these maggots were the offspring of the beetles he had seen, and that they performed the burial rites in order to provide a place to deposit their eggs, where the newly hatched young might have food for their nourishment.
Continuing his observations, Mr. Gleditsch placed four of these beetles under a glass case, with two dead frogs. One pair buried the first frog in twelve hours, and on the third day the second one was similarly disposed of. The professor then gave them a dead linnnet, and a pair of the beetles set to work to bury it. They pushed out the dirt from beneath the body; then the male drove the female away and worked alone for about five hours, and at last he had a hole in which a hen ostrich is sitting on thirteen eggs. She covers the eggs nicely, and as she sits there, with her long neck and head laid at full length on the ground, looks like a moss-covered rock. Her husband keeps guard over her in very picturesque fashion, walking up and down the fence with stately tread, his rich, glossy plumage glistening in the sunlight, and his eyes flashing defiance. He looks ready to tackle anything, man or beast, that should disturb the privacy of his home.
turning the linnnet around in a more convenient position, and occasionally mounting the body to tread it down. After resting for an hour it proceeded as before, alternately excavating and pulling the bird from below, and then treading it down from above. It was buried by the end of the third day. In fifty days the four beetles had buried four frogs, three small birds, two fishes, one mole, two grasshoppers, the entrails of a fish and two morsels of the lungs of an ox. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Kluttz & Co., 31y.
The amount of tobacco grown in Germany of late years has been considerable. The effect upon American trade has been felt to some extent. The German production in 1886-'87 was 84,887,000 pounds while the average production for fifteen years has been 89,304,000 pounds annually. Poor crop conditions in 1886-'87 caused a falling off in production.

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that Simon's Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation and Bilelessness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison, entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simon's Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zellan & Co.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET.
Care of the Scalp and the Use and Abuse of Depilatories.
As a rule, the more the head be brushed the more healthy will be the skin and the finer, softer and more glossy will be the hair. The principle is thoroughly understood in England, where the brushing of her mistress's head forms one of the most important functions of the lady's maid, while at boarding-school the girls are expected to do the brushing for one another. As the result of this eroded the heads of English women have a well-groomed appearance which we in America are apt to lack, for we are generally in a hurry, and it is very fatiguing for a person with long hair to brush it herself. The scalp should be brushed vigorously to stimulate it, but the hair only lightly to remove the dust, and care should be taken not to tangle it. All knots should be combed out gently, beginning at the ends of the hair, which should be cut once a month to remove all split hairs, which stop its growth. Attention to the above will in the majority of cases insure a clean scalp, but some people are much troubled with dandruff, and as the use of a fine tooth comb is highly injurious we give the following recipes for its removal:
1. Two scruples of chlorate of potash and half a pint of rose water.
2. One ounce of borax, half an ounce of camphor, powder and dissolve in a quart of boiling water; apply when cool. The camphor will collect in lumps, but the water will be sufficiently impregnated. This solution not merely cleanses the hair but prevents baldness. A half pint of cold water and let it simmer for an hour, when the quantity of water will be somewhat reduced. Then add half a pint of rum, let it simmer for ten minutes and strain. When cold bottle for use. Apply with a sponge or a piece of flannel.
3. Half an ounce of spirits of rosemary, half an ounce of spirits of wine, one dram of tincture of lytta and half a pint of cold water.
4. Work the yolk of an egg well into the hair, a little at a time, so as to bring it in contact with the scalp; then wash it out thoroughly with water and the hair will be left beautifully clean and soft.
5. Wash the hair in a basin of clear water to which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been added.
To avoid the tangling of the hair it should be loosely braided in many braids and must be combed out while wet and allowed to hang loose until perfectly dry, or an unpleasant odor will result.
It is very difficult to get rid of superfluous hairs. Shaving and cutting strengthen them and increase their number. The acids and caustics usually applied do no permanent good and are violent irritants, requiring to be used with the utmost caution. The root of the hair is not destroyed, but will shoot up again with increased vigor as soon as the depilatory is removed. The following remedies are recommended:
1. Bathe the spot with clear ammonia or with strong champhor. The former is painful and should be washed off quickly. These applications will keep the hair from growing.
2. Pull each hair out with a pair of tweezers and then dress the part in the following manner: Wash with warm water, using no soap; then apply with a soft rag the following lotion, afterwards rubbing with a dry soft cloth: Beat four ounces of sweet almonds in a mortar, adding gradually half an ounce of white sugar, reduce to a paste and then add slowly eight ounces of rosewater, strain through a fine cloth and bottle; place the residue in the mortar and go through the process three times; to the thirty-two ounces of fluid add twenty grains of bichloride of mercury, dissolved in two ounces of alcohol and shake the mixture for five minutes. This lotion is commonly called milk of roses. — N. Y. World.

Rice as Poultry Food.
I think all those that are anxious to raise all the chicks that they hatch, and have absolutely no bowel complaints to trouble them, should add rice to the bill of fare for chicks up to three months of age. I have found it a cheap and wonderfully quick flesh-forming food for young chicks intended for market, and for young ducks above all things the best. Cook it well, but do not let it get sloppy, putting one pint of rice to one quart of water, and let it simmer slowly. The rice will swell out, and each kernel be nearly separate. As I usually have plenty of sour milk, I add it and throw this curd among the rice, adding a small portion of salt, and sometimes sugar. When a milk is not convenient, a few pieces of meat will add flavor to the rice. Some say bread soaked in water aggravates diarrhea, and it most certainly does, and what is more, it will curdle the disease, as one can easily prove if he wishes. It is not the water that does it, but the combination of bread and water. Let any one eat of this himself, especially after it has stood a few hours, and he will find it a very nauseous dish if often partaken of. I have not had a case of gaps or cholera, and only once three cases of roup, occasioned by the birds being put in a new house after an exhibition; the house was too cold. These cases of roup were very slight and easily controlled, as they were promptly looked after. — Cor. National Tribune.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.
W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at T. F. Kluttz & Co.

There is said to be nothing in all Europe to equal the extent and beauty of the flower gardens and fruit orchards surrounding the new Hotel de Monte, at Monterey, Cal., which are said to have cost the railroad company owning the establishment one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE
Who have used CLARKE'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papilion) SKIN CURE award it the FIRST and HIGHEST place as a remedial agent in all cases of Skin Diseases, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, unsightly blotches, humilating eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Tetter, etc., all yield to this wonderful preparation at once. Price \$1.00 for a large bottle at Jno. H. Ennis' drug store. Clarke's Flax Soap is good for the Skin. Try it. Price 25 cents.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.
A letter from S. P. Warrell, Boston, says: "I used CLARKE'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papilion) CATARRH CURE in June last for Hay Fever with great satisfaction, and find it the only thing I have seen which would allay, without irritating, the inflammation of the nostrils and throat. "Its soothing and healing properties were soothing and immediate." Lat. e. bottle \$1.00. Clarke's Flax Soap is the best and best. Try it. 25 cents. Ask for them at Jno. H. Ennis' drug store.

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stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unexcelled as an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from the poison. ELEGANT SUGAR COATED. Dose small. Price, 25c. Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Piedmont Air-Line Route.
Richmond & Danville Railroad.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT Jan. 6, 1889.

SOUTHBOUND		N. O. S.	
Stations	Time	Stations	Time
N. York	7:15 A.M.	N. York	7:15 P.M.
Pittsburgh	7:30	Pittsburgh	7:30
Richmond	8:00	Richmond	8:00
Keyville	8:30	Keyville	8:30
Danville	9:00	Danville	9:00
Greensboro	10:30	Greensboro	10:30
Roanoke	11:30	Roanoke	11:30
Sta. Va.	12:30	Sta. Va.	12:30
Richmond	1:30	Richmond	1:30
Sta. Va.	2:30	Sta. Va.	2:30
Richmond	3:30	Richmond	3:30
Sta. Va.	4:30	Sta. Va.	4:30
Richmond	5:30	Richmond	5:30
Sta. Va.	6:30	Sta. Va.	6:30
Richmond	7:30	Richmond	7:30
Sta. Va.	8:30	Sta. Va.	8:30
Richmond	9:30	Richmond	9:30
Sta. Va.	10:30	Sta. Va.	10:30
Richmond	11:30	Richmond	11:30
Sta. Va.	12:30	Sta. Va.	12:30

Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No.	From	To	Time
10	Richmond	Danville	7:15 A.M.
11	Danville	Richmond	7:30 A.M.
12	Richmond	Danville	1:30 P.M.
13	Danville	Richmond	1:45 P.M.
14	Richmond	Danville	7:30 P.M.
15	Danville	Richmond	7:45 P.M.

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Where a full line of goods in his line, may always be found.

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The most simple, durable and effective Pump in the market for Mines, Quarries, Refineries, Breweries, Factories, Artesian wells, Fire duty and general manufacturing purposes. Send for Catalogue.
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8:00 a.m. Leave Asheville
2:30 p.m. Arrive Charlotte
5:05 p.m. Arrive Jarratts
TRAIN NO 16
2:30 p.m. Leave Spartanburg
1:17 p.m. Arrive Asheville

Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

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10	Richmond	Danville	7:15 A.M.
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13	Danville	Richmond	1:45 P.M.
14	Richmond	Danville	7:30 P.M.
15	Danville	Richmond	7:45 P.M.

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