TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868.

WHAT THE LATE ELECTIONS TEACH.

We observe that a variety of opinions are expressed, by the Northern press and people, as to the teachings of the recent elections. The ultra Radicals do not hesitate to claim it as a full endorsement, by the people, of the entire Radical programme—not only what has been done by the party, in and out of Congress, but some of them, such as Wendell Phillips and Mr. Sumner, begin very boldly to mark out further Radical excesses, as demanded by the principles and aims of modern Republicanism, and which must be carried out by the 40th. Congress, before the 4th. of March next.

The more moderate Republican journals take a different view of matters, and consider that the lesson taught is, that Gen. Grant, whom they set down as moderate and conservative in his views, is stronger than the Radical Republican party, and that it will be wise in the party, in view of the growing power of the Democracy, to moderate its course and turn its attention to improve the financial condition of the country, to retrench its expenditures, correct its corruptions and abuses, and lessen the burdens of taxation.

Among the Democratic journals there is a disposition to accept the result, as an indication of a growing moderation among the people, and an intimation that General Grant will not be controlled by the ultra men of the party, which may place him in nearly similar relations with them to those in which they placed Mr. Johnson, and that it will not be surprising if the Democracy will rally to his support, as in the case of the President, and for the same reason.

Amid these conflicting views, we conceive it to be all-important that the South should not misconceive the teachings of the election. On this account, we have deemed it prudent to suggest, that the South should acquiesce in the decision of the majority of the American people, whatever that may be, give the government and the administration of Gen. Grant such support as duty and propriety may require, and quietly wait for the developments of the future. As the voice of the South can have no weight in shaping his administration, and as, in fact, it can take no part in National politics, potentially, for the next four years, it is wise that we should accept the teachings of the election as an endorsement of "Congressional reconstruction," and endeavor to profit by the lessons of experience. While, therefore, we cannot be uninterested in the action of the government, for the next four years, we should be content to look on as spectators, and become, measurably at least, silent learners.

While we do not propose, by any means, to abandon our principles or to break up the Democratic and Conservative organizations in existence in the State and in the South, we may change their names and direct the aims of these organizations to matters of State policy and to our material interests, for the present. In this way, the present incomplete organizations may become more solid, more perfect and more efficient, both for the present and the future. We propose that the aims of these associations shall be directed solely, not to any changes effected in our status by the requirements of the "reconstruction acts," but to the modification of such parts of the State government as are not adapted to our people or condition, which impose enormous burdens too intolerable to be borne, violently change our old systems, loved and revered by all, and afford no adequate protection to labor or to property. In a word, we would direct the aims of these associations to the restoration of those customs and laws which are essential to the security of life, liberty, property and the rewards of labor, equally for all our people, and the concentration of the organized efforts of intelligence and enterprise, for the promotion of the harmony and the prosperity of all classes. We propose no interference with the question of suffrage. We would enlighten and direct it in proper channels, in order that the experiment may be fairly and fully tested. If experience shall show that universal suffrage affords protection to liberty, confers good and not evil upon the State and upon communities, purifies and elevates society, and guarantees the rights of the people and promotes law and order, then let it stand; otherwise remove it. We say give it a trial, not because we are convinced it will do all these; for, so far from it, we believe universal suffrage is an unmixed evil, and that a fair trial will prove it so,—but we say try it, fairly, fully, as one more offering on the altar of peace, on the part of the South. In obedience to the will of the dominant majority, let it be tested, peaceably, fairly, justly. Since it must be so, in order to peace, let the African and the mixed blood get all he can, out of the unnatural, unjust and illegitimate behests of Congress and of the Northern people, i. e. out of his political equality with the white. We would never have given it to him, or our own accord, until he was worthy of it and knew how to use it; but since he has it for good or ill, by the act of others, let him test his capacity for it, for the sake of peace! But let us watch and take care, that it shall not be used as an instrument of his and of our ruin and the ruin of the Republic. Hence, we say, let our Democratic and Conservative organizations remain intact—let them be increased in numbers and efficiency, but let them be directed, for the present, to taking care of our home interests, our State policy and our material prosperity!

RIOT IN ASHEVILLE.

We regret to learn, from our private correspondence, and from the Asheville *News*, that a riot occurred in that place on election day, in which the negroes were the aggressors—doubtless under depraved white instigation. As usual in all such conflicts, they suffered the consequences of their wicked folly. The *News* gives the following particulars:

"Soon after the polls were opened, on Tuesday morning, a negro presented his ballot to vote, who was known by the clerk of the election to have been once convicted of felony and publicly whipped. The clerk reminded him of it, but the negro told him he could not prove it. A person, standing by, who knew the fact, was appealed to and corroborated the statement of the clerk.—Upon this the negro turned to the clerk and said it was a d——d lie. Of course, a knock down was the response, and for a few moments there was great danger of a general row, but the contestants were separated, with "nobody hurt." A large number of negroes were assembled around the polls at the time, who became greatly excited, and many of them immediately left, but in a few moments returned armed with clubs and bludgeons.

From that time until about 1 o'clock, the negroes, banded together in squads of twenty to forty, almost occupied the public square, while one or perhaps two walked up and down the main street, with sleeves rolled up, cudgel in hand, and in a bullying swaggering manner. But little attention was paid to this folly, by the white people, and no difficulty occurred until a number of negroes commenced an attack upon one of their color, who had voted the Conservative ticket. It was evident that this man's life was in danger, and a few young men, determined to protect him, took him under their care. At this the negroes (about 200) gathered around, and commenced abusing them. One negro fired a pistol at Mr. M. Ledford, while another struck him with a stone, and stones were thrown at the white men from various quarters. At this an indiscriminate firing commenced from the white men, and a general, hasty retreat of the negroes followed.

We regret to state that one poor negro was killed, while seven or eight were wounded—mostly flesh wounds."

No man deplores the occurrence more than ourself, and we believe in that we express the feelings of every white citizen of the town; and if the true citizens of Asheville had had any influence with the negroes, it would not have occurred, for it was evident, from the time of the first fracas, that a terrible outbreak was brewing, and if the proper authorities, or those who profess to be the only friends of the negroes, had advised them to go home after voting, the last and fatal difficulty would not have happened. Instead of that, no friendly advice was given the negroes, and a few of the more ignorant of them became insolent. Reports were started early in the morning that it was the intention of the negroes to take down the Seymour and Blair flag, while in the kitchens the negro girls said they wished to hurry up their work to see the fight that was to take place between the blacks and whites. Whether these foolish reports were true or false, it matters not; they came from the negroes, and their hanging around the flag pole, in large numbers, all the morning, gave some color of suspicion, at least, that there was something in them. So long as the negroes showed any disposition to be peaceable and orderly, there was no danger of any disturbance; but just as soon as any man, white or black, was in danger, *for voting as he pleased*, then is was time the white people should show to these deluded creatures that they are determined to protect every voter in his right to exercise the elective franchise according to the dictates of his own conscience, irrespective of Loyal League dictation or negro mobs.

But there are strong suspicions in the minds of many that it was a preconcerted plot against the white people of Asheville, and we are more impressed with that suspicion, from the fact that as one of our most respected and aged citizens was coming into town, *before the last difficulty occurred*, he heard a drum beating, and, enquiring of some armed negroes that he saw in the road, what was meant, they told him it was to gather the negroes together; that they intended to go into Asheville and drive the white people out.

That the negroes fired first, and threw a number of stones at the white people who were protecting a conservative negro, and that the white people fired in self defence, there is sufficient of the most reliable proof.

That the proper authorities could have prevented it, we have not the least doubt, and if the feelings of the negroes had not been so completely alienated from our best white citizens, we repeat, it would have been prevented.

We will add, to state that not more than eight white men were engaged in it, and they routed at least two hundred negroes, showing what will be the result, if the Radicals continue in exciting the negroes to acts of violence upon the white people of the South."

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.—The *Gold Nuggets* are already engaged in manufacturing a Cabinet for Gen. Grant. Among other speculations, the New York *Herald* has the following:

"Doubtless the South should appear at the council board, and Holden, of North Carolina, might have a seat as representing the Department of the Interior."

The true people of North Carolina will never forgive the United States Senate for rejecting Holden as Minister to San Salvador. Let him have a place in the Cabinet, by all means.

DATA, of the Baltimore *Sun*, alluding to the fact that Gen. Canby has been transferred from command in the District of Columbia, to the department of Texas, says:

"The people of the District of Columbia will, with regret, part with such an accomplished officer and affable gentleman as Gen. Canby. It is a noticeable fact that the reasons which now make it necessary that he should succeed Gen. Reynolds are similar to those under which Canby relieved the troublesome Sickles, who, as Governor and General, sought also to become the Judge of the second military district."

The people of North Carolina felt no such regret, when Gen. Canby left this District. "Troublesome" as Sickles was, Canby was not regarded as much of an improvement.

Vote of North Carolina, as Compared with the Vote on Convention.

COUNTIES.	Vote on Constitution: For	Vote on Constitution: Against	Vote on Constitution: Not Voting	Presidential Vote: Seymour and Blair	Presidential Vote: Grant and Colfax	Dem. Gain.	Dem. Loss.
Alamance	905	1012	372	1055	1102		64
Alexander	367	501	207	maj 170		36	
Alleghany	222	249	136				
Anson	995	846	437	maj 49		191	
Ashe	630	614	250				
Beaufort	1324	1056	357				
Bertie	1230	818	396				
Bladen	1270	671	290		maj 298	6	
Brunswick	794	785	223				
Buncombe	1047	878	1330	1090	1085	174	
Burke	779	635	194				
Cabarrus	832	1063	330	1111	940		59
Caldwell	384	625	308				
Camden	474	517	158				
Carteret	896	910	342	899	833	47	
Caswell	1416	1458	607				
Catawba	409	1060	272	1131	488	2	
Chatham	1646	1182	625		maj 150	534	
Cherokee	398	262	301				
Chowan	701	457	210	520	691	73	
Clay	128	209	115				
Cleveland	698	915	400	1037	856	159	
Columbus	439	816	227	951	812		92
Craven	2401	1469	538	1499	3395		
Cumberland	1779	1323	655	maj 80		6:7	
Currituck	437	687	170				
Davidson	1705	841	599				
Davie	534	753	281				
Duplin	962	1489	330	1582	1025	30	
Edgecombe	2540	1158	680		maj 1184		
Forsyth	1179	317	452	787	1262	387	
Franklin	1431	1229	272				
Gaston	808	503	246	678	878		
Gates	448	650	235	maj 211		9	
Granville	2514	1863	501	2148	2758	39	
Greene	801	594	167				
Guilford	1922	1349	559	1497	2109		
Halifax	3046	1317	485	1599	3410		
Harnett	657	698	213	780	645	105	
Haywood	494	467	223				
Henderson	582	334	281				
Hertford	805	592	276		maj 31	242	
Hyde	667	668	222				
Iredell	844	1559	617				
Jackson	235	593	151				
Johnston	1364	1008	500				
Jones	594	451	112				
Lenoir	1195	845	397		maj 354		
Lincoln	647	608	241	738	625	152	
Macon	307	521	205				
Madison	515	285	230				
Martin	937	920	118	maj 6		28	
McDowell	670	499	51				
Mecklenburg	1705	1925	680	2114	1962		
Mitchell	543	120	62				
Montgomery	722	953	240	868	729	78	
Moore	1098	784	816	892	1018	224	
Nash	741	1048	949				
New Hanover	3571	2235	410		maj 1571		
Northampton	1904	805	407		maj 725	374	
Onslow	417	724	242				
Orange	1324	1862	591	maj 454			
Pasquotank	923	515	278				
Perquimans	870	532	318				
Person	906	718	411				
Pitt	1797	1338	222	maj 39		598	
Polk	409	93	151				
Randolph	1559	711	585				
Richmond	1202	675	434		maj 430	127	
Robeson	1618	4000	461	maj 135		509	
Rockingham	1408	1113	540	maj 84		347	
Rowan	1163	1641	488	1530	1333		282
Rutherford	1850	652	232	668	1279	302	
Sampson	1587	1188	438	maj 598		354	
Stanly	498	609	250				
Stokes	761	449	691		maj 41	271	
Surry	851	614	537	maj 32		269	
Transylvania	148	351	185				
Tyrrell	237	395	204				
Union	790	731	395	960	811	148	
Wake	3341	2332	712	2953	3422	469	
Warren	2225	944	345				
Washington	806	352	97				
Watauga	680	597	159	350	232	81	
Wayne	1485	1932	886	1589	1422	319	
Wilkes	3645	940	500		maj 371	534	
Wilson	923	891	298	maj 205		237	
Yancey	263	454	158				
Yadkin	796	654	400				
Total	83084	74015	29774				

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

"*ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC*"—*THE CONSERVATIVES YIELD GRACEFULLY TO DEFEAT—HENDRICKS TO CONTEST THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

"It is quiet along the Potomac," and the defeated Democratic leaders here declare that Gen. Grant is entitled to receive a fair trial in the Executive chair. They say he stands unpledged to any party and uncommitted to any policy, and will assume the Presidency under circumstances the most favorable to himself, but unfavorable to the extreme measures of Radicalism. A prominent officer of the army who was friendly to Gen. Grant's election, and known to be somewhat in his confidence, remarked to-day that the General would call around him as advisers only statesmen of known Conservative views, and that an ex-member of Congress from Illinois of the Democratic school would be the first selection for his Cabinet. The Conservative men in Washington yield gracefully to their overwhelming defeat, confident in the belief that had Grant not been nominated by the Radicals, he would have been by the Democrats, and that his antecedents have all been conservative. Many predict that he will be unpeached by the Radicals in less than twelve months from the date of his inauguration.

It is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House. It is understood that the fact will not exist long after the 4th of March next.

Dispatches received here announce that Hendricks will contest the election in Indiana by allowing Baker to be inaugurated Governor and then suing out a writ of *quo warranto*.

B. F. BUTLER.—General B. F. Butler has been elected by a very large majority—greater, indeed, than he received before. The election of this man is a bitter pill to the Radicals. They believe that he goes to Congress bearing an unappeasable hatred against General Grant, and that he will endeavor at every way to cripple his administration. He is also known to desire to fill the place of Thad Stevens in the leadership of the extreme Radical wing of the Republican party.

Moreover, Gen. Butler is in possession of many of the secrets of the Radicals which he will not hesitate to blow upon their, and this is what they fear.

The hero of Dutch Gap is also digging away at the financial schemes of the bondholders, and this is his greatest; for which they can find no forgiveness in their hearts. They know his persevering activity they no obstacles can daunt, and his unscrupulousness that sticks at nothing any means to accomplish his ends. He is the very worst enemy that the bondholders could have got, ted against them. He is what may be called, in more sense than one, an ugly antagonist, and the Radicals bitterly regret now that they have brought into such prominence an Ishmaelite like Butler, who will do them more damage than twenty men like Thad Stevens.—*Norfolk Journal.*

IT IS SO.

The Lowest Prices Always Win!

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500 yds. Opera Saque Flannels, in all colors, at 50 cts.

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THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to examine our Goods, as we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

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BEAUTIFUL STOCK LADIES DRESS GOODS, just in, at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York prices.

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Gentle Double Decker Water Proof Boots.

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Baltimore Canvass Hams at Wholesale or Retail.

Nov 4-tf W. H. JONES & CO., Auc. and Com. Merchants.

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WITH A HOUSE CRAMMED AND PACKED FULL OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR

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COME TO

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MY STOCK IS LARGE AND VERY COMplete. Allow me to say that you see some very strange advertisements. Some say they bought goods before the rise—some after the decline—some just in time—some in luck again—some buy goods cheaper than anybody else—some selling goods at unprecedentedly low prices—some contradicting the trade, &c., &c., and all such stuff. What a lucky set of individuals!

Now just for NZ tell you, that there is more humbug than poetry in all this. Don't every man, woman and child know that it is humbugging enough to be seen even with one eye shut? So let them talk, puff and blow, but sure, LOOK OUT! HANDS OFF! and show your good judgment by

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to buy your goods. I intend to run through this campaign with my motto, to give cash and every traditional value received for their support!

A fine opportunity for the ladies to exercise their inalienable rights, as well as the gentlemen. Don't stop until you COME TO CREECH'S. You will find me at R. Smith's corner, attending to my business, always ready to give you the worth of your money.

A. CREECH,
Fayetteville Street.
Sept 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SALT, SALT.

Large full Sacks, Liverpool Fine Salt.

Nov. 4-tf W. H. JONES & CO., Auction and Com. Merchants.

MARRIED:

At Christ Church, Norfolk, on the 5th inst., by Rev. O. S. Barten WALTER F. IRVINE, Esq., of New Orleans, and MARGARET SCOTTER, only daughter of the late Alexander Bell, of Norfolk. No cards.

DIED:

At her residence in Granville County, N. C., on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1868, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs JUDITH O GRAHAM, widow of the late Professor Samuel L. Graham, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.

At his residence, near Kittrell's Springs, N. C., on the 26th ult., GEORGE KITTRELL Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

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39
91 THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST!

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PEACE PREVAILS,
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Raleigh Nov. 7-tf With Hart and Lewis.

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Suppose that an individual aged thirty desires to devote $200 a year for the purpose of obtaining an insurance on his life; this amount will immediately secure him in the "Universal" the sum of $11,764, payable on his decease. This sum, paid to a Company charging the ordinary mutual rates, would secure him the sum of $8,474.

The difference between these sums ($3,277) is exactly the same as an immediate bonus or addition to the policy to be paid by the former office to the holder of the policy in case of the death of the insured. It is true that if the insured, in an office charging high rates, lives long enough, and have his periodical dividends added to his policy, the sum may equal or surpass the above named; but it must not be forgotten that the *chance of early death* is the very thing the applicant desires to insure against, and consequently the greater the sum immediately secured contingent on this event, the greater the advantage to the policy-holder.

To illustrate the importance to the policy-holder of low premiums in more general terms, it may be stated that by a reduction of *twenty-five* per cent in the rate of premium, the same amount of money will secure a policy *thirty-three and one-third* per cent greater, and likewise that a reduction of *twenty-five* per cent, in the rate of premium is precisely equivalent to an annual and *lasting dividend of thirty-three and one-third per cent., payable in advance*, or to a dividend of *forty-three per cent.* payable at the end of five years.

By the *Stock* plan the *full cash effect* of the premium is *immediately secured* to the insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the *Mutual* plan, the full value in insurance of the premium paid is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

Rates to Secure $1,000 at Death.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
20	$14.92	$20.10	45	$28.67	[illegible]
30	17.01	26.44	50	36.09	[illegible]
35	19.78	40.59	55	44.26	[illegible]
40	23.47	45.51	60	60.83	[illegible]

All the improved descriptions of Life and Endowment Policies issued on the Stock plan at greatly reduced rates.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, guaranteeing the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, guaranteeing a return of fifty per cent. of the premium after the third annual payment.

The undersigned having been appointed General Agents for the States of North and South Carolina, for the above STERLING Company, desire Agents in all the principal towns and counties in said States. To live and energetic Agents, who are willing and anxious to work, liberal terms will be entered into. COMMISSIONS GOOD.

CALDWELL & BRENIZER,
General Agents, Greensboro', N. C.

JAS. J. LITCHFORD, Local Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 16-3m.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its assets being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. W. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., June 25—1868.-6m

MORE ROOM! MORE GOODS!!

Increasing Trade Demanded a Change!

WE HAVE MADE IT!!

WE CAN NOW BE FOUND IN OUR NEW AND ELEGANT

IRON FRONT STORE!

NO. 27 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF STICKER'S HALL,

WHICH WE HAVE JUST FITTED UP TO correspond with the nature and extent of our largely increased business.

Our design is to keep a FULL, SEASONABLE and MOST ATTRACTIVE Stock of

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Prices Low, Quality and Make Unsurpassed.

Our best endeavors in the future, as in the past, shall be to please the numerous patrons of the House. Everybody is invited to call and see the new assortment of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS, now opening at

R. R. ANDREWS & CO'S.

Sept. 29-tf

SALT AT $3 PER SACK.

200 Sacks Liverpool Salt now arriving.

Oct 21-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FAMILY CHEESE.

By Boxes, warranted.

G. T. STRONACH.

JAVA, LAGUIRA, AND RIO COFFEES.

At

Oct. 21-tf G. T. STRONACH.

SODA CRACKERS.

10 bbls. Soda Crackers, at

Oct. 22-tf UNCHURCH & DODD'S.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.

For sale by the barrel and retail, by

Oct 22-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1868. Fall Trade. 1868.

50 PIE. ANSEROOT.
50 do. Sweet and Tulpa.
Cod Rods, Fire Cutters.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 22-tf With Hart & Lewis.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Now is the Time to Buy

COAL!!

Twenty Tons to-day to hand and for sale by

Sept. 4-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FALL OF 1868.

NEW GOODS!

NEW DRY GOODS!

NEW FANCY GOODS!

COMING!

COMING!!

COMING!!!

DAILY AT

H. ROSENBAUMS.

Old Stand, No. 15 Fayetteville St.

NOTICE!

Our remaining stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT COST,

And less. Come, see for yourself.

Sept. 15-tf H. ROSENBAUM.

GRIND STONES.

Stone Bottle gals.

Oct 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.

IRON! IRON!

Tons of all sizes and kinds.

Oct. 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.