

Charlotte Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER. From Our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1894.

Washington already feels the breath of that subtle season of the year concerning which so many lamentable poems have been manufactured. It is close upon us. One can see it in the swelling buds and hear it in the deepening hum of life. The sparrows fit here and there, intent on housekeeping; nursemaids begin to break out upon the surface of the parks. There is a new and richer ichor in the blood. Washington is never more radiant and beautiful than when firmly seated in the lap of Spring. Beautiful as this capital always is, it finds its most absolute magnificence at this season. Its marbles, its monuments, its sumptuous architecture, are with us throughout the year. But in April, May and June, and sometimes even earlier, when the grass has carpeted the squares and reservations; when the flowers of the myriad of parks have opened to the sun, and when the trees have shaken out their banners; then Washington is at her best, like a bride in wedding tulle and blossoms, presenting a sight to make an old man young. Indeed the spring is here, or seems to be. Adolphus feels a pang he cannot analyze. The mamas and eligibles of the sociopolitical "set" are making ready for the fray.

It has been definitely determined by the Senate Finance Committee that the great tariff debate will be called up and the battle actually begun on Monday, April second. The bill as finally reported can be briefly summarized as follows: Coal, iron, and lead ore and lead products remain on the dutiable list; the duty on cigars and cigarettes will be restored to the McKinley schedule; whisky and the bonded period stand as previously determined; sugar gets a concession that gives the refiner an eighth of a cent; and the administrative features of the bill have been changed until they now stand almost identical with the present law.

The order of the speech-making in the hands of the Vice President Mr. Stevenson will follow his customary rule in the tariff discussion. Where several orators from each side of the Senate expect to speak, he will arrange to recognize them alternately first a Democrat and then a Republican. The names of those who are to be recognized are entered on a little slip of paper, which the Vice President has on the desk before him. If a Senator wishes to speak at length he must make arrangements in advance with the presiding officer.

In gossiping upon the coming debate, it is strange to note that one of the great free trade apostles, Mr. Mills, is not a ready debater. When the tariff bill which was named for him was under discussion in the House he was never prepared to answer interjected questions. This weakness is unfortunate for him, for Mr. Mills was expected to take Mr. Carlisle's place in defending the tariff bill. With the exception of Mr. Vest, Mr. Carlisle is the only ready debater of the tariff question the Democrats have had in the Senate since the death of Mr. Beck. Mr. McPherson is a shrewd man, but he does not approach the subject with the easy confidence which convinces. Mr. Harris knows most of the arguments almost by heart and will enter more or less into the running debate. Joe Blackburn knows more about horses than he does about tin plates, but he is a master of retort, and he will be heard from occasionally. So will Hawley of Connecticut, who is a little heavy in argument, but well grounded in fact. Mr. Cullom, as a presidential possibility, always puts himself on record on the tariff question in an extended speech. Mr. Morrill, the father of the Senate, will make his regular speech in defense of protection. In fact, there are few Senators who will not make speeches on the tariff bill. There will be a chance for all of the orators, for the Senate never attempts to shut off the prepared oratorical effort.

Those nervous people who always look under the bed and up the chimney before they retire for the night are shivering like an Aztec would in Alaska over the terrible times that Washington will experience along about May 1 when Col. or rather General, Coxe reaches the city with more or less than a couple of hundred men to corral Congress. It is even hinted that numerous members of the National Guard are proceeding to get themselves in proper condition to bound nimbly forth and be ready to do or die for the salvation of the capital when Gen. Ordway of the District Militia sounds the snare drum that calls them forth to victory. But the authorities of the District and of the national government are pursuing the even tenor of their peaceful way, undisturbed and undismayed by the news.

The stories of Coxe's army of unemployed are received with various opinions by members of Congress. Some regard the movement with more or less apprehension and recall the march of a similar army to Versailles from Paris which was the opening of the French revolution a century ago. But most of the legislative Solons take a different view of the matter. They think there will be no march upon Washington. The fact of the matter is that unless Mr. Coxe's army makes haste so as to keep ahead of the industrial revival it may be embarrassed with offers of work en route.

The solidest man in Texas. The Wickedest man on earth. The solemn most saint in Chicago. And the dearest "Fair Maid of Perth" Will "pool" their issues when ever it comes To getting their money's worth. And they are wise. Scrofula, Bronchitis, Liver Ailments, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and weak kidneys put one entirely out of the humor of fooling along, wasting health and wealth on humbugs, when a reasonable sum expended for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would restore their bodies and "put money in their purses."

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Sovereign Portfolio of the Columbian Exposition, the regular price is Fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and set you free.

THE BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S MILL.

A SKETCH BY GEN'L RUFUS BARRINGER. READ BEFORE THE MECKLENBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CHARLOTTE, MARCH 8, 1894.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.] appear. But they all moved with wonderful celerity. It looks as though they probably did not, at first, dream of their numbers, or of a fortified camp. By the 17th, Wilson had crossed the Catawba at Toole's Ford, and on the 18th was marching up its west bank, with 65 men to the join Falls, who had crossed at McElwain's with 40 men; and on the 19th they united with Locke, Brandon and others with 270 more at Mountain Creek—six miles from the Catawba. Here, too, they found Maj. Jo. McDowell, of Burke, one of the "heroic three of the McDowell name," with 25 superb horsemen. The chances are that he "snuffed the battle from afar," and that he resolved to follow the trail of 200 of his Lower Creek Tory neighbors, who were then on their way to the Ramsour rendezvous. All which shows almost inevitable of the rising, and the resort to purpose of each side to "fight it out in regular Pioneer style."

Here now was one of the trying emergencies of war, which only a ranking officer is expected to meet. Locke with his 400 men was confronted with a foe nearly four to one, and daily growing in strength both of position and numbers, with leaders not to be despised, and all filled with the enthusiasm and hope of the conquering power. The Tory leaders were doubtless aware of his approach, and of his isolated position. If he under took to retreat and recross the river, disaster might befall him. The orders of the 18th had never reached him; and if he now attempted a junction with Rutherford, he had a march of 30 or 40 miles immediately on the front of his enemy; and his attack and defeat was almost inevitable. His orders of the 14th did not contemplate such a condition as this, and Col. Locke could well have taken the less responsible risk; but with true heroism and a devoted patriotism he dared to risk a battle. The several commanders stood to each other somewhat in the relation of partisan leaders. The troops were virtually without organization, and measurably unknown to each other. Yet, nearly every man of them was a trained and self-reliant rifleman, and knew how to fight. Safety and duty alike demanded a bold attack, with some chance of a surprise. This decision was no sooner reached, than a night march was resolved on; and the next morning dawn found Locke halted within one mile of the Tory Camp—making fifteen miles of unbroken march. Meantime, he detached Col. James Johnston, an active and intelligent citizen, familiar with the country, to find Rutherford and his army, and notify him of his purpose to attack the Tories next morning, and ask his co-operation. It is now known that this dispatch reached Rutherford about 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th. But the latter did not move, nor did he so much as intimate even the hope of a possible support. It is quite probable he may have thought that such a step would still endanger somewhat the post at Charlotte as also the safety of his own army.

THE BATTLE—400 AGAINST 1,300. The Tories were variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 available men; the best estimate 1,300; about three fourths of them armed and organized. The position was a strong one, and every avenue of attack open to a heavy fire from the summit of the hill, along which the main lines and works were formed. A cordon of pickets surrounded the whole camp, and a picket guard twelve old and a road on which Locke was approaching—600 yards in advance of the camp. Locke saw at a glance, that as hoped and expected, no immediate attack was looked for. It was, therefore, decided that, as three of his companies were well mounted, they should act as cavalry and make a mounted charge to demoralize and scatter the untrained Tories. It was also understood that after the action was fairly opened, no special orders need be expected; but that each commander should act as circumstances might seem to require, only so the fight went bravely on till the work was done. It was a high compliment to Jo. McDowell, Gilly Falls, and Jack Brandon, that they were selected to lead the mounted charge, and so open the conflict. But it is in cavalry possible support. It is quite probable he may have thought that such a step would still endanger somewhat the post at Charlotte as also the safety of his own army.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE. These were seen and felt at once, in the immediate and total dispersion of the Tory element all through this section. It delayed the advance of Cornwallis to Charlotte, and when he did come, both he and Tarleton behaved very well, and did not even tarry long. And when he in 1781, in his pursuit of Morgan, stopped two days at Ramsour's Mill, and raised the Royal Standard, he found no followers. Better still, the famous Col. Samuel Bryan, of upper Rowan—now Davie County—who was engaged in raising a Provincial Regiment in the Forks of the Yadkin, had to give up his work in this State, and South Carolina, at Camden, and taking, too, the less dangerous route through old Montgomery and Anson Counties.

THE LEADERS. I shall not attempt any extended notice of the leading characters on either side in this very remarkable, but thus far much neglected battle, though, to us so full of local and personal interest. So far as known, nearly every one of them had marked characteristics, and each and all deserve to be held in lasting remembrance for their hearty and prompt recognition and support. It is quite probable that the most of the field of battle: That war, when properly and legitimately waged, is solely a matter of public concern, and has no private revenge.

When Col. Bryan afterwards came back to North Carolina and was, in 1782, indicted for treason, nearly every Ramsour Mill man favored his release. Davie, then a great lawyer, stepped forth to defend him. He was convicted, but was finally dealt with as merely a prisoner of war and exonerated.

I sincerely hope the Historical Society of Mecklenburg will go manfully to work to see that full justice is done to each and all. This is the true mission of History, and this once faithfully done, a noble monument will soon crown Independence Square.

But in closing this imperfect sketch, gotten upon by very scanty and disconnected materials, I may add a word as to the subsequent careers of the two or three leading Whigs. GEN. RUTHERFORD Soon afterwards took an active part in the important battle of Camden, fought August 16th following. He was taken prisoner and suffered a long confinement. On his exchange in '81, he led a body of 2,000 militia, mainly from Mecklenburg, Rowan and Guilford, against the small British force still holding Wilmington, and their Scotch and Tory allies in that section. He was a good favorite; afterwards removed to Tennessee, and had a county named for him there, as well as in this State.

As, from some cause, less known to fame, and has had more mistakes written about him, than any of our local or national military men, Tarleton has him killed at Torrence's Tavern—after the fight at Cowan's Ford, in January, 1781—Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, in his sketch of Gen. Joseph Graham, mistakes him for George Locke, a kindly and popular Creek on the retreat of Davie from Charlotte, in September, 1780; while Wheeler, in his history, virtually ignores his name in the historical sketch of Rowan; and yet has him dead and fighting at the

same time, in other parts of his remarkable volume. As a truth, Locke and "Jo. McDowell" did more hard fighting than any of our local heroes, and yet it is hard to tell whether the hard fighter at Ramsour's Mill and King's Mountain was "Quaker Meadows Joe," or his cousin "Pleasant Garden Joe;" and with all his research, I am unable to tell you exactly when Col. Francis Locke was born, where he lived, or when he died; nor whether he was ever married, or died in single blessedness; nor in fact, whether he died in Tennessee or in North Carolina; and more remarkable still, whether the distinguished Judge Francis Locke, who declined a U. S. Senatorship in 1815, was a son or a nephew of Col. Francis Locke—the hero of Ramsour's Mill.

Such is the sad condition of both our local and State History. It is high time we were looking to some school and popular series to give our children and others interested at least a faint idea of "the heroic deeds the fathers have done."

North Carolina News. North Carolina has twenty judges and fifteen attorneys for the commonwealth which costs her \$82,000.

The Lutherans, of Lincolnton, have resolved to build a handsome brick church to take the place of the old one recently destroyed by fire.

Prof. John L. Weber, who has held the chair of English at Trinity College, has resigned, and will return to his old home in South Carolina.

On last Friday J. P. Council, of Vilas, sold a pair of cattle in our town that tipped the scales at 3,235 lbs. If you can beat it hold up your hand.—Boone Democrat.

Raleigh Methodists have decided to erect a mission chapel in the northern part of the city near Peace Institute. It will be called Epworth Chapel. The work will go forward at once.

Mr. Oates, one of the state fertilizer inspectors, says that wherever he goes he finds the farmers far ahead with their work. They are everywhere showing a disposition to make things move.

This State receives \$1,024 from Virginia, being that State's share of the expenses of re-establishing the boundary line between the two States. This State's share of six years old, North Carolina having paid all the cost of the survey.

The Hickory Press and Carolinian says that the Yadkin county distillers are being ground down to powder between the upper and nether millstones—the revenue officers and the Federal courts. Out of forty Government distilleries all but six have been closed.

Mr. T. B. Eldridge has gone back to his old place in the Leon District. He yesterday purchased from Mr. W. M. Sherrill and takes immediate control. He went up to Statesville this morning to close out his business with the Mascoot, which he has been editing for about three months.—Salsbury Herald.

It was reported here yesterday that Noah Whitley, who lives near Big Lick in this county, killed his daughter, Rosa Whitley, on last Monday evening by beating her over the head with a piece of iron. Whitley was drunk at the time, and had a fight with another man during the day. We have been unable to secure further particulars.—Salsbury News.

In speaking of mild weather a few days ago, Capt. J. W. Whitfield said that he remembered very well how remarkably warm was the winter of 1829-30. He was at his father's home in Halifax county, and says that the tobacco stalks were not killed but that his father gathered a second crop of tobacco from them the following season.—Monroe Journal.

There is a man named Cobb, near Roswell, Ga., who has a biscuit in his possession which he brought home from the war.—Durham Sun. And there is a veteran in Franklin county, this State, who preserved as a memento of the war a little chunk of bacon, smaller than a banana, that was the last two weeks of the war. He was at Apomattox. The writer saw it on exhibition a few years ago at a veteran's reunion in Louisiana. If the Tarheel and the Cracker should happen to get together with their commissary wagons they would doubtless have an oldtime "feast of reason and flow of soul"—but little else.—Gastonia Gazette.

A MAMMOTH TARANTULA.—Mr. E. H. Marsh showed the Herald this morning the largest and most vicious looking tarantula he has ever seen. It was of great size, and had a spread, feet extended, of fully six inches. Notwithstanding the fact that the huge spider was dead, it had a formidable and dangerous look, and one examined it with hesitation and great care. The tarantula was found this morning by Mrs. M. C. Marsh. She was mowing a crop on the main piece of her room and in the back of it the spider was found dead. How long it had been there or how it came there is not known. It is supposed that it crawled there last October, when Miss Annie Marsh was married. A bunch of bananas were hanging near the clock, and it might have been in them. Prof. J. M. Tiernan, who saw the specimen he has ever seen. Mr. Marsh will preserve it in alcohol.

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it. Call on Free. Send your name and address to E. B. Springs & Co., Chicago, and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drug store.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 9, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Dear Sirs: I bought of you last spring seemed to be all that could be wished for it until the drought came, by which my crop was badly injured. By fields test with two other reliable brands I must say your brand started off the crop better than the others. I expect to use it again. Yours truly, J. M. WILSON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 9, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Dear Sirs: I have used your Charlotte Acid Phosphate, and think it has no superior. I used it last season on my wheat, putting it in with drill, about 300 pounds per acre, with a yield of 153 bushels from five acres. Have seen it increase yield of oats fully 30 per cent. Yours truly, F. S. NEAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 9, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Gentlemen: I have used your Fertilizers for the last three years, and find they give perfect satisfaction in every sense. Yours truly, S. T. & W. S. CALDWELL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 10, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Dear Sirs: I have used your Fertilizers on corn and wheat for two years and find it as good as any fertilizer I ever used for both. S. B. ALEXANDER, per J. L. PICKARD, Manager Farm.

SHAMROCK, N. C., Feb. 2, 1894. This is to certify that I have used the Charlotte Acid Phosphate, also Guano on cotton, corn and wheat, and find them both good when properly applied. Am using same this year. N. S. ALEXANDER.

E. B. SPRINGS & CO., AGENTS. Feb. 23, 1894.

TO THE FARMER.

If you use Commercial Fertilizers, it is the part of wisdom for you to buy the very best grade. Do not allow yourself to be led by the low grades at any price. The seasons are often bad, and none but the highest grades can pay you any profit. Moreover, you can buy our high grades at about the price, or even lower than the cheaper quality of Fertilizers. The guarantee of our goods as printed on the sacks, and as published by the State Chemists of North and South Carolina, makes it necessary that ours are the best quality and contain more plant food than any other Fertilizer sold in this section. This is a positive fact, and we ask all who may doubt this assertion to write to the State Chemists of North or South Carolina and get their say about it.

Some one may say that he has used our goods and they were not satisfactory. To any such we would say that sometimes Acid Phosphate is used when Acid will do just as well; or both are often used on land that needs Kaimit. In any of which cases, the farmer pays for what his land does not need, and which cannot possibly be profitable to him. So if the farmer will study and catch his land, and find out what it needs—if Acid Phosphate then our Acid Phosphate will pay him better than anything else; if his land needs Guano, our Guano will pay better than any other; because both our Acid and Guano are of the very best grade and contain more plant food than anything else.

Another reason why some farmers may not think our guano paid them,—because of the season. In a bad season a low grade Fertilizer usually pays nearly as well as our high grade goods. Why? Because, no matter how much plant food we put in our goods, the plant could not be nourished by it. If it rains all the time, or if there is a drought, or if it will interfere or a wind-storm blows the plant till the roots are broken, or course of Fertilizer cannot show but little better results than the low grades. When the season is fair, our Fertilizers will show a wonderful difference over any other goods that can be found in our community.

TESTIMONIALS. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Dear Sirs: I have used your Fertilizers (more particularly the Acid Phosphate with Cotton Seed Meal), and am well pleased with the results. Have been using it for three years on both cotton and corn. S. D. FAULKNER.

GALDWELL, N. C., Jan. 18, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. I have used the Charlotte Ammoniated Guano and Acid Phosphate extensively for several years, on different soils, and consider them superior in every respect to any fertilizers on the market. I observed also that the cotton I which it was applied showed less injury from drought than that on which other guanos were used. Very truly yours, EDWARD CALDWELL.

NIMMOH, N. C., Jan. 31, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. I have used your Acid Phosphate for three successive years, and it has given entire satisfaction. Yours, etc., JNO McDOWELL.

HARRISBURG, N. C., Jan. 27, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Gentles: I have used your Charlotte Guano and acid on my farm for several years, and consider it the best fertilizer I have ever used. L. B. SLOOP.

HARRISBURG, N. C., Jan. 27, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Gentles: I have used your Charlotte Guano and acid on my farm for two or three years, and am well pleased with it, and consider it one of the best fertilizers on the market. M. S. SLOOP.

This is to certify that I have used the Charlotte Ammoniated Fertilizer for several years and consider it as good, or the best I ever used. (Jan. 24, '94) L. M. FETTER.

E. B. Springs & Co. Gentles: I have used your Charlotte Acid on my farm for three years; consider it good, and got good results from your Ammoniated Guano last year, the first year that I have used it. I shall continue to use both as I need them. Respectfully, ZEE A. MORRIS.

HARRISBURG, N. C., Jan. 23, 1894. This is to certify that I have used the Charlotte Acid and Cotton Seed Meal for several years, and consider it the best I have ever used. J. ELAM CALDWELL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 19, 1894. Mr. C. H. Wolfe, states that after using the Charlotte Acid Phosphate and Ammoniated Guano for four years, he is fully satisfied that it is as good as any other standard brands of Fertilizers sold in this market. J. G. ALEXANDER.

HARRISBURG, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894. This is to certify that I have used the Charlotte Ammoniated Fertilizer, and consider it one of the best Fertilizers on the market. M. F. FETTER.

HARRISBURG, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894. This is to certify that I have used the Charlotte Ammoniated Fertilizer, and consider it one of the best Fertilizers on the market. M. F. FETTER.

DAVENPORT, N. C., Jan. 12, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Gentles: After having used the Charlotte Guano and Charlotte Acid for the past two years, and tested with several other leading brands I feel safe in saying that both Acid and Guano have given me better results than any other I have used, and in the future will use only the Charlotte brands. Yours, J. S. GRIER.

CALDWELL, N. C., Jan. 9, 1894. E. B. Springs & Co. Dear Sirs: I bought of you last spring seemed to be all that could be wished for it until the drought came, by which my crop was badly injured. By fields test with two other reliable brands I must say your brand started off the crop better than the others. I expect to use it again. Yours truly, J. M. WILSON.

WHAT THE Electrochoise IS. CONVENIENT, because you can carry it in your pocket. SIMPLE, because it is a home remedy. SURE, because it aids nature to cure. SAFE, because it leaves no bad effects. EASY, because you take no medicine. WHAT IT DOES: It cures the body to absorb ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN, and draws from nature's laboratory the agent of its curative effects. Write us, ATLANTIC ELECTROCHOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

Dec 23, 1893. HANDKERCHIEF THAT'S OF AGE.—Mr. J. B. F. Riddell of Bogonia, has a silk handkerchief that is certainly entitled to be put on the retired list on account of old age. It is not known exactly how old it is. The handkerchief was a present to Mr. Riddell's mother from her brother and sister. It was bought in Fayetteville, Tennessee, in the year 1848. It was greatly prized by Mr. Riddell as a family relic.—Gastonia Gazette.

By Authority of Congress. U. S. Gov't Baking Powder Tests. The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows: LEAVENING GAS. Per cent. Cubic in. per cent. 13.06 . . . 151.1 11.13 . . . 133.6 10.26 . . . 123.2 9.53 . . . 114. 9.29 . . . 111.6 8.03 . . . 96.5 7.28 . . . 87.4

ROYAL, Absolutely Pure. The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively, 9.53 . . . 114. 9.29 . . . 111.6 8.03 . . . 96.5 7.28 . . . 87.4

Booklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, 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 Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drug store, and at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail.

GREAT BARGAIN! PRIVATE SALE!! 200 Bbl. Roller Corn Mill, new Pearl Hominy Mill (never been used), Complete modern Cotton Gin, substantially new—all in first class running order. Apply to W. M. CROWELL, Jan. 26, 1894.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. The new method of filling Government Offices by examinations has been extended until there are now about 200,000 POSITIONS. Under Civil Service, including the departments at Washington, the custom-houses, the railway mail service, and the post offices of the larger cities, in all of which vacancies are constantly occurring. These places can be had without influence. All persons over 20 are eligible. Examinations are held in every State in the Union. For places and dates of holding examinations, and much other valuable information, persons contemplating taking them, address, NATIONAL COLE INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C. Dec 8, 1893.

PATENTS. J. R. LITTELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR IN PATENTS, Trade-Mark, and Copyright Cases, OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Over twelve years experience American and Foreign patents, Caveats, and all business arising under the patent laws promptly and carefully prosecuted. Rejected cases accorded special attention.

BOYS' SHOES. Boys' "Bay State" Lace Bal, best shined kip, leather lined, made on good wide last No better school shoe was ever made, one pair should last your boy a year. PRICE: \$1.00; SIZES: 1 TO 5. Our stock of Winter Shoes includes everything needed for the feet. Give us a call. Oct. 20, 1893. GILREATH & CO.

Surgical Instruments. A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. Mail orders will be promptly attended to. R. H. JORDAN & CO. Feb 9, 1894.

Eclipse Plow Shoe! Celebrated for solid, good wear, made of the best shined kip, extra thick soles, with half sole on top, hollow tongue, hunters' style, no water on dirt can get in or out of this shoe. The smoothest, easiest wearing, heavy shoe, ever sold on this market. PRICE: \$1.50!! See them! GILREATH & CO. Dec. 15, 1893.

Stock. Watches from \$4.00. 1,000 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF DIAMONDS. BOYNE & BADGER, LEADING JEWELLERS. Sept. 15, 1894.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.