

Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Friday, March 15, 1895.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12, 1895.

The impression largely prevails throughout the United States that Congress is the main-spring of Washington; that when Congress is absent Washington sleeps. Fast upon the disappearing coat tails of the fleeing legislators, Washington is supposed to dress and lazily abandon herself to a long summer siesta. But the fact of the matter is that the Capital city, in the great press of national affairs and cosmopolitan life, seldom finds any time for the taking of her dolce far niente. Another feature of the common misimpression is that Washington fills her commercial coffers each winter with money lavishly spent by Congressmen and the visitors attracted by their deliberations and slothfully exists the rest of the year upon the accretions thus obtained. But this is far from correct. The money scattered here in this way exerts no great effect upon the commercial prosperity of the Capital. In the old days when Washington was a straggling village-like aggregation of unpretentious private buildings strung out between the magnificent piles of marble and granite that contained the government workshops, the presence of congress was very appreciably felt in the financial conditions of the city, but when her boundaries became extended with a great population the sessions of the national legislature became mere episodes so far as her general activity and life were concerned. The number of persons added to the population here by the presence of Congress in the winter has been given as two thousand. Their expenditures while here are almost wholly confined to their actual living and necessities. Certain it is that the presence of the aggregation of assorted solons who come here for alleged work on Capital Hill means not the opening of the purse of Fortunates for Washington. The National Capital is now a great metropolitan city, containing a permanent population of over 270,000 people. About \$2,000,000 per month is put into circulation by the department clerks alone. This great amount in itself keeps the pulse of urban life always throbbing. But in addition Washington has become, owing to her wonderful development in beauty and interests, the Mecca for a large wealthy leisure class of sherry statesmen and influential citizens who only desert their palaces here during a short time in the hot season. Another popular error has it that Congress is the orb around which Washington society revolves. The fact is that most of the great entertainments given during "the season" are the work of the people who reside here permanently. Private citizens, government officials who are always here, and foreign ministers are the people who hold the handsome entertainments and functions.

Of course, now that Mr. Cleveland has gone off on one of those duck jaunts of which he is so fond, the gossips are showering the customary avalanche of criticism, innuendo and suggestion. There are the usual witticisms about "cold tea" and "anti-malaria medicine," and, in fact, all the rest of that dreary category which has so often been rebashed. Every well-informed person knows that in these trips it is a truth that the Executive simply takes advantage of occasions when the government light-house tenders are going on their regular route of service. The gable to the contrary proceeds just the same however, and nothing but the millennium will probably arrest vituperation of the President's hours, and foreign ministers are the people who hold the handsome entertainments and functions.

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CHARLES FREDRICK WORTH, the famous Paris dress maker, is dead.

We bought, a short time since, a large line of pocket knives to sell at 25 cents each and we can now show you the best line of pocket knives at the above price that you ever saw. The tariff being reduced enables us to give a better knife for the money than ever before.—Brown, Weddington & Co.

County Government Bill.

The following is the text of the bill as passed by the Legislature:

Section 1. That chapter seventeen (17) of the first volume of The Code entitled "Counties, County Commissioners and County Government" be and the same and all amendments thereto are amended as follows: By striking out the words "justices of the peace" with the concurrence of a majority of the justices of the peace sitting with them, "and by a majority of the justices of the peace" wherever the same may occur.

Section 2. By striking out in subsection 10 of section 707; all of the same after the word "provided."

Section 3. Subsection twenty-eight (28) of section 707, is hereby repealed and the following inserted in lieu thereof, viz: To qualify and induce into office at the meeting of the board, on the first Monday in the month next succeeding their election or appointment the following named county officers to wit: Clerk of the Superior court, clerk of the Inferior court, sheriff, coroner, treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor and constable; and to take and approve the official bonds of said officers, which the board shall cause to be registered in the office of the register of deeds. The original bonds shall be deposited with the clerk of the Superior court, except the bond of the said clerk, which shall be deposited with the register of deeds for safe keeping. Provided, however, that if the said board shall declare the official bonds of any of said county officers to be insufficient or shall decline to receive the same the said officer may appeal to the Superior court judge riding the district in which said county is, or to the resident judge of said district, as he may elect, who shall hear said appeal in chambers at any place in said district which he shall designate within ten days after notice by him of the same; and if upon the hearing of said appeal the judge shall be of the opinion that the said bond is sufficient he shall issue an order to the said board of commissioners to induce the said officer into office, or that he shall be retained in office as the case may be; but if upon the hearing of said appeal the judge shall be of the opinion that the bond is insufficient, he shall give the appellant ten days in which to file before him an additional bond, and if the appellant shall within the said ten days file before the said judge a good and sufficient bond in the opinion of said judge he shall so declare and issue his order to said board, directing and requiring them to induce the appellant into office or retain him, as the case may be; but if in the opinion of the said judge both the original and the additional bonds are insufficient he shall declare the said office vacant and notify the said commissioners, who shall notify the clerk of the Superior court, who shall appoint to fill the vacancy, except in the case of the clerk of the Superior court, which vacancy shall be filled by the resident judge. The judgment of the Superior court judge shall be final.

Section 4. That section seven hundred and sixteen (716) is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof, viz: There shall be elected in each county of the State, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six (1896) and every two years thereafter, by the duly qualified electors thereof, three persons to be chosen from the body of the county, who shall be styled the board of commissioners for the county of —, and shall hold their office for two years from the date of their qualification and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and they shall be qualified by taking the oath of office before the clerk of the Superior court or some judge or justice of the peace, and the register of deeds shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of commissioners.

Section 5. That whenever as many as five electors of the county make affidavit before the clerk of the Superior court at any time after the election of the county commissioners, that they verily believe that the business of the county, if left entirely in the hands of the three commissioners elected by the people, will be improperly managed; that then, upon petition of two hundred electors of said county, one half of whom shall be freeholders, and so certified by the clerk of the Superior court, made to the judge of the district or the judge presiding therein, it shall be the duty of said judge to appoint two honest and discreet citizens of said county, who shall be of a political party different from that of a majority of the commissioners, who shall, from their appointment and qualification, by taking the oath required for county commissioners, be members of said board of county commissioners, in every respect as fully as if elected by the people, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of the successors of said board of county commissioners, and that no money shall be paid upon the order of said board, or official bonds accepted, nor shall any debt be incurred except upon the concurrence of as many as four of said board. That all motions concerning financial matters shall be taken upon an aye and no vote and recorded upon the minutes.

Section 6. That section (717) seven hundred and seventeen be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 7. That section (719) seven hundred and nineteen be and the same is hereby amended by striking out "justices of the peace" and inserting in lieu thereof "the clerk of the Superior court."

Section 8. That all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

New Election Law Denounced. The Prohibition organ, the Ballot Box, refers to the new election law as "infamous." We quote: "The Prohibitionists' great effort has been from the first to hedge themselves in for perpetual domination of the State. 'The law they supplanted to get place for their own, was a picture of virtue in comparison to the one they have imposed upon the people. 'The election law that they have hoisted to the stars is so glaringly partisan and dishonest that to be despised needs but to be seen.' Prohibition party men are usually honest and fair, and this denunciation of the new election law shows how it is regarded by fair men who are not Democrats."

To Write Their History.

Histories of the North Carolina Regiments in the Confederate Service—Men Who Will Furnish Sketches.

What a grand thing it would be if posterity had a history of each of the North Carolina regiments in the revolutionary war written by an officer or soldier who had served in such regiment.

At the last meeting of the Confederate Veterans' association a resolution was passed requesting Judge Walter Clark to procure the best man in each of the North Carolina regiments in the civil war to write a history of the regiment in which he served. It was contemplated that the sketch of each regiment, averaging, say, ten pages or more would make a volume of 750 to 1,000 pages. Written by the pens of the men whose swords had made that history it will be an enduring and authentic monument to the generation who sacrificed themselves for their State in the great Civil War. Judge Avery, Gen. Hoke and Col. Wharton J. Green were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature to print the volume. This they have done, and a bill is pending for that purpose. Judge Clark went diligently to work and after consultation, as far as possible, with the survivors of each regiment has secured the following historians for the respective regiments who have accepted and are at work. Many of these excellent sketches have already been completed and sent him. Two of them, Gen. Barringer's sketch of the First cavalry and Gen. Lane's of the Twenty-eighth regiment have appeared also by consent in the Charlotte Observer.

The following is the list of historians which will be read with interest. The survivors of each regiment are requested to furnish any date they may have to the historian of their regiment below named.

- ORGANIZATION. HISTORIANS. Medical staff.....Dr. Peter E. Hines. Chaplain service.....Rev. A. D. Betts. Adjutant-general office.....Capt. C. B. Denson. Quartermaster.....Capt. W. L. Derosier. Commissary department.....Capt. Neill W. Ray. Conscripts bureau.....Maj. J. H. Harris. Junior & Senior Re's N. C., Col. J. W. Hinesdale. Navy of N. C.....Capt. James Magleann. Steamer Advance.....Capt. James Magleann. "Bethel" regiment.....Capt. E. J. Hale. 1st regiment.....Col. H. A. Brown. 2d.....Gen. W. H. Lamb. 3d.....Col. E. A. Osborne. 4th.....Lieut. C. M. Busbee. 5th.....Capt. Neill W. Ray. 6th.....Maj. J. H. Harris. 7th.....Capt. Thos. J. Jarvis. 8th.....Lieut. Rufus Barringer. 9th.....Lieut. Col. W. J. Saunders. 10th.....Col. W. J. Martin. 11th.....Lieut. Col. B. W. Waters. 12th.....Col. (Judge) R. T. Bennett. 13th.....Col. W. F. Green. 14th.....Lieut. Thos. H. Sutton. 15th.....Maj. W. A. Graham. 16th.....Gen. Thomas F. Toon. 17th.....Maj. Gray Wall. 18th.....Capt. E. A. Thorne. 19th.....Surgeon Gen. C. Underwood. 20th.....Capt. Jas. A. Graham. 21st.....Gen. James H. Lane. 22nd.....Gen. R. B. Vance. 23rd.....Col. F. M. Parker. 24th.....Lieut. Henry A. London. 25th.....Maj. J. A. Weston. 26th.....Capt. Thos. Lattimore. 27th.....Capt. W. H. Burgwyn. 28th.....Col. Wm. Lamb. 29th.....Capt. John D. Brown. 30th.....Col. Geo. W. Flowers. 31st.....Adj. Theo. F. Davidson. 32nd.....Col. Thos. K. Kenan. 33rd.....Maj. C. M. Stedman. 34th.....Cyrus B. Watson. 35th.....Capt. O. W. Carr. 36th.....Capt. John H. Thrope. 37th.....Adj. (Judge) Thos. R. Ronhac. 38th.....Capt. J. C. Ellington. 39th.....Capt. J. H. Robinson. 40th.....Col. James T. Morehead. 41st.....Col. John K. Conally. 42nd.....Maj. John W. Graham. 43rd.....Col. Ham C. Jones. 44th.....Col. Isaac H. Bailey. 45th.....Capt. R. B. Gaddy. 46th.....Capt. W. H. Ramsey. 47th.....Col. G. M. Clayton. 48th.....Capt. Melvin E. Carter. 49th.....Capt. M. V. Moore. 50th.....Adj. Geo. M. Rose. 51st.....(Thomas' Legion) Maj. W. R. Springfield. 52nd.....(1st Junior Reserves) Col. C. W. Broadfoot. 53rd.....Capt. Thos. L. Lea. 54th.....(3d Junior Reserves) Lieut. Fab H. Busbee. 55th.....(7th cavalry) Lieut. W. F. Parker. 56th.....Col. R. W. Wharton. 57th.....Col. Wharton J. Green. 58th.....Lieut. (Judge) Thos. G. Fuller. 59th.....Adj. M. P. Taylor. 60th.....Capt. Woodbury Wheeler. Each of these has accepted the assignment to duty and has written the sketch of his regiment or will have it ready by July 1st. It is a splendid list of soldiers and writers, the best possible, now after the gaps made by the thirty years since the war. One of the writers (Gen. Barringer) has died since filling this last duty to his comrades. Four other generals are in the list as historians of their former regiments. Two of the regiments 73d and 74th are senior Reserves and naturally no survivor of them has been found who could write the sketches of those regiments. Neither has any historian yet been found to write the sketches of the following gallant regiments, though great efforts have been made, i. e. 16th, 21st, 31st, 40th, (3d art); 41st, (3d cav); 42d, 51st, 54th, 68th, 71st, (2d Junior Reserves) and following Battalions—3d, 4th, 7th, 9th and 10th.

It would be a subject of regret if the volume should appear with those regiments omitted. Any survivors of those commands who may see this will do well to write to Judge Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C., suggesting a suitable man to write the history of his regiment.

(The above is copied from the Wilmington Messenger. We received a postal from Judge Clark making the additional insertion of the 58th Regiment, with Col. Isaac H. Bailey, historian.)

"Mama," said Willie, "do you pay Jennie \$15 a month for looking after me?" "No, \$16," said mama. "She is a good nurse and deserves it." "Well, I say, 'No, \$16,' I'll look after myself for \$10. I'll save \$6 by it.—Harpers Young People.

North Carolina News.

The Free Press puts the damage by the first Kingston fire at \$225,000 and the insurance \$90,000, and that of the last fire at \$28,000 damage and \$6,000 insurance. It states that the last fire was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary.

The case of Hoke Seerest, who was to have been tried for the murder of his wife and child at McDowell Superior Court, at Marion, this week, has been moved to Rutherford county. Court convenes there on the 29th of April.

Esq. Bill Foster reports that our friend W. E. Ward, of Roaring River has a sow which is the mother of 19 fine pigs, 18 of them still living. Our friend Morrison of the hardware store has become interested in the welfare of the pigs, and wants to know how the sow can furnish their food all at once.—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

The Grand Commandery of Knight's Templars and Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State, will meet in conclave at Durham on the second Tuesday which will be the 14th day of May, and will remain in session during the week. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will also meet with them.

The Senate has passed a bill requiring county adoption of school books, instead of State adoption as at present. The Board of Education of each county will prescribe the series of books to be used in the public schools of that county. Great confusion and increased expense of books will be likely to follow this law.

The "reform" legislature has finally decided the public printing controversy by giving the contract to Stewart Bros., of Winston. Edwards & Broughton, of Raleigh, were the lowest bidders by several hundred dollars not taking into account the extra expenditure for postage, express and freight, necessitated by having the work done outside of Raleigh.

HAWK EAT HAWK.—Mr. J. W. Stroup, of Stanley Creek, was in town the other day. Speaking of big hawks, he said he killed a big one a few weeks ago, but the interesting part of it was, that he saw him eating another hawk, his mate which had been killed. Having seen a hawk eat a hawk, Mr. Stroup would like to know who can beat that.—Gastonia Gazette.

The following jurors were drawn for the Spring term of Cleveland Superior Court which begins April 15th. First WEEK—J. A. McGill, T. N. Kendrick, M. M. Carpenter, Albert Whidniet, L. D. Putnam, C. B. Lattimore, W. A. Herndon, D. B. Green, W. A. Pryor, A. G. James, W. H. Dixon, R. C. Green, S. M. Jolly, P. P. Hawkins, S. H. Hamrick, J. M. Black, J. D. Boyles, J. S. Hoyle, G. W. Wright, D. B. Lowery, S. D. Bantall, C. W. Webb, S. A. Procter, F. T. Wheeler, E. H. Fisher, Peter Buff, J. D. Weathers, L. H. Baumgartner, and J. H. Dover.

SECOND WEEK—J. H. Towery, Reuben McSwain, D. C. Cook, J. G. Hendrick, B. Y. McMurry, J. R. Harris, C. G. Washburn, J. F. Hendrick, John Hoyle, J. W. Chapman, J. M. Flack, D. G. Mauney, H. S. Blanton, E. A. Street, J. S. Thomason, R. W. Gallimore, J. J. Green, and J. R. Dover.

The following is the list of Jurors for the Lincoln Superior court which convenes the 1st Monday in April. J. H. Hoke, J. C. King, D. M. Sigmear, E. F. Lutz, Louis Keeper, L. A. H. Wilkerson, T. C. Lowe, W. A. Howard, R. M. Beal, Jacob H. Rhodes, J. F. Warlick, A. Lee Cherry, L. B. Camp, M. W. Robb, J. M. Leonard, W. S. Weahunt, H. A. Reel, A. A. Thompson, J. A. Michal, John Johnston, C. C. Sullivan, J. J. Plonk, J. M. Deane, W. S. Nolen, A. G. Seagle, J. B. Rose, Milton Ramsay, Ed. Cashion, Jno. Hoyle, S. D. Burgin, R. G. Rutledge, J. J. Childress, W. A. Goodson, J. A. Lingerfelt.

SECOND WEEK—Jacob A. Miller N. J. Leonard, J. O. King, Andrew Hauss, C. P. Smith, W. H. Lohr, Jno F. Beam, J. A. Lore, A. A. Jenks, D. Kincaid, A. C. Linberger, J. A. Chapman, J. Frank Kelly, John A. Roberts, W. A. Graham Jr., June Cashion J. M. Stowe.

It is right to croak provided you are a frog, but if you are a man be above it. There is not as much croaking in the country now as there was a year ago, and there was an eternal racket, and the hardiest of the boys were "down" the Democrats." Well the Democrats were downed, and now the bowlers are as dumb as stone—not because times are any better—but because the party they elected is worse than they ever accused the Democrats of being, and the fact has knocked them speechless. Some of them would like to croak but they haven't got the spirit of a frog.

In sober truth times are worse: but is that any reason why manhood should be abused? It is in times like these that the manhood of a man and the womanliness of a woman vindicate themselves. In seasons of calm anybody can sail his little boat, but when the storm rises it takes a Neptune to ride the billows.

It is bad enough to succumb to adversity when there is no way to avoid it; but it is the sure sign of a cowardly spirit to succumb under misfortunes of our own creation and from which there may be a safe and sure delivery. It is a false idea that bad government is the source of all evil, and good government a universal panacea. Government was not ordained for the purpose of acquiring property any more than it was for the protection of life and property. Government cannot create; it only protects.

In the beginning God made man and enjoined labor as an essential concomitant of life, and there is no escape from the divine decree. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." To rebel against the established order is rebellion against the Ruler of the Universe. We have been young, and now we are old, but we have never seen croaking produce a single blade of grass nor alleviate one pang of sorrow. We here take the liberty to quote a few sentences from the Norfolk Landmark. It says: "There has been so much croaking and so many croakers abroad in the land of late, that the man who does not croak is the exception to the general rule. It is high time to call a halt in this matter. No good is accomplished by croaking and vast deal of harm results. We know times are hard but if they are bettered by croaking we have never yet heard of it. If there is less talk of hard times and more work, improvements would result

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—atest S. C. Co. P. G. P.



Texas won its independence of Mexico in the battle of San Jacinto on the 21st of April, 1836, and was an independent Republic for nearly 10 years thereafter. This is one reason why it is called the Lone Star State. But a better reason is that the seal of the State is a single star. The story of the origin of this seal is that immediately after the organization of Texas' independent government, the Secretary of State, having occasion to execute a public document and having no seal, cut from his overcoat a brass button on which was a figure of a star and used it for a seal. It suited so well that the star was retained as the emblem of Texas.

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GERMAN KALI WORKS, 92 Nassau Street, New York.

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 8th. Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 116,120 72,411. Total receipts to date, 6,912,721 5,253,578. Exports for the week, 136,510 148,298. Total exports to date, 5,224,488 4,125,696. Stock in all U. S. ports, 914,497 883,825. Stock at all interior towns, 149,771 158,770. Stock in Liverpool, 1,600,000 1,600,000. American demand for Great Britain, 123,000 150,000.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York March 9.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 7,754,909 bales, of which 4,413,709 are American, against 4,374,991 and 3,769,791 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 87,982 bales. Receipts from the plantations 105,967 bales. Crop in sight 8,642,973 bales.

hand of the African laid upon the shoulder of men whom the people sent as their representatives. What is the purpose of this infamous violence? Is it to provoke blood shed? Is it to solidify the negro by degrading and insulting the whites? Was it a conspiracy spawped in the afternoon caucus? Why did the House refuse to have a white Confederate soldier as doorkeeper and elect instead a burly negro? Why did the General Assembly refuse to adjourn in honor of Washington and this week at all interior towns 87,982 bales. Receipts from the plantations 105,967 bales. Crop in sight 8,642,973 bales.

A Burly Negro Forebly Detains Members of the House Representatives. A most disgraceful and desperate scene was enacted in the hall of the House of Representatives last night. A burly negro, apparently acting under the order of some superior, stood at the inside door of the hall with both hands raised and held it to allow either ingress or egress. He was acting as door keeper, and his purpose was to prevent Democratic members of the House from leaving the hall. Captain R. B. Peebles, member from Northampton, and Mr. Lee, member from Haywood, came to the door, and finding their way barred by the negro, demanded to be let out. Fortunately the Democrats were downed, and now the bowlers are as dumb as stone—not because times are any better—but because the party they elected is worse than they ever accused the Democrats of being, and the fact has knocked them speechless. Some of them would like to croak but they haven't got the spirit of a frog.

Bankers in Mexico have recently stipulated that they will no longer accept drafts on points in the United States, unless they are payable in gold.

He used Powell's Fertilizers. If you raise Tomatoes Potatoes Cabbage Berries Peas and other Melons Trucking Crops for Northern and Western Markets, POWELL'S GREEN-BAG Fertilizers, The highest grade fertilizers made, are the kind you need. Send for circular telling all about them. POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO. BALTIMORE, MD. Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

Never before has the State been brought to such depths of humiliation and infamy. Not even in the darkest night of Reconstruction was the black Duke Cigarettes. The highest grade tobacco made in America. Duke Cigarettes. Made from High Grade Tobacco. Absolutely Pure.



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Ladies' Shoes, genuine Dora zola button, warranted solid, give good wear, at \$1.00. Porpoise calf has no equal in wear at 98c. Ladies' Double button, with patent tip at 65 and 75 cents; Zeigler's shoes bought at half cost, cost \$2.00, we offer at \$1.50.

Shoes Cost \$2.25, 2.50 AND 3.00, OUR PRICE: \$1.48, \$1.63 AND \$1.75!

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THE BEE HIVE.

J. D. COLLINS

March 8, 1895.