

THE STANDARD.
LARGEST PAPER
—PUBLISHED IN CONCORD—
CONTAINS MORE READING
MATTER THAN ANY OTHER
PAPER IN THIS SECTION.

DRUGS, MEDICINE,
PAINTS, OILS,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SOAP,
HAIR,
TOOTH,
NAIL
AND
PAINT
BRUSHES.

COME,
SEE,
BUY
FROM
D. D. JOHNSON,
DRUGGIST.

An Old Face in a New Place
—OC—
Having moved into the com-
modious building lately
occupied by W. C. J.
Caton, on Caton's
corner,

CHAS. A. COOK
is now prepared to furnish
GROCERIES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

—MY STOCK IS—
FRESH AND NEW!
and the trade
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR
ADVANTAGE

to call and see me before buy-
ing anywhere else.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. A. COOK.

NEW
FURNITURE
STORE!

CANNONS & FETZER

Have now opened up
IN THE NEW BRICK STORE
recently built on lot

Next Their Dry Goods Store

a complete, new stock of

FURNITURE

and they offer to sell at

VERY - LOW - PRICES
FOR CASH

or on

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN!

Bed Steads from \$1.25 to \$10;
Bureaus from \$6.50 to \$20;
Baby Cradles from \$1.25
up; Baby Cribs, swinging
and folding; Baby Carriages
all styles; Chamber Suites,
Parlor Suites, Extra Wash-
stands, Chiffoniers, Desks,
Center Tables, Work Tables,
Bed Lounges, Canvas Cots,
Woven Wire Cots, Woven
Wire Mattresses, Husk and
Cotton Mattresses, Marble-
Top Walnut Tables, Marble-
Top Imitation Walnut Ta-
bles, Dining Tables, Folding
Leaf and Extension Top,
Side Boards, Safes and Cup-
boards, Lounges, Sofas, plain
and cushioned Chairs, Arm
and Rocker Chairs, Baby
Chairs, Dining Chairs, Cor-
ner Brackets, Wall Pockets,
Curtain Poles, Window
Shades, and all kinds of
House Furnishing Goods.

Come and see us, and we
will try to please you in goods
and prices.
au 23

THE STANDARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 36.

CONCORD, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 88.

SHUTTING UP HER FOLD.

BY SUSAN TEALL TERRY.
The fire burns dimly on the hearth,
The light is turned down low;
And wintry winds through bare old trees
In fitful gusts oft blow.
The mother pulls the curtains down
To keep away the cold;
Tucks tightly in the children's beds—
She's shutting up her fold.
She covers up the little hand
Thrown over the coverlet;
She wipes the place on baby's cheek
Which one stray tear had wet;
Kisses the little ones who sleep
And smooths the hair of gold,
Then kneels and "prays the Lord to
keep!"
She's shutting up her fold.
Oh, little ones, fenced round secure
With mother's love and care,
What looks of peace and trust and joy
Your sleeping faces wear!
Outside to-night some children, who
Are tall and large and old,
Are wishing they could be once more
Sheltered in mother's fold.

The Southern Political Situation.

Baltimore Sun.]
The last Harper's Weekly, under the head of "A Great Question," reviews the situation of the white citizens in their relation to the negro vote. The article, which is in the style of Mr. George William Curtis and was probably written by him, recognizes the strength of the plea set up by the Southern whites in defense of their action, while deploring the violation of the law, which contemplates everywhere an equality of the suffrage, and especially forbids the suppression of a vote on account of race or color. Mr. Curtis recognizes that the political situation is an anomalous one, and that it is exceedingly difficult to find a remedy for it. "It is a fact of the highest significance," he says, "that the great multitude of the most intelligent and substantial citizens of the Southern States, the leaders of the education, industry and prosperity, who are neither Jacobites nor Bourbons, who rejoice that slavery is at an end and who cherish no aims or desires apart from the Union and the national welfare, are firmly persuaded that the political equality of the races, the unrestricted exercise of the rights of equal citizenship, is impossible in those States." As showing the cause of this feeling, Mr. Curtis cites the condition of a county in North Carolina, one of the quietest of the Southern States, where the colored population is about one-third of the whole. "Just after the war," he says, "when many of the white people were disfranchised and the carpet baggers were in the ascendancy, and consequently during the negro dominance," "the county commission was composed of a negro chairman and three negro members who could not write their names and one white man. They levied high taxes, and the financial situation was such that when they were driven from power the county paper was hardly worth ten cents on the dollar, and the colored sheriff, one of 'the ring,' absconded with nearly thirty thousand dollars. There was universal and complete misgovernment. But under 'white rule' the county has paid the debt, the taxes are low and schoolhouses are open everywhere for black and white. There is general content and prosperity except that the negroes are represented as even more ignorant and superstitious than when emancipated. There is, however, no ill-feeling toward them upon the part of the whites, and no disposition whatever to re-enslave them. But the new generation, which never held slaves and is perfectly loyal to the Union, is determined to prevent what it considers the lapse of their community into barbarism under negro ascendancy." This determination, as Mr. Curtis points out, "contemplates, if necessary, the destruction of the right of the majority, the overthrow by the whites of suffrage, from which alone they can derive their own right to vote, and whereby they secure political advantages over these citizens in other States who obey the law." To determine to do this, Mr. Curtis says, is to contemplate an intolerable and impossible condition. He goes on to say: "It is, however, undeniable that the reasons for this course are of the most powerful kind. It has been demonstrated that any other course in many districts abandons them practically to the control of those who are absolutely unfitted for civilized government. Apparently it must lead to their abandonment by the whites, and to their total occupation by semi-civilized negroes. Yet, again, the negroes are acquiring a certain degree of instruction which will reveal to them their rights and their superior force, while the habit of servility sprung from slavery is rapidly disappearing. And all the

while the negroes are increasing in numbers more rapidly than the whites, while the instinct of social self-preservation naturally welds the whites together, and what they hold to be the safety of society itself is with them necessarily the paramount public issue. This compels the intelligence of the Southern communities to oppose any party which, by favoring negro ascendancy, seems to them to threaten civilization among them. In this grave situation something more is necessary than to say that a free vote and a fair count will settle the question. Nobody has yet proposed to show either how, under the circumstances, a free vote and a fair count can be secured, or how they would settle the question. A free vote and a fair count might restore the North Carolina county of which we have spoken to the condition from which it has escaped. Is that a result which the country desires, or which it would wish to employ the army to maintain?" What ought to be done under these circumstances, he confesses, he is unable to say. He regards the question as "one of the most serious, and certainly the most difficult, that confronts the American people." He is far from thinking that they are unequal to its wise settlement, but he warns them that its treatment should not be approached in a narrow, partisan spirit. "It appeals," he says, "to patriotism, not to party, like the question of slavery and the war."

Notes for the Journal of Life.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem to be such, however absurd they may appear to be.
Never to show levity when the people are engaged in worship.
Never to resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it, nor any occasion to retaliate.
Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.
Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will follow.
Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing with you in politics or religious opinions.
Never to dispute if you can fairly avoid it.
Never to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.
Never affect to be witty, or jest so as to wound the feelings of another.
Say as little as possible of yourself and those who are near to you.
To aim at cheerfulness without levity.
Not to obtrude any advice unasked.
Never court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanities or vices.

Ocean Depths.

The greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the Island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was there reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or 8 miles, exceeding by more than 17,000 feet the height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. In the North Atlantic ocean, south of Newfoundland, soundings have been made to a depth of 4,580 fathoms, or 27,480 feet, while depths exceeding 34,000, or 6 1/2 miles, are reported south of the Bermuda Islands. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean, between Japan and California, is a little over 3,000 fathoms, between Chili and the Sandwich Islands, 2,500 fathoms, and between Chili and New Zealand, 1,500 fathoms. The average depth of all the ocean is from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—A correspondent, who climbed to the top of Pike's Peak one July day, found the signal service officer melting snow for his water supply, the only one he gets. The officer said: "Some times I stand at the window with my telescope. The wind without is keen and cutting as a knife. I can see the houses of Colorado Springs, twenty miles away, the visitors sitting in their shirt-sleeves, sipping iced drinks to keep cool and the ladies walking about in white summer robes. I lower the glass; the summer scene is gone. Green trees, animal life, men and women fade away like creatures in a dream, and I am the only living thing in a world of eternal ice and snow and silence."

It is reported that an English syndicate has subscribed \$2,750,000 to complete the tunnel under North River at New York, work on which ceased some time ago.

Gov. James P. Eagle.

James P. Eagle, Governor of Arkansas, was born in Maury county, Tenn., in the year 1837, and is consequently in his fifty-second year. He is a practical farmer who worked on a farm from early boyhood to mature manhood, first on that of his father and then on his own until he was over forty years old. In 1839 his parents removed to Arkansas and settled in Pulaski county, afterwards Prairie, now Lonoke county. When young Eagle was sixteen years old



his father went to Richwood, a heavy timbered country, where he was employed in the rough work of clearing his father's new farm. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he entered the State's service as a private. His war record is that of a brave soldier, faithful throughout to the cause for which he fought. With the official rank of lieutenant-colonel he surrendered at Jamestown, North Carolina, in 1865. When he returned home he found his house and barns destroyed, but he went to work to repair his loss with his own hands, and for several years followed the plough and did all kinds of farm work until he had accumulated a small fortune. As he had not received much education, and as he felt the need of a better one, he attended in 1870 a school in Lonoke for several months and then went to a Mississippi college. Returning home he continued his studies and is still pursuing them. Meanwhile, however, he has been an active politician at times and interested in the affairs of his State. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat from Prairie and Arkansas counties. In that session he passed the bill creating Lonoke county. He participated in the extraordinary session that called a constitutional convention, and was elected a member of that body. In 1880 he was deputy sheriff, and was also a member and Speaker of the House of Legislature in 1885.

The Beautiful Women of Washington.

New Orleans Picayune.]
Surely there is not another city in these United States which can boast so many pretty women as Washington. The stranger is immediately struck with the prevalence of female beauty here, more especially if he has just arrived from Boston, where one may walk the most crowded thoroughfares for hours without beholding a single instance of it. In this town youthful loveliness in petticoats is to be seen everywhere. During the cooler hours of these summer afternoons the streets are a parade ground for troops of sweet young girls, like so many budding roses, in their dresses of snowy cambric and muslin. To find a plain one among them would be difficult indeed. This style of dress, in all costumes the most appropriate and becoming for maidenhood, is taboos in the modern Athens, where it would be considered in bad taste for a lady to appear out of doors in other than a cloth gown. The beauty of Washington women, too, is of a peculiarly delicious kind, in type distinctly Southern, with the soft roundness and delicate tinting of a race not indigenous to frigid New England. And, actually, they have figures! The Boston female figure is usually a zero in quality and a unit in quantity; in other words it is the same size all the way down and entirely lacking in the essential element of curve. With the young ladies of Washington it is quite otherwise.

SOLE AGENT.—We have been appointed sole agent in this town for the Kentucky Hemp Company, limited, and will be the only one handling their famous "No. 6" rope. This rope, as most of our readers are aware, is made for and exclusively used as neckties for bad men. It will stand the greatest strain, run easier, fit tighter, and give more general satisfaction than any other hanging rope in the market. No matter what sort of a neck a man has, this rope settles to the right spot at once. We sell it in twenty foot lengths, at \$2 per length, and where more is wanted the price will be made satisfactory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.—Arizona Kicker.

Where the Battles Were Fought.

New Orleans Picayune.]
The managers of one of the railroads that lies chiefly in Tennessee, has issued a map of the Southern States on which is dotted what is represented to be the locality of every chief battle of the civil war. Of course the lesser actions are not given and only considerable battles are mentioned; the whole number is put down at 829. They are distributed by States as follows:
Pennsylvania..... 2
Maryland..... 17
District of Columbia..... 1
Virginia..... 208
West Virginia..... 51
Kentucky..... 46
Tennessee..... 140
Missouri..... 131
Arkansas..... 62
Louisiana..... 37
Mississippi..... 47
Alabama..... 21
Florida..... 15
Georgia..... 50
South Carolina..... 20
North Carolina..... 31
Ohio..... 2
Indiana..... 2
Illinois..... 2
Kansas..... 2
Indian Territory..... 2
Texas..... 4
Captain Frederick Phisterer, late of the United States Army, in his supplementary volume of Statistical Record of the Military Action in the Civil War (published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1883), gives the date and place of every engagement beginning at Fort Sumpter, April 12 and 13, 1861, and ending with the surrender of General Kirby Smith's forces, May 26, 1865. A surrender is classed as an engagement, and he sums up all meetings of opposing forces, whether many or few participated, at 2,261. There were in each year such actions and engagements, as follows:
1861..... 156
1862..... 564
1863..... 627
1864..... 627
1865..... 135
Of course 1864 was the bloody year, not only because of its greatest number of battles, but also because the desperate campaigns of Grant in Virginia and the heavy operations in Tennessee and Georgia, counted up so terribly in losses. Capt. Phisterer figures up the engagements by States as follows:
Pennsylvania..... 9
Maryland..... 30
District of Columbia..... 1
West Virginia..... 80
Virginia..... 519
North Carolina..... 85
South Carolina..... 60
Georgia..... 108
Florida..... 32
Alabama..... 78
Mississippi..... 186
Louisiana..... 118
Texas..... 14
Arkansas..... 157
Tennessee..... 298
Kentucky..... 138
Ohio..... 3
Indiana..... 4
Illinois..... 1
Missouri..... 244
Kansas..... 7
New Mexico..... 19
Indian Territory..... 17
The fights with the Indians in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories are not enumerated above, for although they exerted some little influence in the civil war, they had no connection with the Confederates and were not inspired by them. These are rather curious statistics, and they show how the terrible conflict pervaded the entire Union.

They Say

That Father Time is a friend of (hours).
That all our Salisbury girls belong to the sugar trust.
That of all the vegetables the onion has the most scents.
That some of our saloons are kept up by the double entry system.
That money is tight, the consequence of merchants taking too much.
That the shooting of Judge Terry was another victory for the American Nagle.
That a Salisbury blood who fell in love has got out by the assistance of the girl's father.
That Judge Merrimon during our last court made a "fine impression" on some who were brought before the bar of justice.
That one of our farmers feeds his daughters on cantaloupes so that they cant-clope.
That one of our Rowanites lost 120 pounds in one day. His wife eloped with another fellow.
That one of our Salisbury girls always keeps the young gentleman who calls waiting at the door until she can have his photograph placed on the mantel piece in the parlor.—Salisbury Watchman.
Don't wear a silk hat to a picnic.

About Electricity.

SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Scribner's Magazine.]
How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable? Thirty cells of battery only. Equal to thirty volts.
What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained? About 750 miles, from Portland, Me., to Buffalo, N. Y.
What is the fastest time made by an electric railway? A mile a minute by a small experimental car. Twenty miles an hour on street railway system.
How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation? Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.
What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor? Seventy-five horse-power. Experiments indicate that 100 horse-power will soon be reached.
How is a break in a submarine cable located? By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.
How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States? Over 1,000,000, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.
How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time? Four, by the quadruplex system in daily use.
How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished? Through a circuit from the car roof inducing a current in the wire or poles along the track.
What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram? British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe.
How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States? More than 170,000, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily.
What is the greatest candle power of an arc light used in a light-house? Two million, in light-house at Housholm, Denmark.
How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity? Estimated, 250,000.
How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hong Kong? About fifteen minutes via New York, Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang, and Singapore.
What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by the Morse system? About forty-two words per minute.
How many telephones are in use in the United States? About 300,000.
What war vessel has the most complete electrical plant? United States man-of-war Chicago.
What is the average cost per mile of a transatlantic submarine cable? About \$1,000.
How many miles of electric railway are there in operation in the United States? About 400 miles, and much more under construction.
What strength of current is dangerous to human life? Five hundred volts, but depending largely on physical conditions.

The Youngest Confederate Soldier.

Louisville Courier-Journal.]
Berry H. Binford, who was the youngest soldier in the Confederate army, died yesterday while on a business trip to Monroe, La. His father, Dr. Binford, was a surgeon in the Confederate army. The boy, when about nine years old, started out to find his father and reported to General Wheeler, who took him for a Federal spy sent in by some of the Union people. The General kept an eye on the little chap and finally turned him over to Colonel Josiah Patterson, who knew Dr. Binford, and at once assumed the care of the boy. As he would not go back home, a pony was secured for him, a gun was sawed off the proper length, and he was recognized from that time on to the end of the war as a soldier. It is stated that young Binford and another boy, not much older, undertook to do a little special service once. They went out in between the lines somewhere up in North Alabama, threw up some breastworks and awaited the advance of the Federals on the opposite side of a small river. The column came in sight, and the boys opened fire as if backed by an army, which the Federals naturally supposed to be a fact. The boys held the fort a whole day, and when night came on they scampered off and rejoined their command several miles away.
There are six newspapers published in Iceland.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The guillotine is much more active in Paris than it was some years ago.
A telescope lens is now to be made that will measure sixty inches in diameter.
The New York Morning Journal speaks of a graduating dress which cost \$500.
The effect of the electric light on the Eiffel tower is to illuminate all Paris in a manner unprecedented.
John G. Whittier, the poet, says that he expects to live to be a hundred, though he is not anxious to.
Some of the most prominent women of Boston have signed a protest against the docking of horses' tails.
An English syndicate, it is said, has made an offer to buy the Elgin Watch factory for about \$10,000,000.
The grandest and strongest natures are ever the calmest. Restlessness is a symbol of weakness not yet outgrown.
A Boston statistician states that seven-tenths of the marriage engagements that are broken are broken by women.
The gilded youth of Fresno, Cal., have organized a tallyho club and ordered four complete outfits from London.
The City of Rome consumes an average of three hundred tons of coal a day in crossing the ocean at top speed.
Signorita Gabrielli Salvini, daughter of the illustrious tragedian, has distinguished herself as a clever amateur actress.
The majority of the writers on occult subjects are Hindoos and English, and the best theosophical works are issued in London.
Pittsburg and Cincinnati now filter and boil their drinking water. It would be well for the dwellers in cities everywhere to follow their example.
There are only two women living who have gowns embroidered with real pearls. They are Queen Marguerita of Italy and Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.
Norway is the most thoroughly Protestant country in the world. Out of a population of 1,802,172, by the census of 1889, 1,794,934 are Lutherans.
The legislature of Missouri at its recent session passed a bill which prohibits the marriage of first cousins, and declares such marriages absolutely void.
Since 1850 the Roman Catholic Churches have increased 12 per cent in the United States, while the Protestant Churches have increased eighty-seven per cent.
A Buffalo bachelor has a memorandum book in which he keeps the name of every girl he has ever kissed. He had 923 names on the list the last time he counted up.
Mr. William Throckmorton has a farm near Griffin, Ga., called the "Line Creek Possum Farm." Here he raises "possums for sale. He has eight hundred—all sizes.
An old gentleman in the Cleveland section, Oconee county, has a relic in the shape of an iron wedge, that has been in his family two hundred and twenty-five years.
During the past year in England twenty-six yearlings were sold at prices ranging from \$7,500 to \$14,000, and one youngster of the same age brought about \$20,000.
James Edwin Vardeman, who died near Sparta, Ga., could repeat the names of all the senators and representatives in Congress from the beginning of the government.
There are more paper mills, running more machines, in the United States than in any other country in the world. Germany has nearly as many, but no other country has half as many.
Several Cairo, Mich., gentlemen recently saw a large rat carry a hen's egg on its back. They say that it twisted its tail around the egg and carried it safely until it was hit with a stone.
The Paris Academy of Science is just now excited over a plant called colocasia. The plant often exhibits a trembling or vibrating motion without any apparent cause, and as many as 100 or 120 vibrations have been observed in a single minute.
A kaleidoscope instrument containing twenty fragments of different forms and colors is capable of so many combinations that, at the rate of one turn of the instrument every second, it would take the incredible number of 75,000,000,000 years to exhaust them.

THE STANDARD.
WE DO ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
—IN THE—
NEATEST MANNER
—AND AT—
THE LOWEST RATES.

W. J. MONTGOMERY. J. LEE CROWELL.

Montgomery & Crowell,
Attorneys and Counsellors
at law.

Concord, N. C.
As partners, will practice
law in Cabarrus, Stanly and
adjoining counties, in the Su-
perior and Supreme Court of the
State, and in the Federal
Court.
Office on Depot Street.

MOUNT PLEASANT
FEMALE SEMINARY,
MT. PLEASANT, N. C.

Buildings recently enlarged and
improved; teachers competent and
experienced; climate beautiful, and
TERMS MODERATE. Entire ex-
pense for session of 40 weeks \$109 to
\$145. For catalogue apply to
J. A. LINN,
Principal.

Concord Female Academy.

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A Full Corps of Able and
Experienced Teachers.

Classes: Primary, Preparatory, Classi-
cal, including Music and Art.
Tuition low for a school of its stand-
ard. Pupils boarded with principals at
from \$5 to \$9 per month.
Thankful for past patronage, a contin-
uance is respectfully solicited.
Apply to or address
MISSISSIPPI & FETZER,
Principals,
Concord, N. C.
aug 16-6m

MONEY TO LEND.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

I drop you a line to let you know that I am well and hearty; but I am still troubled with insomnia—can't sleep at night, your dogs keep up such a barking on moonlight nights. My family—there! please don't give me away! If the fair sex on your little planet once find out I am a married man I would therefore lose all attraction for them. I take great interest in Cabarrus people, but as you have for the past few weeks been "under a cloud," I have not seen much of you; but of course you are all driving ahead as usual. There never was, since the scaffolding was taken down from the Tower of Babel, such a stirring, thrifty, wide-awake little city as Concord, anyhow. Even your cats sleep with one eye open! and the burglars, after visiting forty-one houses and finding everybody on the premises, in the deadest hours of the night, wide-awake, have concluded you are not to be caught napping and have given you up as a bad lot. Taking the interest I do in your affairs, let me suggest that you utilize, at once, your water route to the seaboard. Put on a line of first-class steamers to Wilmington, to run up Rocky River and thence up Buffalo to the railroad depot. This will give you what you so badly need—a competing line with the Richmond and Danville. I regret to see that you are still TRYING to raise corn and cotton in your county. RICH is the crop for you. This will answer for "the staff of life," and by instituting Duck farms on the low lands and "Possum farms on the uplands you can, with your abundant supply of fish, have an ample stock of meat. Raise rice, fish, ducks, possums, blackberries and persimmons, and cut loose from corn, cotton, razor-back hogs and chattel mortgages. Send me a pound or two of Bromide of Potash, and oblige,
Your friend,
THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. My friend evidently understands the agricultural situation, but forgets to tell you that I have the largest and cheapest lot of Paints, Oils, Drugs, Tobacco, Cigars, Picture Frames, Fancy Goods and Toys in town. Now is the time to buy Fruit Powders, Turnip Seeds and Quinine. Call and see my stock or you will regret it.
my 10-1y J. P. GIBSON

LADIES
ASK FOR
GILT EDGE
—THE ONLY—
SHOE POLISH
CONTAINING
OIL
FOR SALE BY
Cannons & Fetzer.