

LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN, N. C., MAY 4, 1892

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Subscription—Cash in Advance. year \$1.25 6 months .75 4 months .50 Rates of Advertising.

One inch, one time, \$1.00; 25c for each subsequent insertion. Two inches, one time, \$1.50; 50c for each subsequent insertion.

Four inches, one time, \$2.50 \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion. Special rates for one-half and one-fourth column; also, for any advertisement continued longer than two months.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements of candidates for the various offices of county and State can be made in the COURIER at the same price as heretofore, namely: \$5.00, strictly cash in advance.

This price will be adhered to, first and last.

The advertising columns of this paper are open to all parties.

It is perfectly legitimate for candidates to make a formal announcement of their candidacy.

Recommendations of candidates by "vox populi" or "many citizens" must be paid for as any other announcements.

VOLUME VI.

Last week closed the fifth volume of the LINCOLN COURIER, under the present management, and therefore with this issue we enter upon the sixth year. We are gratified to be able to state that we enter upon this new year with a larger subscription list than that of any previous year.

The COURIER'S "freedom of speech" has occasionally lost a few of its patrons, but it has always gained more than it lost.

We believe in the freedom and the honesty of the press, and can not dare to stifle our voice against an open and frank, legitimate expression of our convictions whenever occasion demands.

We do not have to say here to what political party we belong; nor have we any apology to make for advocating the principles of that party as we understand them; and we cannot refrain here from saying that we were never more attached to journalistic work than we are to-day. The manly course pursued by our exchanges and their earnest efforts to prevent their banner from trailing in the dust, and the encouragement received from patrons and friends, have inspired us with an enthusiasm that we never felt before.

There was a time during last fall when we had made up our mind to give up journalism at least for a season. Such a conclusion was reached solely because of the fact that those who did not advocate a certain political cause were threatened with the withdrawal from them of that which gives them bread. But we are rejoiced to realize that by certain denied of circumstances we are still at the helm, and we are now heartily gratified to believe that the people of Lincoln county, with a few exceptions, are not in favor of suppressing the freedom of the press, though they do not always agree with the editor in his opinions.

The COURIER has always recognized the fact that the farmers' interests are its interests. If they prosper, it will prosper. In some instances it differs from the farmers' organization as to certain measures and says so, because it believes those measures are not the best for the whole people. But it always holds its columns open for the legitimate discussion of any public question. Our position on the questions now most prominent before the people and our manner of treating them, are known to our readers. We have always believed in the organization of the farmers, as the files of our paper will show. But the COURIER is bitterly opposed to any secret organization's going into politics and making itself a political factor, and in this position we

are sustained by many of the best Alliancemen in the county.

Grateful for whatever encouragement and appreciation we have received from friends and patrons, and for whatever rewards our efforts have brought us, we enter upon the new volume with unusually encouraging prospects.

REPLY TO MR. WILSON.

On the first page of the COURIER appears an article from our friend Hon. C. L. Wilson in reply to a criticism of ours in these columns week before last. We like the manner in which Mr. Wilson discusses the issue. His article is dignified and gentlemanly. But we must confess that he comes nearer worshipping at the shrine of these new "strange gods" than we had expected.

Mr. Wilson says there is not a word in the St. Louis demands about pensions. There is something in these demands, which amounts to the same thing, and which is often called the "pension plank" for short. We are perfectly willing to call it the Union soldier plank, and we are glad that our friend does not deny that such a demand is a part of the platform. We do not know that the government promised to pay soldiers in gold or its equivalent during the war. Union soldiers received their pay in the "war currency". When men are paid salaries and moneys due them, they are always paid in the currency of the country, except under special stipulations. If the currency in years after is changed and the money becomes cheaper or dearer it is not expected that we go back and even up the past to make it correspond with the present, either by paying or receiving the difference in the value of money now and the value of money then. And this very principle is involved in that Union soldier "demand". For instance, suppose, in the years of the Civil War the money in circulation in Lincoln county was greenback, but the difference between greenback and gold was \$1.25. A merchant contracted to pay Jones \$1.00 a bushel in greenback for wheat. The value of a gold dollar has not changed. The price of a bushel of wheat now is about \$1.00, either gold or greenback. Hence, according to the St. Louis union soldier principle, the merchant owes Mr. Jones \$1.25 on that bushel of wheat and should proceed at once to issue a check and pay it! If it is right to pay the "union soldiers" this difference, it is right to pay the union farmers the same. Therefore, while the government is hunting up union soldiers for the purpose of paying them the difference between greenback and gold it should prepare to hunt up men of other professions and occupations that lost an account of the discrepancy between gold and greenback! We are astonished at any Southern citizen's advocating this union soldier, one-sided "demand". We are not surprised that the Northern people would advocate it. They will reap the benefit. It will heap up millions more money for the North and strengthen "Wall Street's" grip upon the South, a thing of which you hear so much. Surely "free farmers" will not deny this statement and surely they will not persist in advocating measures that will aid deformity which they would reform? What equality of distribution of money and what "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" are to be found in issuing such an enormous sum of money to go almost exclusively into one section; in that section too, into which unjust legislation has been causing the money to flow for these many years? Is it possible that in this enlightened age, in the South land we are called upon to argue such a question with a Southern citizen?

Now let's see about that "bloody shirt". "Bloody shirt" Who is it waving it? or what causes it to be waved? The COURIER denies waving the bloody shirt of its own free will. If it ever appears to wave it, it is because the bloody garment is waved in our face and we lose no time in brushing it away from us. That St. Louis platform has remodeled the garment and painted it in "bloody-shirt" colors afresh and held it up before our gaze and what else have we to do but to wave it aside with all our might? Talk about the restoration of sectional harmony and of burying the last vestige of bitterness between the sections, and before the words of such a declaration makes the

last vibrations of sound, the government is demanded to issue untold millions of dollars for one section and naught for this beautiful and patriotic and noble south land! Is that the price to be paid for this "restoration" and this hushing of complaint against the unjust pensions and governmental aid in the unequal distribution of wealth that is grinding the very life blood out of the South? O, Consistency, Consistency!

Yes, the COURIER does want honest money and it wants honest men; and we admire Cleveland because we believe in his honesty. We would rejoice, for this reason, to see him elected president again, though it may not be the best policy to nominate him. If, as Mr. Wilson says, the government had dishonest money and paid the union soldiers in such money, that very fact makes it necessary to avoid any legislation that will again make money "dishonest," and dollars unequal in value. But (admitting Mr. Wilson to be correct in his idea that the government "pretended" to give soldiers what it did not give) is the honest child of a dishonest parent required either by any moral, any civil or any criminal law to make good any robbery or dishonesty committed by his parent? Must the honest people of this country be called upon to back up the payment of great sums of money into one section, because the government of 30 years ago "pretended" to do what it did not do?

Mr. Wilson says, "I have always been a Democrat" &c. No one questioned his Democracy during the last campaign. But we are persuaded that there are many who justly and for cause, challenge him on that point now. We only regret that we have not now at hand a verbatim copy of his campaign speech that we might print it in reply to his article that appears on the outside of this paper, and thus save us from writing a reply of our own!

How a reading people can fail to know how the public press and the majority of the leaders of the Democratic party stands on the questions of reform is more than we know. And how any one can fail to see the importance of the hour in standing squarely in the ranks of Democracy in order to get these reforms is more than we can answer.

Our friend seems to have taken up the tariff "hoot". We answer his tariff expressions by saying that free cotton bagging, free ties and free wool is a long step in the line of needed reform and our friend ought to appreciate it. Such a reduction ought to touch the heart especially of every southern citizen. But Mr. Wilson knows that the Democrats are not going to stop until they get the whole tariff law changed. Tariff and financial reform and economy constitute the guiding star of the Democratic party, and the opposite is the history of the Republican party, all of which facts we could prove by Mr. Wilson's own speech in the last campaign.

We have only a word or two at present on the ownership of railroads. No, we are not in favor of the railroads' owning the government. They do not and they will not if Mr. Wilson will help us get the victory for the Democratic party. But, if we are not to choose between two evils, we had as leave the railroads own the government, as for the government to own both the railroads and the people, a thing that would come to pass, if that St. Louis demand should become a law. If, in connection with the revenue system the government should get hold of the railroads of this country, then when a party once gets in power it will stay there and with the farmers, and others not holding office, it will simply "play foot-ball" at leisure.

We have naught but the kindest of feelings for Mr. Wilson, and while by some unknown cause we are at variance politically, we shall not let that interfere with our relations socially.

THE DALLAS MASS MEETING. In a mass meeting at Dallas week before last, Democrats, Third party men and Republicans got themselves mixed up together and it was some time before the object of the meeting was ascertained by those not into the full secret. Finally it came to pass that the chairman was ordered to read over the St. Louis platform. It was read and after

some discussion a vote to adopt it was taken, 70 voted to endorse it and 19 voted against it. Hon. Moses Stroup was among those who voted to endorse the demands. Then all who were ready to go into a Third party were asked to remain and participate. A goodly number left the room. Among those who remained was Hon. Moses Stroup, but he refused to take any action in the matter. We gather these facts from the Gastonia Gazette. To what party do certain people in Gaston belong remains unanswered unless they are with the party whose platform they endorse. Certain it now is that the Democratic party will not adopt the whole of the St. Louis demands.

AN ALLIANCEMAN FROM FAYETTEVILLE writes to the Wilmington Messenger in the following manly language: I am a member of the Alliance in good standing, and propose to stay in until it gets too hot for me. I am a Democrat and a Cleveland Democrat to boot, and I propose to stand by the old flag. No third partyism or Ramseyism or Butlerism in mine. Some raise a great howl about party bossism, but if any organism was ever any more bossed than the Alliance is getting to be, my scant knowledge of the history of parties fail to recall it. When men can listen to the counsel of such sages as Dr. Kingsbury it is a mystery to me how they can pin their faith to such cranks as Ramsey.

ALLIANCEMAN. P. S.—If any of the "truly loyal" see this little effusion they will immediately dabble me "traitor," see if they don't. That Twelfth Plank. A correspondent at Neutral, Kansas, a former Catawba man, in the course of a communication to the Newton Enterprise, says: In reading the Enterprise, I see that you devote much space to prove the twelfth plank of the St. Louis platform. I send you a clipping from our county paper with the platform and hope you will show it to all who disbelieve the twelfth plank. I will send a copy of the paper to any one who may doubt the genuineness of the clipping. No one in Kansas, that I know, doubts this twelfth plank. It is put out as a vote catcher here.

The testimony concerning this matter is overwhelming. There is not a particle of doubt in the world about the Union-soldier-back-ploy demand being one of the planks in the St. Louis platform, and every man who is open to conviction and has weighed the evidence knows it. It is not denied anywhere except in the South. And yet Farmers' Alliances down here go right ahead endorsing the "St. Louis platform." They have been lied to about it until they don't know what it is.—Charlotte Observer.

Democracy at Cherryville. Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Gaston county the Democrats met at Cherryville. At 2, p. m., Michael Carpenter called the house to order. On motion J. Kiser, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. O. Harrelson was elected Secretary. Mr. H. S. Sellers in few words explained the object of the meeting. On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. R. A. White, W. L. Aderholdt and F. C. Sipe a committee to select 13 delegates and 6 alternates to meet the County Convention at Dallas on Saturday, May 7th, 1892. During the absence of the committee, the convention was entertained by Mr. H. S. Sellers with a good Democratic speech. The committee returned and reported the following list of delegates and alternates, which was accepted unanimously viz.: W. D. Aderholdt, W. O. Harrelson, A. H. Black, H. S. Sellers, S. S. Mauney, John J. Hovis, Caleb Kiser, Wm. Arrowood, W. V. Ramsour, W. R. Crouse, John Setzer, J. T. Carpenter and J. M. McGinnas, and on motion, the chairman was added, and M. E. Rudisill, J. H. Roberts, J. T. McGill, S. I. A. Hager, J. D. Rudisill and R. L. Davis Alternates.

On motion the delegates were instructed for "His excellency, T. M. Holt," for Governor, unanimously; W. H. Bower, of Lenoir, for Congress and F. I. Osborn, of Charlotte, for Attorney General. Next in order was the appointment of a Township executive committee, and the following were named: S. S. Mauney, H. S. Sellers, Jno J. Hovis, W. V. Ramsour and J. T. Carpenter. On motion of Mr. Michael Carpenter, a roving Democratic Club was organized, with a committee of three for each precinct, as follows: For Cherryville, H. S. Sellers, L. H. J. Houser and A. H. Black; for Kiser's, John J. Hovis, E. A. Mauney and C. A. Kiser; for Carpenter's, W. R. Crouse, John Setzer and J. D. Rudisill. On motion of Mr. R. A. White it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Gastonia Gazette and LINCOLN COURIER with request to publish. Mr. H. S. Sellers was elected Chairman of the Democratic Club and L. H. J. Houser, Esq., Secretary. On motion the convention adjourned.

J. KISER, Chm., W. O. HARRELSON, Secy. P. S. The convention was very harmonious being strictly Democratic without disturbing element. SECRETARY. Cherryville, N. C., April 30, 1892.

Other Measures of Tariff Reform. A bill to reduce the tax on the tin-plate is already in the calendar of the House. Bills to put lumber of certain kinds and silver-lead ores on the free list are in process of incubation, and will, it is thought, be reported in the House. Large interests and many voters would be benefited by cheaper tin and lumber. East and West alike are concerned to have the tax on these articles removed. The smelters are anxious to get the silver-lead ores of Mexico free of duty, and have this strong argument to offer—that making them free will largely increase our trade with our neighbor. The more trade we have the better. Anything that will remove artificial restraints upon trade is a blessing. Wealth has always attended the course of trade, and the diversion of trade to other channels has always meant decay.—Baltimore Sun. When Mr. Butler spoke last week at Taboro and reached the transportation plank in the St. Louis platform he asked all opposed to government ownership of railroads to rise. Mr. Elias Carr and Dr. R. A. Speight arose and Mr. Butler asked their reasons. Dr. Speight said he believed in Jeffersonian Democracy, and that government ownership of transportation lines would perpetuate a party.—Wilmington Messenger. A revivifying of nature's latent forces occurs every spring. At this time, better than at any other, the blood may be cleansed from the humors which infest it. The best and most popular remedy to use for this purpose is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Too Delicate for a Long Sentence. "Sintuced for loife, d'yer say? Arrah, this, if the judge had his eyes about him he might, ha' seen that Dennis was that delicate that he'd never live to serve out a loife sintuce, even if it was only far three years."—Et. To Preserve The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to THE HAIR a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings. "My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas. "Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to USE Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

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AT B. F. GRIGG'S: Monthly arrivals of the choicest Staple and Fancy Groceries. And "FOR HOW LITTLE CAN I SELL THESE?" is the great question I am daily putting to myself and answering to the satisfaction of all buyers.

Pratt's Food for horses, cattle, and poultry, ONCE SUFFICIENTLY TRIED, will never be dispensed with.

THINK, FRIEND, money lies in other directions than along the TORTUOUS path of FIVE-CENT cotton.

ASK For Literature on the subject.

I am HEADQUARTERS and always have been on CASH for everything the Farmer has to sell. No trade bids. Your muscle and sweat, as well as every other man's, are worth Cash.

B. F. GRIGG- Dec 11 1891 3m NOTICE.

North Carolina, Lincoln county, In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk. Winnie Shipp, Cessie Hunter, Plaintiffs vs. Barbara Johnson, Mark Bynum, Chas. Bynum, Walter Sherrill and wife Sophia, Mary Bynum, Lyd Forney, Dallas Hunter, Emma Hunter, and Sallie McLean Defendants.—Special Proceeding. State of North Carolina, To non-resident defendant, Mark Bynum.

You are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Lincoln, at his office in Lincolnton, N. C., on the 30th day of May, 1892, and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, herein to be filed, or judgment will be taken against you for the relief therein demanded.

You are further notified that the purpose of this action is to obtain an order for assignment of dower to Winnie Shipp and for a sale for division of lands belonging to the late Sterling Shipp among his heirs at law. Given under my hand and seal of office this 6th day of April, 1892.

C. E. CHILDS, clerk Superior court, Lincolnton, N. C.

April 8 6t

DO NOT FAIL To Examine OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Notions HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, Glassware, Tinware, MILLINERY CROCKERY & C. As we think it will be to your advantage to come to see us before buying elsewhere, as WE BUY FOR CASH and SELL FOR SAME Respectfully HOKE AND MICHAL.

RACKET STORE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS Go to the RACKET. Old men, young men and boys, if you are in need of a suit of clothes, a pair of pants, a hat, a shirt, a pair of shoes, or a nice cravat, you can find what you want at the Racket. Ladies, if you are in need of a dress, either in Henrietta, cashmere, Shambrey, white or black lawns, embroidered skirts for dresses, or black silk lace flouncing, or dress trimmings of any kind. We have a large lot of hamburg edgings of all kinds. Millinery CROCKERY & C. This is one department that we need not mention as everybody is aware that we are headquarters for fine and cheap millinery. Still we don't feel that we are doing it justice to pass it by. This is one season that we expect to command the largest millinery trade that we have ever had. How do we expect to do this? By having the best goods, the latest styles, and the lowest prices. Our motto is, Underbuy, undersell, cash on delivery of goods. Very Respectfully, J. L. KISTLER, Propr. Sept. 18 1891

RAMSAUR AND BURTON HAVING purchased the stock of H. E. & J. B. Ramsaur, we will continue to carry the same line of goods. If you want a STOVE or RANGE or the vessels, or pipe, call and examine our stock. We keep on hand Baggies and Wagons, Harness, Saddles and Collars, "Handmade," also the best sole and Harness Leather. Large stock cut soles. Old Hickory and Piedmont Wagons kept in stock. Glass Fruit Jars, Flower Pots, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Jug Town Ware, Iron of all kinds, Nails, "cut" wire and horseshoe, Horse and Mule shoes, one and two horse Roland and Steel Plows and repairs. The largest stock of Hardware in town. Buckets, Tubs, Churns, wheel barrows, fence wire, in fact EVERYTHING kept in Hardware and Leather goods line.

The thanks of the old firm are hereby tendered the public for their liberal patronage and encouragement. The new firm will endeavor to merit a continuance of same. Come to see us whether you want goods or not. All questions cheerfully answered, except as to weather forecast.

Substitute for Sash weights. The Common Sense Sash Balances: They can be used where it is impossible to use weights or other fixtures. They are especially valuable for repairing old buildings, and are as easily put in old buildings as new ones.

Common Sense Curtain Fixture: The most perfect Curtain Fixture made. The curtain can be let down from the top to any desired point, giving light or ventilation without exposing the room or its occupants, answering the double purposes of an inside blind and a window curtain.

Automatic Centre Rail Sash Lock: The only automatic centre rail sash lock made. No bolts, springs, or rivets are used. We will take pleasure in showing these improved goods. RESPECTFULLY, Ramsaur & Burton.

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