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NO BASIS FOR RECKONING.

Never within the history of this State, probably, has there been a time when politicians were so completely non-plussed, and voters so completely puzzled, as they are today.

With Republican, Democratic and Populist State Conventions held, candidates nominated, yet the greatest uncertainty prevails, and to the politicians and the executive committees of the three parties is left the arbitration of the entire political question in North Carolina.

Of the three parties, the Democratic is at present in the soundest position. It has a full ticket, of sound party men who have the full confidence of the voters of the party.

The Republican party nominated a partial ticket, leaving a number of places for the Populists, whom they hoped to have with them.

Now that the Populist Convention has put forth a ticket, the Republicans say they will fill out their ticket with straight party men.

The Populists have nominated an incomplete ticket, how it will be completed remains to be seen, but as the move from the co-operation of 1894 to a single party in 1896, or a supposed independent party, for no one can tell the result as yet, the position of the Populist party in North Carolina is still to be determined.

With such political conditions existing it would seem an easy matter to guess the successful party in November, anyone will say at once, the Democrats, with a sound ticket, first class nominees upon it, and a definite political status, ought to command not only a full party but also gain many votes from the other two parties, owing to their unsettled political standing.

The Democratic party ought to attract many of the dissatisfied this year, as no fault can be found with its nominees or position.

But with everything apparently safely Democratic in this State, there is still the old issue, will co-operation be the final result again.

The Republicans and Populists are seemingly at variance just now, but with their interests so mutual, their political relationship so closely united, the dominant impulses of their leaders so unerringly seeking office, whether such offices be secured through sacrifice of principle, or not, it is rather reckless to predict that fusion is not yet possible, upon grounds agreeable to the Republican and Populist leaders.

No trustworthy political horizon can be cast just now for North Carolina, but the Democratic party leaders should take advantage of the prevailing uncertainty, and make both political capital and many converts to their standard while it lasts.

The occasion and opportunity should be seized and used to complete Democratic success.

THE HEALTH OF NEW BERNE. With all the heat which has prevailed during the last few weeks, and the dangers which a long continued high temperature is almost certain to produce, in the way of sickness and various disorders, this city through it all has been most happily free.

That New Berne has withstood so successfully all encroachments of disease this summer, and that her people today are so healthy, when they might be suffering from some epidemic, is largely due to the careful and all watchful attention of this city's officials, who have labored unceasingly in keeping the city clean, and quickly checked every tendency of sickness, whereby fifth might accumulate, and with it, disease.

The reports of the police as to the sanitary conditions of New Berne, are indeed matters of congratulation, and show that in addition to the efforts of the city authorities, the people are taking care of their premises, and guarding against everything which might produce sickness of any kind.

With the abundance of good water which is provided for our daily use, good sewerage, and the watchful attention of our municipal authorities, New Berne should be proud, and her people can point

with pride to their city and feel secure while other cities, less fortunate, may be suffering, from the disorders of a long heated spell, unable to prevent the ravages which New Berne is so happily and fortunately free from.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the State Populist Convention which adjourned yesterday, were of great interest, and were closely watched by the members of the other political parties.

The uncertainty of whether the Populists would nominate a straight out ticket of their own, or quietly fill up the vacancies so kindly left them on the Republican State ticket, has been a question of great importance and the work of the convention was followed with eager interest.

The gathering was a large one, and while it was not up to parliamentary rules or political convention methods, no one could look at the faces of the delegates without feeling convinced of the sincerity and honesty of purpose which brought them together.

However the members of the convention may have purposed beforehand, the convention in session was clearly dominated by a master mind and hand, that of Senator Butler.

A number of efforts were made by the Anti-Butlerites to down the regularly "scheduled" order of exercise, which had been unquestionably arranged in advance of the meeting, they were only indifferently successful, the only actual victory of the opposition being the nomination of Cyrus Thompson for Secretary of State.

Whether this was a real triumph or merely a sop to the Eastern faction to pacify their delegates, is a question.

About one-third of the delegates went to the convention with the idea that the co-operative movement of 1894 was to continue in 1896, and the change in program was not satisfactory to them at first, but by the time the convention had adjourned they had placidly accepted the situation, relying on the leaders to bring it out all right.

From an impartial point of view of the proceedings of the convention, it must appear that on the whole they were incomplete.

The queries must naturally arise, why was the cooperative movement of 1894 given up, and then why should the convention nominate a portion of a State ticket, leaving the rest of the nominations to its committee?

It is very doubtful if the majority of Populists fully understood the situation in which they are placed, that of indefiniteness, but they seem to have implicit confidence in their leaders, and will accept what is arranged for them.

In point of attendance, good order and sincerity of spirit, which animated their actions, the late Populist Convention was a model one, but for actual practical results, which should emanate from its membership, the convention was a failure.

The interest and purpose of the delegates were the best, but everything had been settled beforehand and they could but follow the program laid out for them.

WHERE ARE THE VOTERS "AT." People like to be humbugged, it is said, but it is a question if the great mass of voters in North Carolina are enjoying the political humbugging to which they have been subjected this year.

And this may be said to be so irrespective of party.

The never failing plea of the politician that the will of the people should control all things, has proven a specious assertion in the present campaign, for while the political leaders of the several parties have given the people conventions, and opportunities to formulate party platforms, nominate tickets and then let them depart to their homes, fondly happy in the belief that their, the people's, will was all powerful, and to be respected, when in fact their will had been unconsciously guided, and they had "willed" as the political leaders really wished them to do.

It seems as if the people of this State are trusting too much to a few. That the majority in each political organization has actually very little voice in determining or shaping the true ends of its party, while a few not only order party affairs but also secure all the benefits which go to the party, when it succeeds in a campaign.

The present political uncertainty in North Carolina, today, is illustrative of this assertion. Conventions have met, delegates to them have traveled hundreds of miles, have squandered time and spent money; platforms have been constructed, candidates nominated, and now when everything apparently ought to be fully settled, the voters of each party are at a loss to know the real political status in which they are placed.

The reason for this is obvious. The will of the people has not been carried out. Where a full ticket was nominated, it has been threatened with changes, where a political party ticket was nominated, its completion was left to the wish and desire of a few leaders, and the party

which lays special claim as expressing the Peoples' wishes was led submissively to nominate and endorse a ticket prepared in advance, which was made up in the interest of a few leaders.

It is no use for the press and speakers to declare for party parity, principle and advancement, while the people are being quietly bamboozled out of their prerogatives.

Today, Democratic, Republican and Populist tickets ought to be all definitely known and unquestionably settled.

Each party ought now to have its platform and principles determined and irrevocably fixed, and the voters of the parties could then know what to expect in the campaign.

As it is the voters are at a loss to know what to look for. Their conventions now appear ridiculous affairs, and the power to decide party destinies is left to a few men in each party and instead of being left free to shape their own political destinies the people of North Carolina are being controlled and held in subjection and led to follow the dictates of a few leaders.

And while these leaders are arranging matters to suit their own interests, the voters of the State are left to blindly grope around and "guess" what will come next.

Politically speaking, the people of North Carolina are not in politics in this campaign, that is not until the political leaders determine matters for them.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up his constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Sold by Druggists, 75c. Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the test.

Watson's Tobacco Letter.

I advised the tobacco growers sometime ago to leave one sucker on each plant. I have been doing so for one or two years when the tobacco was large and coarse so as to keep it from growing too thick and coarse; but I find it a mistake this year. I did this and then had to take the sucker before the tobacco would ripen. I had some without suckers and some with suckers side by side and the plants without suckers ripened nicely, while the ones with suckers did not until I took them out.

When you get your tobacco graded, if you don't want to sell it immediately let it stay in bulk or penne, but be sure to air it once a week by taking the pen down or bulk down and then rebuilding it again. Don't let it lie spread out long at a time.

Before taking it to the market take the bulk down, sort it out and put each grade together and so bulk it on the wagon one grade at a time, putting paper or a stick between each grade so you will not have the grades mixed up when you get to market.

Cover it up after you bulk it on the wagon to keep off sunshine and rain.—Wilson Times.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation or Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Anna Stelke, 2665 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1. Get a bottle at F. S. Duff's Drug Store.

Horticultural Society.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society, will be held at Southern Pines, N. C., August 20-21, 1896. An interesting program has been arranged. The Convention will be called to order in the parlor of the Ozone Hotel. There will be three sessions daily, beginning at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Every person interested in horticulture, whether a member of the Society or not, is cordially invited to attend these meetings. Rooms and board may be had in advance by applying to C. D. Tarbell, Southern Pines, N. C.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations." Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy. Trial Bottles free at F. S. Duff's Drug Store.

For Over 30 Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by Millions of Mothers for their Children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Lightning's Stroke.

There are more than 1,000 people killed annually in this country by atmospheric electricity. Lightning sometimes kills men and beasts because when the electric current passes through a person or animal it produces so violent an action upon the nerves that it destroys life. A person is struck dead by lightning only when the body forms a part of the lightning's path; that is, when the electric fluid on its way to the earth actually passes through the body. Persons are sometimes only maimed by lightning because the electric fluid produces an action upon the nerves sufficient to injure them, but not to destroy life.

The most dangerous places during a thunderstorm are near a tree or lofty building or near a river or running water. The danger arises from the fact that a tall, pointed object like a tree or spire will frequently discharge a lightning cloud, and if anyone were standing near the tree or spire and pass through the fluids of the human body. A tree or spire increases the danger because the lightning cloud floating over a plain may be too far off to be discharged by it, but as a tree or spire would shorten the distance, it might be discharged. It is dangerous to be near a deep river or any running water, because water is a good conductor (and lightning always takes in its course the best conductors), and the height of a man may be sufficient to discharge a cloud if there were no taller object near. The lightning might make the man its conductor to the water. It is also unsafe to run or drive fast during a thunderstorm, because it produces a current of air, and as air in motion affords less resistance to the flash it is a better conductor than air. The parts of a dwelling most dangerous in a thunderstorm are the fireplace, especially if a fire be lighted, the attics and the cellar. It is also imprudent to sit close to the walls, to ring the bell or to bar the shutters during a thunderstorm. It is dangerous to sit before a fire because the heated air and soot are good conductors of lightning, especially when conducted with such excellent conductors as the stove, grate or fireirons.

It is dangerous to lean against a wall, because the electric fluid will sometimes run down a wall, and as a man is a better conductor than a wall, would leave the wall and would down a man. It is especially dangerous to ring a bell, because the bell wire is an excellent conductor, and if a person were to touch the bell-handle the electric fluid passing down the wire might run through his hand and injure it. It is dangerous to be in a crowd during a storm for two reasons—because the mass of people form a better conductor than one individual, and because the vapor arising from a crowd increases its conducting power. If a person be abroad in a thunderstorm the safest place is about thirty yards from a tall tree, building or stream of water, as the lightning would always choose the tall tree as a conductor, and we should not be sufficiently near the tree for the lightning to diverge from it to us. If a person be in a house during a storm the safest place is any room in the middle story. The middle of the room is the best, especially if you place yourself on a mattress, bed or hearth rug. The mattress, bed or hearth rug is a good security against injury from lightning, because they are all nonconductors, and the lightning would not choose for its path such things as these.—Boston Transcript.

Preachers Not High Livers.

We have heard a great deal about plain living and high thinking, with illustrations from men who had hardly wherewithal to keep soul and body together, but who, in spite of that, have written books that have left the impress not only their own times, but upon after generations. We are a little suspicious of such stories, but they should be quoted to justify the nigardliness of those who "receive of the Gospel" in providing for the wants of those who preach the Gospel. But the following instance is too remarkable to be overlooked, and we give it to our readers, since we can vouch for its accuracy, having examined the record only recently.

Jonathan Edwards is the greatest theologian that this country has ever produced. Robert Hall, the famous English preacher, used to devour his books with such amazement at the power of reasoning they showed that he exclaimed: "Edwards is the greatest"—perhaps he meant solely in the field of philosophical and theological speculation—"of the sons of men." Yet this great man was settled in a country parish in Northampton, where the people, who could not appreciate his greatness, fairly drove him away, after which, as if he would find a lodge in some vast wilderness, he went over the mountains and took refuge at Stockbridge, on the banks of the Housatonic, where there was a mission of the Indians, with a few settlers from Eastern Massachusetts, and there the records tell us that a meeting of the town (not of the church, for in those days there

was but one church, which was established by law, and the town was to provide for its support.) held on February 23, 1750 (when perhaps, down in old Virginia George Washington was celebrating his 18th birthday), it was voted that "in case the Rev. Jonathan Edwards should settle with them in the work of the ministry" he should receive the sum of 25 lbs. 4s. per annum—about \$55! It was comforting to know that it should be "lawful money!"

When I read this I confess I could hardly believe it—yet no rubbing of eyes or of spectacles could change the figures; there they stand as they stood for 146 years, for the benefit of whosoever may have curiosity to read them. The amount seems, indeed, incredibly small, and perhaps was supplemented by a contribution from the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. But so far as the record goes, that was the whole salary, and the whole salary, so far as it was paid in money! But with this there was also a provision for keeping the minister warm. If the people could not supply much to stimulate him inwardly they would at least keep the blood from freezing in his veins by keeping the fire burning on his hearthstone. And, accordingly, with this munificent salary, it was voted also that he should have 100 sleigh loads of firewood, of which the Indians were to furnish 80 and the white settlers 20, which they were to chop in the woods and draw on sleds to his dwelling-house! With this very modest supply of that which could buy food and clothing, yet with the fire burning brightly on his hearth, Jonathan Edwards wrote books that will be immortal in the history of his country. Plain living and high thinking, indeed.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Religious Unity.

The cynic, looking out upon the religious world, is apt to regard it as a chaos—the dogmas so inconsistent, the worship so various. The emotional Methodist, the inflexible Presbyterian, the quiet Quaker, together with a vast number of contrariant sects founded upon one idea or many, make confusion worse confounded. How to reconcile the irreconcilable would seem impossible. How to bring them together into one fold, and into the "sweet reasonableness" of a common faith, is to the Protestant apparently an insolvable problem.

The Church of Rome, for one part of Christendom—and that much the largest part—undertakes to make the solution easy. She is the Kingdom of God on earth; with her is the deposit of faith; what she pronounces, ex cathedra, is to truth is truth, the voice of God speaking through a divinely ordained instrument, the Holy Catholic Church built upon a rock, and that rock Peter, the Prince of the Apostles.

The Anglican Church, professedly a branch of the Holy Catholic Church, is not quite so lofty in her pretensions. She holds in her communion those who love the Lion of Rome and the Bear of Geneva. Her liturgy is one thing; her articles of religion another thing. To many this is her chief excellence; her tolerance of diverse views. "Her strength," says a writer in the current number of The Edinburgh Review, "is to sit still; her chief business is to say in all controversies: 'I don't know.' Church establishments have many drawbacks, and will doubtless eventually disappear; but the English establishment has two immense though accidental advantages—first, that it is impossible to make her formulations consistent with each other; secondly, that her supreme tribunal consists mainly of elderly lawyers, whose attitude toward most ecclesiastical disputes will usually be one of slightly cynical impartiality."

The Greek or Eastern Church, "the aged tree beneath whose shade the rest of Christendom has sprung up," and which during the first five centuries comprised the whole body of Christianity still stands erect, independent, and devoted to its creed, discipline and ecclesiastical usages.

If the Roman, Greek and Anglican Churches, which assume to trace their titles back to Christ and his Apostles, remain separate and apart, what is the prospect of bringing into unity that vast multitude which no man can number, and which, under various descriptions—Lutherans, Moravians, Methodist, Baptists, etc.—increase the diversity in religious belief and practice? The Pope may invite it, and Lord Halifax may solicit the dissentient brethren to accept the invitation; but the day is far distant when the world will again behold a united Christendom.

Of one thing we may fondly believe—that whatever our diversity of creed, and whatever our shortcomings in this preparatory state, the Recording Angel will make generous allowance.—Philadelphia Record.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 382, and one will be sent you free. W. Y.

Had His Nerve With Him.

The Hawaiian islands are almost as well off as Ireland. St. Patrick drove all the venomous insects and reptiles out of the green isle, but the Hawaiians claim that the reptiles and insects left on Mr. Dole's domain are in no sense of the word poisonous. People who have particular dealing with venomous insects imported from the islands make the same claim. A local fruit importer said yesterday:

"Very frequently we receive consignments of bananas and pineapples packed in dried grass and leaves. In taking the fruit from the boxes it is not uncommon to find a big centipede crawling along the stalk between the bananas, doing his best to get used to the California climate."

"Tuesday afternoon I was opening a box of bananas and pushed my hand through the straw to get at the stalk. I felt around for a few seconds and thought I could feel something moving around on the back of my hand. I had often heard of the presence of centipedes in fruit shipments, so I carefully withdrew my hand, so as to make as little commotion as possible. Imagine my surprise and alarm to see a five-inch centipede slowly crawling up my arm. I was about to strike it when a fruit packer, standing near by, warned me to make no attempt to get rid of it, but to let it crawl up at its leisure. I had forgotten the fact that they were not poisonous, and I know I got as white as a sheet, believing every moment that it would sink its claws into me and send its powerful poison through my blood."

"I looked at it with fear and trembling, but did not dare to move a muscle. It lifted its head and seemed perfectly satisfied to remain where it was. I could hardly restrain myself from making a quick motion and shaking it off, but my companion warned me again and again to keep quiet. All I could feel was a tickling sensation. The tickling increased, and I was almost ready to faint with suppressed excitement. Finally the centipede looked up at my sleeve and slowly made for it, moving all the legs in unison. The sensation by this time was unbearable, and I feared I would be unable to remain calm until the thing got entirely off. My flesh seemed to shrink away as the horrible creature proceeded, but in a few more seconds, every one of which seemed an hour, it had settled itself comfortably on the fabric of my clothing, and with a motion quicker than I was ever known to make before I routed it with a stick and set down perspiring from head to foot. It was the most thrilling experience I ever figured in and it made me sick the rest of the day. My companion began to laugh as though he would die of merriment, but I saw nothing particularly humorous in the situation. "You are crazy," he said, "to get frightened over a little thing like that. Do you not know that a Hawaiian island centipede are not poisonous? I told you to keep quiet just to see how long your nerve would last. If the thing had suuk every claw he had into your flesh it would have only caused a little swelling and nothing more. I have had several of them strike me, and I apply a little ammonia or salt water and cure it up in half an hour."—San Francisco Call.

Everything for Silver.

Mr. Thos. Daniels, who returned from New York last night had the following to say to the JOURNAL about Bryan's speech and his trip: "I enjoyed the trip very much. There was an immense gathering to hear Bryan and most of them were laboring men. The gold men in New York are scared to death. I never saw greater enthusiasm than that shown by Bryan's hearers. A Tammany man told me that he was on the inside and he knew that Bryan would carry New York. "A Republican, from Buffalo, N. Y., said he would vote for McKinley, but everybody in Buffalo was for free silver, if a man wanted to get a fight on his hands, let him talk about gold in Buffalo. "I went to a theatre while I was in New York, and a man brought out on the stage a picture and put it on a stand. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "this is a picture of Wm. McKinley." Of course he expected to hear great applause, but not a man raised his voice. He repeated what he had said again, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is a picture of Wm. McKinley." Not a word was said. The third time, the man said "this is Wm. McKinley," and not a word. Then turning around the man said, "This is William Jennings Bryan," the house roared. That was evidence to me that Bryan was in the lead.

"I had talked to several Tammany men and they all say that Bryan will carry New York by a large majority."

"It was the biggest demonstration I ever saw."

"All this talk in the papers about the crowd getting up and going out is a hoax. About as many came in as went out. I dare say that four-fifths of the crowd remained until the speech was over."

You run no risk. All druggists guarantee Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic to do all that the manufacturers claim for it.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

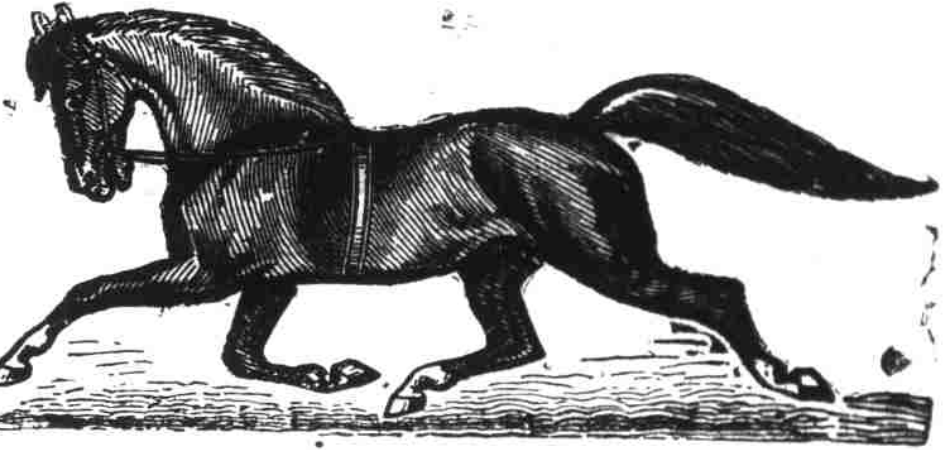
GRAHAM ACADEMY, MARSHALLBERG, N. C.



Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, A. B., D. D., President. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1896. Located Ten Miles East of Beaufort, N. C. Aided by the Methodist Church, we are running a school to benefit the many who are unable to pay exorbitant prices for board and tuition. OUR TERMS: Primary Grade, Board and Tuition, \$7.00 Per month. Intermediate Grade, Board and Tuition, 7.50. Academic Grade, Board and Tuition, 8.00. We furnish as good board as can be obtained in any country place, besides the oysters, fish, etc., with which the sea abounds. Write the President for all information desired.

Tobacco Flues!

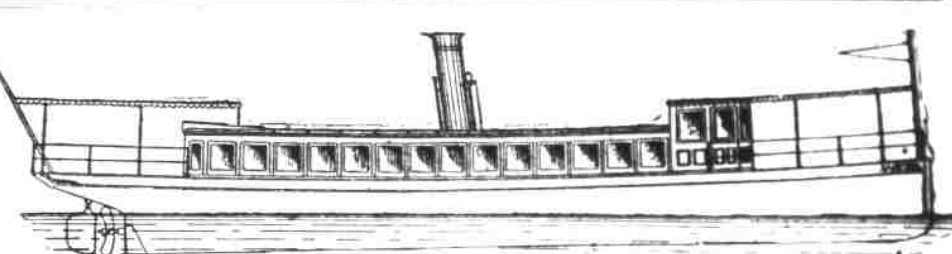
30,000 pounds best SHEET IRON in store and 20,000 pounds on the way. All in want of Flues will do well to place their orders early, so that they will be sure to get them in time. Tin and Sheet Metal Work of every description promptly done. S. B. PARKER, No. 23 Craven Street, - - NEW BERNE, N. C. (Referred to J. C. WHITELY.) VALUES BEST FOR LOWEST PRICE!



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Adapted to all Purposes. That have ever been put on the New Berne Market for cash, either GOLD, SILVER, GREENBACKS, OR NEGOTIABLE PAPER. A full and complete line of Buggies, Wagons and Harness always on hand. Medicines and Liniments of all kinds and for all ailments of the Horse.

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