THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD - - - - - Editor
Published Every Thursday.

THURSDAY SEPT. 3, 1891.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

## Which is Right?

MR. EDITOR.—In the issue of the *Progressive Farmer*, dated Aug. 25th, there appeared a short article headed, "ALMOST AS OLD AS THE HILLS," in which the soundness of the sub-treasury plan is set forth and reference is made to the system adopted by France after the Franco-German war, in these words:

"During the present century France came out of war owing hundreds of millions of dollars. Her people are noted for their patriotism. What did they do for a circulating medium? They deposited their surplus crops in warehouses, barrowed money and paid off the indebtedness in a short time. Even yet this Sub-Treasury plan for the issue of money is used in France instead of bonds."

Now, my information as to the system really adopted by the French after that war to raise money was so different that I caused an inquiry to be sent to the Richmond *Dispatch* which is herewith appended with its answer:

"*To the editor of the Dispatch*:

Will you please state in your columns what was the financial system adopted by the French after the Franco-Prussian war? Was it similar to the Sub-Treasury plan or bill as is claimed by the Alliance?

Also, please state the difference between the remonetization of silver and the free coinage of silver?

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

1. No. The whole sum of $1,100,000,000 was paid by France to Germany in specie, excepting only 100,000,000 francs in notes of the Bank of France. France was exporting securities and importing gold the whole time of the indemnity payments. We suppose our correspondent is inquiring about this matter.

2. The difference ought not to exist at all. To remonetize is to make silver pass as money. To coin silver free is to coin it into money without charge for so doing."

If this answer is correct, and I believe it is, the *Progressive Farmer* is either wogfully ignorant, or is purposely deceiving the great body of the honest men in the alliance who look to that paper as their Moses to lead them out of their troubles.

The people of North Carolina are anxiously looking for some change in the financial system of the government. Some change by which the interest of the agricultural and laboring classes may be enhanced. They are honest in this, but they have been told by the leaders of the alliance that the Democratic party is corrupt and refusesto give them relief. The *Progressive Farmer* claims to be an exponent of alliance principles and has so taught its readers. It is owned by the president of the alliance and everyteing toat is printed in its columns the members of the order rely on as true.

Can it be true that the leaders of the alliance are purposely misleading the people are guilty of the very corruption that they charge against democratic leaders? These are questions of importance and the people ought know what is right and correct; and to this end I have written this letter.

READER.

P. P. P. makes positive cures of all stages of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Old Sores, Eczema, Malaria and Female Complaints. P. P. P. is a powerful tonic, and on excellent appetizer, building up the system rapidly.

**Abbotts East Indian Corn Paint.**

Is a quick cure for Corns, Bunions and Warts.

Erysipelas, swolen limbs, bad sores, scales and scabs on the leg have been entirely cured by P. P. P., the most wonderful blood medicine of the day.

Skin and scalp diseases, the head, at times, a running sore, the body entirely covered with sores as large as a quarter of a dollar, and no medicine had desired effect until P. P. P. was taken. The disease yielded at once, and P. P. P. proved itself the best blood purifier of the age.

Plymouth is to have a town hall. The *Beacon* gives the specifications. It is to be 38 feet wide and 70 feet long. There will be two stories, will be built of brick. The work is to commence by September 15th, and be completed by Jan. 1st, 1892.

**What does it Mean?**

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations, taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hoods Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier.

## A HALIFAX DEMOCRAT ASKS QUESTIONS AND WISHES THEM ANSWERED.

MR. EDITOR:—Is the farmers' alliance a political organization? If it is, is not every member indictable under the laws of North Carolina? What is the difference between the oath bound alliance organization and the world renowned political Union League oath-bound organization among the republicans and negroes several years ago? A democratic legislature made it indictable to belong to that or any other oath-bound political organization. Is it any less an offence for a white man, and a democrat to belong to an oath-bound political organization now than it was for a black man, and a republican, to belong to an oath bound political organization then? If it is or was an offence in one man, is it not an offence in another?

Every democrat denounced the Union League, because it was oath-bound, and had its meetings with closed doors, with sentinels posted at the outer door. Is it any less an offence in the alliance organization to do likewise, than it was in the Union League? If one was wrong is not the other wrong?

All democrats denounce the Union League because it advised its members not to read democratic literature or hear democratic speakers, or take democratic papers.

Is it any less a crime in the alliance order to advise its members not to listen to or take papers which do not support all their demands? If the great object of the leaders of the alliance order was the greatest good to the greatest number, justice to all and injustice to none, and special favors to none, why hide and cover the doings of the order with an oath? If the cause is righteous and just, why not allow and beg every man in the land to enlist in the cause?

Why exclude from its benefits the lawyers, doctors, merchants and business men of the country of experience, character and standing and admit the shysters, quacks and broken-down men?

Why exclude all the great leaders of the democratic and republican parties and statesmen, and admit to the order all the broken down, superannuated politicians, doctors, demegogues, sore-heads and disappointed office seekers of both the old parties?

These are questions sincerely asked and ought to be candidly and honestly answered by some one who can explain to the satisfaction of every seeker for light and truth. We don't understand these things and pray more light on the subject. It may be that in asking for information we have assumed too much, and we may have assumed things to be so that are not so. If so we desire to be corrected and further informed.

Will some one wise and learned in the councils of the alliance tell the public when a people ever rose up en masse and demanded the dethronement and repudiation of all the leaders of experience, wisdom, partrotism and statesmen-ship, and the substitution in their stead the inexperienced and unlearned in states craft, finance, and taxation? There is not such an instance on record of our knowedge, except when the republican party drove all decency, respectability, patriotim, and virtue from position and power in the South and substituted in their stead, ignorance, malice, hatred, revenge, and all viler passions and prejudices of depraved human nature. And if the alliance should succeed in capturing the conventions or otherwise in driving such men as Vance, Gorman, Hill, George, Vorhees and others on the democratic side, from the councils of the nation, and put in their places such men as Polk, McCune, Simpson, Peffer & Co., it will be the first instance on record.

Another question or two, if you please. What great wrong, or crime have the democratic party or its leaders committed against the people, that it should receive the same denunciations and condemnation as the republican party and its leaders, at the hands and from the lips of L. L. Polk and his Southern brethern, who heretofore have claimed to be life long democrats and acted with, and aided in shaping its course and policy in all state and national matters? Name the offence, the crime or crimes. Let some one who can draw up the charges and specifications against the party, bring forth the bill or bills of indictment and let's have a trial, or hearing, before the people. Give us facts and figures. Give us the times and places these crimes were committed, that we may plead guilty or not guilty, and go to the country on the plea. Give us light on the subject This is what we want. And if you have it, let us have it. If you are right we will all be with you, if you are wrong we will all be against you.

One other question to Southern alliancemen. If you have acted with the democratic party heretofore and failed to get relief, how do you expect to get relief by leaving that party, unless you expect to form an alliance both offensive and defensive with the republican party? How can a fragment of the party be stronger than the whole party? If all combined could not demand and get relief, how can one half fighting and denouncing the other half get relief from a common enemy? These are reasonable questions; will some one answer them? If we can see how a part is greater than the whole; how three millions of men and women can out vote and control eightt millions of men, then we are with you and all the people will be with you.

One other question. How can alliance-men expect democrats among, lawyers, doctors, merchants, business men, monied men, if you please-steamboat men, railroad men, bankers, and all the fifty odd millions of people in this country who are not farmers, to co-operate with and aid them in their undertakings, while they are denouncing them and refusing to admit them into the order?

Kinsmen, brethern in the flesh, and in your burdens and oppessions, have you not attempted more than you can perform? Can your stomachs, however capacious, digest it?

While you have scared most of the newspapers and office-seekers right badly do you really believe you can bull-doze and drive the second sober thought of the American people into madness; and finally into political suicide? Let me answer this question. You can not do it. Don't allow yourselves to believe it. Don't allow yourselves to be deceived any longer. Don't long for, nor strive after impossibilities.

Polk and McCune & Co., know you will not get the sub-treasury scheme through Congress in a thousand years, and you ought to know it. They know it is an impossibilty to ever get such a radical, impractical measure through a conservative legislative body on the American continent, and you ought to know it. It is a scheme to divide the solid South. It is a scheme invented by Kansas jay-hawkers to place the Southern States under negro—republican scalawag rule and to retain the republican party in power, the party that has inflicted all the wrongs upon the country, the party that is responsible for present deplorable conditions of the toiling millions, the party that is responsible for every bad law upon the statute books of the Nation.

Now, Mr. Editor, the farmers' alliance is a political, secret, oath-bound organization, if we are allowed to judge from its acts, and we that are outside do not and can not know their secrets. And if they keep their secrets, we ought to be allowed to keep ours. Now, you keep my name a profound secret. Because they will slaughter me if they find me out. They (the alliance) slaughtered two or three prominent democrats in this county last election. But I am not ready to die yet. And you put a padlock, and give me the key, on the lips of your "devil" and have but one key to the lock. These alliance people are are a kill-and make-alive people and I am afraid of them. I saw how they sat down on Kitchin in the last convention and how they wanted to sit down on Vance but were afraid there was a pin somewhere with a point to it.

But, Mr. Editor, there is one condition under which you can tell the alliance my name, and that is, if they will tell you their secrets, you can tell them all yours. "United we stand, divided we fall." I am a friend to the man who toils for his livivng, and an enemy to the man who lives upon the labor of others.

DEMOCRAT.

**LEMON ELIXIR.**

*Pleasant, Elegent, Reliable.*

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For all sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixor.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle, at druggists.

**LEMON HOT DROPS**

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

4-30-91-1y.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 52. per box

For Sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co

## The Gettysburg Battlefield.

ITS REMINESCENCES; ITS GRAND MONUMENTS; AND HOW THEY APPEAR TWENTY EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE GREAT STRUGGLE, SAD REFLECTIONS, &C.

MR. EDITOR:—How often in this life do we realize what we never expected! How sudden are the changes of life! Sometimes bringing sorrow and sometimes joy to the heart; both of which are to be realized in this world. An unexpected visit to the historic battle field of Gettysburg causes many emotions mingled with both joy and sadness, about which I can hardly refrain from writing. For more than a quarter of a century I have talked much from sad experience about this great struggle; the hardest fought battle of the late war, and now I wish to write from a late personal observation of only four hours.

Twenty-eight years ago last July, when a mere boy of nine-teen summers, I followed R. E. Lee to this noted battle field and participated in its last two days battle (July, 2nd and 3rd,) mounting stone walls, and rocks and ascending hills that now appear impregnable; and ever since I have heartily desired to revisit this battle field and see (in time of peace, when not molested by powder and ball) what I did not have time to see when there under shot and shell.

So on the twenty-second day of August, 1891, while in Baltimore only ninety miles off, in company with two Virginian Confederates and one Ohio Union soldier, I decided to run up to Gettysburg and for a few hours partially gratify my curiosity. Starting at nine, a. m, and on through Carrol and Adam counties, Pa., and through Gettysburg we reached the battle-field about one o'clock, p m.

The cars put us off at "Little Round" Top, a high rocky hill, overlooking the whole battle-field, and the Valley of Death. Upon this hill we find a large crowd of eager spectators, as anxious to see and learn as we.

Upon this hill the Union army was strongly fortified both by nature and art, to fight Lee's veterans just across the wide valley of death, which seems now almost impassable, but across which we had to charge amid shot and shell that threatened universal destruction. While on this hill, standing on a mammoth rock, viewing the battle field, our Union friend, a handsome young man who fought against me at the age of fourteen years, suggested that we have our photo taken shaking hands across a large cannon, as a picture of "unity and peace"—to which I agreed, and when through I said to him, "My friend, do you know that picture shows just what it ought and deserves—a Confederate victory, Yes, a Confederate shaking hands with a Union man on his own Union grounds and across his own Union cannon, clearly indicating a Confederate victory. I am very well satisfied with its emblem; how are you?" This seemed to tease him a good deal, but he could not now alter it, besides it was done at his own suggestion and he was too manly to recall it.

Here on this hill now stand several batteries of cannon, and several costly Union monuments, among which is General Warren, a Union civil engineer, with field glasses in his hand viewing the battle-field and from which he first discovered our General Hood coming up the valley of death, passing many costly Union monuments to a place called the "devils den." For some distance around this noted spot in the valley and on the hills, in the woods and fields stand hundreds of costly monuments, of all styles, towering high in the air, bespeaking only the glory of the Union army. On one of these monuments we noticed a Union soldier giving a poor wounded Confederate soldier water from his canteen, which represented peace and unity. From thence our party moved on to the notable stone wall, over which we mounted on July 3rd, 1863, and charged across a large wheat field up to a Union battery that belched forth death and destruction at every fire. This battery still stands in position, having in the mouth of one of its cannon a bird's nest, full of young birds.

Passing many monuments of granite and stone, representing officers and privates, horses and riders with their sabers and bayonets of bronze and stone, sharp shooters with iron muskets in the very act of shooting the poor Confederates, until we come to the most notable of all—the "Bloody Angle"—the famous spot where Pickett captured the Yankee works and could not hold them because he was not properly supported on his right and left, and after a hand to hand fight with the enemy on their own ground and across their own cannon, being overpowered, had to give them up and for protection, Pickett's noble men had to retrace their steps across the "Valley of Death," a distance of nearly a mile, subject to the flank and rear fire of cannon and musketry, which cut them to pieces and entailed a heavy loss in dead and wounded and many prisoners unavoidably captured by the enemy. Over this Pickett is said to have wept like a child, because of his failure and the loss of so many noble men.

The spot where this hand to hand fight occurred is called the "Bloody Angle" because of the great blood shed by both sides, hotly contesting every inch of ground. Here stands a costly monument of General Cushion (Union) who fell urging his men to hold their own, and by his side fell our brave General Armstead urging his men to follow him and fight to the end, and to his memory stands the only Confederate monument I saw. Sad to behold and reflect upon. Towering high in the air is a sharp-shooter, also a monument showing the bravery of one drawn back as if fighting with the butts of muskets. All very natural, picturing before every spectator the sad scene just as it occured. The next most noted spot, and place of hardest fighting is "Culp's" hill, where I am told are more signs of hard fighting than any where on the battle-field. Here stand many stumps of trees cut down by cannon balls; also many that were barked and badly scarred by musket balls, still growing though made black twenty-eight years ago. But owing to the late hour we reluctantly gave up visiting this notable spot, where many costly monuments stand thick and high to the praise of both armies. Passing on by various Union monuments we made our way back to Gettysburg and took supper with a Union soldier, the back of whose house is perforated with minnie balls and across the street we saw a cannon ball deeply imbeded in the wall of a large brick house, still telling of the horrors of war.

At half past six o'clock, p. m., we again boarded the cars for Baltimore, leaving behind us the greatest battle-field of the whole war, still showing the saddest scenes and causing the saddest reflections of any struggle now on record. To this memorable town of Gettysburg people from all sections constantly go to view its sights. Here they keep several battle-field liveries to transport visitors to and from the field of blood, and with each vehicle they furnished a guide, who invariably preached you almost a war sermon at every important spot. Here the people have never stopped talking war. Though twenty-eight years ago, when a boy only nineteen years old, these scenes occurred, though they seem fresh and call to mind many thrilling scenes almost forgotten, and I am glad to have revisited this battle-field, and renew some reminiscences faded by the lapse of time. Any one can see that the plan of Lee's invasion and attack was well conceived, and everybody knows that it came precious near success.

Never did a General pursue a wiser course nor show greater general-ship than Lee in the management of this battle, (unless that of Napoleon toward Moscow is excepted,) and it was only the vantage ground, and superior number of the enemy that broke the back of the campaign, Every historical reader knows the superior general-ship and bravery of Lee and his veterans manifested on that memorable retreat to the Potomac, though gloom had settled upon the hitherto victorious army of Lee, and hope had perched on the banner of the enemy, yet the army of northern Virginia had not lost confidence in its leader, but all who survived the last day's battle, without rations, sleep or rest, through day and night bravely followed their leaders across the Potomac to plant their feet again on Virginia soil, and the remainder of the war was a natural subsequence to the battle of Gettysburg.

Last summer while among the mountains of Virginia, I passed and beheld my last battle ground of Appomattox, where Lee surrendered in 1865, and this summer I have visited the bloody field of the first battle I was ever in, and seen the many battle monuments commemorating the suffering and blood shed of both armies, which ought to gratify any one's curiosity. But there is one sad, sad reflection, viz;—that notwithstanding the bravery, bloodshed and death of so many *thousands* of Confederates at Gettysburg, there stands not a *single Confederate monument* to mark their many heroic deeds; because it is Union ground and the most of their bones have been moved to Southern soil and deposited in the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, where stands and will stand for centuries, the high Confederate stone monument, a mute but eloquent witness of Southern patriotism, pluck and daring. And never till my dying day will I forget, nor cease to be proud of having suffered (the marks of which I still bear) and fought four long years for the noble though "lost cause."

R. RYLAND OWENS.

Aug. 27 '91. Baltimore, Md

## The State Reviewed.

HAPPENINGS HERE AND THERE

The colored fair at New Berne last week was said to be very creditable.

***

The destructive cotton-worm began to destroy cotton in Wake county about 20th of last month, and has done much damage already.

***

An ice factory belonging to Hallett & Jones was burned in Raleigh last Friday night. Loss was $10,000 and we belive it was covered by insurance.

***

The Winston *Sentinel* says that the new Hotel Zinzendorf will be completed by the first of December. It is a magnificent building and there are about one hundred and forty men at work on it.

***

The corn crop is reported as good from almost every section of the state. The Chatham *Record* says:

"The red hills of Chatham have seldon, if ever, before had such a crop of corn. The frequent showers of rain have been better than any fertilizers."

***

The Franklin *Times* says that the schools in Louisburg have flattering prospects for a good session. Our contemporary says, also, that it now appears that Franklin will be among the counties not represented at the Southern Exposition.

***

The tobacco crop in Granville county is poor. The Oxford *Ledger* says: "From the information we can gather the tobacco crop in Granville will be 50 per cent. less than last year. The tobacco is small, thin and chaffy but bright. We heard a good farmer say that he had just cured a barn of what he considered good tobacco on the hill, but he would be glad to get $25 for it. Another one said if some one would pay for the fertilizer under his tobacco they could have his entire crop."

***

A special to the Wimington *Messenger*, dated Lumberton, Aug. 28th, say: "To-day Deputy Collector W. G. Hall, of Maxton, captured a two mule wagon loaded with four barrels partly full of moonshine brandy. The capture was made near Pates in this county in a section of country widely known as Scuffletown. The violator of the law has not yet given his name and thus far cannot be arrested. The wagon and team are now at Maxton and will be sold to the highest bidder.

***

A telegram to the Norfolk *Virginian* dated Belle Haven, N. C., Aug. 29, says:

"V. T. Vowells, of Washington, N. C., was drowned Friday, August 28, in Palmico sound. He was on his way from the above city to Oracoke after his family, who had been spending the summer there. He was knocked overboard by the main boom. He was sitting on the cabin when he was struck. There was another man on the boat with him, but before he reached the spot where he went over he had disappeared. It is thought that he was knocked senseless by the lick."

***

The *Southerner* gives the following news notes:

On last Saturday some colored men were drunk near Old Sparta and began to tease each other in a frolic. They became angry when Adam Jordon shot at Alex. Harrell and hit Drew Bullock from which he will die.

E. L. Howard Friday evening was waylaid and much injured by a negro named Jim Avera.

Mr. Howard clerks in a store in Hassell, Martin county. That evening he ways returning from supper when Avera sprang upon him and knocked him down besides beating and bruising him considerably.

Another colored man ran to Howard's rescue and pulled off Avera who ran. Mr. Howard drew his pistol and fired and Avera returned it. Neither were hit. Avera has been arrested.

The Tarboro graded schools will open in September.

WHAT IS

**SCROFULA**

It is that impurity in the blood which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings, often causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of tumors, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors" which fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

**How Can It Be CURED**

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by the remarkable cures it has accomplished often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and positive medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 2 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Naright, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

For Rent in Essex.

I have a store house in the village of Essex which I will sell or rent on reasonable terms. Location good.

M. L. LEE.

9 3 4t. Essex, N. C.

Yoke of Oxen for Sale.

I have one heavy yoke of young oxen for sale. Will do for logging. For price apply to

M. L. LEE.

9 3 4t. Essex, N. C.

VINE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next session of this school will begin

Monday, Aug 31, 1891.

There has recently been added a boarding department under the superintendence of Mrs. R. G. Smith.

For circulars and further particulars address the principals,

MISSES SMITH & McDOWELL,

7-23-tf. Scotland Neck, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF North Carolina.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, SEPT. 7.

Tuition $30 per term. Needy young men of talent and character will be aided with scholarships and loans. Besides the Liberal Courses of Study, which allow a wide range of elective studies, there are courses in Law, Medicine and Engineering. For catalogue, &c., address the President,

GEO. T. WINSTON,

7-30-2m. Chapel Hill, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL

English Classical and Military

The Fall Term opens September 7, 1891. New building with modern improvements. Electric lights, baths, cold water baths, etc. Location healthy. Excellent climate. For catalogue address

HORNER & DREWRY,

7-16-2m. Oxford, N. C.

LITTLETON HIGH SCHOOL and Business Institute.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, COMMERCIAL COURSE, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

Prices very moderate, unexcelled location. Opens Aug. 24, 1891.

Address for catalogue

L. W. BAGLEY, Principle.

7-2-2m. LITTLETON, N. C.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED GIRLS to knit half-hose. Also loopers, and girls to learn steady employment at good wages.

SUFFOLK KNITTING MILLS.

8-6-1m. Suffolk, Va.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

11 20 1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES MANUFACTURED BY JAMES MEANS & CO. OF BOSTON ARE UNEXCELLED. THEY ARE MADE IN ALL STYLES, SIZES AND WIDTHS.

FULL LINE OF ABOVE GOODS FOR SALE BY

9-3-tf. FOR SALE BY M. HOFFMAN & BRO.