FOR THE HERALD.

Ho! for the Land Joint Stock Company.

The wonders that have been accomplished by combination of capital and concert of human force, lead us not to despair of these powers accomplishing any thing within the scope of human possibility. They have tunneled granite mountains and led ships through the land from sea to sea. They have reduced vast empires into submission and placed the fiery patriot under tribute. Many of their achievements have brought liberty and knowledge to man, not a few tended to degrade and tyrannize over him. In our own county, corporations have accomplished much. The iron horse is sent on swift and sure errands every few hours through the county, carrying man and produce. A splendid opera house has been erected whose spire looms up even from its low site far in the distance. Combination, too, has erected a bank that is the pride and support of many of our citizens. These institutions are managed on strictly business principles and are not subject to many of the casualties that are common to mankind. Their gains go on whether it rains or doesn't rain. They are not subject to drouth. Well may we be proud of them! for while they have the power of a tyrant they do not abuse it. Put bad men at the head of these institutions, and they can raise or ruin those they like or dislike almost at will.

We will soon hear the hum of the spindle, another evidence of what capital combined can do. All these are marks of enterprise and progress. If a Newberrian were asked for evidence of our enterprise he would point to them with pride. Barring these, he would have little else to exhibit unless it be telephones and fires. He would not point to a well-improved and highly cultivated country; on the other hand he would have to exhibit a large part in ruins of what was once a fine country. Vast forests of magnificent trees cut down and burned—the soil rapidly worn out and washed off—not so much to obtain the necessaries and luxuries of life as to be rich above one's fellows. In our mind's eye we see one place among many others, where thousands of acres of fine land have been ruined past reclaiming, and about all the advantage to be shown for it was some score or less shares of bank stock sold under the Sheriff's hammer just a little while back. This kind of wholesale spoliation ought never to have been permitted. Agencies ought to be set on foot to counteract the baneful effects of this ruthless mutilation, and to try to prevent it in future.

Now the company we wish to get up will tend to accomplish these ends. In our opinion, there will be money for capitalists, homes for the homeless, and true and lasting prosperity and improvement for the country. In this article we will not go into detail, but map out in a general way what the company shall be, and what it shall do. Afterwards we will go more into detail and try to get up a petition for a charter.

The capital should be from $250,000 to one-half million. The officers should be president and directors with usual sub-officers. Their operations are to be entirely in land,—buying up large areas and selling them in small farms of from twenty-five to sixty acres to those who have no land. Those who buy from the company are to pay the interest on their purchase for each year in advance, and one twentieth of the principal, or more if they desire. An individual who buys forty acres from the company at, say, three hundred and sixty dollars, shall pay thirty-six dollars on his entrance, and the interest with one twentieth of the principal each succeeding year, in advance.

No holder to be ejected, while he pays the interest, under twenty years, and yearly improves the property.

The company should get the Legislature to exempt the land, or the mortgage one, from taxation. Then the tax would be about one per cent., and one and one half per cent. to pay the officers—making two and one half per cent. from ten, leaving seven and a half per cent. gain, at compound interest. If greater gains are desired those who want homes will pay the whole 12½ per cent. and do it easier than they have paid their rents for twenty years. A large number of good, industrious and patient citizens, white and black, have paid rents enough in the last ten years to have paid for a sufficient home, if they could have had an opportunity to apply it so. While the company will be making handsome gains, it will also be doing an act of benevolence. In twenty years it will entirely change the country over which it operates. The intrinsic value of the land will have increased five hundred per cent. No man can be so infatuated with our past as not to see that it is and will be ruinous both to the soil and to the liberties and happiness of a large majority of mankind.

While a man has a perfect right to own half, or all, the land in the county, and to sow it in salt or malaria, that does not make it to the interest of mankind, or posterity that he should do so, and they have an equal right to use all legal means to prevent it. We believe that history will bear us out in saying that large landed estates have not been most beneficial to mankind, physically, intellectually or morally, either in this country or the old world. The possessor may be delighted with his imperial luxury and splendor, and think it is of all systems THE system, forgetting the poverty and degradation on which it is built. If this then is not imaginary, our corporation will be both profitable and beneficent.

If the scheme meets your approbation, do all you can for it and let us apply for a charter at the next session of the Legislature.

JOSIAH CHILD.

FOR THE HERALD.

From Smoky Town.

"I know not the time of His coming,
The day nor the hour is not known,
But I know that if I am then ready
I'll not walk the dark valley alone."

Only a few weeks have elapsed since from one of our homes, the "household pet" was taken. Mr. and Mrs. Wessinger mourn their infant's death. To those young parents not in "cruelty, or wrath" was the Reaper sent, but to gather the tender flower, whose unfoldings were too fine for earth and fit for heaven. This week we record the death of one, who, as we heard a good man express it, has been a mother to the community in which she lived. Miss Nancy Derrick is no more. Two weary months of suffering were allotted to her, before God called her home. With much solicitude and care did her physician and friends watch over her, but the limit beyond which we "cannot pass" had come, and on the morning of the 6th she passed through the unknown vale, as we have good reason to believe, to a better land. The life of the deceased was not one of ostentation, but like Dorcas, she filled her surroundings with the odor of good deeds. She was for many years a consistent member of St. Peter's (Lutheran) church, to which she was ardently attached. Now her ashes rest in its sacred yard by those whom she loved, until He for whom the believer looks shall "appear the second time without sin unto salvation."

Truly does Death in the morning sow seed, and in the evening not withhold the hand. Scarcely had the wings of morn borne away the first gush of grief, when lo! another wail of woe was heard. On the evening of the 6th a promising little daughter of Mr. Allberton was unexpectedly called to die. Another heavenly warning! Saturday evening we quietly laid her in Bethel churchyard, feeling that her high mission was filled, and through the blinding tears we rejoiced that her sorrows were so soon over.

Our crops have been much refreshed by genial showers, but old corn is needing a thorough season. Farm work is about finished for the time. School is resumed, and around us we have those whom we love, and judging from outward demonstration, those who love us. What glittering stars OUR children are to us, those who have for many days been committed to our care. With them there are no "dark and dreary" hours, but haloes of light cheer our way. How humbly grateful should we feel for the sweet promise, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy steps," though we can perhaps only clasp it with faith "as a grain of mustard seed."

J. A. L.

PARIS, July 11.—M. Louis Pasteur, the well-known French chemist, has offered to organize a mission with the object of investigating the nature and origin of cholera in Egypt, and the hygiene commission has endorsed the scheme, and M. Pasteur has applied to Lord Granville, British foreign secretary, to furnish him with facilities for carrying out his mission.

Dr. M. M. Croom Dardanelle, Ark., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine in the world and is effecting miraculous cures."

The Herald.

T. F. GRENEKER, GEO. B. CROMER. } EDITORS.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

FOR LIFE.

Under the statutes of this State, common law burglary, or the breaking into the dwelling-house of another, in the night time, with intent to commit a felony, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, for life; but the crime of breaking into the dwelling-house of another, in the day time, with intent to commit a felony, is punishable at the discretion of the Court, by imprisonment in jail or the Penitentiary, for a term of not more than one year. It seems to us that the penalty is too severe in the one case, or too mild in the other. Common law burglary is looked upon as especially atrocious because it is committed in the dead hours of night, when all nature, except beasts of prey, is at rest, and because it is supposed to endanger the life of the lord of the castle—the owner of the dwelling-house. But the high-wayman who lies in wait and attempts to take life, without provocation, is visited with a less punishment.

At our last Sessions Court, a negro lad of some nine summers was convicted of burglary, and two other negro boys under twenty years of age were convicted of breaking into a negro cabin, in the night time, during the absence of the owner, with intent to commit a felony; life was not endangered in either case, but the boys were sentenced to a life-time servitude in the Penitentiary, the Judge having no discretion in the matter. At the same term of Court, a prisoner was convicted of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, upon an aged man, and another was convicted of attempting to poison an entire family; the former was fined fifty dollars, and the latter sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years. Is the crime of the poisoner so much less heinous than that of the house-breaker, that this so marked distinction should be made in the punishment? Besides, in pronouncing the life sentence upon the boys, the Judge held out to them the hope of pardon, or at least a commutation of their sentence, by the Governor. In our judgment, it would be wiser and juster to let the matter rest with the discretion of the Judge who hears the case and understands the degree of the prisoner's guilt, than to teach the prisoner to look forward to an exercise of the pardoning power, with the hope of escaping from an unyielding law.

We are in favor of punishing crime promptly and severely, but we are also in favor of punishing it consistently. Even the crime of house-breaking in the night-time has shades and degrees of guilt that should be considered in pronouncing sentence; and, in all cases, the penalty should be measured by the atrocity of the crime committed.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Many intelligent persons think that the venerable institution of trial by jury has outlived its usefulness, and that the ends of justice could be met more speedily and surely by abolishing the system. There can be no doubt that the recent conduct of certain juries, notably that of Star Route notoriety, has brought reproach upon the system, or that trial by jury is often converted into an engine of oppression to serve the purposes of corrupt men; but it would not be wise, or safe, to abolish the system because it is attended with abuses. With judges of spotless integrity and ripe learning, such as now constitute the judiciary of our State, one might safely dispense with trial by jury. But the danger is that corruption has found, and may again find, its way to the bench. If we look beyond the State courts, we may not see the same high character and unsullied integrity that make our own judges the pride of our people. What man would not be tried by a jury with all its dangerous tendencies, rather than by a partisan judge? What South Carolina Democrat would not sooner place his liberty in the hands of a jury, packed or unpacked, than entrust it to the tender consideration of the Honorable Hugh Bond?

The abuses of the jury system are not peculiar to our country, or to this age. In certain cases their evil effects may be checked by a prompt judge; for instance, Justice Moule of England is said to have used the following words, in sentencing a prisoner: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent, counsel for the prosecution thinks you innocent, I think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you 'guilty,' and it remains that I should pass on you the sentence of the law. That is, that you be kept imprisoned one day, and as that day was yesterday, you may go about your business."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The *News and Courier* and other great dailies inform us that the tariff issue must be squarely met in 1884. For our part, we are disposed to cry, "Hold, enough!" We have been meeting the daily tariff issues of that and other papers for some time, as squarely as we were able; but we are not able to stand it much longer—we shall be compelled to turn for entertainment to the *Record* containing the tariff speeches delivered in the last Congress. After giving us daily tariff issues, and nothing but tariff issues, it is unkind for these great papers to suggest, in this hot weather, that the thing will be kept up, and we will be expected to meet tariff issues squarely another year. Have done!

WHAT WILL RANDALL DO?

From the New York Herald.

The proposition to make Mr. Randall Speaker of the next House of Representatives by a coalition of Democratic and Republican votes seems to gain favor in some Republican quarters. When the *Herald*, some months ago, suggested this as the proper and natural course, Mr. Randall's friends thought we were joking; but they will soon see, we suspect, that the course we advised is the only direct one, and possibly the only one, by which they can secure his success.

In the next House the Democrats will have 192 members, the Republicans 120, and of the 18 Independents, all or very nearly all, will vote with the Republicans, either because as Readjusters they are opposed to the Democrats or because as Greenbackers they are Protectionists.

In the Democratic caucus, if it is full, the successful candidate for the Speakership must get 97 votes. It is not probable at this time that Mr. Randall can secure so many; and as the tariff question is becoming more and more prominent as the foremost issue before Congress and the country, it is not likely that his following will increase hereafter; it will rather grow less.

At the same time it is very probable that his followers will adhere to him tenaciously as against any tariff reform candidate. They have taken him up because of his position on the tariff, and to abandon him would not be merely to give up their favorite at the behest of the caucus; it would be to surrender their policy.

The question, therefore, arises whether Mr. Randall could carry with him out of the caucus enough Democrats to secure his election if to them were joined the entire Republican, Readjuster and Greenback vote?

That is a very difficult question to decide at this time. When Mr. Randall abandoned his party and voted against it and with the Republicans last February on the Tariff bill he was able to carry with him only eighteen or nineteen other Democrats. Of course, if he could carry no more than these out of the caucus with him next December, that would not be enough. In a full House he would need 163 votes; the Republicans, Readjusters, Greenbackers and Independents altogether could give him only 133, and he must therefore secure thirty Democrats. Can he do this? Will thirty Democratsololw him out of the party, as nineteen did follow him last February? It is an interesting question.

Somebody who can spare the time should compile comparative statistics showing the influence of hangings on fires. After the conviction and execution of the three opera house burners, this city was free of fires for months, and there was hardly one of any consequence during the whole of last winter, although that season usually has more conflagrations than any other. Now we are having a fire almost regularly once a week, and the origin of most of them is a mystery. There is unpleasant work ahead for the Sheriff.—*Greenville News.*

Send your compilation of statistics to us, we wish to publish for the benefit of Newberry.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—L. Wash Floyd, late of Greenville, and one of the actors in the shooting scrape three weeks ago, registered at the Windsor Saturday evening, (7th inst.) with Mr. Schumpert, a lawyer of Newberry. Certain parties from Greenville met them here Saturday night, and Monday morning they went back to Newberry.

[*Carolina Spartan.*

One hundred and seventy convicts are at work on the Columbia canal. The *News and Courier* correspondent says:

It may not be known to some, but the fact is that this same Columbia Canal is in some respects, or rather will be when completed, the largest canal in the world. It will be two and seven-eighths of a mile in length, extending from a few hundred yards below Congaree Bridge to Smith's Branch, or Bull Sluice as it is sometimes called; its width at the top will be two hundred and twenty-three feet, the banks gradually sloping to a bottom of one hundred and ten feet (thirty-five feet broader at bottom than the great Suez Canal), with a depth in its shallowest part of fifteen feet, and in some places double that depth. The outer or river bank will be thirty-one feet above the highest water ever known in the Congaree, which was the famous '52 freshet, and this bank will be riprapped on the outer side to strengthen it against any possible breakage or giving away.

CAN THIS BE TRUE.—Information has been received at this office to the effect that a gentleman living nine miles out from town raised 583 bushels of corn per acre on a certain piece of bottom land last year; on the same land he made a sufficient quantity of beans for the support of 20 families after reserving 15 bushels, pumpkins too numerous to mention, one of which was 19 feet long and 7½ feet high and in which lived a sow and pigs for three weeks. The same gentleman who is one of the most successful farmers in the county recently discovered a gold mine only a short distance from where this wonderful crop grew, that will assay $17,000 per ton. He will in a short while purchase machinery for working the mine and in course of three months will no doubt be worth more than any five hundred men in the State.

[*Edgefield Chronicle.*

P-he-e-w! That takes the tin cup!

In a letter addressed to a Boston gentleman on the 9th inst, Mr. Charles F. Adams, Jr., says: "I never suggested that Greek and Latin should be set aside for French and German in colleges and schools. I never suggested anything which could be construed into this; on the contrary, I should oppose it most earnestly. What I did venture to suggest was simply that Greek alone should no longer be a compulsory requirement for admission to college. I never proposed to set it aside. I particularly and carefully said that I would encourage its study by putting a heavy educational bounty on it, but I did ask that it should no longer be exacted from those who, like myself and all the members of my family, were unfortunately unable to acquire it."

The Chester *Bulletin* says: "It is rumored that twelve robbers, six white and six colored, have been seen in the section a few miles from Armenia. It is said they went to the houses of a white woman and some colored people, and demanded money and something to eat, threatening awful vengeance if their demands were not complied with instantly. They are said to be rough in dress and go armed with breech-loading rifles and bowie knives. They are still lurking around the neighborhood and are spreading consternation among the colored people."

If disease has entered, the only way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood. To this end, as is aknowledged by all medical men, nothing is better adapted than iron. The fault hitherto has been that iron could not be so prepared as to be absolutely harmless to the teeth. This difficulty has been overcome by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md., who offer their Brown's Iron Bitters as a faultless iron preparation a positive cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney troubles, etc.

The argument in the case of Nix, the Greenville lawyer against whom a rule was issued requiring him to show cause why he should not be disbarred for cheating his clients, was concluded last Saturday. The trial occupied three days. The defendant was represented by Genl. L. F. Youmans and others. The Judge reserved his decision.

A boy in Wilmington, N. C., was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days ago, the fang entering the end of one of his fingers, when he seized a hatchet, which happened to be near at hand, and cut off his finger before the poison had time to spread through his system.

A *News and Courier* correspondent interviewed four of the Orangeburg representatives on the tariff question, and found one Randall man. All four are opposed to making the tariff question the leading issue in 1884.

The documentary evidence against ex-Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee was stolen from the archives, but the ledger, stolen, was afterwards found on the steps of the *Artisan* office—uninjured.

Governor Thompson has issued a requisition to the Governor of North Carolina for Wm. H. Hay, white, a burglar from Marion County.

Charles H. Stratton, popularly known as Gen. Tom Thumb, died of apoplexy, at Middleboro, Mass., last Saturday.

The colored Press Convention at St. Louis, on Friday, resolved to spell negro always with a big "N."

Elam, the wounded duellist, is able to be about in his room.

A convict dropped dead on Seegers's plantation a few days ago, and the doctor said he died of heart disease. Col. Lipscomb has had the overseer arrested, and charges him with having caused the convict's death by unmerciful whipping.

Mr. Dibble announced his intention to vote for Randall, and he was bespattered with ink; now Mr. Tillman says that he intends to vote for Randall.

Senator Butler is out on "The Roads."

Cholera has arrived in London.

New Advertisements.

New and Seasonable Goods!

Are being received every day. Our Stock is large and complete in all departments.

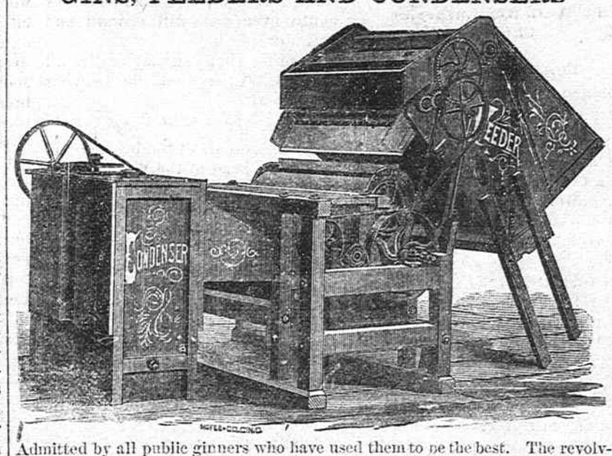
Spring and Summer Goods

In full line will be offered at great Bargains. Examine them.

C. BOUKNIGHT, EX'R. & CO.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 28 13 tf

THE DANIEL PRATT REVOLVING HEAD COTTON GINS, FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS



Admitted by all public ginners who have used them to be the best. The revolving Heads in the ends of the cotton box of these gins prevent its breaking the roll or choking. It makes as good sample as can be made, gins the seed perfectly clean and does the work rapidly.

Every Gin Feeder and Condenser is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every respect or no pay. We use nothing but the very best material in its construction and employ none but the very best mechanics to do the work. We import our own saw steel and iron for shafting, and it is the best we can get.

Every gin thoroughly tested before shipped. Messrs. Aull Bros., Newberry, S. C., are our agents, and will sell you one at Factory prices.

Write to or see them before placing your order.

DANIEL PRATT GIN CO.,
Prattville, Ala.

june 5, 23—3m.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the order of Jacob B. Fellers, Esq., as Judge of Probate for Newberry County, S. C., I will make a final settlement of the estate of William S. Caldwell, deceased, in the Probate Court for Newberry, on Friday, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately apply for a final discharge as Administrator of said estate.

JNO. C. WILSON,
As Administrator of Estate of William S. Caldwell, dec'd.

Newberry, S. C., 18th July, 1883.
june 19, 25—5t.

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the County of Newberry originating during the fiscal year 1881—82 will oblige the County Commissioners by presenting the same for payment immediately.

J. K. P. GOGGANS,
July 18th, 1883, 29—3t. Clerk.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Superintendents and Overseers of public roads are hereby directed to put their roads in good repair at the earliest practicable moment. By order of County Commissioners.

J. K. P. GOGGANS,
July 18th, 1883, 29—3t. Clerk

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to employ or harbor Yank Miller and Lou Satterwhite. They have been employed by the undersigned for the year 1883, and the law will be enforced to its full extent against persons employing or harboring them.

WALTER BARRE,
E. P. MATHEWS.

July 18th, 1883, 29—3t*.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flattering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, **25c.** Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE

WOOD'S ODONTINE

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth. (Formula of Dr. T. T. Moore.) The Best Tooth Powder made, keeps the Teeth clean, the breath pure and sweet. W. C. FISHER,

Wholesale Agent, Columbia, S. C.
For sale by Dr. S. F. Fant and W. E. Pelham. Feb. 28, 9—1y

NOTICE.

The public are warned against hiring or harboring Amanda Harmon, a laborer, who is under contract with me for the year. Any person hiring or harboring her without my consent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. GODFREY HARMON.

july 5, 27—3t*.

BOOK STORE BOOM!

Note Paper, first-rate quality, 15 cts. a quire.
Note Paper, second quality, 10 cts. a quire.
Letter Paper, good quality, 20 cts. a quire.
Legal Cap, first-rate, 30 cts. a quire.
" " medium, 20 cts. "
Bill " first-rate, 25 cts. "
" " medium, 20 cts. "
Envelopes, superfine, 15 cts. per pack.
" second quality, 10 cts per pack.
" common, 8 cts. per pack.
And every thing else in proportion.

HERALD BOOK STORE.

june 27, 26—3t.

Boarding House!

Having leased and newly furnished the

JUDSON COLLEGE BUILDING,

in the Town of Hendersonville, the undersigned will, on the 1st day of July, next, open the same as a SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE, prepared to accommodate a large number of Visitors during the season. A beautiful oak grove surrounds the Building, while the Campus of EIGHT ACRES is delightfully shaded and quite attractive; in which is a well of the

Coldest Free-Stone Water.

Fine Mountain Views can be had from points near the House.

The building is of Granite, the Rooms large and well ventilated. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

C. M. PACE.
PROPRIETOR.

june 27, 26—4t.

Presto Change!

We contemplate a change in the copartnership of the present firm, and an entire change in the style and quality of our stock, on or before September 1st, and to make room for the change.

We Now Offer Our Entire Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

At and Below New York Cost.

In this stock will be found a full line of Staple and Domestic Dress Goods of every description.

White Goods, Hamburg Edgings, Laces, Parasols, and Trimmings of every description. Notions of all Kinds.

BOOTS and SHOES

of the Season.

HATS and all STRAW GOODS,

and many of the Goods in this stock will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST. Country Merchants and the trade will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. For this is the

Grand Clearing Out Sale

of the season, and we are determined to reduce our stock to its lowest margin by the above date.

McFALL & SATTERWHITE.

july 4, 27—tf.

Dry Goods.

DEMORALIZATION!

If your pocket-book is rather light and you wish to make the contents buy as much as possible, you naturally consider where is the best house to visit to most advantage. It is a well-known fact that one house in particular is taking the cake every time for nice new Goods in prices and styles defying competition.

D. C. FLYNN

is determined to clear out his entire Summer stock at prices that will astonish every one. He believes this is better than to carry over to next season Goods that should be sold now. The prices quoted before will be continued, and in addition will be found an endless variety of other Goods not on the previous list.

The latest novelty is the beautiful line of Dress Goods in every color, including the Crushed Strawberry, Cream, Navy Blue, Black Green, &c. In Mourning Goods a great variety is always on hand.

For the benefit of those who have not seen our list of prices it is given as below:

Ladies' Hose,	5c.	worth	10c.	
" "	8	"	15	
" "	10	"	25	
Men's ½ "	5	"	10	
" "	6	"	15	
" "	10	"	25	

The following alarming prices are repeated:

Unlaundried Shirts, pure Linen fronts,	50c.	worth	$1.00.
Cambric Handkerchiefs,	2½	"	5c.
" "	5	"	10
Paper of Needles,	2½	"	5
12 Yards Trimming for	10		
Parasols,	12½		
Towels,	5	"	12½
"	7	"	15
"	10	"	20

D. C. FLYNN

was the first to introduce Goods at these bewildering prices, and as advertising very often means exaggeration, strangers entered this store with caution and doubt, but when the Goods were shown as advertised, their countenances assumed a very different appearance, and after making their purchases, left us with the assurance of their confidence and future trade.

Please remember I have

Genuine Wamsutta Yard wide,	12c.	
Fruit of the Loom,	10	
Another lot,	9	worth 12½
Still another,	5	" 8

As the first rule in this house is polite attention to customers, the public will be shown the Goods with pleasure whether they purchase or not.

Straw Hats almost given away.
Boots and Shoes in immense variety.
Ready-made Clothing lower than the lowest, including Linen Goods for Summer Wear.
Ladies' Ulsters at bottom prices.
Ladies' Collaretts, Scarfs, Gloves in profusion.

Come Early and Make Your Selection.

Gents' Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Undershirts Very Cheap.

D. C. FLYNN.

KELLY & PURCELL, Managers.

April 21, 17—tf.