Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 13, 1896.

A BILL has been introduced in the house providing for a mint at Chicago.

FROM the bitter fight between Sherman and Teller, Carter and Morrell, in the senate, it is predicted the free coinage Republicans will withdraw from the St Louis convention.

JUST at present it looks as if there would be a contesting delegation from every southern state to the St. Louis Republican convention. McKinley's agents are frying the fat out of the manufacturers who are anxious and willing to contribute under the hope that if McKinley should be nominated and elected there would be a fixing up of tariff rates that would compensate them a hundred fold for their contributions. Fat goes a great way in getting delegates from the south and McKinley's prospects in that portion of the country are climbing higher.

THE Ohio Republican state convention met at Columbus on Tuesday and instructed its 46 delegates to vote for McKinley. Senator Foraker is chairman of the delegation and as he has always been credited with having a knife up his sleeve for McKinley the Ohio candidate has his state's delegates but he has them in very unsafe hands.

ON Monday afternoon Sheriff Clements, of Philadelphia, read the death warrant, fixing May 7th as the time for the execution to H. H. Holmes, recently convicted in that city for the murder of Benjamin Pietzel. Holmes took the situation very cooly and as the sheriff was leaving he called out after him: "You can, of course find me here when you want me."

THE Republicans, big and little, says the Pittsburg *Post*, believe they have a certainty of electing whoever the St. Louis convention may nominate. We would not disturb them in that belief for the world. It may lead to shipwreck, and there are no certainties in American politics. But this feeling of supreme confidence is bringing the worst elements of the party to the front. Both Morton and McKinley are now charged with attempts to force their nomination by the lavish use of money. Reed is using his great powers as speaker of the house to the same end. This leaves Quay as the only pure and guileless patriot on the list, who is running on his merits as a great statesman and the embodiment of true goodness and political righteousness. It is enough to make the angels weep.

A STRIKING illustration of negro credulity on religious matters has just been uncovered in Alabama and Georgia. The Rev. John Smith, a very convenient name for an adventurer, has been preaching for some weeks, and taking up a collection regularly, that such that believed in his doctrines would be transplanted to heaven on the 5th of March. Many negroes disposed of all their property and got ready for the ascension. They assembled in and about churches and graveyards, and spent the day frantically shouting and praying, casting off their clothing on the promise that when they reached the pearly gates through a vapor their bodies, boots and trousers would be returned. When it was discovered the promise was not to be realized, it was also discovered that Rev. John Smith had disappeared, carrying with him the spoils of his imposture.

WITH the approval or the president, publicity was given to the design agreed on between Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert for the arrangement of the 45 stars in the national flag made necessary by the administration of Utah to statehood. The new arrangement will be officially inaugurated in the army and navy on July 4 next. Under the present arrangement the stars are in six rows, the upper and lower rows of eight stars each and the other rows of seven stars each. The design agreed on by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert also arranges the stars in six rows, the first, third and fifth of eight stars each and the second, fourth and sixth of seven stars each. No new arrangement will be necessary through the admission of new states, as additional stars can be added to the second, fourth and sixth without disturbing the uniformity of the design. Heretofore the navy department has not conformed strictly to any official design in the arrangement of the field, but the design prepared by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert will be adhered to in all naval flags.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, the leading Republican organ of that city, in placing the blame where it properly belongs, frankly states its views as follows:

For the present critical condition of affairs the Republicans have themselves largely to blame. In order to secure the loaves and fishes of patronage in the senate they were parties to a disreputable deal with the Populists, whereby the committee on finance was expressly framed so as to put the advocates of free coinage in control. While President Cleveland and his cabinet have been battling for honest money and forcing the issue in Democratic conventions throughout the country, the Republicans have been doing what they could to evade the subject. It is a fact that of all the prominent Republicans mentioned conspicuously for the presidency, there is but one, Governor Morton, of whom it can be positively said that if elected he may be depended upon confidently to stand by honest money. Every one of his rivals has either attempted to straddle the issue or has persistently kept silent. The consequence is that the Republican silverites have become emboldened and are forcing the fighting.

THERE is a str[illegible]g feeling of distrust, with a great loss [illegible]respect, for congress among the Amer[illegible]n people, says the Pittsburg *Post*. In the ordinary conversation of intelligent citizens congress is rarely mentioned, save in terms of severe criticism, ridicule or opprobrium. It is not held to be representative of the common sense, the business aptitudes or patriotism of the people. This is particularly the case as regards the senate, which used to be looked upon as the grandest legislative body in the world, past or present. We were taught years ago that it was the conservative safeguard of republican institutions, and that to reverence and glorify it was the privilege of all Americans. Its conservatism or moderation is now a thing of the past. It is universally condemned for sins of omission and commission. The house has not suffered so severely in popular estimation, as it is more responsive to the popular will, but still it also falls under the weight of heavy censure. "If the Democratic Fifty-third congress," says an independent journal, "distinguished itself for impotency and wrangling, its Republican successor has made itself a reputation for impotency and irresponsibility. In the administration of domestic affairs it has blundered consistently and all the time. In the questions involving the nation's dignity before the world it has shouted and cavorted like a crowd of schoolboys on a Fourth of July excursion."

The danger of this general lack of respect for the law-making power of the government is very great. If representative institutions fall, there is not much left of our vaunted republic. This remedy is not apparent. Congress must so act as to renew popular confidence. If it does not the people have the remedy in their own hands. To get down to the basic cause, we apprehend that it is to be found in the prevalence of boss and machine methods. There is decadence in the political education and culture of the people. They seem to relish the fooling of demagogues, and the good old-fashioned virtues in public affairs are lost sight of. We have an abiding faith in the sound common sense of the American people, and that when fully aroused to the danger of representative institutions they will curb the tendency to demoralization.

REORGANIZING bankrupt railways is a pretty expensive bit of business. The *World*, referring to the fact that the great house of Morgan & Company, which has been a mighty absorber of government loans, has undertaken the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on a sound financial basis, states that for the reorganization of the Reading railroad in 1887 the bill sent in by the Morgon management was 5 per cent. on the $15,000,000 of capital furnished, or about $750,000. The cost of the second reorganization of the same road in 1895 by the same house is said to have been $650,000 cash. For the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal in 1895 the bill was $100,000 in cash and about $100,000 worth of the stock; for the Erie reorganization in 1895 the charge was $500,000 in cash. Reorganizations and receiverships come high, and are not controlled by any sentimental ideas in the business. The stockholders and bondholders are crowded out or skinned, and as this is a striking part of American railway policy it is not strange our railroad securities, except as to a few highly favored and well-managed roads, are held in light esteem in the money market of the world.

ONE of the curses of the greenback experiment, says the Philadelphia *Record*, was that when the notes depreciated in value there existed a seeming necessity for the increase of all salaries for public service. Throughout the country there was an advance in the pay of all officials more than answering to the fall in the gold value of the greenbacks with which payments were made. But when the day of resumption came it was found to be impossible to cut down salaries in proportion to the advanced worth of legal tender paper. As a result the cost of the government has been more than doubled. With larger pay public officials seemed determined to do less work. The the labor is more and more thrust upon subordinates. This is strikingly shown in the facts submitted by Senator Chandler with reference to the extravagance of the United States senate. He states that there are about four employes for every senator and that the cost to the country has risen to an aggregate of $500,000 yearly. The same vice of reckless waste of the public money runs through our whole system—federal, state and municipal. We have probably the most burdensome government in the world.

THE following from the Philadelphia *Times* requires no further comment: "The old style corduroy highway was a well enough thing in the pioneer period and the old system of spalling the highways and throwing dirt from the side into the center of the pike was doubtless the proper thing in its day, but the farmer who worked out his taxes in this way has learned at last that it has been a costly as well as a worthless proceeding and he is now among the reformers. Permanent road improvement is here to stay and grow, as the movement spreads through well-directed methods the area of good roads will be not only gradually extended this year, but will rapidly increase. The farmer who looks after the road over which his farm products are taken to market is the farmer who now saves, even when the price of his products is low."

IT is announced that a Dutch military patrol has been attacked by the Atchinese, near Anagalory, Island of Sumatra. Eight Dutch soldiers were killed and five officers and twenty-one men were wounded. The Atchinese lost six of their leaders and thirty-seven men killed and wounded.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1896.—President Cleveland is once more showing the country that when he believes he is right he will not be swerved by either congressional majorities or adverse public opinion. This time it is the Cuban question upon which his opinion is directly contrary to that of a majority in congress, which has declared by the adoption of a concurrent resolution, in favor of recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and of taking steps towards the independence of Cuba. Before the house and senate decided upon the wording of that resolution a statement was given out by Mr. Olney showing that, in the opinion of the president and his cabinet, the Cubans were not entitled to recognition as belligerents, and making it plain that the president would not willingly accord that recognition until he thought them entitled to it.

Mistakes have been made before by President Cleveland, and some of his most ardent admirers think that he is making a mistake in not acting in accordance with the concurrent resolution against which a total of only 23 votes were cast in both branches of congress, and which they believe to represent the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the United States. But whether one thinks the president right or wrong in this matter it is impossible not to admire the moral courage of the man who can stand up in the face of public opinion and congress and say; "I will not do this thing because I do not believe it the right thing to do."

While the president can ignore the concurrent resolution, congress can compel him to carry out its wishes if it can get two-thirds of both the house and the senate to vote for a joint resolution expressing those wishes, because the number will be sufficient to pass the same over the president's veto, which would make it a law. Some think that this will be the final outcome of the matter, but they are merely guessing; there is nothing in sight to indicate it.

According to those who know all the circumstances, the sending of the Father Marquette statue to the Statuary Hall of the capitol building, by the state of Wiscin, was the result of a political play made by a candidate for his party's nomination for governor of Wisconsin, away back when the late "Jerry" Rusk was governor of that state. This would-be candidate introduced a bill in the state legislature providing for the sending of the statue of Father Marquette to Washington by the state and succeeded in having it passed, arguing with the Republican members that it would catch Catholic votes for that party. When the bill reached Governor Rusk he declined to sign it, and would have vetoed it had not this would-be candidate persuaded him that it was good politics to sign the bill, and then assured him that he would see that the statue was never made. But this would-be candidate not only failed to get the coveted nomination but he lacked the power to prevent the statue being made, and to day it stands in Statuary Hall, one of the most artistic statues there. The A. P. A. has demonstrated its ability to control the present Republican house, and its original program was to have that body adopt Representative Linton's resolution against allowing the statue to remain in the capitol, but so many Republicans who live in districts where Catholic voters are numerous have shown that their defeat would be certain if that program was carried out that party pressure has been brought to bear upon the leading A. P. A. men in the house, and the program is held up, for a time, if not for good. All of the lessons of European history are forgotten by those men who are trying to use religious prejudice for partisan political purposes, and even the more recent lesson that broke the heart of James G. Blaine. When religious denominational lines shall be drawn in political parties, if such a calamity shall ever befall this country, the death of the republic will be near at hand.

The debate on the resolution to sent Col Dupont as senator from Delaware is on, and may last ten days or longer. The Republicans are much disturbed over a rumor that the Populists will join the Democrats in voting down the resolution.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who has just returned from a visit home, says that the reports that the silver sentiment is dying out in that section are entirely without foundation. On the contrary, he says, it is getting stronger all the time.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, expects to be chairman of the senate committee that will investigate the last Alabama senatorial election, if his resolution, which has by a partisan vote been reported from the committee on elections, be adopted. But that "if" is a formidable one, in view of the attitude of the Democratic senators to this unconstitutional resolution. M.

Three Men Fatally Burned.

An explosion of mine gas occurred today at the Lytle Colliery, above Minersville, in which three men were fatally burned. Their names are Charles Harris, of Jonestown; Daniel States and John Adams of Minersville.

The men were working in one breast, when a beeder of gas was struck. The gas was ignited from one of the miner's lamps. All three were frightfully burned, and it is believed that all will die. The colliery was set on fire, but the blaze was confined to the breast where the explosion occurred. After several hours' hard work the fire was gotton under control.

The Lytle colliery is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Primrose, and has been the scene of several fatalities within the past few years. About four years ago nine men were drowned by a body of water breaking into the colliery from an abandoned working. About two years ago several men were burned to death by an explosion of mine gas.

Thought it a Joke.

Princeton, N. J., March 8.—When President Francis Landey Patton, of Princeton college, read that Spain was hotly indignant because of certain reported acts of his young men he first thought his glasses were playing him pranks. He polished them and read again. The glasses were exonerated.

The doctor said the incident was too trivial to be mentioned. A handful of the fellows got a drum and marched about, pretending that it was a retaliatory demonstration against Spain. That is the whole story and it is wonderfully magnified.

Of several dozen students spoken with, all laughed at a suggestion of seriousness in the matter.

Pittsburg, March 11.—The Pittsburg district coal operators who are extensive shippers to the lake ports, have combined to sustain prices during 1896, and have agreed upon 95 cents a ton as the price to be paid to Pittsburg producers at their mines. The price at lake points this year will be almost double last year's rates.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Death of a Desperado.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 9.—William Etlinger lived in a little village of Woodward, in the eastern end of this county. He was about 25 years old. Several months ago he assaulted his father-in-law, Benjamin Benner, and nearly killed him with a piece of cordwood. Etlinger was arrested and secured bail.

When the case was called for trial he failed to appear. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, but the man had taken refuge in the mountains that surrounded the hamlet in which he lived. He was seen occasionally, but none of his neighbors were venturesome enough to attempt his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Barner heard that Etlinger was at home. There had been a feud between Barner and Etlinger, and the constable determined to arrest his enemy. He deputized C. G. Motz and John Hosterman to assist him. The three went to the house of Etlinger and found that the latter had barricaded himself with his wife and three-year-old daughter and two-year-old son in the second story of his frame dwelling.

The officers entered and Barner kicked in a pannel of the door on the second floor. The constable started to crawl into the room through the broken door. As soon as Barner's head and shoulders appeared in the room, Etlinger fired a rifle ball through his head, killing him instantly. Etlinger then fired through the door at the other two men, and Motz was struck and badly hurt.

The two deputized constables beat a hasty retreat from the house. They aroused the town, and men gathered up their firearms and hastened to Etlinger's dwelling. A shot from the house quickly warned every man that came within range that Etlinger was prepared to do further murder in his own defense.

Sheriff Condo was telegraphed for here, and with sixteen armed deputies went to Woodward on a special train. During the siege in the afternoon Etlinger sent a shot through the window of a house next door to his, and Frank Geiswhite who was lying ill therein, was hit and dangerously wounded.

A little later Etlinger fired into the house of Mrs. Robert Miller, and the bullet just missed her. John Musser, who was watching Etlingers house, was shot in the neck and severely wounded. The sheriff soon arrived and took charge of the siege. The thousand or more men around the house kept up a fusillade of shots until the ammunition of the little town was exhausted.

The house was guarded throughout the night, and as the news of the siege had spread, by daylight there were fully 2,000 armed men about the house.

This morning Sheriff Condo determined to attempt to carry the house by storm. With a number of deputies he made a rush for the building, but the whistle of the bullets from Etlinger's rifle took the courage of the storming party and drove them back under cover. Then the sheriff decided to fire the building. James Cornelly, a Bellefonte deputy, volunteered to apply the match. Under the cover of a fire directed against the house by the crowd Cornelly made his way to the building and applied the torch and returned in safety.

The flames made slow head way and it was fully an hour before the building was fairly ablaze. The heat of the fire drove Etlinger and his family to the cellar. When the building had become too hot for habitation the cellar door was steadily opened and the too babies pushthrough into the street. Closely following the children Mrs. Etlinger burst through the cellar door and staggered out.

The crowd was hot in anger against the woman, as they believed that she had assisted her husband in defending the house, and as she made her appearance a cry went up:

"Shoot the witch!"

Cooler men raised a shout and prevented any firing at the woman. As she fled from the house her husband fired four times at her, but each shot went wide of the mark.

By this time the cellar was ablaze from cellar to roof, and with death certain by fire or at the hands of the mob Etlinger decided to kill himself. He suddenly stepped from the cellarway with a rifle in one hand and a revolver in the other. On a demand to surrender the outlaw threw down his gun and, facing the mob, cried out:

"I don't want to kill any other man but myself. but I'll not be taken alive."

Then he put the revolver to his head and fired, falling dead on the street.

A rush was made for the door, and the dead body of Constable Barner was dragged from the burning building just as the roof fell in. Barner not only had been shot, but his throat had been cut.

When Mrs. Etlinger had recovered her composure she said she was not a willing defender of the house with her husband, but that she had been detained there by him. To keep her from escaping he had tied her feet together.

Etlinger had anticipated an attempt to arrest him and had made an arsenal of his house. It was his plan to hold out as long as possible, and when driven to extremities to give liberty to the children and kill his wife and himself.

Prosecuting the Armours.

Watertown, March 9.—Attorney-General Hancock, through Mullen, Griffin & Walker, of this city, has instituted an action against Armour & Co., of Chicago, to recover penalties amounting to $570,000 for alleged violation of the state law in selling oleomargine in different places throughout the state during the past six or seven years. The venue is laid in Jefferson county.

This suit is the outcome of the attempt made by Commissioner of Agriculture F. C. Schraub to suppress the sale of oleomargarine since he assumed office. His endeavors in this respect were met by the defendants by injunction restraining him from prosecuting any suits until the determination by the supreme court of the United States of the question of the constitutionality of of the law prohibiting the sale.

About a year ago, the court held the law was constitutional, whereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture sought to begin the suit in question, but was unable to obtain service of the summons until now.

Dayton, O., March 11.—A desperate attempt was made this morning to rob the First National bank at Germantown. The robbers, who were evidently not professionals, used so much powder that the bank room was wrecked, the people of the town were aroused and the criminals fled. They got no plunder although the vault contained $70,000 in cash.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—John Green, of Rankin station, was found dead in bed at Latrobe on Saturday.

—Jacob Weldnay, of Smithfield, O., fell into boiling sugar water and was seriously burned.

—John Lantz, miner, was killed by a fall of slate in the Jamison mine, Greensburg, Pa., on Saturday.

—The street railroad systems of the City of Mexico have passed into the hands of an English syndicate.

—A three year-old son of Jeremiah Mullen fell into a tub of boiling water on Saturday and was fatally scalded.

—Marshall & Maffatt's bottling works, at Uniontown, Pa., were burned on Monday. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,200.

—The Sherman county bank at Goodland, Kan., closed its doors on Monday. Assets, $60,000; liabilities, $35,000.

—The Commercial and Savings bank of of San Jose, Cal., has gone into liquidation. Assetts, $1,100,000; liabilities, $700,000.

—The three children of James Beausollel, of Pentanguishene, Ont., were burned to death in the destruction of their home on Monday.

—Improvements in the Kelly & Jones brass works, at Greensburg, Pa., will necessitate the employment of 200 or 300 additional men.

—George Doetz, aged 17, killed himself at Union Hill, N. J., because his stepfather threatened to have him arrested for stealing two rings.

—Charles O. R. Newburn, aged 17, of Salem, O., was killed at No. 52 bridge, on the Panhandle railroad, near Steubenville, by falling off a freight train.

—George Beldham and Walter J. Wright have been indicted by the grand jury in Armstrong county for violating the license laws in selling ambrosia.

—A break in the main of the Columbia Gas company on Saturday deprived Sharon and Middlesex, Pa., of fuel gas, causing several hours' suffering with the cold.

—"General" Miller was killed and James Harbolt dangerously wounded by a posse near Perry, O. T., on Monday. The outlaws killed Sheriff Glover a month ago.

—The paper box factory at Williamsport was damaged by fire to the amount of $1,000 one day last week. A spark from the smokestack set fire to the engine room.

—Actors William Lang and John West fought a duel with revolvers on the stage at White opera house, Marion, Ind., on Monday. Lang was shot twice and may die.

—The Greensburg Bolt and Nut works, which have been closed down for three or four years, may resume operations shortly. R. B. Shumaker, of Homestead, is trying to buy the plant.

—Huber & Company's shovel factory at Pittsburg, was burned on Monday morning. The loss is $100,000, insured for half that sum. The factory was one of the largest in the country.

—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a proclamation to workingmen calling upon them to act in favor of the eight hours a day work in all branches of industry.

—Four persons were fatally injured and 40 more or less injured at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, by a collision of trolley cars caused by the failure of one motorman to to leave his car on a siding while the other passed.

—Rear Admiral Henry Walker, United States Navy, died on Sunday afternoon at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He had been suffering several days with a severe attack of the grip, but the immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

—By an explosion of gas at Lytle colliery, near Minersville, Pa., on Saturday, Charles Harris, a miner, was so seriously burned that he died on Sunday morning. Another miner received slight injuries. No damage was done to the mine.

—Boiling hot tar crude overflowed one of the Standard Oil Company's big tanks soon after midnight on Sunday morning in the company yard at Bavonne, N. J. A gang of men at work about the tank ran for their lives, but five of them were overtaken and severely scalded.

—Mountain "Evangelist" Blake, of Kentucky, who has been conducting meetings throughout West Virginia, has sued the Tucker *Republican* for $100,000 damages for libel, because it intimated that he (Blake) was no preacher. The outfit of the paper is worth less than $1,000.

—William J. Dix, the detective who killed Frank White in Chicago in mistake for his brother, Clarence White, was convicted of murder on Saturday and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other five detectives implicated in the shooting were covicted of manslaughter, and their punishment left to the judge.

—W. A. Sullivan a 19-year-old mail carrier, of West Union W. Va., was arrested Saturday for passing a forged check for $750 upon the West Union National bank. Sullivan says a stranger gave him the check, and asked him to get it cashed, which he did, and paid it to the stranger. He gives a good description of the swindler.

—Robert McCornell, a railroad section boss living at Akron Ohio, saved up $3,300 in securities and left them with his wife on Thursday. She wrapped the valuables in a newspaper and while calling on a neighbor forgot the package and the neighbor thoughtlessly threw the bundle in the kitchen stove. The securities represented the savings of many years.

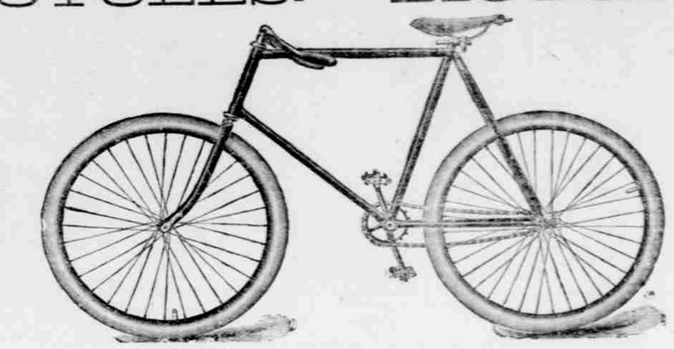
—Warehouse No. 2, of the Union Warehouse company, at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire early Monday morning, together with its contents. The building was filled with merchandize, consisting mainly of cotton, tobacco, lumber, farming impliments, hay, etc. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing freight engine. Loss $250,000.

—A number of small boys of Grant's school, near Bell's Mills, were playing court one day recently, and they had for their criminal a little boy, one of their number, who represented Ritenour, who was recently on trial for wife murder at Greensburg. The boy was convicted, a scaffold erected, and he was strung up. Fortunately, the rope broke, or he would have been strangled.

Beware of Counterfeitors

Who infest the market and are the means of robbing sick people of their money, and what is of still greater consequence of not unfrequently aggravating the complaints under which they labor. It is an act of duty we owe to society to warn the people against these dangerous frauds. A little care on the part of the purchaser will protect them from imposition by bearing in mind these facts: Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in kegs or jugs), as the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the handsome steel plate label displaying the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and having at the bottom a miniature note of hand for one cent, bearing a facsimile of the signature of the president of the company. Over the cork is a metallic cap, on which is impressed the name of the article, together with a medellion head in the centre. Any person selling the counterfeit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we shall not hesitate to bring to justice, as we never fail to convict.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.



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The reason our announcement appears in this paper is because we want to attract your attention to our store. We sell

DRY GOODS,

but if we didn't do it somewhat differently from the usual way, we wouldn't have much to talk about, but we think we have, and the difference is in the prices—may be there are other stores keep as nice goods, but we are not sure about that, whether they do or do not, but we aresure that this store has a very large and choice assortment of new Silks, Dress Goods, Suitings and Fine Wash Goods at prices that will be to your interest to find out about.

We make it as simple as possible for you—have a Mail Order Department that sends samples everywhere whenever they are asked for, and makes no charge, and if you'll write and say you'll want them, they'll come with prices attached that will do what we want—sell the goods.

Among the important items are Black all-wool Serges, 38 inches wide, 25c.

Black Camel Hair Suitings, 44 inches wide, 50c., goods that are worth a dollar.

Figured Black Mohair Suitings, 38 inches wide, 25c., and another lot of finer ones, 35c., and 46 inch ones, 50c.

Plain Black Mohair Suitings in the various weaves 38 to 54 inches wide, 25c. to $2.50 a yard.

New line of Imported Suitings, 38 inches wide, 35c. Navy and Red Mixtures that have style to them, and they're all wool.

Fine Coating Serges in choice solid colors, Blues Greens, Browns, etc., that have a lot of merit at the money—called Coating Serges, but they're for handsome suits, 48 inches wide, 50c.

Stylish Tweeds—Sightly Stylish Stuffs, 46 inches wide, 75c., and many other lines of Fine New Imported Dress Goods and Suitings from 50c. to $3.50, which, when seen, will produce results.

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Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

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First National Bank

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Will immediately Strengthen Stomach and Restore Appetite. For sale by Druggists or sent promptly by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box.

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FATFOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs per month by a harmless treatment by prac-

ticing physician of 20 years' experience. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, wrinkles or flabbiness. Improves general health and beautifies complexion. Physicians and society ladies indorse it. The stands cured.

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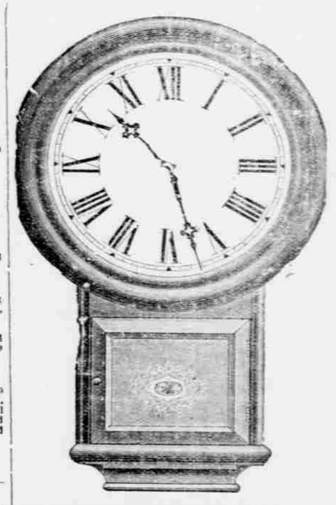

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