THE WEEKLY HERALD.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1870.

The Story That Pleased Her.

"Now, Papa, tell me a story
Of the kind I love so well."
Came the voice of my little daughter,
My darling, bright-eyed Nell.

"Come to me, then, my Pretty,
And tell me what shall it be?"
And with a laugh, like a merry tinkle,
She bounded upon my knee.

And I told her of "Old Mother Morey,"
"Dame Trot" and "Little Boy Blue,"
"Red Riding Hood and her Grandmoth-
er,"
And "Jacky Horner" too.

I sang her a "Song of Sixpence,"
And sang her a "Bag of Rye,"
But failed to interest her,
And she began to cry.

"Oh why do you weep, my Nellie?
My daughter, so good and mild?"
And she sobbed, "Such stories as these
may do
For others, but not for this child!"

So then I told her the story
Of the little boy who, in little bits
Chopped up his mother, and frightened,
His young sister in fits.

And how on the broad Atlantic,
When the angry tempest roared,
He slaughtered the crew and captain,
And pitched them overboard!

he became a pirate
Upon the Spanish main—
And she clasped her little innocent hands
And asked me to tell it again!

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

A Parisian Romance.

We are likely to be enlivened with a good scandal. The gossipmongers will ere long be in the seventh heaven of delight. A family lawsuit will settle the division of property, with which a curious anecdote is connected. For obvious reasons I suppress the names of the interested parties. A wealthy merchant had a pretty daughter; one day he sent for a young man in his employment, who had not been absent when Dame Nature was dispensing good looks. He addressed him in words to this effect: "You are a good, industrious, young man." Signs of acquiescence on the part of the young man. "I wish to give you an interest in the business." The employee, who eked out a miserable existence on 1,200 francs per annum, was thunderstruck; he stuttered and stammered out compliments in the best way he could; for the brilliant offer had knocked our young friend into the middle of next week. He was brought to his senses by the old gentleman, who added: "Would you like to marry?" "Hardly thought of that, yes, yes, sir." "My daughter's taken a fancy to you; I will give you 300,000 francs as a wedding portion." The clerk, however, thought there was something peculiar in the affair and suggested the propriety of reflection. "Don't hesitate, and I will give you 400,000 francs." This was too much for young France, who said, "Will you permit me to ask you why you make the proposition?" "Why? why? why?" stammered the old gentleman in his turn. "She is pretty, she may have committed a fault; take the girl, I will give you 500,000 francs." The bargain was concluded and the day named. Two days before the wedding the old gentleman called his son-in-law and informed him "that his daughter was in an interesting condition." As I before said the young employe was intelligent; he declared without hesitation that the affair could not go on at the price. "Don't let money stand in your way," said his employer. "I will give you a half share in my business and the whole of my property at my death." This clenched the bargain; the marriage took place in due course, as did also the death of the old gentleman.—The late *commis* at 1,200 francs per year is one of the wealthiest men in France.

The Election Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Campbell, to regulate elections in this State, is a shrewdly concocted and matured scheme to vest the Governor of the State with absolute control and determination of all the elections in this State, as well for State, city, and parish, as for Federal officers. All military, civil, and judicial powers are to this end centered in the Governor. He shall appoint all the Registrars and Supervisors; he shall determine whether the militia shall be ordered out, and take all measures he may think proper, to *protect* the polls; he shall even have the right to invalidate and set aside the elections whenever *he* shall think that they have not been fairly conducted. Finally he shall have the power to declare martial law, a power denied even to the President of the United States, and which at the worst, as a war power, could only be exercised by the National Executive. Then the courts are to be stripped of all power over the supervisors of elections, and the citizens are to be left in their most important right, to the absolute control and arbitrary will of the mere instruments of a party.

Why need we dwell on a bill passed in such a spirit and for such objects?

Why need we say, what must be apparent to its concoctors, that the adoption of such an act must be the source of indescribable tumult, disorder, and wide spread discontent and trouble throughout the State? What people, worthy of the name of freemen, could be expected to submit to and live under provisions alike degrading, oppressive and violative of every political and personal right held dear by the citizens? [N. O. Times.

We are called upon to notice the death of Mr. Joe Locke, who kept a bakery on Washington street. Suicided it is said.

Prince Arthur is in Washington, so he is.

The Chicago Times tells of a fatal explosion of gasleine.

THE FARM.

IS IT SAFE TO PLANT RAMIE?

We extract freely from that excellent agricultural journal, the Rural Carolinian:

The Ramie plant will grow and produce large crops in all the Cotton States. Of this there can be no doubt; but our question involves other considerations. Have we the means of economically preparing the fibre for market, and when prepared can a market be found, and a remunerative price obtained for what we can produce? Doubtless these questions will soon be answered, but possibly at a heavy cost to those who may embark in the culture. Possibly, on the other hand, fortunes may be quickly made by those who are bold enough to to try Ramie planting largely, and at once.

We learn from New York and New Orleans that "orders from European manufacturers have arrived in this country for large quantities of this fibre, and there is a growing demand for a number of domestic manufactories which shall work up this fibre." It is also stated as a fact that Manchester and New York houses, having heard that the South is getting into the cultivation of Ramie, are calling in advance for all that shall be produced, and are ready to furnish capital for raising crops.

To what extent these statements may be safely relied upon, we cannot say, as much that has appeared in print, in reference to the Ramie, has plainly been published in the interests of those who have Ramie plants to sell.

It is a fact, however, that the Ramie is now attracting a great deal of attention. One of the most interesting things on exhibition at the late fair of the American Institute at New York, we are told, was "a modest little case in the silk department, containing several bundles of the beautiful and lustrously white fibres of the Ramie plant, which promises soon to enter, like a wedge, between silk and flax, and revolutionize the manufacture of textile fabrics. The same case contained sixteen specimens of Ramie cloth, dyed of different colors, and a handkerchief with a saffron-hued border and centre, which has been in use for some time, and has been washed repeatedly, without losing its natural silky lustre."

We have not answered the question at the head of this article. We are unable to do so; but each fact we may collect helps to throw light upon it. We want more of them—*facts*, not speculations.

VALUE OF MANURES

Agricultural chemists rank oil cakes in general as worth one-third their weight in Peruvian guano. Three pounds of cotton seed give one pound clean cake, which would make the seed equal to one-ninth its weight of guano, if the seed could be applied as advantageously as the cake. But as the seed when applied whole rots with difficulty or sprouts, and if rotted in the barn yard before being applied loses much of its ammonia, this proportion should be further reduced—certainly to one-tenth. If now guano is worth $100 per ton, cotton seed would be worth ten dollars, or half cent a pound.

We may arrive at nearly the same result in another way. Forty bushels of cotton seed applied to an acre of ground, will increase the yield of the acre, under the most favorable seasons, six bushels. Six bushels of corn made, but not gathered, are worth six dollars, which would make the cotton seed worth fifteen cents a bushel, subject to discount for the time and contingencies necessary to make next year's crop—say thirteen cents a bushel, cash.

This result again agrees with the experience of a very eminent and successful Georgia planter, the Hon. Robert Toombs, who made careful experiments on the subject, and informed the writer that he could not afford to give fifteen cents a bushel for cotton seed as manure. A.

THE PEA BEAN AS A FARM CROP. Editor of Rural Carolinian: Last season, I planted as an experiment, an acre of the small round white bean, known in some parts of the country as the Pea Bean, and in others as the Navy Bean. The land was sandy and so poor that I feared it would not produce corn enough to pay for working it, as the only manure I had to put on it, was a few loads of chip manure and three barrels of wood ashes. For that reason I made up my mind to try the beans.

I broke up the land as for corn and laid it off in deep drills three feet apart. Having thoroughly mixed the chip manure and ashes, I scattered the mixture into these drills. It made but a light dressing. The beans were dropped one foot apart, about five beans to the hill. I think it took about twelve quarts to plant the acre, but am not sure, as I made no note of the quantity at the time. I covered, with a hoe, one and a half inches deep, the hills being considerably below the general surface. The crops suffered some from the drouth, in spite of deep planting, but recovered, in part, when rains came on. I gave the crop two thorough workings, leaving the ground nearly smooth. My crop was fourteen bushels, worth in town four dollars a bushel. I am convinced that the yield of corn on the land, with the same manuring, would not have exceeded ten bushels, worth one dollar a bushel.

I am told, and can readily believe (from the results of this experiment) that at least twenty bushels to the acre can easily be produced on moderately fertile soil and with light manuring. Prices for this crop are always high and the markets never glutted. Could not this be made a profitable crop in our middle country? FABIUS.

HEARTH and HOME has the following true words in regard to progress in agriculture:

No man believes but that the agriculture of the twentieth century will be as much in advance of the agriculture of the nineteenth as this is of the last. Bidding goodby to the costly and clumsy Old, and greeting the cheaper and better New, is a characteristic of this advancing age. Toward a better and grander future, when one hundred millions of people shall be fed where forty millions find little more than a bare subsistence now, our country is rapidly and inevitably tending."

When our people cultivate less land and learn to plow deeper," (says the Southern Argus,) "then they will make more money. Using the sub-soil plow on our lands, will be prepared for dry weather. It is more the moisture that comes up from below than that which falls from above, that makes vegetation flourish. Now, the deeper we plow, and the more we subsoil, the greater is this quality of moisture rising from beneath the surface."

THE Horticulturist states that W. C. Flagg, of Alton, (Ill.) grubs up his old or superannuated trees and burns the brush in the holes. According to the report of the Horticultural Society of that place, he has several hundred young apple trees planted in such holes, which, for vigor of growth and health of foliage, are equal to any grown on new land. The success is attributed both to burning the earth and to the ashes.

The New York Tribune's way of managing the public debt:

I. Let no week pass without buying up, redeeming and cancelling some part of the Nation's debt. The rapidity of such payment is open to argument; we think it should never be less than $1,000,000 per week or Fifty millions per annum. We should much prefer to make it One Hundred Millions.

II. Our bonds must appreciate, as they have appreciated, under a policy of rapid payment. We made no substantial progress toward Specie Payment or funding our Debt while we, for the last year or more of Johnson's rule, paid little or nothing of our Debt, and had no system of paying. Since Mr. Boutwell began buying and putting away bonds, at the rate of Eight Millions per month, the case is bravely altered.

III. We believe in Free Banking—that is, in establishing general laws under which the business of Banking shall be as free to one as to another. What Congress should do, in our judgment, is—to require ample, unquestionable security for all Bank issues, and then let Banks like grist-mills or furnaces be established wherever they may be

IV. Congress should not authorize an American Consol without using all proper means to insure its being taken. To this end, it should require all currency in circulation or issued after a certain date to be based on the new Consol. Let every bank dispose of its present securities as it shall see fit; but let every dollar not based on the new Consol be, after a specified day, no longer receivable in payments to the Treasury.

V. Give the new Consol thirty years absolutely to run, but make it redeemable at the pleasure of the Government within the next twenty years; make this Consol, and nothing else, the basis of our National Currency; require at least $100 in Consols to stand behind every $80 of Currency, and let Banking be Free, and we firmly believe that Consol would range at and above par, even though it drew but one per cent. interest quarterly, or four per cent. per annum. Of course, this bond will be untaxable, and payable expressly in coin. And we doubt whether the Debt can be funded even at five per cent. unless keep paying it.

VI. Specie payments will come of themselves if we persevere in rigorously paying our Debt. Let us get the new Consol fairly launched and in eager demand, and the Secretary of the Treasury may safely offer to fund the Greenbacks in that loan. Probably few would come in; but, all would rise to par with Specie forthwith.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 29, 1870.

EDITOR HERALD:

Sir—As you have given space in your columns (to certain letters and reports) to his Honor the Mayor, respecting my official conduct as Marshal of the city of Vicksburg, please do me the justice to publish the following report of a select committee appointed by *himself*, to-wit:

"VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 27, 1869.

"The committee to whom was referred the communication of his Honor the Mayor, bringing charges and complaints against C. D. Landon, City Marshal, respectfully report, that after a *full investigation* of the same, no specific charges were sustained, and we therefore recommend that the case be *dismissed*.

M. GILMAN,
Chairman of Committee,
W. H. BUCHANAN,
J. B. FRANK,
G. W. WALTON,
C. A. FOSTER."

The above is all the vindication required. His Honor states that they (the committee) "report" that Mr. Landon discharged his duties as commendably as any of his predecessors.

A careful reading of the above report will show that His Honor is somewhat unfortunate, when he attempts to quote from memory.

Very respectfully yours,
C. D. LANDON.

MR. DENZER who shot himself at the city hospital, had been suffering from the effects of fever, but was convalescing. An expression that he "did't want to live," and "did'nt want to take medicine to cure him" caused especial care to be taken and he was closely watched, and searched. It seems that Denzer had concealed a pistol about the bed and while the watcher sat close by him, he managed to cover up his head, secure hold of the pistol and discharged the contents into his head. No blame can possibly attach to the attendants. Every means that could be thought of had been taken to prevent such an act.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly at the Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York.
may21dawly

Hotel to Lease.

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL, on Franklin street, NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI situated in the centre of business, a well known and largely patronized House, in fine repair. Large and commodious stable attached. Furniture for sale if desired. For particulars address
GEO. W. STOCKWELL,
jan6-wlm Lock Box 13, Natchez, Miss.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Probate Court of Warren county, made at the November term thereof, to wit: on the first day of November, A. D 1869, the undersigned, guardian of the persons and estate of Alena Cox, George Cox, Charles Cox, James Cox, and Alice Cox, minor heirs of the estate of Charles Cox, deceased, will,

On SATURDAY, the 19th Day of February. A. D 1870,

at the east door of the court-house of Warren county, in Vicksburg, between the hours prescribed by law, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to wit: [illegible] situate, lying and being in the city of Vicksburg, [illegible] commencing on Clay street, [illegible] and 9 inches from the corner of [illegible] Clay street; thence running [illegible] 6 inches; thence west 14 feet; thence south 147 feet 6 inches; thence east along Clay street 45 feet to the place of beginning.
jan8-wts MARY COX, Guardian.

THE MT. AUBURN Young Ladies Institute.

Has a beautiful and convenient location, upon the eminence from which it takes its name. Its history has been a record of uninterrupted prosperity.

Its course of instruction runs through three departments, of four years each. Special or elective courses of study may be pursued as far as students may wish. Peculiar advantages are thus offered young ladies who have already taken the ordinary English studies. The best of instruction is given in music, drawing and painting, modern languages and other extras. None but the most competent teachers are employed.

Apparatus is furnished for every department. Libraries containing several thousand volumes of standard books are always accessible. Physical culture is carefully attended to.

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REV. A. J. ROWLAND, President,
or L. D. WHITE, Treasurer,
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FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

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THE GOLD MEDAL has just been awarded to Chas. M. Stieff, for the best pianos now made, over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos.
Office and Warerooms, No. 9 N. Liberty st., above Baltimore st., BALTIMORE, MD.
Stieff's Pianos have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe treble, ivory fronts, and the improved French action, fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to purchaser. Second-handed Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

REFEREES WHO HAVE OUR PIANOS IN USE.
Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gov. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Bishop Wilmer, New Orleans, La.
Col W. T. Withers, Jackson, Miss.
Dr. J. H. D. Bowmar, Vicksburg, Miss.
MAX KUNER is agent for the above celebrated Pianos, where they can always be seen.
Terms liberal. A call is solicited.
myllwly

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AGENT FOR
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON
COTTON,
SOLD IN VICKSBURG, OR SHIPPED.
sul4-dtf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Trustee's Sale.

IN and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me as Trustee for Margaret Gillespie, by William M Bullock, dated 25th March, 1868, and recorded in Deed book "EE," pages 734, 735 and 736, in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of Warren county, Mississippi, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes mentioned in said deed, I will, as Trustee aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1870, proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east door of the Court House in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., the following described lands, described in said deed as belonging to the said Wm M. Bullock, to pay the said notes with all interest accrued thereon and all costs incident to the execution of this trust, to-wit: [illegible] of Section 28, Township 17, Range 3 east, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, said lands lying and being situated in Warren county, Mississippi.
Selling as Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by said trust deed. DICKERSON WATTS,
jan 6-5w* Trustee

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of the power in us vested by deed of trust from A. Holmes and wife and J. L. Means and wife, to us as trustees for Battle, Noble & Co. of New Orleans, La., bearing date 22d day of May 1866, we, the undersigned, will,

On MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1870.

proceed, before the front door of the court house of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, at Greenville, between the hours of 12 M and 5 P. M. to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the property in said deed of trust particularly described, to wit:
South ½ and south ½ of north ½, of section 25, township 18, range 7 west; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and south ½ of sec 112 of section 19, township 18, range 7 west, Lot 7, sec. 27, township 18, range 7 west containing 945 Acres more or less, situated in Washington county, Mississippi, to pay the notes thereby secured.
ROBERT W. ESTLIS,
jan22 dltawts LEWIS F. JURBY.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed and delivered on the 1st day of January, 1866 by A. M. Paxton, to us as Trustees nominated and named in said deed, the same being of record in the Probate Clerk's office of Warren county, Mississippi, in book D. D., pages 104-5-6, and of a demand on us as Trustees aforesaid, by certain creditors of said grantor holding claims secured by said deed, due and unpaid, for a sale of said property, hereinafter designated and described (the same being a part of the property conveyed in said deed of trust), as provided by the conditions of the said trust deed, we will, on the 1st day of February, 1870, at the Courthouse of Warren county, in the city of Vicksburg and State of Mississippi, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Warren, State of Mississippi, to wit:
All of section 21, all of section 28, except the east half of the northeast quarter; also the north half and east quarter of section 29; also the east half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 20, also lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in section 17; also lots 5, 6 and 7 in section 23; also ten [illegible] lots 5 and 6 in section 26, south of Deer Creek; also lots 1, 2 and 3, in section 27; also the north half of the northwest quarter and north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section [illegible] the land conveyed by A. M. Paxton to J. D. Wilson [illegible] Mallows to said Paxton, known as the Wilmington Places. All of said land [illegible] being in township 18, range 1 east, containing about two thousand eight hundred acres [illegible].
Terms of sale—Cash on delivery of the deed.
[illegible]
J. A. [illegible], Trustee.
W. [illegible] PAXTON, Trustee.
no27-tds

JOHN LOCKE'S Estate. B. EDWARDS, Ex'r

Final Account.

TO Sarah J. Drew and Newit Drew, her husband; John W. Bardfield, and [illegible] E. Bardfield, J. J. Bardfield, and the unknown heirs of James H. Swan, and all other persons interested in said estate.
You are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Probate Court of Warren County, Mississippi, at its next February term, on Monday the first day of the Term, to show cause if any you can why the final account of said Executor should not be allowed as prayed for.
J. C. CHAPPELL,
dec17-td Clerk.

SARAH B. HAINS [illegible], AMERICA HAINSING Et al, Minors. Guardian.

Sale Real Estate.

TO Greenberry Whatley and Tilliam H. Whatley, minor heirs of Rosanna Whatley, deceased; and Walton Whatley, the father of said minors: You are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Probate Court of Warren County, Mississippi, at the next February Term, on Monday the first day of the term, to show cause if any you can why the Real Estate belonging to the said Sarah B. Hainsing, et al, minors, conjointly with the said heir of Robt. Hainsing, deceased, should not be sold as prayed for. J. C. CHAPPELL,
dec17-td Clerk.

Administratrix Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Ellis, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the December Term of the Probate Court of Warren county, Mississippi, A. D., 1869—Now all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same within the time [illegible] by law, or the same will be barred.
MRS. ANN ELLIS,
dec29-wbw Administratrix.

B. McNAMARA,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
COTTON BROKER.
—AND—
Commission Merchant.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, &C.
MULBERRY STREET, NEAR SOUTH
VICKSBURG, MISS.
14-W

J. L. CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, TALLULA, MISS.

Having resumed the practice of Law in the Third Judicial District, I will also attend to the payment of taxes and redemption of lands for non-residents. [illegible]

E. C. PALMER & CO.,
Importers of and
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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WATCHES, Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spectacles and PIANOS.
Jewelry made to order. Repairing done neatly and warranted. feb 1.

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Druggists.
jan14-yw VICKSBURG.

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BLANKETS, DOMESTICS and FANCY GOODS are immense now, and complete in Variety, Style and Price.

AS AN EVIDENCE OF MY DUE APPRECIATION OF THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE I have so far received from the community generally, and from my friends from every section of this state, Louisiana and Arkansas, I hereby offer, as a guide to my friends, my **"PRICE LIST,"** from which there can be no deviation and variation, except such changes as I shall from time to time make in the further reduction of the prices of certain Goods, which shall at all times be duly published to keep my patrons posted, and thus really make my advertisements a source of benefit and interest to the Public, instead of an annoying, monotonous display of words:

I will continue to sell Goods at the Prices below mentioned, viz:

4-4 Brown Domestics, 11 to 19 cents.	4-4 French Poplins, 55 cts.
7-8 " " 11 to 15 cts.	Finest French Merinoes, all colors, 85 cts.
5-4 " " 19 to 24 cts.	French black do. $1
5-4 Bleached " 7 to 10 cts.	Very finest black do. $1 25.
7-8 " " 9 to 12½ cts.	All-wool Delaines, 40 cts.
4-4 " " 12½ to 19½ cts.	American Delaines, 25 "
New York Mills 4-4 [illegible]	Best standard Colors, 12½ cts.
Lonsdale 4-4 [illegible]	" " " fine quality, 19 cts.
[illegible] Water Twist [illegible]	" " " for quilting, 8 cts.
Heavy 7-8 Towels, 21 cts.	All-wool French Plaids, 85 cts.
do 3-4 [illegible] cts.	" " Empress Cloth, 85 cts.
Cotton Plaids from [illegible] cts.	Black Alpacas, 25 cts.
Plain Wool [illegible] from [illegible] cts.	" " 35 cts.
Kentucky Jeans, from [illegible] cts.	" " 50 cts.
[illegible] White Flannels, [illegible] cts.	Finer qualities, from 60 cts. to $1 25.
[illegible]	White Alpacas, 30 cts.
[illegible]	$25 French Blankets for $15,
[illegible]	do " 12-4, fine, $7 50

BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children in endless variety, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from current prices.

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I am also selling genuine FRENCH BLACK and PEARL FELT HATS, worth $1 50 for $1 [illegible] I have made a positive reduction of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in the price of all Goods sold in my store, and ask but a call from my patrons to convince themselves.

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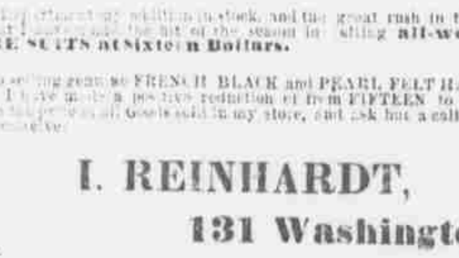

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I have to sell on consignment, at manufacturers' prices:

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Work done at the shortest notice and entire satisfaction guaranteed.
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