



T. McDONALD, Editor.
PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, November 5, 1857.

To the Patrons of the Democrat.

As the present Publishers of the Democrat do not contemplate publishing it longer than until the expiration of the present volume, it is necessary that every farmer, mechanic, merchant, laborer, doctor, lawyer, and head of a family, who is in any way indebted to the office, should call and pay up without delay. The publication of the paper has caused some indebtedness, which the Publishers desire to liquidate prior to the expiration of the present volume, which will be about the 15th of November. They wish every debtor, who reads this notice, to consider himself personally and individually called upon for a settlement.

The Currency—Banking—Tariff.

Ever since the formation of our government, there have been periods of depression and stagnation in the money market, caused by the issue of paper money. Those who have been heretofore, and are now, thrown out of employment by this greatest curse of all systems of exchange; and those who must suffer are least able to be without employment. In 1755 the people of this Union suffered severely from this cause; and, in 1822, 1837 and 1857, we have had repetitions, increased ten-fold in their prostrating effects, by the increase of population, trade and commerce.

There has been more discussion and excitement upon the questions of currency and the tariff, than upon any others which have arisen since the adoption of our national constitution; and the country has been more essentially affected—in its commercial, mineral, agricultural and mechanical interests—by them, than by any others, not even excepting those of annexation, war, or the admission of new States and Territories. The reason is obvious; the strife is between the producing classes, on the one hand, struggling for a currency so guarded in the future as to protect them from the paralyzing effects of broken and depreciated promises to pay; and on the other by the trading classes, seeking to obtain legislative sanction to issue three times as much paper trash as they have capital; and this is so great a privilege, so vastly profitable, that they will have no stone unturned to accomplish it. For this purpose, large bonuses are advanced for State purposes, which are but indirect bribes under color of preventing heavy taxes. The mass have as much, and more, to pay in the shape of interest and discount. They would better pay direct taxes; for, whenever there is a discount upon paper money, the great working masses have to pay. The banks will even go so far as to bribe some members of the legislature as weak or avaricious enough to be approached in such a way; hence the magnitude and absorbing interest to all of a money revolution.

The lessons of the past seem to have lost the power to inculcate wisdom and caution for the future, or their teachings are neglected, through indolence on the part of those who suffer, or bribery on the part of the banks; hence the terrible revolutions—the bankruptcy, fraud and suffering which followed the suspension of 1837, were not sufficiently potent as to prevent subsequent over-issues of bank paper and their consequent evils to the general prosperity of our country. True, General Jackson and the Democratic party succeeded in preventing a re-charter of the U. S. Bank by the general government, but the State Legislatures have chartered more capital in the respective States, to issue skin-plasters, than existed in 1837; and there is a greater amount of paper money now afloat in proportion to the amount of specie in the country, than there was at that time. The consequence is we are suffering another money crisis, and the country is convulsed by a metallic cholera, from Bangor to Cape Sable, and from New York to San Francisco.

It behoves us as good citizens to lay the axe to the root and eradicate this evil in the financial condition of the country. As good Democrats, we must undertake the Herculean task of cleansing the Augean stables of paper money, by curtailing their issue and prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5 or \$10, and after a few years shall have elapsed, none less than \$20. By this means we can force the precious metals into circulation sufficient for all ordinary transactions. We should refuse to charter new banks, and wind up the old ones as fast as their charters are forfeited, or expire by limitation. By doing this we will gradually, but surely, bring the country to the constitutional currency—gold and silver. Upon this a man may sleep over night without being apprehensive that the telegraph of the next morning may bring the news that his money is worthless. With such a currency he can feel that no special privilege has been granted to banks to de-

fraud him. Such a currency will not die in the laborer's hands; it is good the world over; and the value of our labor, our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, are not increased or diminished at the option of bankers and brokers; nor are they rendered little more than worthless by the failure of paper substitutes.

If the people will it, they can remedy the evils which now exist. The community can do without bank notes, but they cannot do without the products of the farm. The great producing industry of the country must toil, and they ought and can be paid if they will it; let them refuse every thing called money, except gold and silver, for their fabrics and commodities, and they will get it. They should vote for such representatives as will pledge themselves for bank reform; to opposing the charter of any more 'promise-to-pay' institutions, and thereby protect the country from future embarrassments similar to those under which we now labor. We are in the vortex of a moneyed chaos, and we must come through, however much we may be bruised and shattered by the whirlpool; but let us husband the substantial portions of the wreck as a nucleus around which to commence a new and stringent system of gold and silver for commerce and exchange.

It may be asked, what would be the result if we were to fall back upon a specie currency? Would it not tend to a reduction in the value of every thing? We answer, that such would be the immediate, though not the ultimate effect. Just in proportion as the issue of paper money is greater than that of specie, is the value of every thing enhanced—hence, we have an unreal value upon our labor, our lands and our property. This enables foreign goods to flood our country and carry off our coin. They will not take our bank paper. You ask, how does the fictitious value cause this country to be surcharged with foreign goods? We answer, because it gives a selling price to goods far beyond their specie value. In England there is no paper money less than £5=\$25; wages are low and paid in specie, this enables them to manufacture and sell to the United States at a profit. They sell at our paper money rates and take back the specie.

There is seven or eight times as much paper money afloat as there is gold and silver in the United States. This is an incontrovertible fact; but, for the sake of argument, we will call it three times as much (perhaps the actual working-day amount would be better represented by the latter figure); then our labor, our goods, our lands and tenements—everything, is enhanced in value to that extent of over issue, and must be affected by every expansion and contraction of paper issue. Now, suppose we strike the paper money out of existence, and what would be the effect upon prices? Why, a yard of calico for which we now pay twelve cents, would then cost but four cents; sugar at eight cents, would cost but two cents per lb; wheat at one dollar a bushel, could be obtained for 25 cts.; labor at \$1 per day, would come down to 25 cents per day—and everything in proportion; and they would be subject to no sudden fluctuations. Some may say that it is bad doctrine to advocate low prices and a reduction of wages; and so it would be if all things were not proposed by the same reasoning to be reduced in an equal ratio. If two shillings will purchase as much under a hard money currency, as one dollar will under that of paper, is not the holder equally as rich? Is he not richer in this, that he runs no risk of failures? All would be greatly benefited by the change; but it would not stop here. There would be no necessity, under a specie currency, for a tariff to protect American manufacturers. Banks and tariffs are twin sisters, and go hand in hand in their operations to swindle the laborer and the consumer. Every cent imposed by a tariff is paid by the consumer; no matter under what pretext it is imposed, whether for revenue or for protection; but, under an inflated paper money circulation, the cost of labor and material renders a tariff necessary to enable our manufacturers to compete in the market with those foreigners who manufacture at hard money rates.

Let us reduce the nominal to the real standard of prices, and a tariff is no longer necessary. England could not send us a yard of cotton goods at hard money prices. She could not give us shilling goods at threepence, nor could she send her iron here at twenty dollars, instead of eighty dollars per ton. The result would be, that we should have abundance of employment for all our manufacturers, without any other protection than that given by a clear field and ready sales for all their fabrics. Then, too, with the vast resources of our country—both mineral and agricultural, as well as mechanical skill—we should soon become the largest exporting country on the globe, and with the consequent balance of trade in our favor, our coffers would swell with the accumulation of the precious metals; so that, as our country progressed in population and the development of her wealth, the price of things would gradually increase to the present, and ultimately exceed those they ever have attained on this continent; and that upon such a solid foundation as to defy the assaults of bank panics and paper currency.

We are glad to note that the Democracy are becoming aroused to the importance of this subject, in nearly every section of the country. It is more than probable that

the next Presidential campaign will be contested on the questions of bank and tariff, in some shape. The opponents of Democracy change their name and their tactics so often, that we cannot surmise the name they may adopt; but there is little doubt but the currency and tariff questions will occupy conspicuous positions in the programme of political platforms.

Pittsburgh.

In order for those of our readers who have not visited the Iron City to have a correct idea of its locality, we will give a description of the rivers and mountains in its vicinity.

The Monongahela, on the south side of the city, runs a little north of west, and is spanned, on the south side, by a bridge about 1800 feet long. On the south side of the city, is the Allegheny river, which runs a little west of south, and is spanned by two bridges, for teams, footmen, &c., which are about 1500 feet long. The two rivers unite and form the Ohio.

On the south side of the Monongahela, the mountain is over 300 feet high, and so steep, in many places, that it is difficult for even a footman to climb to the summit; between the mountain and the river, there is what might be called String town; it is from five to ten rods wide, and some two or three miles in length; that portion lying east of the bridge, is called Birmingham; the first division west of the bridge, is called Manchester; and the second, Sligo. In addition to the bridge, there are four steam ferry boats in operation, two of them plying between the City and Sligo.

A great portion of the manufacturing establishments are located on the south side of the river; we visited quite a number of them, but our descriptive powers are entirely inadequate to convey anything like an accurate idea of the manner of making even a six-penny nail. We spent an hour or two in a nail factory, and was lost in wonder and amazement at the ingenuity of man. The process, as nearly as we could learn, of making nails was something after this manner: In the first place, the machinery is driven by steam; a piece of iron from two to three feet long, is heated red hot, it is then passed between two cast iron rollers, which revolve with great rapidity, until it is reduced to the desired breadth and thickness; another machine is near by, for cutting the bars the desired length, which is from ten to twelve inches, after which the pieces were heated again. In the factory we were in there were twenty machines for cutting the nails, they were placed together in two rows, the operators sitting on stools on each side, facing each other; each had a little iron box not quite so long as the bars, into which the bars were placed. The operator had a small pair of tongs with which he placed them—one at a time—where the nail was cut off; the bars were as the nail was long.

When a nail is cut off, the operator turns his bar over; just as fast as he turns his hand, that fast the nails are cut off, and drop into a box; we examined them and found they were finished ready for putting were into kegs.

We visited the glass works, but as they were not blowing, we left without being much the wiser. The City proper is nearly in the shape of the letter V, with the lower end to the north. The depot of the Cen. Penn. R. R., is located nearly at the junction of the two rivers, from there the road runs in the middle of a street to the north end of the city, where the space between the river and the mountain is but a few rods. The day we left was one of their regular market days, we spent an hour very pleasantly in looking through the various departments. They had two large brick buildings with a space of some sixty feet between them, and an open space of probably a hundred feet around them. The first story of the buildings were occupied wholly as a meat market, the upper rooms were used for fruit, butter, &c., the space around the buildings were occupied with vegetables of all descriptions; we saw no cabbage, potatoes or apples, that would compare favorably with those raised in Marshall county.

The streets are all paved with stone—some thirty or forty steam vessels were lying at anchor in the Monongahela, vessels were arriving and departing frequently during our stay. Stone coal is used altogether for fuel, which causes the city to have a very dirty appearance. The streets are crowded with drays and Pennsylvania Wagons. Allegheny which is on the west side of the river, is a beautiful city, and has a great many manufacturing establishments, and some of the most splendid private residences that we saw during our tour. We saw nothing so magnificent grand as those mountains, towering three or four hundred feet nearly perpendicular, toward the sky, huge rocks are seen projecting from their sides, which would make sad havoc, were they detached from their resting places.

We left Pittsburgh at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, and arrived at Wooster at 8 o'clock, and put up at the American House, which by the way, is a very good stopping place, next morning we took a stroll through the town, and we have no recollection of seeing a prettier situation for one; the ground descends from the center sufficiently to carry off the water. We should judge that Wooster is about the size of LaPorte. We left there at 8 o'clock a. m., and arrived at Plymouth at 7 o'clock p. m., highly delighted with our visit.

Elections.

Onto.—The Republicans have elected their State Ticket except superintendent of Public Works. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

MINNESOTA.—The Chicago Times says the democrats have elected their Governor, Congressmen, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

IOWA.—The Republicans have possibly carried this State by a small majority.

KANSAS.—In this Territory, slavery was the question, and the result shows conclusively that a majority of the legal voters are in favor of "freedom forever."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Quakers did not vote. Democrat majority from 50,000 to 80,000.

The Chicago Tribune says that there are a dozen of New Yorkers, in that city, looking after their business relations. They propose to take wheat at market prices and half the difference in exchange in payment of debts due them.

The newspapers say that a man died in Cuba, last summer, at the advanced age of 165 years, and that his first sickness carried him to his grave.

It is reported that Fanny Fern receives \$5,000 per annum for writing for the New York Ledger.

The Democrats of Newburyport, Conn., have nominated Caleb Cushing for their representative in the next Legislature.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERISA.

New York, Oct. 28.
The steamship Perisa, from Liverpool the 17th, arrived at noon to-day. She brings about \$244,000 sterling in specie, and 211 passengers.

The City of Baltimore arrived on ont the 16th.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs quiet and flour steady, except for inferior qualities, prices for which were weak. Wheat steady, red closed buoyant. Corn firm. Western Canada flour 2 3/4 @ 3 1/4; Ohio 3 1/4 @ 3 3/4; Red wheat, 7 3/4 @ 7 7/8 per quarter. Mixed yellow corn 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2; white corn 41 @ 42 1/2. Provisions dull. Beef and bacon steady. Pork and lard dull.

Sugar heavy, and 2 1/2 @ 31 lower, holders pressing on the market. Coffee dull and slightly lower. Tea inactive, but firm.

LONDON.—In the London money market there was an active demand at unchanged rates, though the feeling was slightly improved. Consols closed at 84 @ 84 1/2 for money and 83 1/2 @ 84 for account.

The bullion in the bank of England had decreased £535,000. Wheat 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4 lower. Shipments of specie were going on up to the departure of the steamer.

Full advices by the India mails, were cheerful, but contained no news of importance.

Queen Victoria and the royal family had left Balmoral for the south. A public reception was given them at Aberdeen, where they were the guests of the Earl of Aberdeen.

A circular had been issued from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defence of their provinces, and not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparations which it is desirable should everywhere be maintained.

A report was in circulation that the cholera had again made its appearance in the village of Stratford near London, and that, within a few days, seventeen cases and seven deaths occurred.

The Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed and a new See created, to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. Croyn as first Bishop.

It was said that President Buchanan had written to the American Ministers in Europe pledging the American government to support international laws.

There had been a large arrival of gold from Australia.

The health of the King of Prussia remained critical.

The Spanish ministerial crisis had ended in Gen. Armers forming a new Cabinet. There is a fearful financial panic at Vienna.

The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced the rates of discount.

Fever was epidemic at Lisbon. Mr. Ten Broeck had won another race at Newmarket, with his horse Bella. He was unanimously elected a member of the New Rooms, Newmarket.

The Siamese Ambassadors and suite had arrived at Malta, en route for England.

A financial crisis had manifested itself at Lisbon. The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the government, and an outbreak was contemplated. Robberies had already commenced.

The resumption of relations between Sardinia and Austria may be shortly expected. The panic in the Vienna Exchange was frightful. The national loans bearing interest payable in silver fell to 80 1/2.

The Russian naval division for the Chinese waters had left Cronstadt.

A letter in the Presse says it is perfectly true that the Russian government has set apart six million roubles for the reconstruction of Savastopol. Although the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily eluded.

It is stated that the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have protested against the last elections in Moldavia and Wallachia. The story is denied in Paris.

A powder magazine at Joudpore, Persia, had been exploded by lightning. Over one thousand persons were killed and 500 houses destroyed.

The Indian mails were received at London on the 15th. There are no new facts of importance. Accounts all concur in pronouncing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering.

There had been two arrivals from Australia, with £520,000 sterling in gold. Several additional failures are announced but none of great magnitude, except Affleck & McKerraw, Scotch machinists, Manchester, and W. B. West, haberdasher, Manchester.

SENSELESS.—Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the immediate winding up of the State Bank of Tennessee, and expresses a hearty disapprobation of the whole banking system.

THE CAUSES OF REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.—In all the elections recently held, the most untoward circumstances seemed to have conspired to defeat the Black Republicans. They admit having been badly beaten; but they could not overcome the circumstances—and this is a sufficient and comfortable excuse. In Connecticut it rained in some places. The Democrats turned out and voted en masse. The Republicans "knew enough to stay in when it rained," and though they thus saved their boots from the mud, they lost a victory.

In Pennsylvania the Quakers didn't vote.

In Ohio, "busied," with the financial storm, raging through their State, the Republicans by thousands neglected their political duties. Their opponents attended to theirs and won. Having no interest in the monetary pressure, and no money to lose, they, of course, had nothing to do but vote.

In Kansas the Republicans were dragged out of a full victory, and the Missourians helped the Democrats.

In Iowa the Republicans unfortunately had a majority of the votes. They were also basing in financial matters.

Minnesota is uncertain. It will depend upon the character of the returns, whether any apology or excuse will be necessary on the part of the Republicans.

Notwithstanding these apparent reverses, however, the Republican party is still strong and vigorous, and has made immense gains since last fall (?) These facts will be made apparent at some future day. Wait until 1860.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

An Earthquake.

About 3-15 P. M. yesterday, there came a shock, apparently from the southeast, which people at once recognized as an earthquake. Those walking on the street did not feel it; those standing still felt the jar of the ground beneath them, and looked to see what furious-driving omnibus made such a noise. But in buildings there was a fright. Those on the ground floor felt the jar and waving of the walls, and saw crockery dancing on the dinner tables, china rattling in the closets, stoves-pipes (in one instance) falling, while in another a dilapidated chimney parted with a few of its topmost bricks. The further up from the ground, the greater the shock. In fourth and fifth stories there was a sensible tottering of brick walls, and tools rolled from the benches of workmen to the floor.—There was a general scamper to the street, and for a moment all manner of questions about what hoghead of sugar had broken loose, what big-boom of a vessel had run into the water-side building, what fire-proof safe had fallen, what boiler had burst, or what powder magazine had blown up. But the borborygms (look at the dictionary) murrings from the bowels of our common mother explained the thing, and all settled down on one conclusion we had had an earthquake.

There were some incidents funny enough now, but people forgot to laugh at them at the time. At the Court House a trial was in progress. At that point the shock was so decided and startling that the last trump could not have emptied the room sooner. It was a general stampede. Out rushed the audience, with it went the lawyers, over the railing went the jury, regardless of their solemn oath to "well and truly try," and after them came the constables, all pouring down stairs into the street, with pallid faces and shaking knees, while in one case a person fainted. The only souls left in the court room were the Judge on the bench, Mr. Haven, one of the counsel in the case, as imperturbable as in his wont; a young lawyer, who never gets in a hurry; and the witness on the stand, who was bound to die at his post.

In the school houses, school was very summarily dismissed, and it is fortunate that no accident occurred in the sudden rush.

So much for incidents. The duration of the shock was probably fifteen or twenty seconds. It was by far the most severe felt in this region, was universally diffused over the city, and was so startling as to spread a momentary, but serious, consternation. Invalids, particularly, suffered from the alarm and excitement of the moment.—Buffalo Commercial Saturday.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Committee met in the Supreme Court room at the Capitol, on the 7th inst, pursuant to call of the Chairman.

On motion of Hon. J. W. Blake, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, and for the transactions of such other business as may be brought before it, be held at the city of Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1858.

On motion of Lafa Devolin, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions and prepare an address to the people of the State upon the present condition of political affairs.

On motion of Major John P. Dunn, it was

Resolved, That the appointment of the representation in the next Convention be based on the vote given for Mr. Buchanan, and that each county be entitled to one vote for every two hundred votes cast at the last Presidential election, and that one additional vote be allowed for each fraction of over one hundred votes cast at such election, provided that every county shall be entitled to at least two votes.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. M. TALBOTT, Chairman.

Notice Educational.

The Teachers and Friends of Education in Marshall county, are hereby notified that the second meeting of the Marshall County Teachers' Association will take place at the Presbyterian Church, in Plymouth, on Friday afternoon, November 7th, 1857, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. All the Teachers, Parents and Friends of Education, who earnestly desire to promote the cause of Education are cordially invited to attend and lend a helping hand upon that occasion. We wish for the hearty co-operation of all; and looking for a general attendance, we expect an interesting time, which may be fully realized if all the Friends will bring in their intellectual contributions, and assist in the exercises. Come one, come all, and let us reason together. Remember the 7th of November.

MARK CUMMINGS, Sec'y. of Teachers' Ass'n.

The stock Security Bank of Danville, Ill., which failed some months ago, is now being redeemed by the Auditor of Illinois at par.

THE MARKETS.

PLYMOUTH RETAIL PRICES.

ARTICLES	PRICES
APPLES—Green	50
Do—Dry	2 25
ARRELS—Pork	1 00
Do—Flour	35
BEAN—Hams	15
BACON—Hams	15
Sugar Cured	15
Shoulders	15
Sides	15
Butter	4 50
Do—Dry	12
BUTTER	20
BRICK	6 00
CANDY—by box	1 25
CHEESE—Swiss	12
CRACKERS—Soft	8
Butter	8
CHEESE	12
CANDLES—Tallow	15 @ 30
Star	40
Sperm	14
COFFEE—Rio	16 1/2
Java	20
Mocha	20
CORN	20
Meal	70
EGGS	10
Flour	4 50 @ 5 00
FISH—Mackerel	10
White, H. H. bl.	7 00
Cod	8
Herring—box	75 @ 1 00
GLASS—No 10 1/2	2 50
HAY—Wholly	5 00
Clover	4 00
Prairie	3 00
HIDES—Dry	10 @ 12 1/2
Green	12
HONEY	12
IRON	5 @ 10
LARD	12 1/2
LIME	25
LEAD—White	2 40 @ 2 50
Bar	10
MOLASSES—Sugar House	1 00
New Orleans	80
Syrup	1 25
NAILS	5 @ 6 1/2
OLDS—Lard	1 50
Fish	1 00
Linseed	6 00
PORK	20
POTATOES	3
RAGS	3
RICE	8
SALT—Bar	8 @ 10
Sack	2 50
SOAP	8
SUGAR—New Orleans	12
Cruet	16
Loaf	16 1/2
TALLOW	12
TEA	50 @ 1 00
WHEAT	55 @ 65

BANK NOTE LIST.

Bank	Notes
Brookville Bank, Brookville	do
Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis	suspended
do Elkhart, Elkhart	do
do Goshen, Goshen	do
do Indiana, Michigan City	do
do Monticello, Monticello	do
do Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon	do
do Paoli, Paoli	do
do Rockville, Rockville	do
do Syracuse, Syracuse	do
do Salem, Salem	do
do State of Indiana, and Branches	do
do Warsaw, Warsaw	do
Bloomington Bank, Bloomington	do
Camel Bank, Evansville	do
Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge City	do
Crescent City Bank, Evansville	do
Exchange Bank, Greencastle	do
Fayette County Bank, Connersville	do
Farmers' Bank, Westfield	do
Hosier Bank, Logansport	do
Indiana Bank, Madison	do
Indiana Reserve Bank, Kokomo	do
Indiana Farmers' Bank, Franklin	do
Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte	do
Lafayette Bank, Lafayette	do
Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank, N. Albany	do
Parke county Bank, Rockville	do
Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	do
Southern Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute	do
Salem Bank, Salem	do
State Bank of Indiana, and Branches	do
Traders' Bank, Indianapolis	do
Tippecanoe Bank, Logansport	suspended

Prairie State Bank, Washington	do
Rushville Bank, Rushville	do
Do People's Bank, Carmi	do
Do Stock Security Bank, Danville	do
All others	do

New Advertisements.

Better Times At Last!

The undersigned, having received a large stock of

Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.

Have resolved to bear half the burden of the present money pressure by selling their stock at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

To prove the correctness of our statement, we only ask our friends to

Call & examine our Goods & Prices

Being confident they will not only purchase, but go away satisfied that they have saved 10 or 15 per cent in the trade.

In addition to the above articles, kept constantly on hand, we will mention

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES