

# Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901.

VOLUME XXXVII--NO. 25.

## IF WE SHOULD SAY

THAT no other Store had Clothing but us, or that you could not get as choice an assortment anywhere else as here, and after we had told you so, you should find out different, you'd never have any faith in our "ads"—but we are very careful what we say.

We do say that a great majority of our Goods are bought for less and sold enough less for you to come and look over what we have; then if you fail to be pleased it's our fault.

But if you fail to come here, but go elsewhere and pay more than we ask, then it's your fault.

## Men's Suits

From \$5 00 to \$20.00!

## Men's Overcoats

From \$5 00 to \$20.00!

## B. O. Evans & Co.

ANDERSON, S. C.,

## The Spot Cash Clothiers

## Attention, Farmers!

We have just received one Car Load of

## Fancy Winter Grazing Oats.

Come quick and secure some of them before they are all sold.

O. D. ANDERSON & BRO.

## IF YOU ARE A PURCHASER OF

## SHOES!

Our Prices and Goods will surely Tempt You.

We have always given good value in this line, and there is no reason why we should not do the same for you. In buying Shoes you want to look at the quality as well as the price. Ours stand the closest inspection and are well made and durable.

We use the utmost caution and buy only those Shoes which we absolutely know to be of the very best quality. We do not experiment with various lines but stick to those which have the manufacturers as well as our guarantee behind them, and should by chance any imperfection in workmanship or leather occur, you will always find us ready to satisfy you.

## THE BION SHOP FOR MEN.

This is the most reasonably priced High Grade Shoe on the market. We have them in all the various leathers and styles.

## McCULLY BROS

### STATE NEWS.

—The Darlington flour mill, valued at \$5,000, was burned last Friday night.

—The Baptist State Convention will meet in Greenville next year.

—The South Carolina Legislature will convene on January 15th.

—A young man named Stewart had his leg broken in a football game at Winnsboro.

—There were 22,000 admissions to the exposition grounds in Charleston the first day.

—Paul Preacher, a negro root doctor, was recently found dead in the woods on the outskirts of Columbia. The man had starved to death.

—The matter of the postmastership at Newberry, has not been settled yet. There is quite a fight and there are many applicants for the position.

—Mrs. S. T. Burch, an aged lady of Florence, was burned to death on Thursday. Her clothing caught from a coal fire that popped out upon her dress.

—If straws show the way the winds blow, there will be mightily near a full ticket in the field for State offices composed of State House office holders and attachés.

—In the Spartanburg exhibit at the exposition, Mrs. F. E. Anderson contributes some interesting articles. In the collection will be a fancy quilt over a century old.

—John Bolin and Dr. Lanier of Hickory Grove, York county, got into a dispute at a shooting match and Lanier shot and killed Bolin, a young man of 25. Both were drinking.

—Wm. Crane a well known farmer of Greenville county, died suddenly on Sunday night in Pleasant Hill church. He was seated in the church and died without a struggle. He was 45 years old.

—Oliver Eaves, a farmer near Jonesville, was attacked and robbed of \$6 on returning to his home from Union on Monday. He had sold a lot of cotton, but had deposited the money in the bank.

—J. Fuller Lyon, of Abbeville, former probate judge of that county, has been appointed to a clerical position in the office of the State Treasurer. The appointment becomes effective on January 1.

—The general program of the Southern Educational Association, which meets in Columbia, S. C., December 25, has been issued. Addresses will be delivered by many prominent southern educators.

—The members of the negro Baptist church in Spartanburg got into a general fight and so badly used the preacher that he had to be carried home in a carriage. The mayor fined twenty of the leaders of the fight from \$5 to \$20.

—Rev. J. G. Huggins, a native of Cherokee, but for the last two years a member of the Mississippi Methodist Conference, has been transferred to the South Carolina Conference and assigned to Belmont, in the Spartanburg district.

—The Comptroller General has gotten up a blank to be sent all cotton mills and another to be sent all the cotton seed oil mills of the State, intended to supply his office with information and statistics about these enterprises as required by law.

A few days ago a man who had a mortgage on a cow belonging to J. M. Clinton, colored, ex-republican county chairman for York county, sent for the cow and it developed that there were ten other mortgages on the same cow, each one for all she was worth.

—On account of ill health Rev. G. H. Waddell resigned as superintendent of the Epworth Orphanage. Rev. W. B. Wharton, who has been at Prosperity this year, will succeed him. Mr. Waddell will for the present be connected with the orphanage as financial manager.

—Mrs. M. R. Tupper, the matron of the State hospital for the insane, was attacked just after dark Thursday evening near the hospital entrance by a negro footpad, who took her purse, containing \$3, from her. The fellow escaped, but the police are making a thorough search for him.

—Thirty young sailors deserted from the training ship Lancaster last week in Charleston harbor. The boys were paid off and given six hours leave to visit the city. They sold their sailor clothes, purchased citizens clothing and took leg bail. These boys did not find a sailor's life to their liking.

—The recent big fire which destroyed a good part of Dillon has caused some one to note the fact that Dillon became a town thirteen years ago, and on the 13th day of November she had her first fire of consequence, in which thirteen business houses were destroyed, and the loss amounted to thirteen thousand dollars. That unlucky number 13 again!

—The trial committee of the S. C. M. E. Conference, in session at Columbia, on the 29th ult., made a report to the conference on the charges preferred against Rev. R. C. McRoy, who was charged with gross immorality. The committee recommended that he be expelled from the ministry and the church, and the conference endorsed the report. The committee stated that it was a most unwelcome duty to perform, still the church required that the character of its ministers be irreproachable, and the disgraceful duty was met without fear or favor. A memorial was also presented signed by several ministers not to admit preachers to the conference who used tobacco and are requesting those who are now members to quit the use of the weed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

—Foot Ball season is about over and a few wards in the College Hospitals are empty.

—Dun's Review for December says the cost of living is one-third more now than in 1897.

—In Michigan, in a terrible railroad disaster, eighty were killed outright and as many injured.

—Barney Conway, who voted for General Jackson for president, died at New Albany, Ind., Friday aged 106 years.

—Fire at the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical college, near Raleigh, destroyed the dining hall and dormitory.

—Attorney General Knox has issued circulars to U. S. marshals and district attorneys forbidding their taking too much interest in politics.

—Mrs. Mary Burke and four children were burned to death in their own house at Altoona, Pa. The house caught fire while they were asleep.

—Swallow is so prevalent in Boston that the medical authorities admit that it is beyond control. The pest house is full and they use Gallup's Island in Boston harbor.

—That Paris leads the world in dress-making can be readily understood when it is stated that 140,000 persons are engaged in the dressmaking establishments of that city.

—A man secreted himself in a box in the hold of the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia and crossed the ocean. Notwithstanding he was in the hold for fifteen days, he is able to talk and may recover.

—The Chinese exclusion act expires by limitation next May, and a strong fight will be made before congress over the re-enactment of the law, the west particularly being anxious for it on account of "Chinese cheap labor."

—The First National Bank, of Ballston, N. Y., is found to be out \$100,000 by the defalcation of teller Charles E. Fitcham. The bank has temporarily closed and is in the hands of a receiver. The defalcation began as far back as 1865.

—A resolution has been introduced in both branches of the Georgia legislature asking congress to pay the southern states proportionately \$105,000,000 from the sale of captured and abandoned property during the war and to refund the cotton tax.

—George M. Pallman, eldest son of the palace car builder, died at Menlo Park, Cal., last week. Much drinking hastened his death. At his death he was receiving \$3,000 a year as his allowance from his father's estate, and \$12,000 from his mother's.

—Mrs. C. N. Whitman owns the largest ranch of any woman in the world. It is located in Texas, near Tascosa, and is called the L. S. Ranch, after its first owner. The ranch is 30 miles square and there are hundreds of cowboys employed upon it.

—In one day recently there were reports of a post-office robbery at Bristol, Ind., a bank robbery at Plymouth, Ia., and another bank robbery at Trenton, Ky. In each case the robbers secured considerable sums of money, while several persons were injured, two being shot.

—A divorce was granted to David Nation in the Kansas City court from his wife, Carrie Nation. He charged that she called him a "hell-bound hypocrite" and that she did not attend to his wants. The divorce was granted on the grounds of gross neglect of duty.

—The committee of twenty appointed by the last General Assembly to revise the creed of the Presbyterian church met in Washington last week and began work. Their object is not to change it in any respect, but if possible, to put it in language that will be more easily understood.

—Mrs. J. Fred Meyers, living near Sioux City, Iowa, wrapped her 5 months old baby in a blanket, and put it in the oven of the kitchen stove to warm, and went out in the yard to gather fuel, when a half hour later she came back, the baby was dead, its arms and legs being burned to a crisp.

—Mason and Dixon's line, the famous old historic boundary of the South, is being resurveyed and will not be permitted to drop out of existence. "The old stone markers or posts which marked the line are being reset in solid cement bases and iron posts are being substituted in places where the old posts have disappeared.

—A woman in Chicago has been married twelve years, and in that time has given birth to nineteen children, and who is not yet thirty years old. The latest addition to the family was quadruplets, and occurred while the husband was away from home. He has not returned, and the wife has asked for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

—The Isthmian canal commission has sent in its report to Congress. The commission favors the Nicaragua route rather than the Panama. The cost of building is estimated at \$190,000,000 and will take eight years to complete. Senator Morgan has introduced a bill giving the president power to acquire needed territory from Nicaragua.

—J. S. Lytle, a Kansas pioneer, died at Hiawatha, Kan., last Friday. During the past three years he slept most of the time. While in Santa Ana, Cal., he slept from May 28 last to Aug. 20. Then he awoke and was conscious until Sept. 2, during which interval he was brought home. On Sept. 2 he again went to sleep and slept continuously until to-day, when he awoke and a few minutes later died.

### FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1901.

With all its cutting of red tape, amassing of precedents and verbosity Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress squarely dodged the important question of whether the reciprocity treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. McKinley during the last Congress should be ratified or not. He said a lot about reciprocity, which he declared must be the "handmaiden of protection," whatever that may mean, but all he said about the sort of reciprocity represented by those left-over McKinley treaties was, "I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor," and neither Congress nor the public know to-day whether Mr. Roosevelt favors or opposes those treaties. If Mr. Roosevelt makes a few more dodges as open as this one, the claim that he is afraid of nothing, so frequently made by his friends, will have to be dropped. It shows that he is afraid of the Senate, which has during two sessions of Congress refused to ratify those treaties.

If it be fair to judge from the number of visits Mr. Low has made to Mr. Roosevelt to ask advice about the municipal affairs of New York—his last one was this week—Mr. Roosevelt is expected to be deputy mayor of New York, as well as President of the U. S., although if the signs of early and hard fought fighting among the Republicans in Congress are not deceptive the latter job is likely to keep him quite busy.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of the railroad question in his message had anything to do with the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now willing for the law to be amended so as to make pooling of freight rates legal is a question that would be answered both ways, according to the man who spoke, but the fact remains that the commission which has fought railroad pooling for years is now willing to sanction it. It is, of course, no crime for men to change their minds, but the causes for such changes have been known to approach dangerously near to the criminal line.

Senator Hoar evidently believes that Mr. Roosevelt indulged in a little word-juggling in his message. He said that "portion of it relating to the Philippines: "When he says that we are extremely anxious that the natives of the Philippine Islands should govern themselves for their sake, and because it relieves us of a great burden, and that there is not the slightest fear of our not giving them all the liberty for which they are fit, and that we shall help to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of really free nations—I think he should state clearly and emphatically that he means by self-government, what the people of the United States have always meant by self-government—the right to national independence, if they desire it. I think he should say in terms that when they have a government fairly representing their people, able to maintain itself, and that government expresses its desires for absolute national independence, the United States will not be in their way."

Booker Washington was at the White House again this week. He wasn't invited to dinner, but it is said on good authority that he did considerable talking about the appointment of a U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and that as a consequence several of the applicants would save time and humiliation by withdrawing their papers. Booker was asked whether he had a candidate for the office, after he left Mr. Roosevelt, but he declined to say a word about it.

Representative Williams, of Miss., has introduced a resolution for the investigation by a House committee of the claims of Maclay that the proof sheets of his naval history, which calls Schley a liar and a coward, were read and approved by Sampson and Crowninshield, and several similar bills and resolutions have been prepared. The friends of Schley are trying to arrange things to secure a general investigation of the entire naval conduct of the war with Spain, which would bring out everything, instead of investigation of any special phases of it.

The gentlemen who are drawing \$5,000 a year and expenses as members of the Industrial Commission are loth to turn loose the public tent at the beginning of winter. The time of the Commission has already been once extended and will expire December 15, if not again extended. The Commission has asked Congress for an extension of two months, and as many Representatives and Senators have a fellow-feeling of sympathy for all lame ducks in the political pond, the chances are that the request will be granted, although the country would suffer no appreciable loss if the Industrial Commission never completed what it is pleased to call its work.

Ex-Senator Chandler is believed to be indulging in a bit of the sarcasm for which he is well known, at the expense of the Republican party, in presenting Senator Lodge with a cigar box composed of sixteen parts of silver and one of gold, as a souvenir of Lodge's authorship of the bimetallic plank of the Republican platform of 1896, which pledged the party to the promotion of bimetallicism. The presentation grows out of an offer of Mr. Chandler to pay

\$100 to the man who wrote that clause in the Republican platform. It was finally fastened on Secretary Lodge, who refused to accept the money; hence the souvenir. On the top of the box, conspicuously engraved, is this quotation from the bimetallic plank of the Republican platform: "Which we pledge ourselves to promote."

A prominent New York Democrat, who was in Washington to see the Congressional machine started, said of politics in the big city: "Those people who think Tammany is dead want to revise their opinion. I've seen Tammany buried and heard the service read too many times to be fooled. I want to tell you that the reorganization of Tammany has already begun, and it is only a question of time until it will again control. The Tammany people are the best losers I know anything about. I have talked with a great many since election and have yet to find a sorehead. They are like a man who has an accident with his automobile in the evening. In the morning he gets up and says: 'I wonder what could have been the matter with that machine.' He proceeds to find out what the matter was, and effects repairs and the next day is riding about again."

The House did no business of importance this week, and will not until after Speaker Henderson announces the committee assignments, but a sufficient number of bills have already been introduced to occupy the entire life of the Fifty-seventh Congress, if all of them were considered. The Senate received the new treaty with England and referred it to the committee on Foreign Relations without comment. Senator Morgan introduced a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; Senator Tillman got through a resolution, previously adopted by the House, admitting free of duty all foreign exhibits at the Charleston exposition; and among the hundreds of bills introduced was one for the laying of a Pacific Cable, and one for the admission of Oklahoma as a State, with the town of Muskogee as the capital.

Senator Morgan has given notice that private pension bills are to be more carefully examined in the Senate. It was in connection with his objection to advancing the consideration of some of these bills, asked for by Senator Hoar, that Mr. Morgan said: "There is too much slack on pensions, and I would like to tighten it up a little."

### Roosevelt to Congress.

The president's message is about 28,000 words in length, dealing with all the questions of vital importance now in the public eye.

In the beginning Mr. Roosevelt pays a glowing tribute to the memory of the lamented William McKinley and denounces anarchy. He not only deplores the existence of the anarchist, but beseeches congress to make it impossible in the future for the chief executive of the nation to be shot down.

He calls attention to the great prosperity of the nation, and the great progress it has made in the industrial conditions and problems. He declares that trusts must be controlled; otherwise, trusts will control. A new cabinet officer is suggested, who shall be known as the secretary of commerce and industry.

Mr. Roosevelt urges that congress see to it that the United States secure the greatest service from its employees. Much stress is laid upon "the brotherhood of men."

Better immigration laws are asked for by the president. The message declares that reciprocity is no enemy of protection.

An encouraging word is said for the benefit of our merchant marine. Mr. Roosevelt declares that the American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

"Maintain the gold standard," says Mr. Roosevelt.

It is suggested that congress amend the interstate commerce law.

Much attention is given to the agricultural interests of the country. Intelligent forestry is urged by the president.

The message urges the importance of the reclamation of arid lands.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that Hawaii should be annexed, and that the advantages to be gained from the new country.

The great problem of the government of the Philippines is given much space in the message, and the president suggests that a stern policy is demanded by conditions in the Orient.

In no uncertain words the president declares that the Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of foreign policies of all nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States.

Congress is directed to the fact that a greater American navy is demanded. He declares that the work of upbuilding the navy must not be neglected, but pushed forward with all possible speed.

He reviews the situation in China at length.

He advises that closer relations exist between the United States and the South American countries.

He declares that it takes a bold stand for the trade with China to be dropped.

The postal service and rural mail delivery is given the support of the president in his message.

Attention is called to the opportunity of the United States that now exists in the trade with China.

The consular service, says the president, is in need of reform.

Expositions as upbuilders of a country are endorsed, and attention is directed to their good. Congress is especially urged to pay the expenses in connection with the removal of the government exhibit to Charleston.

The message calls attention to the good resulting from the army reorganization.

A liberal pension policy is urged.

A strong plea is made for the civil service.

The president says there is no need now for an increase in the United States army.

In closing, the president refers to the death of Queen Victoria, of England, and the death of the Empress Dowager Frederick, of Germany.

### The Baptist Convention.

The recent session of the Baptist State Convention at Florence was one of the largest attended and most interesting held in years. The reports of the officers and committees in charge of the several departments of the church work were very encouraging.

In the last year there have been twelve new Baptist Churches organized in this State and a net increase in membership of about 3,000. There are now more than 100,000 white Baptists in South Carolina. This is the largest body of Christians in this State, the Methodists ranking second with 75,639 members.

The Baptists now maintain three colleges in South Carolina, Furman University, Greenville Female College and Limestone Female College, besides a large number of high schools, fitting schools and institutes. Furman University, under the leadership of Dr. A. P. Montague, and Limestone College with Dr. L. D. Lodge as president, report that this is the best year with them since the war of 1861. Greenville Female College is prospering and the new president, Dr. E. C. James, is making a good record. Recently the Baptists of the State have put \$50,000 into new buildings for these three colleges, and Limestone College is soon to have a \$12,000 building added to its plant.

The Convention put the Baptists of the State on record in no ambiguous language as to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Following are the resolutions on temperance which were enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we are opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants except for mechanical and medicinal purposes and under the severest legal restrictions.

2. That we are opposed to the use of any intoxicant as a beverage, whether wine or punch served in fashionable society, beer drunk at the dispensary or whiskey taken from the bottle in the usual vulgar fashion.

3. That the Christian who is a habitual but moderate drinker is walking in disorder and should be brought to discipline.

4. That it is the duty of pastor, teacher and parent to teach total abstinence as the only safe rule.

### Advertised Letters and Packages.

—Ida Andrews, Ella Agnew, W. M. Axam.

—Luther Bell, Lawrence Boyde, A. E. Brock, B. F. Bradford, W. H. Bell, J. E. Brown, Clara Babo, Rosanna Blainbrame, G. F. Baumgard, Warren Bealy, L. Backer.

—John B. Campbell, (not Rev. John B.) Adelle Cobb, Calvin Chandler, Elliot Olinck, Lola Cole, William Calbon, Nora Douthett, Joe Daise.

—Ola Evans, E. H. Ellison, Arch Freeman, Dr. Davis Freeman, Eliza Forester, Fannie Fleming.

—Anna Gadden, John Glenn, John Guyton, Winlum Gray, Nolan H. Gaines, Bettie Gurley, L. E. Geor, W. O. Gorse, Ida G. Griggs, Nannie Glover.

—J. J. Hamilton, Wade Hampton, Sandy Humphreys, Annie Harrie, Josephine Hill, Lottie Howard, Sally Hampton, Ola Howard, L. Hanks, S. S. Hale, E. Hussey.

—R. H. Jones, Lilla Jenkins, Mama Jenkins, Lizzie Jones, A. L. Jaynes, Allen Jones.

—B. B. King, Amanda King, Pearl Kibler, Otis Keese.

—Aur Lester, Ella Lewis, Willie Lostly, Warren Laurice.

—L. L. McDaniel, Josie McGrath, Dr. Jno. H. Maxwell, Ira Myers, Jane Peter McCalla, Emory McCreary, V. E. Mayfield, W. A. Mullikin, Chas. McNaron, Maggie Masters.

—Virgie Norris, W. Hard Newell, Ida Parlight, Alice Phillips, Alice Pinson, E. L. Palmer, Minnie Patterson, Minnie Price, Mary Pool, Lillie Payton.

—Luther Rice, J. J. Rice, J. C. Robinson, M. B. Richey, James Richey, Mr. Ratter, J. C. Rogers, Laurence Russell, Dan'l G. Rome, J. A. S. Rice.

—John Stone, C. Simmons, W. B. Sanders, Mattie Stone, W. W. Scott, Rev. Smith, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Levin Swinton, Luther Shaw, Jennie Spumley, W. F. Strickland, Geneva A. Stone, F. F. Stone.

—Hector Taber, L. Templin & Son, R. Henry Thomas, Carrie Varris.

—Emily Watson, Nannie Walker, T. L. West, Patie Willis, Corene Wilson, Asia Walker, Emma Warren.

—Irene Young, Lois Zimmerman.

### PACKAGES.

—Oble Browning, E. J. Cox, Dora Carson, Chas. Earle, Robt. Earle, Charley Ellison, W. C. Harrison, A. F. Hodges, M. Hickerson, N. A. Johnson, L. L. Lattimer, Mrs. Lawrence Mayard, Mrs. N. McWor, Jesse C. Fickens, Minnie Patterson, Fannie Thompkins, Ernest Webb, Lucy Williams.

When calling at the general delivery for any of the above names kindly mention the fact that it was an advertised letter or package as the case may be, otherwise you will fail to get them, as they are no longer in the general delivery case.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN R. COCHRAN, Postmaster.

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