

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A Hot Fight Closing With Enthusiasm and Harmony.

(Fayetteville Observer.)
The Convention met on the Court House green and was called to order at 10 o'clock, p. m., by Capt. J. B. Smith, Chairman, Congressional Executive Committee.

Upon motion, H. L. McDuffie and the members of the Democratic press of the District, present, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, a committee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed on Permanent Organization, as follows: C. P. Parker, Bladen; Capt. A. B. Williams, Cumberland; B. F. G. Ay, Duplin; J. M. Davis, Harnett; D. McIver, Moore; E. W. Fonville, Onslow; T. J. Armstrong, Pender; S. Barksdale, Sampson; Nathan O'Berry, Wayne.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed a committee on credentials: R. S. White, Bladen; J. H. Myrover, Cumberland; J. J. Ward, Duplin; B. F. Shaw, Harnett; W. E. Murchison, Moore; Rodolph Duffy, Onslow; Dr. L. A. Alexander, Pender; Isham Royall, Sampson; W. G. Burkhead, Wayne.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee on rules: J. A. Murphy, Bladen; Z. B. Newton, Cumberland; B. B. Carr, Duplin; Douglas Grady, Harnett; J. W. Worth, Moore; S. B. Taylor, Onslow; Geo. A. Ramsey, Pender; John B. Kerr, Sampson; W. R. Allen, Wayne.

The committees retired to the upper rooms of the court house.

After a short intermission, the committee on permanent organization returned and reported, recommending the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:

President—C. C. Lyon, of Bladen. Vice Presidents—W. B. Draughon, Cumberland; J. J. Ward, Duplin; B. T. McBryde, Harnett; L. P. Tyson, Moore; S. B. Tolar, Onslow; L. R. Carroll, Sampson; Bruce Williams, Pender; Owen Holmes, Wayne.

Secretaries—D. B. Nicholson, H. I. McDuffie, S. G. Worth.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

The roll of counties was called, and every county was present.

The committee on rules submitted the following resolution as their report:

Resolved, That in all nominations to be made by this convention, two-thirds of the entire vote of this convention shall be required to nominate.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on credentials submitted both a majority and minority report—the latter favoring the admission of the delegates from Moore, as accredited by C. B. Black, the chairman of the convention of that county; and the former favoring their rejection on the ground that said delegates had not been duly and legally elected.

Mr. W. R. Allen, of Wayne, moved the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. W. G. Burkhead, of Wayne, spoke in advocacy of the minority report.

Mr. J. H. Myrover, of Cumberland, spoke in behalf of the majority report submitted by the committee on credentials.

Mr. White, of Bladen, vigorously opposed the adoption of the majority report, and advocated the minority report.

Mr. Z. B. Newton, of Cumberland, offered as a substitute for the minority report a resolution admitting all good Democrats present, from Moore, as delegates—as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears from the majority report of the Committee on Credentials that Moore county has failed to duly elect delegates to this convention. Therefore, be it resolved, That any and all delegates from Moore county be admitted to a seat as a delegate in this convention.

The substitute and the majority report were opposed by Messrs. Aycock, of Wayne; Murchison, of Moore; Burkhead, of Wayne; and Black, of Moore.

Mr. Duffy, of Onslow, favored the adoption of the majority report; the men present to represent Moore county not being duly accredited delegates according to the rules of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Upon the substitute a ballot was taken, resulting in its rejection by a large majority.

Upon the option of the minority report, the ballot resulted as follows: Ayes—260, Nays—81.

The Chair declared the gentlemen from Moore, appointed in the manner set forth by the minority report, duly elected delegates to this convention.

The nomination of candidates to represent the Third District in Congress was announced by the chairman as in order; whereupon Mr. Powell, of Sampson, briefly and yet eloquently addressed the convention, placing in nomination Hon. Wharton J. Green, of Cumberland.

Mr. D. E. McIver, of Moore, representing, as he declared, the farmers and other "protectionists" of his part of the District, placed before the Convention the name of Hon. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne.

Mr. Murchison, of Moore, nominated Mr. Daniel H. McLean, of Harnett. The nomination of Col. Green was endorsed by Mr. Hines, of Bladen.

Table with 3 columns: Ballot number, Name, Votes. Includes 16th to 39th ballots for various candidates like Green, Dortch, McLean, etc.

Before the 40th ballot was taken a motion to adjourn was made. Roll was called, resulting as follows: For 110; against 231—no adjournment.

On this ballot Duplin cast her 45 votes for B. F. Grady of that county. Motion to adjourn until 8:40 o'clock for the relief of the officers. Carried—For 237; against 104.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention assembled at 9 o'clock in front of the court house. President in the chair. Roll called. All counties represented.

The vote on the 42nd ballot was resumed, from which, until the 24th ballot there was a little change, the vote of Green ranging from 185 to 197, that of Dortch from 53 to 116, and that of McLean from 30 to 65.

On the announcement of the 24th ballot, Mr. Marsh, of Cumberland, arose and stated that the Cumberland delegation had forbidden a small minority casting their proportion of the Cumberland vote, and he desired that the convention should allow the minority to be represented. Mr. Rose, in reply, stated that in pursuance of his instructions from the county convention, he, as chairman of the Cumberland delegation, had been casting the vote of the county as a unit, except the minority, represented by Mr. Marsh, to cast their proportion of the Cumberland vote as they desired. Mr. Burkhead, of Wayne, thought and insisted that as the Cumberland delegates were acting under instruction from their county convention, this body had no right to interfere with them in the matter of casting their vote. After a few minutes discussion of this question by the gentleman named, there being no motion before the convention, the 24th ballot was taken up, and the vote for the candidates proceeded with.

On the 25th ballot, the Wayne county delegation, after retiring for consultation, returned, and the name of Dortch was withdrawn, the entire vote of Wayne being cast for McLean. The voting then proceeded—Green 196-7, McLean 144-5, until the close of the 31st ballot, when Mr. C. B. Lyon, having called Mr. Bruce Williams to the chair, in a stirring, handsome little speech, placed in nomination Mr. D. B. Nicholson, of Sampson.

Mr. Nicholson, of Green, McLean 316th ballot, 40 173 129 317th ballot, 40 174 129 318th ballot, 32 179 129 319th ballot, 37 178 127 420th ballot, 37 179 127 321st ballot, 22 179 139 322nd ballot, 21 179 140 323rd ballot, 21 179 140 324th ballot, 21 178 141 325th ballot, 20 180 140 326th ballot, 19 181 140 327th ballot, 19 181 140

The name of Mr. Nicholson was then withdrawn and the voting continued as before, between Green and McLean, until the close of the 33rd ballot, when, through Mr. Murchison, of Moore, the name of Mr. McLean was withdrawn.

Thereupon Mr. Allen, of Wayne, placed the name of Maj. C. W. McClammy, of Pender, before the convention. Messrs. Murchison, of Moore, D. H. McLean, of Harnett, and Kerr, of Sampson, endorsed the nomination of Maj. McClammy. Mr. D. H. McLean, in his remarks endorsing the nomination of Maj. McClammy, paid a fitting tribute to his worth—there being no man, said he, superior to Maj. Charles W. McClammy of Pender.

Mr. McClammy is not anxious to represent the District in Congress, but he is willing and ready; ready to serve his country, whether in Congress or in battle—wherever duty called him there would he be found. Mr. McLean humorously remarked that he wanted to go himself, and thought the people were mistaken in not electing him to represent the District in Congress.

Mr. McLean was very eloquent in his nomination. Hon. Wharton J. Green, of Cumberland, representing, as he declared, the farmers and other "protectionists" of his part of the District, placed before the Convention the name of Hon. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne.

Mr. Murchison, of Moore, nominated Mr. Daniel H. McLean, of Harnett. The nomination of Col. Green was endorsed by Mr. Hines, of Bladen.

Mr. Aycock, of Wayne, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Dortch.

On motion, balloting commenced.

Table with 3 columns: Ballot number, Name, Votes. Includes 1st to 15th ballots for Green, Dortch, McLean.

Upon this last ballot, Duplin, which had all night given 31 of her votes for Green, cast her vote entirely for McClammy; and Sampson county, which had from the beginning, given 50 votes for Green, divided her vote, giving 25 for Green, 25 for McClammy.

On motion of Mr. Hines, of Bladen, the nomination of Maj. McClammy was made unanimous.

Thereupon, the President declared Maj. Charles W. McClammy, of Pender, the nominee of this convention to represent the Third Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Among the happy ones at the drawing of the Louisiana Lottery on the 23rd inst. was Mr. Vito Dioreno, who held one-fifth of the ticket 727, which drew the second prize of \$25,000. He is only 36 years of age, is a native of Italy and has been here six years, and is the proprietor of a fruit stand at the corner of Washington and Laurel streets, and will continue to make New Orleans his home. He is unmarried but he might now prove more susceptible to the smiles of some soft-eyed daughter of sunny Italy. —New Orleans (La.) Picayune, July 15.

In New Orleans an Italian Proprietor of a Washington Street Fruit Stand Cuts a Melon.

THE CLINTON CONVENTION Its Proceedings a Commentary on the "Two Thirds Rule."

(Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.)

Were it the design of this writing, much could be said in commendation of that convention. But my design is not to praise, only to note the proceedings as bearing on the practical working of our political system.

Simple justice however, requires it to be said, that the Convention in character and conduct was a very striking body. It was composed of more than three hundred delegates from nine counties. In it were farmers, mechanics, lawyers, merchants, doctors and teachers.

It met in the open air. There was a good deal of feeling, and a number of grog shops. The balloting began at 4 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and continued until 7 o'clock Thursday morning. There was no cessation during the night; and yet not a drunken man was to be seen, and there was no disorder, or confusion. So far as I know, not an unkind word was spoken in the respect to the Clinton Convention should be held in lasting remembrance, and referred to as a model for all future Conventions.

Such proceedings could not have been had in Clinton, five years ago, and perhaps in no town in no town of the State. It was a beautiful commentary on the improving character of our people; and the standard of public opinion. I take great pleasure in putting on record what all present will endorse that the character and bearing of that Convention was a credit to the district—an honor to the State.

But what of the political management? It was far less satisfactory. They revealed the fact that the names of three gentlemen were placed before the Convention, endorsed by highly credible speeches, barring an excessive odor of gas in one or two cases. While Mr. McLean received a respectable vote, it soon appeared that the contest was between Messrs. Green and Dortch. Mr. Green led a decided majority, while Mr. Dortch commanded a large and strong minority. Here then was the situation. One wing of the Convention asked the nomination of Mr. Green. They based his claim on the fact that he was the choice of a majority of the delegates, and so the choice of the people. The basis of this claim was made clearly manifest by the fact, that this majority expressed its decided preference in 300 successive ballots. No one doubted; none could doubt, that Mr. Green was the choice of a decided majority of the Convention. But they declined to nominate him. Thus the Convention deliberately disregarded, and set aside the known wish of a majority of the delegates. Now it is a fact too well known to be insisted on, that the right of the majority to rule, is a Radical principle in Republican government. It is radical in such a sense, that no Republican government can exist without it. This principle distinguishes it from all other forms of government, and is at once its basis, and salvation. Violate it, and damage follows in every case. Continue to violate it through a succession of years, and political public sentiment becomes demoralized, and the voter becomes reckless, and eventually surrender the sovereignty of the people to the hands of a few men, and the beginning of Absolutism. It is a matter of no concern whether the processes are directed by force, flattery, or political management, the result is the same. Abandon the principle, and disaster must follow, so inexorable are the workings of the law of Cause and Effect. The right of the majority to rule, was infringed, then violated, then repeatedly violated. By political management the people were led step by step, to abandon the principle, and submit. Then came the Empire with its despotism and slavery. Then fled forever the liberties of the people, and the glory of Rome.

On the other hand, the other wing of the Convention asked the nomination of Mr. Dortch. They based his claim singly on the ground of personal merit. They said, that in ability and trustworthiness, he was equal to any man that the district could furnish—that beyond doubt, he was eminently fitted for the position. And had this question of the fitness of Mr. Dortch for the position been submitted to the Convention, it would most probably have been endorsed by a unanimous vote. And yet they declined to nominate him. The Convention had set aside the will of the majority; and it now disregards the acknowledged claim of merit. What principle of action was left to guide their conduct? None. They "cut cable" and drifted before the winds of chance. They nominated a gentleman whose name had not been before the Convention, and concerning whom the people had expressed no wish at all. This is not raising the question of the merits of Maj. McClammy, but of him to be a usable man, and do not doubt but that he will make an able and acceptable representative. This and much more could be said in the interest of Maj. McClammy, were this the proper place. But this is wholly aside from the subject before us. I was pointing out that a Convention under the "two thirds rule," might be influenced in their selection of representatives, men, by prejudice, passion, fancy, whim, or anything but sound principle and right reasoning. Such is manifestly seen in the proceedings of the Clinton Convention; and such is the usual history of Conventions similarly constituted. Let such methods become general in our political system—let the majority be at the mercy of political management, and the people may have to repent of their folly, when their liberty and glory have fled.

The mere politician who sees nothing higher than office, will discover in all this most anxiety; and will answer every argument by the glib reply: "It is the best we can do." Others will say it is a matter of indifference "McClammy will give satisfaction." Though Maj. McClammy should prove himself to be better fitted for the position than either of the gentlemen named, it would not at all affect the question if it would not mend a broken principle. It is this very indifference which is the worse fact in the case. That astute observer, and profound philosopher, Herbert Spencer, when on a visit to this country, a few years ago, said: "The most discouraging feature that I observe in American life, is the lame indifference with which your people submit to the violation of their rights." This very indifference has been the bane of our politics, State and National, for the past twenty years. It is fast growing into a habit, and we are drifting steadily in the direction of political servitude. He who can see with indifference the violation of a vital principle, a principle on which his political safety rests, has nearly approached the compromise of his own manhood. When this is attained he is unfit for citizenship in a free country, and will be led or driven as a slave. The thoughtful man cannot be indifferent to this state of facts. He will see in a reason for serious study, and the unfolding of a dangerous influence, which if not checked, will soon threaten the peace and perpetuity of our institutions. He will ask! Is it not time that the people should cease to be led by political management—time for them to assert and maintain their right to rule? This they can do, by the adoption of the "two thirds rule." It seems the purpose to defeat the will of the people—to disregard wholly the claims of merit—and to afford a margin for all manner of tricks. It has in it just as much of reason and philosophy as a dice-box. It was the invention of design, and should be the speedy victim of honest dealing.

The writer of these lines was in no way connected with the Clinton Convention, and has given only the impressions of a SPECTATOR.

Mount Olive Aug. 20th.

LAGRANGE ITEMS.

Our Schools commence next term in the following two weeks. Several of our citizens beside the delegates attended the Convention at Kinross, Saturday.

Mr. John T. Daly is having his cotton picked out this week. One of our Lenoir girls was presented with a horse recently. The other day she brought him out and began leading him up and down the road, her father became curious and desired to know the motive of her proceeding, and she replied, "She was giving him exercise."

Miss J. G. Edwards and daughter, Miss Effie, of Green county, are visiting Mrs. M. A. Croom of our town.

Mr. E. W. Bizzell, of our town, received the nomination for Clerk of Superior Court. Elect him, Democrats, Pro, or Anti.

Slang does very well in print, but when we hear a girl say "she made a mash"—we'd faint if we were of the faint kind.

At the residence of Mr. Macon Puley, near LaGrange, Mr. E. Cotton was married to Mrs. Pennie Moore, on the 19th inst.

Dr. J. M. Hadley returned last week from his trip to Virginia. The Dr. is in attendance on Dr. Parks, whom we learned was quite sick.

Mr. Burke should fit up a portion of his hay saloon, as "a parlor," and invite the ladies in.

When the excursion returned Wednesday from Morehead, LaGrange Itemizer was in town and endeavored with average luck to see another correspondent who was on board, but signally failed. We should judge that his brother correspondent had a dull head when he said "I am here, you can laugh the crown of your hat off, had gone."

One of our young men who went out to Georgia last winter, and another fellow called on the two "Cracker" girls not a century ago, and the proceedings, etc., are funny indeed. They called without any previous arrangements and when they arrived nobody was in but the girls and they run and hid. They sat in the house till they heard the girls "griggle"—when our fellow took himself in the rear piazza—jumped the girls and called to his friend to assist him "tame them"—which they did no doubt.

Married in the Institute township, Mr. John D. Walters and Miss Katie Woodard, both of our town, on 16th inst. The happy couple arrived home on the 22nd.

We were happy to meet Dr. Sewell, of Greenville, in our town, Monday, on his return from a trip to the Seven Springs. The Dr. has been so thoroughly and pleasantly associated with us until he is a stranger to few, indeed.

Mr. R. B. Kinsey's beautiful brick store will probably be completed next month.

Our greetings and best wishes to "Mt. Olive Locals."

In the last couple of weeks or more, we received three Methodist and two Catholic papers. But the antagonism was so great the Methodist needs must stop.

In a deck of cards recently, a card was found on which was written these lines, just as given them here: "This my eternal ruin has bin. How can my God forgive the sin?" The card is still in our possession, and lying aside in connection with the spelling and the meaning of the word "sin" is very interesting to us. However, we were never clear gone against these unfortunate knights of that errand—all on the account of the glib imagination of Bret Harte.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Growth of the Cotton Plant in the Mississippi Bottom.

(Correspondence of Goldsboro Messenger.)

As all rivers have their bottom lands or low-grounds, the width of these lands are generally in proportion to the size of the streams. This rule is applicable to the lower Mississippi river, which measures a mile in width. In proportion to the size of the river, it has a body of swamp land measuring ninety miles wide.

The word swamp indicates a marsh, but such is not the case with the Mississippi swamp. It is a high and dry country all the year, excepting the annual flood tide that inundates the country.

The Mississippi river flows on a ridge formed by the silt that is dropped near its banks when the water rises above the level of the country. Levees are built on both sides of the river a few hundred yards from the banks to hold the flood tide in the channel. At this stage of the river, steamboats float four or five feet higher than the level of the country, and the passengers on the boats have an unobstructed view of the plantations of cotton, corn, rice, and sugar-cane.

A trip on a Mississippi river steamer is considered one of the novelties of mercantile travel. The entire bottom from hill to hill is well drained with navigable Bayous, and after the flood tide subsides in the Mississippi river there is no more danger of overflows, for the summer rains do not flood the lands with freshets like it does the creek bottoms in the uplands.

In this great valley the forest trees grow with a tropical luxuriance, and the strata height of about one-third taller than they do in the uplands.

The cotton plant and other field crops grow large in proportion, and the Mississippi bottom is justly called the famous paradise.

The fertility of the lands enables the farmer to make a surplus of money which they apply to education and travel, and the result is, that they stand ahead of their class in any other country. They are practical in the science of farming and delight in its study. The land being naturally rich, there is but little attention given to the fertilizing of their fields, but their chief study is to improve their crops by planting the very best seeds and propagating new varieties.

The cultivation of cotton is their favorite occupation and study. This school of intelligent planters have brought every variety of cotton to the Mississippi bottom that is known in the tropics. They have cultivated it, propagated new varieties, rejected the bad varieties, and in that way improved both the quality and quantity by the seeds (not the land) until the bolls that grow on a comparatively small stalk would seem incredible to a North Carolina cotton planter.

The cotton plant degenerates like sugar-cane when it is planted too far North. Sugar-cane remains in its purity in the Southern part of Louisiana. But when it is planted in the Northern part of the State it degenerates and they have to renew their plants from the Southern part of the State. Sugar-cane in its purity is a large stalk of a light green color and a very thin rind. But when it degenerates, the rind is not so thin, and from the appearance of the stripes it is called ribbon cane. It will degenerate until the whole stalk turns red with a very hard rind.

Cotton will degenerate in a similar manner when it is planted too far North for a number of years. The North Carolina cotton planters have given their attention to enriching their fields thinking that cotton will grow well on rich land. But degenerated cotton will not make a full crop on rich land. The plant will grow large enough but it fails to fruit. I have examined the growing crop in this State, and some of the cotton is large enough to make a bale per acre, but there are not bolls enough on it to make a half bale. The cause of that is degeneration of the plant by not renewing the seeds from the South. The importance of a good variety of cotton is recognized by the planters from the fact that they pay a dollar a quart for cotton seeds to experiment with, of course a great many of these seeds are of no special value, but it pays the planters for they brought the cotton up to its great prolificness in that way, 3000 pounds of seed cotton per acre of some of the coarser varieties is not an unusual crop on some of the Mississippi river lands. A lady who directs her own planting interests near the Mississippi river makes 1500 bales of seed cotton crop. And the late Col. Ed. Richardson, of Mississippi, brought his cotton crop up to eighteen thousand bales. With the huller gins now in use in the Mississippi bottom the picking of the crop has been greatly facilitated. The old slow process of picking the cotton clean of burs has been abandoned as being too slow. Now if the burs come off with the cotton they go into the sacks and the huller attachment separates it and a clean sample of cotton comes out of the gin. Cotton pickers then gather from 400 to 600 pounds per day. Of the different varieties of cotton that is planted in the Mississippi bottom I will mention three, viz: The Petit Gulf, the Longstaple, and Johnson's Early. The Petit Gulf cotton is the principle variety that is planted throughout the South. It was first planted on the bluff lands of the Mississippi river near Rodney, and it derived its name from a bend in the Mississippi river called Petit Gulf. Cotton has been cultivated on the Petit Gulf hills ever since it was first introduced there and it has never been known to degenerate. The writer has seen the crops in that section for the past ten years, and although the cotton plant there does not grow over three feet high it is a very prolific bearer and makes a bale per acre. The plant grows in a very stout, bushy form, and the bolls are large and full.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Items of Interest in and Around Walter.

A child of Randy Johnson's, on Maj. Hook's farm, is getting a convulsive chill one day last week.

Maj. Hooks, we regret to learn, has been seriously sick several days.

Miss Bettie Massey, a sister of Wm. and West Massey, died the first of last week of consumption at Princeton, at an advanced age.

Misses Sallie Hooks and Lizzie Crawford are visiting the Misses Thomson of Smithfield, Miss Mary having been in this section some time.

Last Saturday night, about bed time, some roger entered the house of Mr. Ed. Mitchell, near Pine Forest Academy and his son James interviewed him with a load of shot, which, unfortunately, did not reach him, the colored individual being to colored and too feet of foot for shot to reach him.

The Messenger becomes more and more appreciated with each succeeding issue and we know of one family where two copies make their welcomed weekly visits.

Some of our "itemizers" are creating quite a sensation, and we have heard a number of your readers say—"the items are the first thing they look for." As for us we try to follow the motto of the *Argus*, "tell the truth," and thereby desire to make our interesting—though we do not aspire to newspaper notoriety.

Col. Crawford had an attack of cholera morbus last week. He returned from a trip to junction of Wayne, Wilson, and Nash Counties.

Two of our young ladies left here last week with a neighbor largest Ham intending to have grand time as long as it lasted.

While on the wing the other day we heard a gentleman say a neighbor of his, as a man of veracity, he missed his milk cow, and when he found her the mosquitoes had eaten her up and were ringing the bell for the calf. Oh, my!

Mrs. Andrews, of Kinross, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sasser.

Our farmers are busy pulling their fodder now.

About 3000 well behaved colored people assembled at Beeton's grove on Saturday last and gave a picnic and if there were any there who didn't get enough to eat, one time, "since the war" 'twas their own fault, for there was any quantity of rations displayed and devoured. We have not heard the result of the base ball game played at Walter by them.

HOW IT BLEW IN DAKOTA.

FARGO, D. T., Aug. 19.—Persons just returned from Newark give details of the wreck caused by the storm Sunday evening. At 6 p. m. the place contained fifteen buildings. Half an hour later only three remained. Four persons were killed—Mortimer Kennedy, part owner of the town and brother of Judge Kennedy, of the New York supreme court; Mr. Ed. Waite, living four miles south, and Mrs. John Oak and infant. Several other persons were seriously injured. There were twenty buildings entirely destroyed in the village and vicinity. Little damage was done to the crops.

Solicitors' Blanks at the MESSENGER office. Orders by mail promptly filled.

FOR THE SUMMER—Another line of very pretty patterns in Seersucker, Calicoes and Lawns, just received.

EINSTEIN'S FRUIT JARS—Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers at FUCHTNER & KERN'S. Get our prices.