WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

t'andidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

A. M. BOGGAN. ALAMANCE JAMES E. BOYD.

BBUNSWICK EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE. E. R. HAMPTON JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN. A. McDONALD. BERTIE.

F. W. BELL. CAMDEN J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM. B. L. HOWZE,

R. W. YORK. CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM. A. A. CAMPBELL

CHOWAN. JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND. Hox. R. P. BUXTON, J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

R. H. LEHMAN JOHN S. MANNIX.

JOHN T. CRAMER. JOHN MICHAEL.

EDGECOMBE. W. P. MABSON. A. MCCABE. FORSYTHE.

W. H. WHEELER. FRANKLIN. B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

JOHN PARKER.

GRANVILLE. ISAAC J. YOUNG JAMES A. BULLOCK

JOSEPH DIXON. GUILFORD.

A. W. TOURGEE, A. S. HOLTON. HALIFAN.

J. J. GOOWYN. HARNETT. NEILL McKAY.

J. E. O'HARA

HENDERSON. HERTFORD. JORDAN J. HORTON.

TOHNSTON. BRYANT R. HINNANT. P. T. MASSEY.

JONES. J. F. SCOTT

LENOIR. RICHARD W. KING.

J. J. MARTIN

MADISON. W. W. ROLLINS

Me DOWELL. JAMES DUNCAN

MECKLENBURG. COL. W. R. MYERS DR. W. M. KERR.

NEW HANOVER Hox. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, J. H. SMYTH, Esq., GEN. S. H. MANNING

NASH. J. J. SHARP

RICHMOND. O. H. DOCKERY

ROBESON NEILL MCNEILL R. M. NORMENT.

BOWKINGHAM. OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

SAMISON. CLIFTON WARD. JAMES T. GIDDENS.

> STANLY. C. C. FOREMAN.

STOKES W. W. McCANDLISS,

J M. BROWER TYRRELL

SURRY

EDWARD RANSOM J. J. HASTY.

MITCHELL.

1. W. BOWMAN

MONTGOMERY. ALLEN JORDAN

NORTHAMPTON. WILLIAM BARROW

ORANGE. JOHN T. HOGAN

WASHINGTON DUKE.

W. J. MUNDEN

J. W. ALBERTSON

RANDOLPH W. BEAN. A. M. LOWE.

WASHINGTON. W. A. MOORE.

WAKE.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS. MADISON C. HODGE, JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

COL. T. J. DULA, GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN. J. WILLIAMS THORNE,

J. O. CROSBY. W. T. FAIRCLOTH. GEO. H. GRANTHAM.

> B. F. JONES. W. M. MOORE,

YADKIN.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

J. J. CASSIDEY, J. C. HILL. 1st WARD-HENRY BREWINGTON 2D WARD-S. VANAMRINGE, 3D WARD-W. H. MOORE, 4TH WARD-ALEX, SAMPSON, 5TH WARD-ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE. SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK. S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE. ALFRED HOWE, A. H. MORRIS, J. E. SAMPSON.

THUNDER!

ANTI-CONVENTION THUNDAR!

Against Convention

Three-Fourths of the Democratic Papers

of the State

AGAINST CONVENTION!!! What the "Star" Said About Con-

vention Eight Months Ago.

"A Dangerous Measure"

State were really opposed to a Convention. We spread before our readers this morning a partial record of their sayings, from which it may be seen one year ago. The best arguments to be presented against this fearful conspiracy of demagogues are the utterances of the Democrats themselves. Our genial but rather weak-spined neighbor, the Star, was a year ago the leader in opposition to Convention, as the Journal with its flabby rhetoric was its advocate. At the outset, no bull ever strode more pugnaciously into the amphitheatre than did the Star, roaring and bellowing, defying all mankind, and all bull kind, denouncing the Convention as "DANGEROUS". It was a fierce controversy inside the Democratic party-a controversy between the better thinking and soberer class of which the Nar is the exponent and the fanatics, demagogues, and loaf ers whom the Journal represents. The Journal beat! The man who "fought bravely" at Kinston, and the man who made the very best of time out of Washington, in company with Strudwick, had more influence in the caucus of the late debauched Legislature than other words, the carpet bagger from ward shield in hand crying out: Mississippi overcame the carpet-bagger from Virginia, and that rabble of beardless youths, and imbecile senility, called the General Assembly, had their way. The Convention bill was passed. And now the carpet-bagger from Virginia bows in submission to the flabby carpet-bagger from Mississippi, and the whele crowd of "our people" (?????) -go-along-at-a respectful distance

is the attitude of things here. The better and more sensible class of the people of the State did not want a Con vention. There was not much, looked at with a microscope, which required a Convention. And yet the slouchy clique which originated the thing have their way, and we are obliged to elect members to a Convention.

-and mad down to their boots! This

Now let us hear what the Democratic newspapers said about calling the Convention. First, the Nar, not a very brilliant luminary, but so much more the Shor said

We took ground against the effort to call a convention of the people in 1871, though we supported the movement with all our energy when the Legisla-ture determined to make the rash experiment. The disastrous result of that experiment is even now too fresh in the minds of our people to require com-

August 26th came a louder peal from

We believe that a majority of the press will coincide with our position that the call of a convention to change the constitution at the time would be unwise, because premature, perhaps

If we try, as we tried in 1871, and fail we must expect the same result of our folly in 1876, that we realized in 1871. Like causes produce like effects. Popu-lar distrust of innovation was always strong in this State. Our leading men know this, and therefore they are responsible if they wreck the party by failing to use their knowledge. The Democratic Conservative party has no lease of power. We believe it will retain power until it does some imprudent act. Let the party profit by the past and do nothing that would place its mastery in peril. Let no convention be called at this time.

Then came the Mar of August 30th, 1874, with this bold announcement: The Voice of the Press"-" More Anti-Convention Thunder."-And then it paraded out no less than seven Demo-

Then came the Star on September ith, rejoicing and announcing that 'three other" papers were added to the opponents of the Convention:viz: the Shelby Banner, the Robesonian, the Magnolia Monitor and Charlotte Observer.

Then there was no "thunder" 'till September 8th, when, a fellow, "W" by name, from Lillington appeared and

Political economy tells us when we desire anything, seek the most effectual means to accomplish it. Let us then mingle prudence and consistency with our seal to ameliorate our condition .-While the constitution is bad enough, the corrup men administering it make it appear worse.

I believe in letting well enough alone.

The policy of changing organic laws too often has a bad tendency, and the idea of securing now the blessings of our old fundamental laws, seems to be the offspring of an impetuous and discased imagination.

Now, this must have been a devil of a smart fellow, albeit not a logician. But on September 13th, the Star was made happy, and announced a letter from a "distinguished ex-Governor" who was opposed to a Convention, and to use the language of the Star, "more also another from "Hon. William Eaton of Warren", who gave various reasons why he didn't want a Convention.

happy and exclaims: Conservative population who are unwisely but unchangeably opposed to State Conventions in general and this proposed State Convention in particular. If this portion could be won over, We have several times said that a targe number of the Democrats of the position, the way is blocked, and it glad to be again reinforced, and by so able and so sincere a Conservative Dem-Fowle is one of the ablest of our lawyers and politicians."

On November 7th, the Star again rejoices in the following extract from the Rocky Mount Mail:

We have not yet met with a single individual in the county who favored the calling of a Convention, and after diligent inquiry we have not heard of one. If an election is held fer delegates to the Convention, we feel confident that our county would vote against the candidate who favor a Convention."

And these are the editorial comments:

"But Nash does not stand alone in her unanimous opposition, nor are the counties of Wilson and Franklin the only ones in which the anti-Convention sentiment is strong. It will take all the counties, all the Conservative party, to make the Convention measure a safe one to put through at this time. There is more need now for caution than ever. We are not yet out of the wilderness."

bounds, when on the 8th of November, | tion-for sustenance. And yet, by the it published the letter of old Mr. Venathe carpet-bagger from Virginia. In ble, an old Anchises who came for-

> expense attending a convention. The people of North Carolina worn down by taxation, poor and imporerished, can bear but few more burdens.

Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper, who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain, and in the end is ruinous. I knew North country, the bravery, the freedom, and Carolina before the first convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon and composed of men remarkable for both their sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great

damage to the constitution. Now happiness began to flow in one continued stream, and we read the following from the Duplin Record in the Nor of November 11th, and also Jo. Davis' letter.

The party was not pledged, is not now pledged, to constitutional amendment by that mode. As far as we have had an expression it is pledged against such a mode of changing the organic law of the State. In fact the gentlemen from different parts of the State. brilliant luminary, but so much more had an expression it is pledged against decent than its neighbor, that we quite such a mode of changing the organic like it. On the 241 of August, 1874, law of the State. In fact the gentlewho have expressed their views in ap- Do you measure enjoyment by the

This was the alarm gun. But on On the next day the Ster arrays the by profuse and lavish expenditures of culty.

prosst of eight papers against the Con- government

here say he is in favor of it, but many

denounce it." On November 13th the Sur printed

Very soon the Star rejoiced in a new convert, the Charlotte Homocrot, and announced that the opposition to the Convention is "getting strenger."

On the 29th of November, the Stan the comments :-

"The Anti-Convention feeling

steadily gaining ground. It is now evident to most of those who are accuscratic papers of the State, all against tomed to look at great public questions in the light of sound policy and final good, rather than in the doubtful light of desire, temporary advantage and ap the country in which they are paid, man in his might, and demand that she parent necessity, that to call a Convention at this time in North Carolina would be extremely hazardous, not to say positively ruinous. We repeat, the owner of thousands than signed by John Gray Bynum, Calsay positively ruinous. We repeat, the owner of hundreds A thousand vin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutheragitation for a Convention has reached owners of any particular species of propits high-water mark, and all the signs erty will afford it much more effectual point to an early subsidence of the boil-ing waters. Truth to say, we have never thought the movement likely to succeed. We relied on the bottom sense of the people to defeat it. The subject is under consideration in the Legislature, many of whose members, fresh from their constituents, do not hesitate to avow their opposition and intention to vote against the measure. This is enough. If the party which has barely two-thirds majority, is not united there is an end of the matter. The Convention can not be called, and the people of the State will breathe more freely, biding the time when they will get control of the Governor-

> cratic President." "The Convention cannot be called! The people of the State will breathe more freely!" That was the language of the Star just eight months ago. The people think now as the Star did then. further in these extracts to-day, but we will give a fresh batch to-morrow, or

ship and give the first gun for a Demo-

Extracts from the Western Address

anti-Convention THUNDER."

taxes themselves. Our ancestors never | Can any other be greater? claimed that their property should be

not represented. own as much property and pay as same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as haps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the Liberty! Let war break out-let civil commotion arise-whose lives are ex-It is also most desirable to avoid the posed for the protection of this properbattles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor: to maintain its glory ; leaving their poverty and indigence-while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom-save us from such equality! It is no freedom-it is no equality. It is downright tyranuy - trfew grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power-power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

"Property has no rights independent of persons, You can give it no rights, nor privileges, not immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consehopes and expects to improve his con- when the House is in Committee of the

have more slave owners; and, of course

published Mr. Kitchen's letter against the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they advantage of this age of improvement should possess the same kind of proption in the Star of to-day. The following are that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are selected were comparatively little known. Is ed. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no still? Is she alone to continue bound sure test of the wealth of that city. in those shackles which have kept her take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25

> protection than one owner of the same Many of our citizens are greatly oposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Con-stitution. It cannot be disguised that our, own Legislature has, in many in-stances, been the scene of intrigue en-

elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people. Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the saf-est depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption It is impossible for us to proceed people, in acting, would not be infla. ocrat, has to say about Convention and punishment of party men. The system negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:
Union, and found to operate so well "If a Convention is called let it be

tinction of party, issued an address to it; and in determining whether they it can do as it pleases. "We feel there is a portion of our the people of the State, from which onservative population who are unpass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many vention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body." "Your Bill of Rights says "That all of these offices are of the highest charpolitical power is rested in and derived acter and importance, and equally refrom the people only." Is power in the quiring in the incumbent, purity and hand in hand. That principle has no ty no corruption of the people, nor of would be madness to attempt to scale application here. It is true that our the officer has been the consequence. the obstructions. On this head we are ancesters fought the battles of the Reve- And it certainly is not a question of lution upon the principle that they much difficulty whether we should be were not to be taxed by a bad in cursed with a bad sunge ouring his life, which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people should unfortunately be elected. In no -those who paid the taxes-not the other instance is such a curse inflicted.

The present mode of appointing Jusrepresented. They claimed, and justly trees of the Peace is universally admittoo, that they should be represented .- | ted to be worse than a farce. A certain "We know we express the sentiments In the Senate, property is represented evening is set apart for the purpose; of the people of the county of Nash. and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to counties hand in the names of those that glorious contest, and sustained they desire appointed; and they are them in it, which terminated in the fread at the clerk's table. Nobody hears achievement of our Liberties, should the names, or cares to hear them. It prompt us to war against this most is understood to be the season for sport odious anti-Republican remnant of -and is one of those customs of our feudal aristocracy by which the people | Legislature long known and recognized are taxed by a body in which they are and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of Apply the principle and see its in- the Legislature for the influence which justice. Ten men in any one county each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well much public tax as five hundred men known that many of those appointed in another county. They all own the are wholly untit for the proper performance of the duties entra-fed to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several either of the ten. Each one has per- counties. They emjoy and exercise the COMMERCIAL PRINTING power to tax the people .. they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses But our 'neighbor's exstacy knew no dependence of his children for educa- and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several present system, the ten are equal to the counties; besides exercising original five hundred. Is this justice? Is this jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts. where business of the highest importance to the interests of all intransacted. They have exclusive periodiction of the probate of wills, of granting letters of administration, they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their acwives and little ones to struggle on in counts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform-they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and ef-ficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, pence and prospersty of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proher conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is Entirely New Material no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public i good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the scople to elect them. This is a question for them to decide

when In Convention assembled. It is made a question, too by many whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Pressurer, sught | And to GUARANTEES SATISFACTION not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the

It has been proposed, too, to provide, for the election of a Lieutenant Gor who have expressed their views in apposition to the measure have uniformly stated that their opposition was chiefly, if not solely, on account of popular opposition well ascertained and not easily overcome.

We have already published Davis' manly and elevated letter, and so unlike more perfinacity? Which will surround it with more guardis; use it more sparingly; and more carefully popular it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that it shall not be consumed by precise and large that the state of the election of a Heutefant Gov trust to precise in the flent that of the clection of a Heutefant Gov trust to precise in the flent to precise in the flent that of the clection of a Heutefant Gov trust to precise in the flent that of the clection of a Heutefant Gov trust to precise in the flent that of the latest Styles.

Of the Latest Styles.

TERMS MOIDELLA

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The rules of the Senate the presiding their of the not vote upon questions fore it, except in case of when his vote m he is not permated

dition, and one day to become rich .- Whole. One Senatorial District is Hence it is in Western North Carolina | therefore necessarily almost wholly diswe are more interested in the preserva- franchised. The impropriety of this tion of slave property; because, at state of things will readily occur to all, though we may have fewer slaves, we Many other complaints exist against a greater number of persons to watch improvements could be pointed out over any aggressions apon it. The more consistent with the progress of same is true of land. We have more the age. The science of government is

land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of their sister States alter. Our sister dom representatives of the wealth of our Constitution alone to receive no Leave Columbia the community where they are collect improvement from the spirit that is Arrive at Wilmin And many of our taxes are indirect, himbs so long fettered in the bands of and furnish no index of the wealth of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong

ford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. amount and species, under any form of Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Candwen, government that would be tolerated for Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Key, a moment in a free country."

L. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Stanly; A. M. Foster, Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilker; John A. Gitmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, (iuilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. tirely at war with our ideas of the pu-rity of the bench; and in which it was Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. shown that neither character; not qual-fications were made the test for fitness ly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; for office, but simply party services. Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Far-hegislatures are small bodies, usually mer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. and intrigue would not exist, and the J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Demenced by the fear of denunciation or the prospective pay for emancipated

that it is much to be doubted whether unrestricted-let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported it will not, in time, be adopted in all. or promise to Radicalism or imported Others, too, think that they ought to Yankee ideas—let the old time prachold office for a limited period. There | tices be restored, including the whip-On October 30th, comes Judge
Fowle's letter and a two column editorial upon it. The Star is still more

North Carolina, without dishappy and exclaims:

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the is no other officer known to our laws, but who is fimited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it can do so it pleases.

> "The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Scuate are degrading Senate of North Carolina derived from integrity of character. No evils have the "people only." Let it not be said that taxation and representation go these officers to the people and certainthe North. NO NORTHCAROLIN IAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT Leave William daily a' Action of Books Mount at HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER Arrive at Goldsberg at

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AL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE

ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REEST CREASURES.

SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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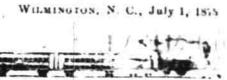
TERMS MODERATE

WILBINGTON N. C

Y'EN SUERKI TENDENTY OFFICE

Wilmington. Columbia & lu

gusta R. R. Company.



CHANGE OF BUILDULE.

and after Sunday, July 4th, the fol lowing schedule will be run on the

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

.4.15 A. M . 4.15 P. M N.15 P. M Arrive at Wilmington.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday

Leave Wilmington Arrive at Florence 12 05 P. M Leave Florence ... 12.45 P M Arrive at Wilmington .6.22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. K. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Couch attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Through Freight Train Daily tracept

Sundays.) Leave Wi'margton 1 35 P M Arrive at Floresce Arrive at Columbia . Leave Columbia... 5 30 P. M Leave Florence . 4 00 A M Arrive at Wilmirgton S 00 P M Local Freight Trains, with Passenger

Coxen a tached, heave Withington Tues days, Thorsdays and Schirdays at 6, 20 A M and arrive at Withington Mondays, Wed-nesdays and Findays at 6, 50 P. M. Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta, JAMES ANDERSON. Gen. Superintendent

(ompany

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MAIL IKAIN Leave Union Depot, daily, Sunday excepted, at 7 ... A M Arrive at toolds been at .11.45 A M Arrive at liceky Mount at 1 54 P. M Arrive at Weldon at ... 3:40 P. M 10.00 A M

AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSON- EXPRE S AND THROUGH FREIGH

TRAINS. Leave Union Pract doily at 0 -0 P. M Arrive at tentite toro at 12.5 A M Arrive at Kooky Mount at 3 30 A M Arrive of Weldon at . . . FLOW A M Leave Welden daily, at Arrive at Kooley Mount at

Mail Train modes about agreement at Welden for all points North via flay Live and Acquire Creek routes

From I from will bear. Wilming ton to.

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PHE BURELLING STREET LAND LAND AND Bound Irili Excursion Tickets.

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Elegant Steeping Car Accommodations hoad clibe freet summertures for all the all

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Wilmington, N. t., James, 1874. (

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On and after June 3th, Passenger Trains

IL HI A. M 1 ... P. M HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE Affive at Union Delot at 6.05 P. M

> Arrive at trouble being at. N A CE VI Arrive at Union periot at

weekly at 5 to A M and arrive at 1 to P M

111

To the comment of a tremment to

Aughor Trible agency to the region was found

Any further take majors all of fareigned open application to THE PARTY OF THE PARTY NAMED IN THE PARTY NAMED IN

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1-7" Kapre - Iraco controlls only with

new to heat at an interest and the

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BALL A M

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