W. P. CANADAY. Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1881.

NORTH CARULINA POLITICS.

The political affairs of the North State are somewhat complicated, but there seems to be a fair prospect that they may be strengthened out and a united front be presented to the Bourbons. There are the Grant Republi cans and the Sherman Republicans, the Keogh men and the Mott-Canaday men, the Prohibitionists and the anti-Prohibitionists, the county government men and the State-centralization government men.

The State Executive committee is presided over by Dr. Mott. Colonel Keogh was formerly at its head. There is no question upon which the Republicans need be divided. The anti-Prohibitionists carried the State by a majority so overwhelming that the minority does not count. This question is therefore settled. No Republicans should be tabooed because of his views thereon. No Republican should attempt any further in behalf of the Prohibition policy, because it is out of the question to carry it. This question being settled, there can be no profit in other di ansions. Every Republican, then, can be the equal in rights of every other. The divisions within the party over the Presidency are now out of date. Opposition to the common enemy is the only test. Not how to excommunicate Republicans, but how to win Democrats to a liberal political policy, having in view the destruction of the Bourbon organization—this is the duty of the present.

Dr. John J. Mott, the chairman of the State Executive committee, now in the city, is of the opinion that a liberal policy can be carried out in North Carolina, as it has been in Virginia. This will require the co-operation of all Republican elements and an entire verest condemnation of all true friends oblivion for all past differences within the party.

The country will expect such a result. As to the leadership in North Carolina, that cannot be made from without. Let it be determined by events within the state, but let it have for its following "all who are opposed to the restoration to power of the Bourbon Democracy in the Nation!"-National Republican

The National Republican is right about letting the people of the state judgment; against the judgment of decide who shall be the leaders. In parents and guardians; against the infact the Republicans of North Carolina | clinations and wishes of students; to never intend to allow any man or set use a certainfeeries of books and those of men to "boss" them, they are inde- only? The history of the new school

pendent and adopt their own leaders law before the General Assembly, shows but those leaders must submit to be in- that not even that body dared obey the structed by the Republican masses. It | behests of the powerful "book lobby" is a party of a hundred and twenty and insert, as was sought to be done, a thousand sovereigns. And bad will be clause conferring any such power. the fate of any one man, or dozen men, Every proposition to this end was dewho tries to be the "boss," or "bosses." | feated by actual vote and because of The great masses of our party are per- the persistency of the lobby we came fectly united, there is no split or divis- very near having no school law at all ion in their ranks; they have almost to But in order that the few who were ina man voted against Prohibition and terested in this matter of state adoption intend to follow it up, and take advan- of text-books might not suffer final detage of the split in the Democratic | feat, the State Board of Education took ranks on that question, and it will be a the subject in hand. Governor Jarvis very prominent feature in the next as President of the Board, previous to campaign. The Democrats first took its first meeting, if we mistake not, after the election of local officers out of the the passage of the law; and under cover hands of the people and the next step of that section of the bill which allows was to prohibit the manufacture and | the State Board the simple privilege of sale of spirits, then the masses arose in recommending, not adopting, a series of their might and defeated the bill by books to be used in our free public 116,000 majority, about four votes out schools, invited certain white teachers of every five were cast against it, and to tender their suggestions as to the now they will not trust men who were books best suited to our wants. The in favor of such proscriptive legisla- Board met, received these suggestions tion. And the people intend to go and proceeded at once to name a series still further and force from power those of books. And, as it now appears, the who advocated centralization of power | Board arrogated to itself absolute and at Raleigh, and the repeal of the pres- arbitrary power in the premises and ent law of appointing local officers, so through the pliant machinery of irrethat each township can manage its own sponsible local Boards throughout the local affairs without being dictated to state, is proceeding to enforce its dictum. by one man or a set of men at Ral- | We say irresponsible because the peoeigh who they have for county com- ples are denied any and all right of missioners, magistrates, school commit- choice in the selection of these who are teemen, &c. There are no Grant Re- to administer the school affairs of the publicans, or Sherman Republicans, or respective townships. These are the Keogh Republicans, or Mott Republi- creatures of county commissioners whom cans, or Canaday Republicans. But the people were denied the high privithere is to-day in North Carolina a lege of choosing, but who were ap-120,000 of the very best men in the pointed by a set of gentlemen called State who are Republicans from the magistrates in each county who were purest of motives, they followed no one not elected by the free votes of a free longer than he walks in the path of people, but appointed by the legisla-Republicanism-equal rights for all ture. Thus, one by one the Bourbon men. The party is at this time far Democracy has robbed the people of better united than ever before, and they their rights until now it enters our will not be divided by the selfish mo- homes approaches our hearthstonestives of any one man or faction of men, and would violently scatch from us the

will make a note of this. The Republicans of this State en dorse Dr. Mott in his liberal policy and | tice another little action in connection will follow him in the matter of re- with this question. In asking the augclaiming the state from the bourbon- gestion of teachers, catenaibly to better Democracy, in fact Dr. Mott is a gen- enable the Board to make a suitable tleman of very high culture and su- selection of text books, Governor Jan perior ability, and believes in en- vis altogether ignored the entire body forcing the will of the majority of his of the colored population of the state. party. And as long as we have such a Not one of their many able teachers man at the head of the state committee there will be no danger of bosses.

and we hope the Mational Republican last dearest right of having a voice in

the education of our own children.

And, just here, we must stop to no

est of the race taken icto account.

very excellent reputation over the state.

The Heanfort Telephone, the New Berning at New Berne, the older of Goldshore, and several other papers, speak boro, and several other papers, speak bore, and several other papers, speak in the highest terms of the practice of Dr. stoore, and state that be has made among them as Profs. D. P. Bobetta, N. W. Harliss, Dr. stoore, and state that be has made among them as Profs. D. P. Bobetta, N. W. Harliss, Dr. stoore, and state that be has made among them as Profs. D. P. Bobetta, N. W. Harliss, Dr. stoore, and state that be has made among them as Profs. D. P. Allen, N. P. Bobetta, N. W. Harliss, Dr. stoore, and state that the profunction of this favouries in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the profunction of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the profunction of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the transfer of the profunction of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the state in the transfer of this favouries in the sta

SCHOOL BOOKS-AN OUTRAGE. The question of what particular series of text-books to use in our schools, is now, as it has always been, a perplexnglone. That any one series should ombine in itself the excellencies necessary to make it exclusively the book for schools is, in our mind, questionable. The only real test of the practicability of the tenets of an author must come after all from the school room. A class of politicians may accidentally select a good book; but they are more liable to select a bad one. Hence, we are opposed totally to any class prescription,-to any legislative juggling or chicanery in this our dearest right, which we must insist upon, -- the placing in the hands of our children, other than such books as we know to be pure in tone, healthy in morals, and practically the very best in the advanced methods of presenting, not theories or issues, but the solid facts we find so necessary they should early possess. For they must of one of their dearest rights? We benecessarily become producers instead lieve not. of consumers at a very immature age. These remarks are suggested by the

The books which it is demanded shall be thrown out of our school to fact that, it has come to our knowledge please a party and to enrich the pubthat during the past year wholesale lishers who are the pets of the powers changes in the books have been made that be, are, we expect, satisfactory; in certain localities in this state, not at they are pure and healthy in tone, as the instance of the teachers or the rewe can attest, and are free from all secquest of the patrons, but by local Boards tional references that could make them who are egged on by the politicians a objectionable to any one. Can it be the Capital no doubt, whose interest in that this is a crime, and that we should perfecting a so-called uniformity in the be compelled to foster the claims of direction of certain publishers, is laudpublishers whose claims are based up able;(?) but when we consider that the on their imprint, having only the changes frequently have been made names of Southern authors in them! and are being urged in all sections of this, in itself, should be sufficient the state at this time, from a well-tried cause to put the stamp of condemnaand practical book to one whose merit, tion upon every book that is pressed if it has any, has not the recommendaupon the people contrary to their tion of the teachers; we feel it our du'y and we call upon all to denounce such action as a flagrant teachers and friends of education outrage and oppression which should in the State to look well to visit upon those engaged in it the se their interests and their rights. There is nothing in the present law, no more of popular government and popular than there was in the old one, which education. We protest most emphatiunderwent some changes at the last sescally in the name of the free people of sion of the Legislature, that makes the North Carolina, and in the name of the use of any particular itext book bindthousands of our children who must ing or mandatory; the books named by depend upon the public schools as a the State Board can only be recommeans of education, against any such mended under the law and their use is "star chamber" impositions. By whom optional. We do not intend to let this and upon whom-has authority been matter rest, but will have something conferred to force teachers against further to say on the subject at an early day-something regarding the character of these recommended books which a State Bureau of education insists shall be used, whether they are such as we want or not. OUR TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday evening at 6.25 we took the train at the Wilmington and Weldon depot for Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the National Council, arriving there at 1 o'clock Wednesday. We had time to take lunch before the Coun. cil was called to order by Gen. J. B. Negly, of Pittsburg, Pa. A very large representation was present from the states, and after the regular order of business was attended to, the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The meeting was one of pleasure as well as business. A large number of the leading citizens of the nation being present. Appropriate resolutions were passed, concerning the death of General Garfield, who was a member of the order.

A resolution of confidence in the integrity of President Arthur, and pledging him the support of the Council in his arduous duties, was unanimously

A committee of 46, one from each state and territory was appointed to meet at Washington early in January and tender these resolutions to the President. Able speeches were made Gen. Negley, Gen. Grovner of Ohio, Col. Cook of Washington, D. C., Hon. J. E. Rryant of Ga., Mr. W. D. Forton of Philadelphia, and others.

The Council was found, on a thor ough investigation, to be in a prosper ous condition, and increasing very rap idly in numbers. President Arthur has been a member of the Council for many years. Among the Vice Presidents are such men as Gen. Grovner of Ohio, Hon. W. E. Chandler of New Hamp shire, and Governors and Senators.

We left Philadelphia at 12,30 Wed nesday night, arrived at Washington on Thursday morning at 6.30 and re mained there until 11.39, when we boarded the train for home, arriving for stating that which is not true. bere Thursday night at 11 o'clock.

We met in Washington Dr. J. J Mott and Thomas N. Cooper, who were in fine spirits. Dr. Mott had just resigned the day before and had his lifelong personal and political friend, Mr. Cooper, appointed in his place. Dr Mott has been in office many years, and was tired of official life, therefore he retired and had a personal friend spcinted in his stead. We hope Mr. Cooper will succeed in filling the place s satisfactorily as Dr. Mott, both to was consulted, nor the educational inthe party and the business comm He is a good and clever gentleman and And why this? Have they no men and a business man of respectable reputs romen among them capable of advising | tion, therefore we may expect a reliable and acceptable officis

Capt, White, Collector at Newbern answers our coquiry of last issue. We THE PROGRESS OF NUMBER CAR-

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLEGIOR'S OFFICE 2D DIS'T, N. C. NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 12, 1881. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

of ability and long exterence in the

ducational work and would rank de-

servedly high in almost any assembly

of education. But the Governor and

his 'Star Chamber" Boar I thought it

beneath their dignity to consult the

"nigger" as to his interests in this

question, and proceeded to fix upon

proper with no alternative on his part.

He must use these books or none. He

is to have no opinion-no voice in the

matter whatever. Are such high-

minded, intelligent, honorable gentle-

men as we have above named, and such

great leaders as the Hons. J. H. Har-

ris, J. E. O'Hara, I. B. Abbott, Col.

Geo. T. Wassom, Col. Geo. L. Mabson,

Hon. Geo. W. Price, Jr., Hon. E. R.

Dudley, Hon. F. D. Dancy, Hon. J.

H. Williamson, Hon. Hugh Oole,

Bishop J. W. Hood, and others, will-

ing to stand contentedly by and see

their race-their off spring thus robbed

SIR:-In your issue of the 11th inst., you say: "We have received information that Collector White has a Democrat as Deputy Collector at Halifax. him just such books as they might see This we state on information which appears to be reliable. We desire to know of Collector White, of Newbern, if this is the case ?"

Allow me to say that your informer is entirely mistaken as to the Deputy Collector in Halifax being a Democrat. For further confirmation of the fact that Mr. Capell is a good Republican, I refer you to Hon. O. Hubbs, Hon. J. E. O'Hara and other gentlemen of prominence, against whose Republicanism there is no suspicion.

I fail to see the object of your informant in thus assailing Mr. Capell. unless it be that he wants the position himself and resorts to this method to make some cheap capital for the furtherance of his own interest.

I would like to knew how long your informant has been a Republican, if at Very respectfully,

E. A. WHITE,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, WELDON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1881. Hon. W. P. Canaday, Proprietor Wilmington Post:

MY DEAR SIR: -Being a subscriber to your paper, and in perusing its valu able columns of the issue of Sunday, Dec. 11th, I notice a communication, or at least that information had been received that Collector White had a Democrat as Deputy Collector at Halfax. I would most respectfully refer you to Hon. J. E. O'Hars, of Halifax county, late member-elect to Corgress from Second District, but subsequently counted out by Democrat returning board, as you were done in same manner in favor of Shackelford, as to whether I am a Democrat or not, and also to R. C. Kehoe, Esq., Deputy Collector at Large, Newbern, N. C.

I have no doubt but that my Democratic friends would like very much to have me removed as I am the only white Republican in my town, which contains over one thousand inhabitants. In justice to myself I would like to have this matter corrected.

I am, with much respect, W. H. CAPELL,

We publish below a letter from Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara, concerning the question of the politions of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue of Halifax county. We are glad to hear that this gentleman is a Re publican and we make no apologies for publishing the editorial paragraph in our last issue. We run Republican paper and belong to the Republican party and have been so long accustomed to certain Republican officials of the State Appointing Democratic Deputies that we the twore readily believe such reports and shall centinue putlishing such infor mation whenever we believe it is reliable. And now we will 'eave our friends O'Hara, White and Capell to be taken care of by the gentlemen who give us the information After saying however, that we believe we have done Mr White and his Deputy a favor by publishing the rumors if not true, was calculated to injure them both.

ENFIELD, N. C., Dec. 13, 1881. W. P. Canadoy, Esq., Editor Wi'ming

SIE:-In the Wilmington Post of the 11th inst, I find the following "We have received information that Collector White has a Democrat as Deputy Collector at Halifag. This we state on information which appears to be reliable. We desire to know of Collector White, of New Berne, if this is the case." While I am not authorized by Mr. White to answer your query, about a matter over which the Post has no control and which I deem graduitous on its part. I however deem it on act of justice to Collector White and his deputy, Mr. W. H. Capell to say that the person who gave the alleged information, is either a Fool or a LIAR, a fool, for talking about a matter of which he is ignorant, or a liar about a matter over which the Posr

Mr. Capell was appointed Deputy Collector for the counties of Halifax, Northampton and Hertford by Pol. Thos. Powers, the then Collector of the District and predecessor of Mr. White, at my request and solisitation, and I am not aware that either Mr. Powers or Mr. White has had any reason to regret the appointment, your informer to the contrary notwithstanding. I am of opinion that Collector White has at set intelligence enough to manage the affairs of his office without the selfimposed talk of your informer.

Hoping yougwill publish the f re going, I am sir, yery respectfully, Your obdt, servant,

illy of the temperature of the state This induced a number of persons from this region and from the northwest to go into western North Carolina and purchase many thousands of walnut trees standing in the forests, giving prices ranging from one dollar to twenty-five per tree. In fact, one man agreed to pay fifty cents for each tree he might decide to take, and resold the privilege to another for ten dollars per tree, without ever removing one of them. An Englishman told a friend of mine that a single walnut tree which he removed from Madison county to London was sold there for \$1,276.

The walnut trees are sometimes found more than six feet in diameter. The walnut timber, however, constitutes but a small portion of the forests.

Buckeye and maple are abundant, but the forests are mainly composed of immense white oak, chestnut, poplar, hickory, and ash trees, and also in some localities of white pine, hemleck. laurel, and balsam fir trees. For these there will soon be as great a demand as there is now for the walnut. Asheville presents, I think, the best

ocation in the world for fac the construction of railroad cars, for carriages of all kinds, and every sort of household furniture. The French Broad river at Asheville has twice as much water as the Merrimac at Lowell, with a fall of sixteen feet just at the edge of the town, in fact, within a mile and a half of the Court House. The and along the river is favorable for a canal and buildings. Three railroads diverge from this point, and a fourth will probably reach it within twelve months. Timber, therefore, to any amount, can easily and cheaply be delivered. Would it not be better and more profitable to have it worked up there than to send it to London or even o l'hiladelphia to be manufactured and returned to the south for distribuion over the country, in the form of

Let me, however, speak of the state renerally. For several years after the and many disabled, working tools worn close of the war the swamp lands and river bottoms in the eastern part of the state were depressed in price, but of to this, numbers of restless and half late they have been rapidly recovering their value. It is estimated by wellinformed persons that scarcely a twenlieth part of the swamp lands of the state has been reduced to cultivation. Toese lands can be purchased, cleared, and drained for about \$50 per acre. When cultivated they yield from fifty to seventy five bushels of corn per acre. Those that have been continuously cultivated for 100 years in corn are not at all impaired in their fertility. Taking sixty bushels of corn as the average in number scarcely equal to those who production, and putting it at the low left the state during the first two or price of fifty ceats per acre (it is usually | three years that succeeded the war .higher), the crop per acre will be worth No one seems to be leaving this \$30. This land, being level and light, is so easily cultivated that \$5 per acre states as well as from Europe. When

would be 50 per cent, per annum on

the investment. While every part of our state will produce some species of grapes abundof the state is especially suited to the production of the Scoppernong and several other kinds of grapes. These lands, being very generally underlaid with good marl, can be made productive in cotton and grain, but can probably be made most profitable when set in vineyards. A German, Freliche by name, to whom we gave the premium at Raleigh for the best Scup wine, told me that he could make 2,000 gallons to the acre of this wine as easily as he could 400 gallons in Germany and that he could sell it for twenty-five cents a galion at a profit. France had some years ago 8,000 square miles in vineyards. North Carolina could spare 20,000 square miles to the cultivation of grapes, and have remaining an ample portion of territory for all other needed

One reason why our wines are not better is that those producing them can sweet wine, made of the Catawba grape in my county, Buncombe. You, per-haps, remember that this grape origi-nated in that county. Had that wine been kept two or three years, it would doubtless have been very good. At Raleigh, in October last, I bought of Mr. Mahler as good wine as I have tasted within the last twelve months, matter of which he is ignorant, or a liar they must plant colton or corn, so as to grapes during each year, in a short time he might realize a good profit. With proper effort, North Carolina might easily make more wine than the

perhaps more progress than any told you last winter, suitable land be purchased, cleared, enhistered command from \$100 to \$200. Putting is value at the low rate of only \$100, one acre of tobacco will be worth in its profit ten acres of the best cottent tands, and according to the inst conserve ports, equal to twenty acres of areange cotten land. The land mitable for the production of this fine tobacco have

an be found on the face of the glob sheville than in any the globe as far as he knew it.

The two counties of Mitchell and moey, in which, thirteen years ago, lat world, while rates. In the year 1847 I discovered community which was exhibited at the London World's Fair, and was much sought afy mineralogists. Now the best dum mine in the world is worked con county by Dr. Lucas, whose intance I made while he was manthe Chester emery mine in Masine crystals, out of which gems are de. Ten years ago I got in the ad-ting county of Jackson a specimen which I had cut in this city, and which Prof. Shepard declared to be the finest rican ruby he had ever seen. You abtless are aware that the corundum being the hardest mineral except the diamond, furnishes next to it the most valuable gems. I have seen enough of it to feel confident that some of the lo-

de in the state will, when thoroughly examined, afford not only ru-hies, but also fine blue sapphires, Ori ental emeralds, and all the other known corors of this mineral. Of the gold, iron and copper mines I need not speak, except to say that there is a steady increase in the operations in them. Many of the newspaper correspondents whwrite from Atlanta state that North Carolina makes the best exhibition of any of the states at the fair in that city. The question may be asked. Why it that, with all these advantages, the forward progress of the state has not been prester? In answer I would re-

mind you that at the close of the war, household furniture, vehicles, and rail-road cars? in 1865, our people found two-thirds of the property of the state destroyed, thirty thousand of the best men killed, out or wasted; and most of the horses and horned cattle gone. In addition wild negroes rambling about and de-stroying what little live stock and poul-try was left. Our people went resolutely to work and escaping starvation. Each year since has found them improving beir condition. I think the steady advance of North Carolina since the war has not been excelled, even if it has been equalled by any other southern state. This result has been almost entirely due to our own people, the emigration into it as yet being, perhaps, will pay the expense, leaving a profit in this city I do not as often as I used of \$25 per acre to the owner. This to do have the question put to me. to do have the question put to me. "When will it he safe for a conthern man to go into your scate?" Doubtiess more than fifty thousand men from northern states have been in our terri tory since the war, and I rever heard that any one of them had been treated with incivility. Many who have set tled among us are doing well, and express themsel ves as well satisfied.

The condition of the pegro race has been materially improved. They are in the main orderly, and do generally work enough to support themselves, while a few are acquiring property. The percentage of crime in North Car olina will, I think, compare lavorably with that of the states generally, and life and property are as safe as they are anywhere else. The climate of North Carolina has many varieties in its 600 miles of length; but probably for health, comfort, and the number of its productions it has no equal. Its fruits—apples, peaches, melons, grapes, &c.,—cannot be excelled. Its eastern portion is noted for its immense pines, cypress, juniper, and many other trees, while its middle and western sections sell them when new at a price equal to that paid for European wines, and hence they have no inducement to keep them usual they become good. I paid last summer at home \$1 per bottle for new, aise of its trees. Whatever is grown in any of the states, except perhaps, sugar from the cane can, be profitably produced in some portions of the state.— No country in the world offers greater advantages, both to the laborer and the capitaliss, for agricultural and manufacturing operations. Is railroads are being rapidly extend d, it has twenty six mountain peaks higher than Mount Washington, with elevated plateaus and valleys. A few of its springs have buildings for the secommodation of visitors, while some of the most remarkable are waiting for suitable edifices. At the Warm Springs in Madison county they claim to be able to accommodate 1,000 vicitors. The situation of these springs resembling in its surroundings, but even excelling Ems in Germany. A gentleman of my aquaintance assured me that he had assisted in examining and counting more than 200 mineral springs situated in a space of five or six hunget an immediate return of money. As it trequires a few years to get vineyards in good condition, they fail to attempt grape culture. Of course, if each farmer would strive to get an acre is were provided there many would rein the mountain will have much in states, and having the best summer cli-mate, will be rapidly settled by those who sek to escape the summer heat.— Though all the corpenters and builders that can at present be procured at Ashe-ellis are standily assessed. for an match as forty per cont of the cont of their creation. The towns of Durham and Winston are also Seing mpi dly built up by the tobacco trade

It ought not to be forgutten or over-lashed that North Carolina expels all the states in its great fishing waters

Now York, Dec. 2.

T. L. CLINGHAR

Brandwick Comply Matter.

At the meeting of the board of com-5th instant, the county affirers filed their bonds which were scorptal. Sheriff E. W. Taylor gave as supplies D. L. Russell, M. H. Manning, P. M. Gallowsy and Franton Gallowsv. L. B Swain, clerk Superior Court, gave E. W. Taylor, M. Swain, S. P. Swain. H. K. Ruark, register of deeds, gave H. and L. Brunbild. R. M. Wescott, county treasurer, gave J. L. Wescott and others.

The officers accounts were all aud ted by the commissioners. The county finances was found in very excellent

The letter of Gen. W. N. Taft, which ve pulished last week, we should have stated that we took it from the Findicalor, of Sumter, S. C., a very excellent and ably conducted paper. We apologies to our contemporary for the rm's. sion, and hope the paper and its editor will be prosperous.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column beader

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION,

AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL o the handsomest

Paper Hanging

Shades

Of all kin a and qualities. The prettest

UPHOLSTERING

AND

'f old furniture done in the most substa

'arpets cut, made and put down.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE. GOODS AND WORK GUARAN-TEED.

BEVJ. F. WHITE.

Market between 31 and 31 stree!

Coal and Wood!

GRATE STOVE AND CHEST LT SIZES

Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH WOOD.

OAK.

ASH, LIGHTWOOD, &. Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long

J. A. SPRINGER. nov 20-1m CLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CAPT. JIM MCGOWAY WILL FURNISH Fine Cigary, Cysters, & .. Call and see him out 30 ty

WATER WORKS.

present Iron an I Copper Work the book

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reason able prices they hope to mertt any orde their customs to may leave with them.

HART, BALLY & CO.