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RAILROAD FARE. Delegates to the Republican state convention will be passed over the Elizabeth City and Norfolk railroad to and from Raleigh for one full fare.

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Certificates must be obtained from the secretary of the state convention before the delegates leave this city. Arrangements with other roads will be duly announced by Mr. J. C. L. Harris, Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

WADDELL AND FRYE TRADE. During the canvass of 1880, Col. A. M. Waddell made a free trade canvass of the western states. He is now the foremost candidate of the Democratic party in this district for congress, and the leader of the free traders of eastern North Carolina, while Vance leads the west and centre in the confiscation movement.

FREE TRADE. The man who casts the vote for this district in congress, voted on Saturday, the 6th instant, with the free trade party against the tariff commission bill. Mr. "Shackelford seems to understand the wishes and interest of this district to a very small extent. His own immediate constituents in Onslow county do not make peanuts and rice were it not for protection. The protective tariff makes the lands of the Cape Fear valuable. Free trade would destroy them, and yet Mr. Shackelford votes to confiscate a million dollars worth of land right here on the Cape Fear river, nine-tenths of which belongs to the men who voted for him at the last election.

M. C. H. MOORE. It is not often we find a young colored man in the south with the ability of Mr. C. H. Moore, of Greensboro, N. C. This young gentleman graduated at the first schools in the north. He, some years ago, moved to Greensboro, where he took a school, but having been offered a political position he gave up the school to enter office. He is now traveling over the state making a canvass in the interest of this paper. We ask our friends, wherever he may go, to treat him with the respect and kindness that is due a gentleman, for we assure all that none has a higher or better character in every respect than C. H. Moore, of Greensboro, N. C.

DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK. The Democratic candidates for congress in this district up to this time, are Col. A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover county; Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus county; Judge A. A. McKoy, of Sampson county; Hon. G. M. Rose, of Cumberland county; Hon. Hugh McLean, of Harnett county; Mr. Sandy Worthy, of Moore county; Capt. N. A. Stedman, of Bladen county; Judge O. P. Meares, of New Hanover county; Maj. Chas. W. McClammy, of Pender county; Captain J. Henry Davis of Carteret county; Hon. Richard Stanford, of Duplin county, and Hon. John W. Shackelford, of Onslow county.

Major Chas. M. Stedman, the most popular man of them all, has emphatically declined; in fact he has said to the editor of this paper, that he would not accept the unanimous election to congress, if such could be the case. Seven weeks ago Col. Waddell was ahead of all the other candidates put together, but it seems now that there is a growing prejudice against New Hanover claiming the nomination every time; they think that Col. Waddell has had it five different times, and the young men believe it about time for some one else to have a chance at the honors. They say if Waddell is nominated this time he will want it again in 1884, and so on as long as he lives, therefore a revolt is going on, and the chances are very great for a combination in favor of some young man like Worthy, McLean, or Stedman of Bladen; although the friends of McClammy claim that he is entitled to the nomination, as he is one of the old war horses of the party, and carry his county in the convention against the rest. The Major is a very fine debater and worker, and may be called the leading farmer of the Cape Fear district. Therein lies his weakness; while he is busy at his plow the legal and city politicians are at work fixing up the slate against him. Mr. Shackelford's friends claim that he is entitled to a second term; that he was declared elected before, and there being considerable doubt about his title, he and his friends will demand a second race for the election, and Onslow county will give a unanimous vote for him in the district convention, and will be naturally bitter on Col. Waddell, who is doing so much to defeat Shackelford.

ally bitter on Col. Waddell, who is doing so much to defeat Shackelford. Captain J. Henry Davis, one of the most popular young men in the Democratic party, of Carteret county, though a working and self-made man, has considerable strength outside of Carteret, and if he desires to do so, or will allow his friends, he will carry his county delegation solid in the convention, and may be the compromise candidate, the dark horse of the convention.

Dick Stanford, the old rough and ready of Duplin county, a man always ready, willing and anxious to serve his country and his district, will also have friends in the convention, and should he conclude to make a fight he will make it lively for the politicians.

Hon. A. A. McKoy is unquestionably the best politician of them all. He is a natural born politician, and has studied it from his youth up, and is the best candidate named; he would run well and give his competitor a hard fight for the victory.

Young Sandy Worthy, of Moore county, is not very well known in the east, but he is not the setting star of the west, by considerable. He is a good worker, a fine speaker, and a gentleman. Should he conclude to permit it, his friends will carry Moore for him beyond question.

That stalwart worker, Nathan A. Stedman of Bladen, who is by all odds the most stalwart of the Democratic workers of this district, can, if he wishes, carry Bladen in the convention. The Democrats of Bladen county love the man, and will stand by him to the last. He has many enemies, as all good hitters have, but that he has thousands of faithful and strong friends we all know; that Nathan can carry Bladen against his enemies is certain should he make up his mind to try his hand in the contest.

Hugh McLean, of Harnett, was promised in 1880 the nomination for congress the next time, (1882) so his friends claim, and they will look to the eastern and middle part of the district to carry out that promise. They say Harnett always comes to time with a very large Democratic majority, and never has received any consideration at the hands of that party, and they will make a square fight for the honors for one of Harnett's sons this time, and McLean will be shored to the front as their man.

Geo. M. Rose, of Cumberland county, a young man of very great ability, and a man who has worked hard for the party's success in the past, believes it is time for Fayetteville to be considered. His friends will make a fight on the demands of Wilmington for the nomination every time. They say that the Wilmington Democracy do not think there are any Democrats outside of Wilmington fit for office, or should be honored.

Hon. O. P. Meares has not been very much spoken of, but should he decide to make a fight he knows where and how to bring down the game.

But the wheel horse of them all, and the man who stands a head and shoulders above them all in popularity with the people of his county is Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus county, whose chances are steadily on the rise. He is a man that stands well with all parties, but his Democracy cannot be discounted. While he is a Democrat, he never allows his political feelings to cause him to forget that he is a gentleman. The fight looks now to be between Waddell and Short. Waddell is ahead but Short's stock is fast rising, and it would not surprise us much to see him lead before the end of the race.

The Election. SMITHVILLE, May 11th, 1882. For the first time since the war, our little "city by the sea" kicked the beam on Monday, the 1st, inst., and went Republican by eighteen majority; electing the Mayor and Commissioners. It may be a little "straw," but it shows the way the wind blows, in quite an important point of view. I never saw an election pass off more quietly; one thing was especially noticeable, and that was the unusual interest manifested by those who have recently become members of the Republican party. I asked one of them if he thought that this was the last vote he would have the right to cast, and with great promptness he replied that the Carthaginians fell from power to extinction on account of a violation of a treaty, and for fear that the Democrats may violate the one ten thousand before another opportunity is given for me to vote again, I will cast this one, and transmit the act to my children as a boon worthy of their preservation and protection. These gentlemen are from among the old workers of the Democratic party, and they have joined the Republicans for the purpose of helping to save the few rights and privileges, which the Democratic party have left us from the flood of '75. More anon.

M. W. H. B. N. B. Whites, treasurer of Newbury county, S. C., appointed by Governor Hampton, and not a Republican, has absconded with \$8,000.

An attempt was made last week to kill Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Fields, by explosives. Surely the times are becoming awfully corrupt.

Col. McMahon's spoke and handle factory at Greensboro, turns out daily between 4500 and 5000 spokes and handles, and 40 or 50 sets of rips.

A WORKINGMAN ON THE TARIFF. The subject of the tariff is the factor that will, in all probability solve the political problems of the future, as each of the two dominant parties have taken sides, it behooves the people to examine the grounds on which the respective factions stand. To us the question is, will free trade or protection be to our advantage.

The Democratic party, especially the southern representatives of it, have declared for free trade; the Republicans, true to the traditions of their party, have taken the opposite view and advocate protection for American industries. To the south, at present, this question is of the utmost importance. It is daily becoming more apparent that our future prosperity depends in a great measure on our encouragement of manufactures. We are now in our infancy in this field, and like a tottering child, need all the supports we can obtain.

The north has grown wealthy and prosperous by protecting her industries; previous to the war the northern representatives were always willing to exchange political power with their southern brethren for the more substantial benefits of protective tariffs. The southern representatives were almost exclusively sent as ministers to foreign courts, given military and naval preferments, and allowed to dominate the executive patronage. They represented the class who "toiled not, neither did they spin." The mass of the people had no voice in naming the men who were called their representatives. The slave owner and large planter, were the only portion of the population represented in the national legislature, and they were opposed to manufactures as necessarily bringing with them a class of independent labor; that might jeopardize their power. In the old days one or two "colonels," a judge and a doctor constituted a county or district nomination convention; of course a few "poor bockers" as the poor whites were termed by their aristocratic neighbors, would be allowed to meet with them to give it the appearance of being a public meeting, but the nominee was usually selected before-hand, and the entire organization of the meeting cut and dried, as is sometimes now the case. The want of free schools, and opposition of the aristocratic element to the education of the masses combined to facilitate this means of robbing men on the voters of the country, and there fore our ante-bellum member of the national legislature, as I have said, represented only a class, and this class opposed to innovation almost as much as the Chinese. Hence in the rapid progress of the nation the south, as compared to the north and west, stood still. The northern and western state representatives were nominated and elected by the people, by the working mechanic, farmer, laborer, banker, merchant and manufacturer had a voice in the nomination, and the man was selected not on account of his great grand father's having been a militia colonel, or owning one hundred negroes, but on account of his business qualities and his identity with the interests and sentiments of his section and constituency, and he knew that this constituency would not fail to hold him to account for any failure to attend to their business. Consequently instead of being answerable to a select few for his position, whom he could repay with naval and military cashedships, clerkships or foreign appointments for sons, brothers, &c., he had to obtain substantial benefits, harbor, river public building appropriations, protective tariffs for the manufacturing industries, &c., &c. And this he did by trading off with his southern fellow-members. Says the New England congressman of ante bellum days, give me protection for my cotton manufactures and I will urge your friend for Governor of a territory, minister to Russia, secretary of war, anything you want in the empty line, but you vote me my protective tariff, public building, harbor and river appropriations. The northern representatives were generally men selected from the mass of the people; men who from personal experience knew the people's wants; men accustomed to the every day affairs of life, and when they went to Washington they used their office, not for self glorification and paying a few friends for their nomination, but in doing the work of their constituency faithfully. Senator Vance and many others who ought to know better, are now advocating free trade, after the north has grown rich on protection and the south just starting her manufactures, these wise statesmen propose to kill the promising babe by bringing it in competition with the brawny strength of the fully developed man.

The statesmen who advocate free trade at this day is in favor of seeing your rice fields untilled, your cotton mills shut down and every mechanical industry in the south crushed, and what is it all for? They tell you it is in the interest of the agriculturalist, to answer this. In fact it is only necessary to travel through the southern states and observe that in the entire cotton growing section our people, men and women, (that is the working people) all wear homespun, which for cost and durability will compare with similar European goods. The duty on hats and leather is not complained of, as what great benefit is the agriculturalist to obtain to compensate for the reduction

to a state of misery of his mechanical brother. Free trade will degrade American labor to the level of the English operatives, whose mental and moral status is to-day a disgrace to their country, and a constant subject of parliamentary inquiry and agitation. Instead of debasing our labor the wise man will elevate it, for in our country the very being of government rests on the will of the masses, and the more refined and intelligent the foundation the more strong and enduring will be the superstructure, and the political party, be it Democratic, Republican, or independent, that incorporates in its platform a free trade plank may make up their minds to have added to their opponents a solid phalanx of hard-fisted intelligence that will bring victory to the banner of the party they endorse. In the north and west where family pride, so-called, does not go to such extremes, many rich, influential men bind their sons as apprentices to trades and the result is that labor is honored and looked upon with respect; but unfortunately in our country a \$25 a month grocery salesman is looked upon as being the superior, mentally and socially, of a \$2.50 a day mechanic. As long as this feeling continues young American mechanics, the class of men who have built up the large cities of the west will not come south to locate; they look with contempt upon the assumed superiority of a class of people who are neither their superiors in intelligence or breeding, and will not subject their wives and families to social ostracism. The poor white man of our country have no opportunity of learning his son a trade owing to the scarcity of mechanical establishments, hence he grows up a farmer or a tradesman. The young men of the south must get out of the rut their fathers have so long run in. They must make a departure, strike a line of action for themselves, learn to think and act independently in all things; come to the front and take charge of things, or they will be compelled to leave their native city, as many have done in order to make a living by doing that which they would be ashamed to do at home, viz: work with their hands.

The southern people should look well to the selection of their representatives in the coming campaign. We must have truly representative men; that is, not men who represent the views of a class, but men who represent the people; the workers. Those who produce something; broad, liberal men not bound down by prejudices and peacock pride. Thinking white men must not be led or cajoled into supporting men who believe in the divine right of blood, and who think it degrading to nod to them on the street. As long as they are satisfied to play tail to the kite of every candidate they will continue where they deserve to be in the rear. No matter what party, if it represents your views and interests you should support it.

A SOUTHERN MECHANIC. Republican Convention. There will be a convention of the Republican Party held at the court house, in the town of Lumberton, on Saturday, June 3rd, 1882, at 12 o'clock, p.m., for the election of delegates to the state convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 14th day of June, 1882; for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress at large, Judge of Supreme Court and for the ratification of nominations made by the several Districts for Judge of Supreme Court. The different townships in the county will meet in convention at such places as the chairman of each shall designate, on the last Saturday in May, and elect three delegates and three alternates to the county convention, which will elect delegates to the state convention and perform such other works as may properly come before it.

In townships where there is no executive committee, the Republicans of the township may assemble in meeting and there elect an executive committee and choose delegates and alternates as above set forth.

E. K. PROCTOR, Chairman.

ABBOTTSBURG, BLADEN CO., N. C., May 1st, 1882.

EDITE POST.—Please allow us a space in your paper. We, the members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, having about completed a church, Mr. Jno. Colville, the proprietor of a saw mill and factory has given us to the amount of fifty dollars worth of lumber, and a carpenter for the space of ten days to assist us on the church; and also on the first of May, sister Easter Glasgow, and other good sisters of the above church, gave a sociable entertainment; after the entertainment there was an address by Rev. N. Robinson; Rev. A. J. White, J. W. Smith, Rev. J. Grimes, and J. A. Loflin, also delivered short addresses.

Committee of Arrangements.—Jas. Baie, Joe E. Barney, J. W. Smith, R. H. Richardson, Frank Shipman, Harry Johnson, D. Hodman.

A. J. WHITE, Secretary. The little town of Newton, has had established in its limits, a cotton factory, a cigar factory, and a hat factory since the 1st of January. Newton Enterprise—wake up Wilmington.

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THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Senator Frye's Bill to Repeal the Hospital Tax—A Measure Founded on a Complete Misapprehension of the Subject.

To The Editor of The Advertiser: The Hon. William P. Frye in his late speech on the excessive taxation imposed on American coasting vessels goes a long distance out of his way to find something to say about the marine hospital service. This service is not supported directly or indirectly by any tax that is imposed on vessels engaged in the coasting business. There are taxes enough laid on this as well as on other classes of shipping, which might with propriety be abated; but there is surely, no reason for complaining about burdens they do not have to bear.

Mr. Frye illustrates his subject by referring to the case of the schooner Louisa A. Boardman. In enumerating a great number of taxes imposed on this vessel, including the item, "hospital money for five men one month \$2," he exclaims, "A little schooner of 112 tons paying a hospital tax of \$24 a year! I ask the Senate why a coasting vessel shall pay a hospital tax of forty cents a month a man." This way of stating the case gives the impression that the vessel pays this tax without a remedy. On the contrary the masters and owners of vessels are expressly authorized by law to deduct this tax from the monthly wages of seamen. (See Section 4585, United States Revised Statutes.) When the vessel enters at the custom house, the money so collected is paid over to the collector of the port. Now how much could the owners of the schooner Louisa A. Boardman be damaged by such a transaction as this?

If they were honest and paid over all they collected, they made nothing and lost nothing. In the annual report of the surgeon general of the marine hospital service for the year ending June 30, 1881, he says, "In this country, the exact amount paid by the beneficiaries of the service, its equitable nature is apparent, and as payment is made for the time of actual employment, there is no hardship from its collection. Notwithstanding this fact, it has been brought to the attention of this office that the owners and masters of many vessels were in the habit of defrauding the service of considerable amounts. This was done by neglect to furnish the names of the members of the crew to the customs office.

From what has been said above two facts are evident. First, that the sailor does not the vessel pays the hospital tax. Second, that the service is sometimes cheated by owners and masters of vessels by collecting more money from sailors than they pay over to the government. It is apparent, then that so far as such fraudulent transactions have been carried on successfully, the owners of vessels have made many out of this hospital tax, instead of losing it. It is not charged nor supposed that the schooner Louisa A. Boardman has committed any such wrongful act as this.

Again, Mr. Frye says: "There is hardly a sailor to be found on an American coasting vessel who is not an American sailor with a home in one of the thousands of these sailors you will find ten going to the hospital's when they are sick." This is a very extraordinary assertion to make in a prepared speech before the United States Senate, where accuracy of statement is supposed to be the rule. Its absurdity can be easily shown.

In the report of the surgeon, already quoted, he says 32,600 patients were treated in the year 1881. If only one out of ten of these (3260) were of American birth, there must have been, at Mr. Frye's reliable authority, one hundred times as many (326,000) who went to their homes instead of the hospitals for medical treatment in 1881.

The business of seamen takes them away from their homes many months of the year, and the unreasonableness of Senator Frye's statement will be more apparent if we consider the condition of one hundred sick American seamen distributed along the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Galveston, their homes being in the various New England states and only one of the hundred, if his estimate is correct, going to a hospital for treatment while ninety-nine choose to start from the distant places for their homes, possibly to die by the wayside or in some straggling almshouse, when a hospital might be closed at hand to which they could go and claim admittance by reason of having contributed to their support. Is it natural for men to act thus? In offset, I venture to express my belief that under such circumstances there would not be one out of the hundred but would go directly to a hospital, and esteem it the greatest boon that could be vouchsafed them. Why should they not go there? They would have good care, able and experienced surgeons and competent nurses to treat them, with medicines, board, &c., all free.

Mr. Frye says there is no reason that can be given why a little coaster of 112 tons shall pay \$24 a year hospital tax. As the little coaster does not pay this tax, there is no necessity for "giving reasons" to bolster up a theory that exists in the imagination of Senator Frye. But the five seamen do not pay \$24 a year. The average time of employment of the North Atlantic coasting trade of the year, and in point of fact the vessel collects from and pays for each man seven-twelfths of a year's hospital money of \$2.50, per year instead of the full \$4.50 as stated by Mr. Frye.

He continues, "There is no reason why an American sailor should pay forty cents a month for hospital tax if only goes to build up magnificent residences near your great cities and support high-toned superintendents and learned surgeons looking continually for higher salaries. That is what becomes of the money." This ungracious assault upon a beneficent service and those connected therewith will fail to meet with any approving response from those who have the best interest of seamen and the

community at heart. There are very many of Mr. Frye's constituents who believe and know that the very best outfit the seaman makes in his own behalf, next to the scanty wardrobe he allows himself, is this small sum per month, when employed, which the government collects and lays by for his benefit when he is in port sick and disabled.

The "magnificent erections" of which Mr. Frye derisively speaks, if there any such, were not built with money collected of seamen, but with money appropriated by Congress, of which body Mr. F. has long been a member. He is, beyond a doubt voted for such appropriations. There is no question but that the surgeons are well up in their profession else they would not hold the positions they do. The days of political surgeons in this service are at an end. They are selected for what they know about their business and not because they have been partisans. Their salaries are hardly up to a moderate standard, a surgeon receiving only half as much as a member of congress, assistant surgeons \$1600 to \$1800 per annum, and they are liable to be transferred from one extremity of the country to the other. It is not true that they are continually looking for higher salaries—if "looking" means asking.

Mr. Frye quotes in a letter written by a collector of customs, whose name he withheld in the speech, but who, Mr. Frye says, "knows entirely what he is talking about." He says, "the true way is to treat seamen as men; collect nothing from and make no hospital provision for them. The greater portion of the fund is used up in maintaining costly buildings and large salaries." If this gentleman had lived a century ago, our forefathers of 1793, who established this service, might have learned from him something about the erection and repair of buildings intended for the comfort of seamen when sick makes the service somewhat beneficial in its character. The fund collected of seamen is not used for this purpose, as I understand. This collector is a salaried man himself, and he does not display very good taste in talking about "large salaries" when he is probably receiving twenty-five per cent more pay per annum than surgeons and fifty per cent more than assistant surgeons in the hospital service.

When Collector Morrill was secretary of the treasury, he had a splendid opportunity to observe the continually increasing efficiency and usefulness of the hospital service since its reorganization of 1871, and says, "as now managed it is the best exemplification of civil service reform the government has to boast of." By the operation of laws governing the service the sailor is now self-supporting when ashore sick. This is the very best condition of things for him and is satisfactory to the people. The burden of this tax, if burden it can be called, has been so light when compared with the good accomplished, that it has been borne without complaint from any quarter. But one man, the Hon. F. A. Pike, in all this broad land has petitioned for a change and he does not complain that he is a "victim" of the tax.

But supposing the hospital service should be abolished as recommended by the collector whom Mr. Frye quotes; who is to take care of that great throng of sick and disabled seamen, numbering 32,600 last year? I state no new fact, when I say they are unfortunately and unjustly and imprudently classed as a public charge, filling the public almshouses along the coast, or be a direct tax upon the vessel carrying them. This, in the one case, would serve to degrade them still more, while in the other it would place an unnecessary, not to say unreasonable burden upon the owners of vessels.

I am informed that when the bill offered by Mr. Frye was referred to the present secretary of the treasury, he gave it as his opinion that the hospital tax should not be abolished or materially reduced, unless congress was prepared to support the service by appropriate appropriations.—Petroleum Advertiser.

We copy the above for the purpose of giving all the interested parties in the matter to our readers.

Peterson's Magazine, for May, is received; as bright and welcome as May itself. The principal steel engraving, "Comin' Thro' The Eye," is especially beautiful, and illustrates a capital article by Frank Leo Benedict. The article on "Scandinavia," with its numerous engravings and its account of the Vikings, is one of the very noticeable papers for which this magazine is becoming famous. Then there is a charming love-story, "Barbara," by a new contributor, from whom we hope often to hear. Mrs. Stephens' powerful portrait of Washington society deepens in interest with the chapters in this number. The illustrations for fashions, embroideries, and fancy work generally, are as numerous and new in style as ever. There are two colored patterns, a specialty with "Peterson," no other giving these patterns. We do not see how any lady, or even family, can do without this invaluable monthly. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and a free copy, or a photograph album, or large engraving, for getting up the club. It is still in time to subscribe for 1882. Specimens are sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up a club. Address, Peterson's Magazine, 205 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Certainty of Relief." WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, '82. H. H. WALKER & Co. Sirs:—I know from personal experience that your Safe Liver and Kidney Cure is a great medicine, and I believe all who are afflicted can take it with a certainty of relief and cure. R. HARRIS.

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BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

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