W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1883.

AN OUTRAGE.

We learn that the legislature of this state have passed an act which requires the legal voteres in the city of Wi!mington, before they can be allowed to deposit their votes at an election held in the city, to state on oath the number of the lot or part of lot on which theyreside, and also the number of the block on which the lot is situated. It is to be remembered that the lots or blocks in Wilmington, are not designated by any numbers so as to distinguished one lot, or one block from any other lot or block, so that a person by any inspection of his premises can for himself determine the number of the lot or block upon which he resides. It is true these lots and blocks are numbered and designated on a plan of the city of Wilmington and that plan is in the City Hall and may by leave of the city officials be inspected by any citizen, but it is well known that there are many legal voters in this city who could not by an inspection of the plan of the city be able to ascertain the number of the lot upon which they reside. This fact was well known to the artful dodgers who promoted this action on the part of the legislature, and their avowed purpose was to exclude that large class of our fellow citizens from enjoying the right of suffrage secured to them by the constitution. We denounce such action as a con-

temptible set of tyranny on the part of these mean fellows, and we take occasion to admonish those who may undertake to exclude a freeman legally entitled under the constitution, from the exercise of that privilege by reason of his not stating the number of the block, and the number of the lot upon which he resides, that they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law .-The provision of the state constitution is, Article VI, Sec., 1. "Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in the state twelve months next preceding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector." By what authority then, we ask, is it that the legislature can impose the restriction that no man the number of the block, and the lot upon which he resides before he deposits his ballot. Can any one imagine a more arbitrary, tyranical, unjust? cruel, and unconstitutional law. Suppose congress were to enact such a law with regard to the election of members of congress, does any one suppose for one moment that the people of these United States, boasting of free government, and in this enlightened age would submit to the excise of such despotic power? Is this the boasted Democracy of the bourbons? It is said that those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad. That may be so, but we rather think it would require a devil incarnate to deal with these mad men, Has any such requirement been exacted of the voters in any other city, town, or county of the state, or indeed of any other state? We tell these bourbons to beware, they they are preparing for the next presidential election, and they much mistake the people who love freedom and liberty it they suppose they will not, when the time arrives, put their condemnation upon such miserable, contemptible trickery. Why, the next thing we hear of they will require the voter to wear a collar with his number engraved upon it, or penitentiary suit with his number painted on the back or front of his parti-col- ture passed a supplemental bill declar- clare that he has the Republican party applauded by the Richmond Dispatch, ored jacket? Why not? Would not one be just as constitutional as the other! Indeed, it would serve the bourbons a better purpose, for instead of "marking them," as they say is their object, they would come to the polls, in the language of the bill of lading, "marked and numbered, as in the mar-

It is too plain why Wilmington has been singled out for this oppression. The reason is obvious there is in this city a large majority of Republicans. and many of them are colored men; and the bourbons are determined to deprive them of the elective franchise, but feared that that would lead to fedeconstitution or no constitution; far ant ne fas, Will the people of the state sauction such injustice and open violation of a constitution they themselves have framed and sworn to sup-

STATES RIGHTS AND THE

RIGHTS OF THE STATES. These terms would seem to be synonymous, and in general they would be so, but politicians do not so treat them, and rarely if ever do the courts when speaking of the rights of the states under the constitution speak of those rights as states rights. States rights was the slopes of the Democracy before the war and during the secession Are those sire-casers really in favor of tution? Do they realty mean a desire to promote the interest of the people of Pay your subscription to the Post.

the state of North Carolina, or do they Concerning the Bourbon Foxes. mean to inflame the minds of the masses to aid these howlers for states rights in securing office under the general government? What have they done look. ing to the interest of the state? The Democratic party have been in power,

state since eighteen hundred and seven

ty-six; since that time there has been six sessions of the legislature, and yet the people have received no benefit from the laws that have been enacted. They have not provided for the wants of the people by increasing the number of the judges on the Supreme Court, who everybody knows are over worked; they of virginia choose to act with his have failed to add to the number of the circuit judges and have consequently entailed upon the people the costs and delays in asserting their rights in the Superior Court. They have enacted laws for the education of the people, in pursuance of the mandates of the state constitution, which compels them to levy a tax for the support of common schools for all the children in the state between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and which mandate provides that there shall be no discrimination between the two races of our fellow citizens, yet they are at this very moment agitating the question of amending the constitution, so that the tax raised from the property and polls of the whites, shall alone in the chair. If the bourbons could be appropriated to the education of the have controlled the single vote of Mawhites; and the tax raised from the colored citizens shall be appropriated to the colored children, thus making war upon the colored people, and stiring up strife between the races and looking down with contempt upon the labor which contributes so largely to the production of cotton and corn, and have been unavailing. The consent of rice, and is indispensible to the many the latter to accept the vice presidency interests of the states. We mean to at the hands of the Republicans was accontend, and do contend, that the rights | companied with a willingness on his part of the state mean the rights of the to vote with the Republicans with refpeople of the state, and when those rights are maintained and fostered under the constitution and laws of our common country then, and not till then, are we for state rights, that is what | Gen. Mahone, without the least hesitawe maintain in a national sense is tion, gave his yote with the Republistates rights. Maintaining in full force cans to seat Mr. Davis, and with Mr. rights to the general government publicans, although it did not please under the constitution, and not setting. Mr. Davis to vote with the Republiup supposed rights which are hostile to caus for Riddleberger, then caucus the general government, and not war nominec for sergeant-at-arms, Mahone's ranted by the constitution, which we near friend and now his colleague-elect have sworn to support and maintain in the senate. These are all facts well These bourbons are deceiving the peo- known to senators and to the public ple, or are attempting to do so, by rais- They are a part of the record of the ing a false clamor, their real object is senate. And yet Democratic editors to get possession of the federal govern- have so mean an opinion of Republiment, which in their hearts they de can senators that they appear to think spise as much as they did in eighteen they can induce them to adopt and inhundred and sixty-one, when they dorse the coarse falsehoods and vulgar plunged this fair land into a war of blackguardism against Mahone which

their own selfish purposes. Assembly a bill to erect a dwelling for the Governor of the state was introduced, and the small sum of less than ten thousand dollars would have been required to be raised by taxation, a tax the bourbon enemies of the Republican | pered to this self-assigned labor. not amounting to one cent per capita, upon the whole population of the state. was with difficulty passed and became a law. Immediately the Wilmington the other. In Virginia it is the read- rendered at Appomattox. We opine Star, the most erracic and inconsistent of justers just now who are most tenderly journals, announces to the public that "an election is to take place in eighteen | ical philanthropists. In the north it is | mocracy in 1884hundred and eighty-four; that that is the Republicans who are the objects of the year for electing a President of the their solicitude. They would fain guard United States, and that the legislature each side from the aid of the other, as a home for the Governor of the state, as the very witty paragraphs about the H. B. Payne expressed at the Jackson thereby the state may be lost to the Democracy." Whereupon the legislaiug that no work should be done upon the Governor's house till after the 4th of March, 1885, when the Presidential election will be over. Does that strike the people of North Carolina as looking to the interest of the state and of the people of the state, or does it not manifestly appear that the real object senate will be good friends and a strong constantly enlarging her manufacturis to secure the federal offices for the working majority. Their action will ing interests, and settling down upon a bourbon politicians who are attempting to move the people of the state as if they were pawns on a chess board. No doubt they would have begged the Secretary-of-War to lend them a tent as a temporary mansion for the Governor. rol interference with state rights, and as

a consequence to consolidation. AN UNFORTUNATE STATES.

We see that President Davis, of the senate, has adopted the suggestion of Mr. Kingsbury, of the Sar, as Mr. Kingsbury claims, and given notice that he will resign on March 34, so as to prevent any complication in case anything should happen to the President. It is very kind in Judge Davis accepting Mr. K's suggestion but an effort will be made at an early day to make Mr. Kingsbury Vice-President and then the nation-will not be subjected to the painful mortification of tend as far as Park row, and as Mr. days, it is the cry of the bourdons to-day.

Are those fire-enters really in favor of North Oarolina editor to suggest to the course of the Sun, the course of t him what to do.

The suspicion is becoming prevalent among Republicans that the interest manifested by bourbon fexes in not wholly sincere. The most experienced observers say that the Democrat-(I will not say in the majority) in this ic newspapers do not attack the men who are injuring the Republican party as bitterly as they do those who are tearing down the bourbon Democracy. A case in point is the discussion in Democratic papers concerning General Mahone. That gentleman chooses to act with the Republicans in the United States senate, and the Republicans friends in that state. This has wrought disaster to the bourbons in both cases.

In Virginia it has permanently de-

stroyed bourbon power, placed the

state in liberal and patriotic control.

and given two senators and six mem-

bers of congress to a friendly alliance.

with the Republican party. In the

senate, in March, 1881, Mahone's vote

gave the committees to the Republicans. This was very distressing to the opposition for they had to yield up the chairmanships and clerkships, and the power to stifle legislation and executive nominations in committee. At the special session of October, 1881, the vote of Mahone placed David Davis added to those of the Republicans would have made the requisite majority. At the same time the committees were again made Republican by the willing yote of Gen. Mahone, without which the aid of Judge Davis would erence to the committees and with the Democrats as to the offices. Of course each party took what he chose to bestow, having no option in the matter. vigor the rights reserved to Davis to arrange the committees in acstates but subordinating these cordance with the wishes of the Reruin and devastation to the people of constitutes so large a staple in the bourthe southern states. We are on the bon press. The Republican senators watch-tower of liberty, and it is our know that there never has been a deduty to proclaim from the house top mand made by Gen. Mahone, and that that these bourbons mean to again his generous course has been prompted bring desolation upon this fair land by by the noblest motives. Gen. Mahone stirring up strife between the blacks knows that no demand ever will be and the whites, with a view to gratify made by him, and that the Republican senators are not likely to accept the At the present session of the General statements, of opposition editors as to the intention of one in whose company they sit from day to day. The old adage is applicable that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Of course party and of the readjusters are awfully afraid that the amicable relations thought of by these disinterested politare merely gratifying their malice over be governe d by no desire to silence the bourbon press, but will aim to be of a character so damaging to the bourbon cause that it will intensify the outery. Nothing will be demanded for anybody; nothing unreasonable will be expected nothing reasonable will be omitted, and nothing unkind will be done. The organization of the senate is but a small portion of the work before them, and they will not overlook the weightier objects of the future in any discussion

> been -- National Republican. The New York Sun haughtily declines all aid from Germany for the Cincinnati flood sufferers. It is tissidly suggested that as the water did not ex-

over small matters at the outset. Re-

publicans are invited by their dear

bourbon guardians to join the latter in

putting indignities upon Mahone and

Riddleberger in the organization on the

false pretense that the latter are trying

to dictate. Never was a more maliciou

attempt to separate natural friends

and never was such an attempt a

more ridiculous failure than this has

Despair and Destitution.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1883.-Captain W. W. Peabody, a prominent railroad official, has just returned from the welfare of the republican party is Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio River, with a dismal report of distress and suffering there. He says the water extends ten miles out from the town and that the roofs of the houses are from ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the floods. In all that region, on both sides of the river, the inhabitants of towns are now refugees among the people of neighboring farms and villages. The destruction of property will be great, and proportionate destitution and suffering cannot fail to follow. Coming back to the vicinity of Cincinnati, sickness and destitution are following the flood in Newport, Ky., and in the villages of Bellevue and Dayton, just above Newport. This is among thrifty poor, and while they have been temporarily supplied with food and clothing they are dispirited with the experience of having the little property which they had accumulated by years of industry and economy swept out of existence. Many who had homes half or three-fourths paid for are set back to where they began five or ten years

LAWRENCEBURG'S VICTIMS. Lawrenceburg's Ind., less then twenty miles below Cincinnati, is full have controlled the single vote of Ma-hone, not even Judge Davis's vote two hundred houses there have been swept from their foundations and de-posited all over the town, now in a neighbor's back yard and in another case in the middle of a street, half a mile away from where the house belongs Houses have been huddled together in groups by an eddy and dropped in all sorts of position by the receding waters. In some cases it will be cheaper to rebuild than to move the houses back. Stories of suffering have come from Guyandotte, W. Va., and relief has been sent there. Huntington, near Gnyandotte, is exposed and has suffered, but has been slow to com-

HEROISM IN HUMBIE LIFE. One striking feature of the recent caamity is the fact that the worthy poor were the greatest sufferers and the most numerous and that they had to be sought out and relieved. They were bearing their fate heroically, not to say defiantly, and were slow to ask the immediate aid they needed. New phases of distress are coming updaily and new classes and cases of suffering are coming to light and will continue to come for many weeks, unless they are met with timely assistance.

Every bourbon Democratic paper we receive brings us the mournful intelligence that senators Etmude and Hale and Hawley and Logan and Sherman, have been "used up" by Lamar and sylvania, Indiana, and no further. I Vest and Vance and Beck; and that representatives Kelly and Hiscock and Cox and Blount and Tucker, have gone down to rise no more.

Nevertheless, all these Republican senators and representatives "come to time" at roll-call, to be "used up" and "thrashed" out over again. The performance has to be repeated every day. We have felt very sad over the repeated usings up and thrashings these Republicans have undergone, and especially that they were so incorrigible; and we think it hard, too, that the bour-

bons, who are generally so averse to hard work, have had this work to do over so often. The task assigned to Sysiohus was mere child's play com during the war; according to them the south gained all the victories, but for between them will do harm to one or some unaccountable reasons Lee sur-

> Democracy and Protection. The Pittsburg (Pa.) Post, a Demo-

ought to look to the interest of the par- fex would guard with equal unselfish- cratic paper says: "It is a significant ly, and not spend any money for a ness two different hen roosts. Hence fact that the sentiment which the Hon. "trade with Mahone," "submitting to banquet in Cleveland-"Revenue and his dictation," &c. One day they de- protection, one and inseparable"-was in chancery, and the next that he and the most widely circulated and influthe Republicans are friendly partners ential journal in Virginia, the Chattawho are a disgrace to each other. The | nooga Times, the Nashville American, Times-Democrat and the Picayune, the thethings they cannot prevent. The Nashville Banner, the Louisville Comthirty-eight Republican senators and the mercial, the Knoxville Chronicle, and two readjusters who will sit in the next other southern journals. The south is basis that can secure by a policy like the one Mr. Payne suggests

It is no less true that "Revenue and protection are one and inseparable." are one and inseparable." And it will not be long before the thinking people of this section will realize the truth that the true prosperty of the south is equally inseparable from protection.

A Voting Machine.

The Carey voting machine, on exhibition at the right of the main entrance to the hall of the house of representatives, is undergoing a thorough examination at the hands of such mem- | beats the Niobrara Triplet by one vote, bers as have doubtful districts. It is the citizens of his native wilds permitsecured by patents, and the inventor ting him to vote four times in meetings honest count. The Democrats would buy it if it could be warranted to elect intentionally killed his opponent's or made to run exclusively in the inter | brother in New York by a wild blow. ests of the purchaser, or if it could be but they have no use for a box that

material winds (section of the section of of their Report Park to

CONTRACTOR STATE

No Overseer Business.

The senate wisely struck out the provision in the legislative appropriation bill requiring department clerks to remain at their posts eight hours every day whether they had work before them or not. What the government wants as an employer, is that its clerks shall work while there is work to do, which will sometimes be more and sometimes less than eight hour. The idea of Uncle Sam scowling around like old Scrooge to see whether every clerk is mounted on his stool with a pen behing his ear up to a certain hour, whether needed or not, is hideous. It is restoring slavery, and makes every head of a department a planter, and every head of a bureau an overseer. Let us have no black snake whip cracking around in the corridors of our public offices Whoever draws pay from the government should work cheerfully and faithfully and faithfully for twelve hours when necessary, and should be allowed to go home whenever the work is done. even if that should sometimes be within six hours, Away with the Scrooges, Bounderbys, and Gradgrinds. They are poor models for American states men .- National Republican.

Farmers and the Tariff.

The following paragraph from the

Hartford Times is valuable protection testimony from a Democratic journa's Their parrot-cry of taxing the farm. ers for the benefit of monopolies is hollow. There is not a factory in the country-and they are springing up in every section-that does not bring \$10 to the pockets of the farmers in the vicinity to every dollar expended by the farmers on account of revenue taxation. Yet there are newspapers and congressmen prating day by day about the robberies of the agriculturists by the protection of manfacturers. Could one of these parrots tell us how much the farmers would realize from their produce in case the manufacturing laterests were broken down and all their operatives were turned into agricultursts? We trust there is yet good sense enough among the members of Congress to pass a revenue ball that will afford protection enough to our industrial interest to sustain them, while affording steady employment and fair

The True Principle of Protection.

wages to hundreds of thousands of

workingmen,

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, made a va!table definition when he said:

I consider it to be my duty as a rep resentative of the people to protect the labor of this country. I do not care what the product of that labor may be whether it be pig-iron or clothing or sugar or anything else II want to protect the laborer in Louislana just as far and as much as I want to protect the laborer in the iron-mill of Pennmy judgement that is all there is in this question of protection. The keystone principle upon which this coun-Burrows and Kasson have been try rests is that labor is noble. Hence, "thrashed" to death by Carlisle and we should put it in the power of the laborer to get the highest wages obtainable, not only for his own benefit. but that he may support and educate his children to become useful members of society. That is the idea of protection. When you go further than that, agree that protection is unsound as a governmental or economic principle.

More Crookedness of Bourbon Officials.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26,-The Times Democrat's Vicksburg special reports that the state revenue agent has brought suit against the estate of A. G: Flannagan, ex-sheriff of Warren county for sums aggregating \$70,000 for al-Thes telegrams are like those received leged failure to collect licerse taxes; also for \$25,000 to \$30,000 on the official bonds of W. T. Montgomery, the present county treasurer, for receiving illegal warrants in his settlements. that these Washington telegrams are of The above, and suits against the bondsthe "same sort," and that a political men of Herman Denis and C E. Bent, Appomattox awaits the bourbon Deex-circuit clerks, for alleged failures to account for money received as license and docket fees, and against the members of the board of supervisors, will all come up for trial next week.

Princely Conspirators. .

Nothing in the conduct of the French cepublic is more curious than the ease with which it transforms innocuous persons into conspirators. There were three honest gentlemen serving in its army, obeying its orders with loyalty. and to day they are looking for a courtry house in England where their parmen who indulge in this miserable rot the Macon Telegraph, the New Orleans tisans may be railied. There was a devout, timid fanatic living at Fords dorf, saying his prayers and counting his beads, and to day he is ardently waiting for the day when he shad ascend the throne of France. There was a portly, Gasconading adventurer, posting foolish placards, dreaming valu dreams, and to-day he talks of founding a court at Brussels, where the traditions of the Bonapartes may be religiously observed. Indeed the frontiers of France are coming to resemble the "Auberge de la Conspiration Permanete" in the operetts, where all elements of the reigning dynasty, monarchists to-day and Republicans to-morrow, were accommodated at the shortest notice: Eschange.

A new candidate for pugilistic honors has ariseu. His name is Harmon: he is seven feet two inches tall, comes from Utah, and is a wood chopper. He has little difficulty in convincing those of all kinds. He has, however, never who examine it that it will secure an fought a real prize fight. He had a glove fight with the Montana Terror, in Bozeman, about five years ago, and un-He is now engaged in seiling his cabiall through a campaign, but desires to engage in prize-fighting.

The town of Paris, Tex, has raised a shine, it would be just as well to let concerns a spating gas is superior best in a common revolver.—Weakington best have a say in the matter to a common revolver.—Weakington best hasn't heard of that fashionable summer resort. When it does we shall read of a rotate here is a common revolver.—Weakington a read of a potate bug to match.

A Good Story of Pennsylvania's

man and ex collector of the port of Baltimore, tells this good story about the great commoner of Peansylvania: When I was in congress I used to be a frequenter of the room of old Thed Stevens. One day, while talking together, a visitor entered unexpectedly. She was a tall, raw bone woman, with ox-bow spectacles on the bridge of her nose, and a bulky green gingham umbrella. She handed Mr. Stevens a card with the words, "Abigial Meecham, Kennebunkport, Me," and said:

"Do I have the honor of beholding the Hon. Thad, Stevens, of Pennsyl vania?"

Somewhat embarrassed, Mr. Stevens acknowledged his identity, and asked his vistor to be seated.

"Thank you, no," was the reply,"but I wish to say, sir, that in my quiet home down east I have heard of your glorious efforts in behalf of the emancipated slave, of your heroic treatment of the southern question, and of your undying hostility to the enemies of my country, and I have traveled hither, sir, to ask the privilege of shaking your hand."

She shook it. "Now, sir, I have one more favor to ask. It is a souvenir of this interview -I wish to take home with me, if I may be so bold as to ask it, a lock of the great commoner's hair.

Old Thad was for a moment more embarrassed than I ever saw him before; then he smiled faintly; he put his hand to his scalp lock and, lifting his brown wig bodily, laid it upon the table, leaving his pate as baid as a bil-liard ball. "There is every hair on my head, madam; make your own choice of a lock."

Need it be woman did it.

Too New York Herald advocates th sale of potatoes, fruit and other market produce including eggs, by weight, and suggests that if such a rule cannot be adopted by legislation, that buyers combine and refuse to buy in any other manner. It is notorious that the barrels for potatoes and apples are constantly becoming smaller, and a dozen eggs weighing from twenty-two to twenty-four ounces are certainly much less valuable in food than a dozen weighing from twenty-eight to thirtytwo ounces. If all produce was sold by weight only, the housekeeper would never have cause for complaint, and it would be no hardship for the dealer.

Somebody has discovered that the correct pronunciation of the word Khedive is "Kedowa," They might as well tell us that the proper way to pro. GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HER FRIEND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE.

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHION-

RESTAURANT.

am prepared to take boarders by the

MONTH

First Class Acommada tions for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be

NORTHERN ARKETS.

Liquors, Wines,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE

Proprietor.

"OLD THAD'S HAIR.

Good Story of Pennsylvania's Great Commoner-An Admiring Visitor.

Upp John L. Thomas, ex congress
Welden N. C.

TREE OF LIFE, IS A BLOOD PROFILE THE INDIA OF the human system. THE INDIA The above medicines can be four following places:

At Head Quarters, Prof W.

Weldon, N. C. Munds Brothers, Wilmington, X. J. H. Hardon, Wilmington, N. C. Elijah Willis, Wilmington, N. C. John H. Hill & Son, Golds J. Nickolls & Bro. Scotland North Laurance & Co., Tarboro, N. C. Hancock & Bro. New Bern, N. C. J. Cohen, Enfield, N. C. Charles Smith, Battleboro, N. C. Louis Fisher, Kinston, N.C. S. C. Blunt, Beauford, N.C. I refer to the certificates below to

what I have already done with the PROF. W. H. MOORE

Craven, Co., October it.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Str.—T what I have to say: I have been say with a very large wen on the last neck. I suffered, oh! hew I suffered neck. I suffered no mortal man a for 25 years I was in this condition; not even get on my knees to pray it up in my chair. My owners, to I belonged, tried every physician the around, but found no relief. After they concluded it was incurable. He of the new Dr. Wm. H. Moore, I the would try once more. I the would try once more, I did so, and as on my knees now as good ever. It has entirely and I am now well as ever.

MYS. ELIZABETH ARNE Witness: Philip Wiggins, Diver Har

To the Public—This is to certify that it a very bad leg, cut clear to the bosa cut was two and a half inches deep, my was so swolen it was impossible for me get about, in fact, I could not walk Doctor and many of my friends said my would have to be amputated. Of contract I refused to have done. Hearing Prof. Wm. H. Moore, I sent for him is amined my leg and see what he could for it. He told .ne he would make any maneut cure in a month's time, with naneut cure in a month's time, who using an instrument or sewing. He is cured my leg as sound as ever, by using in celebrated medicines namely, O.K. In ment, Tree of Life, Willing Salve. And yond the shadow of a doubt it is the be medicine I have ever taken in my life is kills all the pain in the human system. recommend it as being all that it is class to be.

H.J. DESHOR

CARTERET COUNTY TESTIMONIA Deanfort, N. C., Dec. 6. Froi. Win. H. Moore:—Dear Sir-Housed your O. K. Liniment successful the to-thache, and also having heards speas of it in high terms of praise, is justified in recommending it to the particular to the particular

Respectfully. JULIUS F. JONES. Sheriff of Carteret Co.

SUALD HEAD AND SCROFULA Tarboro, Edgecombe County N.C. April lith,

April lith, is less and became the victim of a loathers disease; I was treated by eminent physicians, and used various patent medicinal to no purpose; had ulcers in my threat and mouth, and on different parts of my body. I could not use my hands not is I also became afflicted with the Rhemmism, and I employed different physician of the Town, and at last I used Prof. Wa. H. Moore's ey. K. Liniment, Tree of Life Liver and Kidney Pills, and Willing Salvand Fever Mixture and I am now entire well. I was badly wortried with the abeadiseases over seven years, and many pesons told me not to use Prof. W. H. Moore remedice; but I heeded them not, and not I giadly recommend his medicines as as an cure for all similar diseases. I am as well now as ever before

LUCY HILLIARS Witness: F. D. Dancy, Mayor. J. H. Dancy

Craven Co., August 27, 181. Prof. Wm. H. Moore-Dear Sir.-This is is Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir.—This is a certify that I suffered for two years will roaring in the head, and also toothache I tried everything that I was told to try, a that I coind think of, but found not be slightest relief. Hearing of Prof. Wm. E. Moore's great remedies, I referred to his immediately. I can say now that I am well and clear of the disease as ever.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TESTIMO

Witness: Simon Eddie.

REV. JOSEPH GREEK

NIALS Cure of a bad case of Scrofula on the face!

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 196.
Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—I think is
a duty I owe to you and my fellow cress
ures who are suffering, to make known its
wonderful effects your medicines have had
one me, hoping all who are troubled with a
humor in their blood will give it a trial. I humor in their blood will give it a trial. am confident from practical experient that if persons will follow the direction and give it a fair trial, that it will enre set one that has disease of like character. Suffered with Scrofula for 19 years, the pair it gave me no mortal man knows. I will agony all of the time. I used to think if I sidd not use every remedy, and let all pass, that was the very one that would care me. But at last the angel appeared in your great medicines, and I am most happy is state that your remedies have done is state that your remedles have done it work for me. It is the great blessing at I am now as free from the disease as I we before I was taken with it.

Witness-J. C. Millis, J. P.

Tarboro, N. C., March 2nd, 1982. Pro. I Wm. H. Moore, - Dear Sir. This is to certify that I have been blind in both eyes for eighteen years, and also subject to fits for the same length of time. I tried all the doctors around and was never relieved of either of the complaints until Almighty God sent Prof. W. H. Moore to Tarbons From the time be communed working at From the time he commenced working as me i commenced to get better, and new have no fits at all, and I can see as well a any one. I at: well known in this come of Edgecombe.

Mrs. Ethaners Jonesis

Witness: F. L. Battle, Authory Johnson, Rev. W. H. Thurber, Hos. W. P. Mahon Principal colored Free School.

April 180, 1802 Dr. Moore;-This is to certify that I have seem deaf for 25 years, and My using your nedicine for east complaint, in one ball our it caused me to bear again.

May God ever be with you. Very Truly Yous, ARRAN TRUMPRON. Witness Edward Everitt.

Persons desiring so be irraited by negative can communicate with one as Weight N.C. I caution the public against being im-posed upon by persons representing aleste-seives as my agents. I have no impening