

The Supreme Court of the United States, adjourned on the 7th for the term.

The tax collector levied on 10 engines of the Richmond & Petersburg road, for back taxes, on Monday.

Rice planters of the Cape Fear, how do you like the idea of supporting men to cultivate a free trade sentiment in this community?

GONE RIGHT.

The whole Republican municipal ticket was elected in Salisbury on Tuesday last. We congratulate the people of that town on their good judgment.

A thief praying over his stolen goods is what the rejoicing of the Democratic party reminds us of, when they are rejoicing over the municipal elections in this state, when they go to work deliberately and cut up the cities and towns so they can carry them, regardless of the rights of the majority.

SENATOR LOGAN.

A few years ago it is said Gen. John A. Logan was comparatively a poor man, but when he went out of the senate in 1877 it was a lucky day for him, he turned his attention, and all of his great abilities, to private business. He invested a small amount in a cattle ranch in New Mexico, and to-day it is said that it has grown to be one of the wealthiest men in the country. This is exceedingly gratifying to his many friends in this section of the country. May he go on prospering in our wish.

BAD JUDGMENT.

Senator Conkling has shown very bad judgment in bringing forward the old feud of the party in the past, at a time, too, when Logan, Hatton, Gresham, Sherman and Hawley backed by the President, are doing all in their power for peace and harmony in the party. No one doubts Senator Conkling's ability, but he certainly is doing his party, the party that has honored him in the past, great harm when he delivers such speeches as he did a few days ago. Gen. Grant is a statesman, and we believe he is anxious for party unity and we feel confident he does not approve of Mr. Conkling's speech.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is well known that the present Sixth Congressional District was carved out for congressman Bennett of Anson, but the thing will not be so certain for him after all. Col. Waddell is in the district and it is said that he is already paving the way to a nomination, while Mr. Dowd, the present incumbent, is getting ready, being groomed for the fight, and like the old warrior that he is, he smells the battle in the distance, and feels his capabilities to be sufficient to ride rough shod over the whole crowd of the Democratic congressional aspirants. That man is the present Democratic Mayor, Col. E. D. Hall, his friends say that the Colonel would have been a Waddell man, but Col. Waddell gave his influence to another man for Mayor, therefore Colonel Hall is under no obligations to Col. Waddell, and will now enter the race on his own account, and they claim for him a grand victory for the nomination over, not only Bennett and Waddell, but the field.

HARMONY.

We know of no discussions in the Republican party of this state to-day. In fact the party is in better condition now than it has been since 1872. The different elements of the party have shown a liberal disposition to give and take, and by doing so we have a united party. We do not say that all are satisfied; if we did we would not state the facts. But what we do say is that all have determined that their own individual and private wrongs shall not interfere with a grand forward movement on the intolerant enemy, and a grand victory for the liberal coalitionists in 1884.

The Republican and liberal party stand together like a solid wall in favor of a protective tariff, and will in 1884 make that the leading plank in their platform, and on that issue they are willing to risk the result, and they challenge the Democratic party to combat. The Republican and liberal party stand solidly and squarely on the educational question, and will declare in platform in favor of national aid to our public schools; and on this question like the tariff, there is perfect harmony. In fact, on both the questions there is not the slightest discussion.

On local self-government the Republican and liberal party are also united perfectly, and on that question, as well as the tariff and schools, they will make a square fight, and we know the Democratic party are committed just as thoroughly on the opposite side. We have no doubt but what the convention of the liberal coalitionists will meet in 1884 and place a ticket in the field that will sweep the state by at least 20,000 majority.

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON.

We are sorry that this distinguished and able senator and honored son of an honorable sire, Hon. J. D. Cameron, has been in bad health for some time; we can truly say that Pennsylvania never had a more faithful friend and representative in the U. S. Senate than J. Don Cameron. Though a young man he has taken a stand among the statesmen of the country that, but few occupy at a very much greater age and larger experience in public affairs.

Senator Cameron will leave for a trip in the old countries on the 13th of May, and hundreds of friends throughout the country, and particularly in the south, where both he and his honorable father are very popular, pray him a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and a safe return.

COL. W. L. SAUNDERS.

Our article on the question of who would be the next Democratic nominee for Governor, caused some considerable talk in Democratic circles. Some said that there was no possible chance for Col. W. L. Saunders's nomination. While a large majority of those with whom we talked admitted that he stood the best chance; provided, first, that his health permits, and further, should he conclude to make a fight for the place. The Democrats generally admit that he is the ablest man they have. But all agree, though, that his connection with the Jarvis ring has damaged him very much. We have seen for some time a growing feeling in favor of Col. Saunders's nomination, on the part of the bosses, and he will be nominated by them, assisted by the kuklux, if his health will permit of the excitement of the campaign that will follow.

THE TARIFF.

Our Democratic morning contemporary does not know whether to be a full fledged free trader or half and half. It has a tariff article one morning, the next it will be on the fence, and the third an out and out free trader. The facts, however, the paper is the organ of the Democratic party, for the leaders of that party have been on all sides. Beck, Vance and Carlisle are in favor of free trade, while Randall, Vorhees and Brown are for a high protective tariff. The party is committed, it is true, to free trade, as much as it can be committed to anything. But many of the leaders are like their Democratic organ here, they are anxious to be on all sides at the same time. Our rice planters whose fortunes would be entirely confiscated if the tariff was taken off, had better look well to their interest, or some fine morning they will wake up poor men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, '83.

MY DEAR POST.—The organization of the Florida ship canal at the Arlington, on Friday last, was one of the most important events that has happened in this country in many months, and the benefits to commerce and to the people of the country, are perfectly sure to be very great. The company mean business, they have officers who do not know the meaning of the word fail. General Stone will leave at once and work will be commenced as early as possible, and from the present outlook ships will be running through the Gulf by the first of May, 1883.

Immediately after the passage of the act for the prevention of crime in Ireland which revived the Alien act, Minister Lowell informed the state department that questions were likely to arise under it which would need to be treated with extreme delicacy and discretion, particularly what related to the Alien act. He said: "It will be rather to the personal application of the act than to its principle that objection will lie, and I should be glad to be armed beforehand with the opinion of the President as to what my general line of action should be under these new circumstances. There must be a great number of naturalized American citizens in Ireland besides those that have rendered themselves obnoxious to the local authorities, and the alien clauses of the act may very probably strengthen the temptation of private enmity to bring false accusations, as it undoubtedly increases the opportunity for them."

The general views of President Arthur on this act of the British Parliament, given in the instructions sent to Minister Lowell, show what is thought by the administration of this extraordinary measure. The President's apprehension was that it might affect a large number of the citizens of the United States. It was an extraordinary measure in a country whose traditional history in regard to the freedom of the individual and the right of every man accused of crime to an impartial trial had formed its crowning glory. The revival of the Alien act as a part of the Crimes act more directly concerned us, and it was this feature of the measure which had caused the President to feel anxiety as to its possible effect on the business and social relations of American citizens, particularly those of Irish birth. The possibility that persons in pursuit of their lawful business enterprises, or those who visited Ireland to aid their relatives, should come under the operation of the proceedings contemplated by provisions of the new law was very much to be deprecated. The opportu-

nities for this kind of annoyances which the act affords for the gratification of private enmity increased the grounds of this apprehension and, when this was added to the super-servicable zeal of local officials, it was hardly to be expected that an Irish-American citizen, however innocent he might be in act and intention, should consider his person or his property safe in that country. The President further said that he could not contemplate the enforcement of this measure on mere suspicion against American citizens without fears of its having an unhappy influence upon the good feeling which exists between two great nations of common origin and common language.

The conclusion of the instructions of the President as follows:—"I need scarcely add that this government has no sympathy with the motives or the methods of the class of indiscreet individuals, insignificant in number, in this country whose ill directed zeal can neither serve the cause of Ireland nor reflect credit on the country of their adoption. The law abiding and peaceable American citizens of Irish birth should not be exposed to suffering on their account."

The instructions to Minister Lowell were subsequently supplemented by the declaration of the President that the power given to subordinate officials by the Prevention of Crime act was so great and the rights subjected to their discretion were so important that foreign governments might reasonably require that, so far as their citizens were in Ireland on legitimate and proper business were concerned, the individuals selected to administer that act should be competent, well informed and unprejudiced, and should it appear that these officials had, in the case of such foreign citizens, misused the powers intrusted to them they should be subjected to such condemnatory action, and the citizen wronged should receive amends, as the facts might warrant.

The state department insists that no agreement has been entered into with Great Britain by this government to hand over the Irish refugees, Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh. That there has been some discussion of the probable demand to be made for them is admitted by Mr. John Davis, assistant secretary of state. He said this afternoon: "I will not deny that the matter of extraditing Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan has been brought to the attention of the state department by the English government, and that the question has been talked over by Secretary Frelinghuysen and others, who are aware even now of what steps will be taken. But no information will be given to the press until the President and Secretary have held a final conference and decided what will be done."

Gen. Foster, our Minister to Spain, will leave in a few days for Madrid. Secretary Chandler has gone to New Hampshire, having received information that his mother was very ill. We hear.

Gen. Mahone, the great southern liberal leader, is at the Arlington looking well, and from the best information he feels confident of carrying Virginia by a very handsome majority.

The treasury department is now engaged in distributing the prize money awarded to the officers and crews of the United States steamer Wyoming and the steamer Takiang, by the act in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund approved February 22, 1883. The sum of \$140,000 was appropriated for this purpose. About \$50,000 has already been paid out. The remainder will be paid as soon as the claimants present themselves.

The scandal created by the divorce suit, against Senator Fair, bids fair to be very interesting to the public, and will reach senators, representatives and other leading men that they cannot go on violating the laws of God, the laws of the land, and the laws of society, without being brought up sooner or later. This Fair is the Democratic senator from Nevada.

Up to this time Gen. Raum's successor as commissioner has not been selected, and it may be several days before one is appointed.

Secretary New has gone to Indiana for a ten days' leave.

The civil service rules have been published this week for the benefit of the public.

The speech of ex-senator Conkling at the Saturday night club dinner given to Gen. Grant, has caused considerable excitement and annoyance, and to some more than to his heretofore strong supporters; such men as Logan, Gorham, Hatton, New and Raum, they feel outraged at such conduct on his part. His slap at President Arthur, his best friend, who has always stood by him, was exceedingly unfortunate on his part and will do the President no harm. Conkling had but few friends before, but he has kicked them so they leave him he will be without any.

Col. Keim declined the chief examiner's position on the civil service board to-day, and Charles Lyman was appointed in his place, and commissioned at once.

The appropriation made by the late congress of \$100,000, will be turned over to Surgeon General J. B. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, to be expended under his supervision en-

tirely, and the Board of Health will go out of office. Thanks to congress. Dr. Hamilton is an able man, one of the best physicians in the country, and will look after the yellow jack of the north properly, that you all can rest assured of.

The government have closed the opening of their case in the star route trial, and Mr. Wilson commenced yesterday. When I last wrote you it was generally understood that the counsel for the defence would not address the jury, but they have changed their minds. So the trial bids fair to last two weeks longer.

Barnum and Jumbo are in the city, and the boys, men and women are happy—tens of thousands are visiting the circus daily.

The President has appointed George Gifford of Maine, United States consul at Cognac, France, and John W. Burdette, jr., collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Iowa.

Yours, GEORGE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1883.

EDITOR POST.—I see by a report in the Washington Republican that Mr. Conkling, in a speech recently delivered in New York city, addressed the Democrats present as "you gentlemen who are soon coming into power," and took occasion, generally, to throw all the cold water he could on the Republican party prospects for the national contest of 1884. I also regret to observe the same spirit of dissatisfaction amongst the (like Mr. Conkling) disappointed in our own state, as evidenced in the articles and editorials of some of the Republican papers, which papers openly advocate a policy which means but disaster and defeat for the Republican party in North Carolina. Without wishing to animadvert unkindly on Mr. Conkling's late "departure," and not desiring to impute to him other than proper motives. Yet I cannot but say utterances like those referred to, coming as they do at a time when the old party was fast closing up its late decimated ranks for the coming contest of 1884 (when a more important stake for his section is to be played for than any mere political party success, viz: the tariff); at a time too when the "solid south" had just commenced to give indications of an early disintegration; when the shot gun terrorism of South Carolina seemed about to be checked; and a respect for law and order enforced in that and other southern states, coming as these utterances of Mr. Conkling's do, at such a time, to say the least, they are ill-judged and untimely, and only serve to show that Mr. Conkling (like too many others unfortunately) would not scruple to sacrifice the party that has made and honored him, to avenge his personal spleen against the administration which probably in his opinion has not done him that humble reverence his exalted opinion of himself teaches him is his due.

(If the party in the north has also suffered from a want of unanimity in counsel and action, but we had about banded up our wounds, and were getting in good fighting condition for 1884, when, alas, we have another departure attempted, and though it sounds in the light of recent events rather paradoxical. Yet we see an attempt made to draw the "color line" by colored men inside the Republican party. What they expect to gain by such a course it is difficult to discover. The white Republicans in North Carolina have been so party drones; it is them who have given their money to and made the Republican party fight in every campaign since the war ceased. What benefit can possibly ensue to the colored race by endeavoring to run it as a party of color, we fail to see. True some disappointed, ambitious colored leader may, by doing so, in sections where the colored majority is large, compass his personal ends, but he does so at the almost dead certainty of South Carolinaizing his entire race in the state and cutting his own political throat.

There is very little doubt in the mind of any person at all acquainted with the temper of the Democratic party leaders in our state, that should success crown their national party efforts in 1884, (and we must in candor admit that it is not a remotissima potentia.) There will be an urgent demand on the legislature to pass a stringent election law, and if any should doubt their doing so, the action of the late body in passing the election law for this city on the eve of the late city election may serve to enlighten them. With almost every party criminal offence constituted a felony, with the determination and the means of making new crimes and fixing punishments, with an election law that is "virtually" a disfranchising act, new to many, made still more stringent, with a national administration in accord with that of the state, and anxious to restrain themselves in power by the aid of the solid south: I am inclined to think that the colored people of North Carolina ought to look carefully before they, by adopting a policy of exclusion based on color, cut off from their support the white element of the Republican party in this state, and probably in the nation. The great fight of the wise heads in the Republican party has been to obliterate the color line, to let every man, white and colored, stand on his own merits, and

in almost every instance that this principle has been overstepped it has been in the interest of colored men. And North Carolina to-day shows more colored men in state and national office than any other state in the Union. (By state I mean counties in the state.)

The disaffected have of late adopted the plan of threatening to bolt when disappointed in their expectations, and have in many instances been coaxed back by a sop. This is a mistake. They should be allowed to go. They have but one asylum (the Democratic party) and the sooner the Republican party is rid of any man who refuses, whilst in ranks to obey orders, the better able will it be to meet its enemies on the outside. There must be no more fear of threats. The man who only belongs to the party for what he can get, ought to get nothing, and if he insists on remaining in it to work discontent, ought to be set down upon heavily. Candidates ought not to be looked upon as legitimate subjects of prey, and systematically blackmailed by a lot of party rangers.

Conventions ought to be composed of representative men fairly chosen by the people and not by a few bulldozing rangers whose very presence at ward meetings, committee meetings and conventions is a menace to good law abiding citizens, and prevents them from taking that active interest in their party management that is requisite for its prosperity.

This idea of colored dictation in party matters is senseless, and is only indulged in for selfish ends, as every colored man of any intelligence in the state knows. Such an idea put in practice would immediately put the state into the hands of the Bourbons. Suppose the idea of some of these newspaper politicians was adopted, and the colored element of the party was to demand as the price of their vote certain concessions which the white element would refuse to grant, what would be the consequence in all our Republican counties? Simply that the Republican ticket would be elected as usual, only to have its candidate's places filled by the Democratic board of county commissioners, with Democrats on the Republican failure to give the bond required by law. When a man risks his money on another, he does not allow the man on whom he is gratuitously to risk it to be selected without his having something to say in the selection, nor will he take the risks a party measure unless the party gives him suitable men, and the wise Republicans who are able to stand bonds are generally independent of party patronage. The masses of the colored men are opposed to this senseless agitation, and are well aware that it does them no good. It is, and they know it, simply an attempt to sacrifice their nearest and dearest rights for the advancement of some would be leaders, and to gain Democratic encouragement, and probably something else. The idea, at any time, of dictating to the white element by the Democrats, and to a colored man of sense this fact alone ought to be sufficient, and put those who thoughtlessly advocate this movement on their guard.

The national government may change hands, as Mr. Conkling predicts, in 1884 and this makes it all the more necessary that North Carolina should be carried by the Republicans. It is the colored voters only derangement of safety, and it can be done only by standing by the party said, and looking with suspicion on any man who advocates a schism. Remember that the class who are generally identified and who cause defeat are a class who can, when the storm comes on their race in North Carolina go elsewhere; but the great mass of the colored race will have to remain and face the fire, and a fierce furnace blast is likely to be. North Carolina ought to be carried; she was lost only by 400 votes last time, ostensibly, but in reality carried by 1,000. The party must be again organized for work, and every man selected for his place in the rank and file, all cannot be officers, and there must be no jealousy. Every man must be willing to fight his way up from the ranks. Honors come here, and if each man will do his duty, though the national government may be lost, yet North Carolina will be saved, not only to the party, but saved from the election laws and terrorism of South Carolina.

A PRIVATE IN RANKS.

NEW ENGLAND EXHIBITION.

Details of the Exhibit to be Made by North Carolina Next Fall.

We clip the following from the Charlotte Journal Observer, which that paper clips from the Boston Herald. The success of the managers of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute, in their endeavors to secure a full and representative exhibition of the products of the southern states, has been very marked. Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina, among other states, have entered the field with much ardor, and there is little doubt but that equally large and interesting exhibits will be obtained from the remaining states of the south. The advance guard from North Carolina appeared to-day in Boston in the person of Dr. W. Dabney, of Raleigh, N. C., state chemist. Dr. Dabney is in the

city for a few days to make the preliminary arrangements for the exhibit from his state, to see as to the providing of proper space and location in the exhibition building, and to settle all matters connected with the reception of the various articles composing the exhibit from the tar heel state. Dr. Dabney was found at the institute offices in Hawley street, and in response to various questions, gave the following particulars of what is being done:

"There was no need for express legislative action in the matter of sending an exhibit to Boston. We have a permanent board, the board of agriculture, for the furtherance of such projects, and for representing the state at exhibitions such as will be held here next fall. The matter was mentioned and commended in the message of Governor Jarvis to the Legislature, and the spirit of that body is highly favorable, as is shown in the passage of resolutions of encouragement through both houses. Nothing further was needed. Up to the present we have a fund of \$10,000 at our disposal, and the idea is strongly supported in every section of the state.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

has appointed a committee, consisting of Commissioner of Agriculture Montford McGehee, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries S. G. Worth, and myself, state chemist. As soon as the now vacant office of state geologist is filled, the incumbent will be added to the committee. We propose to get up an exhibit of our resources, which consist chiefly of crude material. They can be classified as minerals, timber and agricultural products. In minerals, we shall show building stones and ores of copper, gold and iron. In timber, we shall show our woods and the products of our forest, including, as every one knows, our pine tree products—tar, pitch and turpentine. We have a vast variety of ornamental timbers. Our forestry, indeed, is an extremely interesting one. We have 122 different varieties of woody plants, of large enough size to be utilized for building and other purposes. A large number of these are found in the greatest perfection. In the extreme western part of the state, in the mountain country, there is a supply of black walnut which is undoubtedly the largest anywhere in the Union. This has been hitherto overlooked, as the country has only just had railroads put through it. For this reason, while the supply of other states has been exhausted, ours has been practically untouched. In the middle section of the state are the oaks and hickory, and in the east are the great varieties of pine, cedars and cypress. We have probably more untouched timber than any other state in this country, not excluding even Maine. Our agricultural products will be another large factor. We shall make a specialty of fibres, not of cotton alone—but of jute, which we have lately introduced from India and are growing very successfully, and of ramie, a fibre used in making ornamental matting and curtains, which grows all through the south and has a very beautiful, silky lustre, which gives it its value. An interesting thing, right here, is a fibre obtained from the bark of the cotton plant and another from the needles of the long leaf pine. The latter has been

EXTENSIVELY UTILIZED ALREADY in making matting. For example, it makes very fine matting for car seats, the filling of mattresses, and, in fact, it serves every purpose of grass or hair. We have two factories now producing that fibre. The cotton seed products will be illustrated. The utilization of the cotton seed, by milling it and preparing a variety of products from it, is rather new with us, and has only been introduced about two years. We have now five large mills in the state milling cotton seed, and we make from it a most deligent oil, bland and fine like olive oil, in fact as good as olive oil. They also make a cake from the seed which is admirable food for stock, and is sent a great deal to New England, especially to New Hampshire, where they feed sheep on it. We use it in the south for making fertilizers, as it is a very useful ingredient for this purpose. The hulls of the seed, and every other portion of it are completely utilized in one way or another. We will also send specimens of our manufacturing products, such as our manufacture of cotton, wool and wood yarn are represented. In cotton and wool yarn are of course the making golden plates, buckets and other articles, which are rather novel to New Englanders. We have woods which are very adaptable for ornamentation. The cured pine makes doors and furniture which are as beautiful as if made of rosewood. Hickory is made into spokes and handles. In our exhibit we desire to avoid, above all things, the shabby looking appearance of exhibits. We want to get it up in an original shape. We shall have, for example, small mountains of minerals and ores, little gardens full of plants and agricultural products, all intended to exhibit the products in as realistic a manner as possible. The exhibit of North Carolina will have a scientific interest as presenting the natural history of the state. We shall not set the purely economic aspect prevail entirely, but shall arrange the exhibit so that it shall be an object lesson for the school boys and girls, as well as a study for manufacturers, scientists and lovers of natural history. The exhibit will be a sort of panorama of this state, and the scientific names and descriptions will be affixed on labels to the articles wherever possible. Between now and September 1 next, we intend to work hard to get up an exhibit that shall worthily represent the state."

Where it Originated.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 12, '81.
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A. HOPKINS.

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Good, life is sweeping by, go and rest before you die, something mighty and sublime we have to bid to conquer time. Be a week in your own town, \$10000 free. No risk. Every thing new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies and girls make great pay. Men, if you want business at what you can make great pay and that time, write for particulars to H. HALLIST & Co., Portland, Maine.

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FRESHLY BURNED
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Also
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and Carbonate of Lime
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ROCKY POINT, N. C.
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Attorney and Counsellor at Law
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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J. O. SCOTT,
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I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH
First Class Accommodations for Ladies.
The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

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The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

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And it is my purpose to supply this want.
Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.
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REST
Good, life is sweeping by, go and rest before you die, something mighty and sublime we have to bid to conquer time. Be a week in your own town, \$10000 free. No risk. Every thing new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies and girls make great pay. Men, if you want business at what you can make great pay and that time, write for particulars to H. HALLIST & Co., Portland, Maine.