WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1883.

Free Trade and Free Shooting. That Mr. Carlisle is an able states man and an upright man no one doubts. His state was nominally in the union during the war, though Horace Greeley once remarked that "Kentucky was the bounty-jumper of the war." It has Deen the boast of some Kentuckians that she furnished her full quota to each of the contending armies. Mr. Carlisle was counted a union man. So was Garrett Davis. Mr. Davis was un able ganerally to agree with the party of the union as how best to serve the national cause. We only know of Mr. Carlisle that he seems to have kept up good relations with the Democratic party, which as an organization at ways seemed to-think the war should have been fought without any other than the confederate army. All which is a preface to saving that as the solid south made Mr. Carlisle's cause its own, that gentleman must not deem it ill natured if people judge him by the company he keeps. And so the solid south has taken open possession of its own and assumed visible control of the Democratic party. This is as it should be. The northern Democracy cannot be disaffected so long as it is allowed a place over at the second table, where the viands of patronage, somewhat hacked and disfigured, to be sure, are still left in quantity sufficient to appease the robust hunger which is their main characteristic. The Democratic party is the political south, and its mem bers in New Hampshire and Connecticut are as ready, to be patronized by the bourbon aristocrats as they were in the good old days of Calhoun and

McDuffie. Speaking of Calhoun, the solid south now revels in a restoration in its ranks of the policy of the nearest approach to free trade compatible with a parsimonious conduct of the federal government. Let the northern manufactures, and the southern, too, for that matter, stand aside now for the new era which the Calhoun free trade Democracy would usher in The issues are fairly joined. Free trade and free shooting at elections .- National Republican.

Tae Postmaster General's Re-

port. The annual report of the postmaster general presents an interesting exhibit of the operations of this important branch of the government. The postoffice department deals more directly with the daily business and affairs of the people, and comes nearer to them in every way, than any other department of the government, while the exemployment investat with peculiar ingrowth of the department and of postal of the country. - The total number of postoffices at the close of the last fiscal year was 47,863, an increase of 1,632, surplus of \$2,691,992. This, however, next year. The postmaster general estimates that, on account of diminished revenues and increased expenditures. there will be a deficiency next year of \$2,958,111. The loss during next year, occasioned by the reduction of letter postage to two cents, is estimated at

\$7,893 300. Te postmaster general does not favor a reduction of postage on drop letters to 1 cent. There is a difference of opinion on this subject, and, as indicated by the press, quite a general desire for the reduction, but the postmaster general does not take that view of the case. He thinks the financial returns of the free delivery service will not justify the reduction at present, and recommends that it be deferred at least until the full effect of the recent re-

duction of letter postage shall be known. The recommendation for the change in the standard of letter weight from half an ounce to one ounce, making two ounces the measure of double postage, will meet with universal approval and should be promptly adopted by congress. The same may be said of the recommendation for a change in the rate of postage on transient newspapers from I cent per two ources to I cent per three ounces. Both of these changes will be a great convenience to

the public. The postmaster general reviews the action of the department on the lottery question, and recommends more stringent legislation for the lexclusion of

tal telegraph the postmaster general of any loss or damage sustained or for by force. makes a strong argument in favor of the arrest and apprehension of the defendant should be made by law compethe constitutional right of the government to establish new telegraph lines evils above recited he submits a careor to acquire possession and control of fully prepared form of criminal proceexisting lines, if it sees fit to do so, but dure for the courts of the United on grounds of public policy he is deciof the recommendation above. He re-

present system, he thinks the evils of a government telegraph would be still greater and probably of a character to threaten the purity and permanence of our institutions. We believe this to be a correct conclusion, and one which on mature reflection, will commend itself to the best sense of the country Without questioning the right of the government to engage in the telegraph ousiness, we believe that considerations of public policy furnish the strongest possible arguments against the exercise of the right and against congress entering on a line of legislation of which no one could forsee or predict the end .- National Republican.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL JU-DICIARY DURING THE PAST YEAR-RECOMMENDATIONS AS 'TO UNITED STATES COURTS AND THEIR OFFICERS -A PLAN TO EXTEND THE DISTRICT

JERISDICTION. The attorney-general's report reviews the condition of the judiciary of the United States and gives statistics thereon. There remains on the docket of the Supreme Court 874 cases not disposed of. The number of cases decided at the October term in which the United States were concerned was 61. of which 30 were in favor of and 23 against the government. Besides these, there were 13 cases dismissed in which the United States were concerned. In the Court of Claims, during the past year, 772 suits, claiming over \$9,000, 000, were brought against the United States, and 51 suits, claiming \$162, 155.17, against the District of Columbia, under the act of June 16, 1880 Of the suits against the government, 80 were brought, and in 36 of them judgment was for claimants \$475,-660.76. Of the suits against the dis trict, 26 were brought to trial and judgment for claimants rendered in 20 cases, aggregating \$40,901.94. In the circuit and districi courts during the creased. past fiscal year 1,597 civil suits were terminated, 642 of them in favoi of the government, and on July 1, 1888, 4,432 civil suits were pending to which the

United States were a party. There were terminated during the ast year 7,792 criminal prosecutions under the customs, internal revenue post-office, election, civil rights, naturalization, intercourse and pension laws, beside miscellaneous. There were pending July 1, 1883, 5,722 criminal

The attorney-general recommends the re enactment of section 14 of the act approved August 16, 1856, pro viding that United States attorneys may appoint substitute attorneys in certain cases to attend to the duties of the office when they cannot so attend themselves, to be paid only the regular fees of the United States attorneys. He recommends it on the score of tent of its operations and the vast economy. He suggests that the pay of number of persons to which it gives the district attorneys for New Mexico and Arizona should be increased to the terest and importance. The report of maximum, \$6,000 per annum. He also tificate and offer a resolution to have the postmaster general shows that the recommends that not more than four witnesses, except in capital cases. business is keeping even pace with that should be allowed to be summoned at the government expense for defendants who swear that they cannot pay withess fees. He thinks that the fees of during the year. The revenues were witnesses and jurors in the territories \$45,508,692, an increase of \$3,632,282 should be increased. He recommends over the preceding year, while the ex. an increase in the number of territo enditures were \$42,816,700, leaving a rial judges, special appropriation for the Utah judiciary, the making the is a better showing than will be made | maximum compensation of the clerks of the United States courts uniform. and that the emolument returns of attorneys, marshals and clerks be settled for the fiscal year instead of as now by the calendar year. He suggests curing defects in the present system relating to funds paid into courts, and additional legislation to protect the executive civil officers of the government in the performance of their duties. He suggests that all accounts of chief supervisor of elections should be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney. and forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction if deemed advisable and necessary. He recommends that outgoing marshals be required to turn over to their successors in office all unfinished business of every kind in their hands at the qualification of their successors He recommends the amendment of the fee bill ; to pay their deputies not less than half their net earnings, and also plan. recommends making the salaries of court officers a fixed one instead of ees. He revises at length the criminal procedure of the law, and recommends that the old style-verbose and pleonastic style-of preparing indictments

be changed to one more intelligible and more in consonance with the comdesirable that the pleadings may be simplified, a uniform system of challenges provided, and the trials shorn of the technical objections and num berless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent a speedy trial upon the merits. He mentions the anomalous condition of the United States Courts in the District of Colum vent of the conviction of a defendant tent witnesses; and to remedy these

ford the postoffice and other departments protection against perjury.

He devotes considerable space to

he jury system of the District of Columbia He refers to the large number of people virtually living here, but where, as a fact that militates against the jury system in the district. He thinks the same justice should not be assigned more than once in seven years to the criminal court. The small number of persons selected as candidates from whom the jurors are to be selected, arising from the vast number of those who are exempt, renders it necessary to draw nearly one half of the panels from talismen. He comments in the subject of "jury fixing" in the district, which, he says, is alleged to be alarmingly prevalent. He speaks of those crimes which are offenses against the United States, and says that when a crime has been committed in the district against the United States government by a government official justice has too frequently been denied the government. A person in the employment of the government who betrays his public trust commits a crime against the United States. When that crime is perpetrated within the district, past experience proves that he should be tried before a jury other than that engaged in the trial of local crimes committed in the district. To remedythis defect of the law, he submits that the desired end might be at tained by extending (in such form and under such limitations as may be advisable) the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts for the judicial district of hearyland so as to include the cognizance of crimes committed in the Distret of Jolumbia By this the circuit and district courts of that judicial district would have original jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the District of Columbia which are offenses against the general laws of the United States, and their jurisdiction would be concurrent with that of the courts in the District of Columbia, so that the prosecutions and trials could be proceeded with in either court. The advantages to be derived are that where the trials take place in the circuit or district court in Maryland, the jury would be drawn in the manuer now prescribed by law, from the people of the entire state of Maryimpartial jury would be greatly in-

In conclusion, he recommends fire proof protection for the records of his

Chalmers vs. Manning. In answer to Chalmers' notice of

contest, Mr. Manning said :

"I admit that the inspectors and erks of the several election predid certify to the county commissioners of election in their respective coun ties that you received a majority of the votes cas', and I further admit that the 1.472 votes which the commissioners of Tate county returned as cast for J. R. Chambliss were, in fact, cast for you. and that the name Chambliss was inseated in the return by clerical error instead of your name. And in this connection I state that because of said error to your prejudice. I will not take a seat in said congress or ask the clerk to enroll my name as a nember there of until I have been vindicated, and the house shall have affirmed my right

How can this infamous wrong, thus such, ever be yindicated and made a right? It is rumored now that when congress meets some other Democrat him sworn in under t . In other words. the Democratic house will be asked to disgrace itself by seating Mainbing on ashamed to present it himself. We this resolution if it is fiered - National

Black and White Bells.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton reports that the colored bells of the south are experly pressing forward for positions under the government, and that the daughters of the chivalry who are auxious to affix their autographs to Uncle Sam's pay-rolls are not above competing with them. At some recent examinations in North Carolina, white young ladies sat around the same table with their ebeny-hued sisters, although separate arrangements had been made for them. The same is true of the poste sex of both colors who were also contestants. It is manifest from this little incident that the color line can be easily obliterated in the south provided the statesmen in Washington will only provide offices enough to go round. This would be much simpler than going to the trouble of passing a new constitutional amendment with respect to civil rights .-What better disposition could be made of the Treasury surplus! Put it up to in five hundred dollar bills. This would be far better than Mr. Blaine's

Doomed O'Donnell.

The friends of O'Donnel, who has been found guilty of the murder of informer Carey, need not harbor any hope that he will be singled out for the clemency of the crown. He will be killed by ju mon sense of the age. He thinks it dicial and governmental order. But what good will his legal strangulation accomplish? Is the British Government absurd enough to suppose that while there may be hundreds of Careva in Ireland there are not also thousands of O'Donnell's? There will never be peace between the two countries, the two peoples, the two races, until justice is done. The spectacle of a political bia, where the question whether a crim- and governmental vendetta, such as is inal has the right of making ten or four now being waged between England from early dawn 'till dark. lottery matter and advertisements from challenges of jurors. He recommends and Ireland, is a stigma upon the ninethat all persons who are entitled in the teenth century. England should conquer Ireland by kinduess, by justice by to compensation or reward by reason brotherly love. She can never do it

"Yes," she said, "Mary came near being an old maid. You see, her father, as a governor, her brother as a colonel and her brother-in-law a scientirt of note. Being of such a distinguished family she had to be very pardedly opposed to such action. While commends that section 5391 of the re- billing near not getting any body. admitting the existence of evils in the vised statutes be so amended as to af Boston Post.

BETHEL, Pits County N. C.,

Nov. 27th, 1883. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST-Dear Sir: I clip the enclosed from the Washington Gazette. It is a fact, that the registratice|books of Pactolus township, were stolen or disappeared as stated. The Registrar's name is Ross Holloday and it is the first time we have ever heard that he was a Rebublican. Indeed, he has been holding office for several years under the Democratic party. I call your attention to this that you may see that they were disposed to defraud, and having succeeded in depriving the people of a township of their votes, because it gives a large Republican majority. They seek to hide themselves from the censure of all honest people by falsehood. At two other townships in this county the genuine Pool tickets were misplaced or stolen and bogus tickets put in their stead and voted.

This accounts for the great victory county? But how shall we account for the fraud?

Gov. Jarvis was in Greensville Monday and Tuesday. He came to this town Wednesday and boarded the train for Bateigh. He was the first man to tell the Democrats of this town what nice things had been done.

I never wrote an article for a paper before and would wish you to publish this above my signature, as I am Postmaster. There is no Republican paper published in this county, and as I wish people to know the facts, I thought I would send them to you to dispose of as you see fit. I can tell you of many other things that were done if you wish me to go so.

I have the promise of some subscrib. ers to your paper, next year we expect a warm campaign down here. I think the action of the Democratic party in this election has given us votes for 1884. land, and the chances of obtaining an There are many honest Democrate in our midst that do not tolerate such conduct.

I am very respectfully, B. F. BRYAN.

At Pactolus precinct, in Pitt county, the registration books were stolen or mysteriously disappeared on the evening before election day. As a result great trouble fellowed. A portion of the voters cast their ballots, but it is supposed that the entire vote was illegal and void, and will probably have to be thrown out. We have no information as to who the guilty party is. It is said that the registrar, who is a Republican, got drunk the same even-ing and left the book on the counter in a store. When he returned to look for it, it could not be found. We do not believe in these methods and hope the guilty party may be punished.

Steamer John Dawson.

BLACK RIVER, Nov. 28th, 1883. EDITOR POST:-The devil to play at Point Caswell! Law or no law is the question: Ontaide of the corporation certified to by Mr. Manning himself as they have appointed a policeman to look after the interest of that far famed and distinguished little village and for than Mr. Manning will present his cer- the last few days he has been most actively engaged, and though he has made havoc generally and semewhat at times lulled the storm, yet elements of a certificate so fraudulent that he was resistance, to what is considered oppression, still display themselves, which shall watch with interest the result of bid fare to augment trouble and bad feeling, if not to involve the more prominent actors in the, not tragedy yet, but drama. We regret much to see anything of the kind anywhere; but more especially at one of the most promising little villages in eastern North Carolina.

Recently, Mrs. Bibb has opened a boarding house in that beautifully arranged and most commodious house. known as the Menroe house. Mrs. Bibb we learn is the mother of our gallant and distinguished personal friend, Hop. Edward Boykin of Sampson county-we wish for her a liberal patronage. The Bridge known as Black's Bridge at the Point, is being overhauled and will go through a thorough repair. The builders are Capt. H. M. Driver and Zebulon Hunt, Esq -while our very efficient and active member of the Board of County Commissioners, George Corbett, Eeq., is supervising the work with an eagle's eye. Our merchants here seem to be doing well, and competition among whites and blacks judging from the number of barrels of tar and turpeutine at the place, awaiterably this fall--nothing wanting here to make this the garden spot of North Carolina but the united effort of her people in the right direction. With a soil susceptible of the highest degree of improvement, we only lack the labor to develop a degree of prosperity, agriculturally, unknown by any of our peopeople. Mr. Black's school is flourishing and the number of students seem to be on the increase. The huntamen seem to be engaged too in their destructive work, killing deer, squirrels, turkeys and ducks, for the atmosphere is made to ring with the report of guns

Respectfully,

He is a very thoroughly reformed gambler, and they were very glad to Republican legislature and a split up elect him a deacon of the church; but state ticket, and this, too, all in four on the very first Sunday that he assisted in taking up the collection, when he met the sessir descon up by the chancel, he whispered softly: "Bet you-fifty even I've raked the biggest pot."

Warner's Safe Kidney Liver Cure.

Southern Agriculture.

We hear and read so much of proress in various lines of manufacturing, mining, lumbering, etc., in the south that we are apt to forget or overlook the tremendous progress this section has made in agriculture in the last ten or twelve years. Last year's cotton crop was 7,000,000 bales, the largest vet recorded. But the cotton crop is not more than a fourth in value of our agricultural products. Every year we draw less and less on the north for food supplies A few years ago the southerner never tasted fine truit, berries, grapes, except as they were brought from the north, at an appaliing cost. Now Tennessee alone sells millions of dollars worth of peaches berries, grapes, fine beeves, spring lambs and other luscious food to Cin cinnati, Chicago, New York, Balti more and other northern centres of consumption. From the vicinity of Chattanooga obout \$150,000 worth of they boast of having achieved in Pitt fruits or berries were sent north during the past spring and summer, and the season was none the best. The local grain trade of Chattanooga has grown from a few thousand bushels just after the war, to over a round million bushels in 1883, while the foreign grain trade has almost disappeared. A few years ago a thousand of mules and horses were shipped to the cotton belt from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and other northern states. This trade has almost ceased. In a word the south, in the matter of food supplies and stock, is practically independent. What our farmers, farmers, fruiters, gardeners and stock breeders sell will fully pay for all the section buys from beyond its borders, excepting, of course, dry goods and small groceries. Discussing this topic the Courier Journal closes an admirably expressed article

> as tollows: The fine profits made by the tobacco raisers in Kentucky, stock raisers in Tennessee and elsewhere, by the orange growers in Florida, fruit growers in Georia, and the truck farmers all over the south indicate in an unmistakable mannes the value of a diversified agriculture, a diversification which comes in obedience to natural laws, and which increases rather than impairs the great leading staples.

Another change has taken place in the south little noted by superficial observers: It is the increase in the numbers of northern farmers who are coming south, attracted by the cheap lands. The foreign immigrants prefer the north and west, knowing little of the south. This makes a greater demand for land there and advances the price. A northern farmer understands he can sell his farm for fity or seventyfive dollars, go south where the climate is more genial, and buy ten acres for one. This tendency is each year be coming more marked, and in this way the southern states get their proportions of the immigration wave. It is a change the full value of which is appreciated only by those who have had some cause to study it. The effect in the south is marked. These gorthern farmers have most systematic and industrious habits; they are familiar with the very best agricultural methodthey are used to labor saving machin ery. Knowing nothing of cotton, they at first turned their attention to other crops with advantage to them elves and their neighbors, it is a new and important element in our growth. They are quick to learn and in a short adapt themselves to their sur, oundings and learn to know what is best adapted

to the soil of their own farms. These are some of the danges taking place in the south-ra agriculture, and they promise even greater changes in the future. They furnish the very best guarantee of the continued prosperity of this section. All material wealth rests on agriculture. Commerce, mining and manufacture are well enough in their own good time, but to know un mistakably what are the promises to the future, we must study the condition of the agricultural classes, and understand their methods and tendencies. - Chattanooga Tradesman.

Mormonism and Millinery.

Why not bring the polygamists east? The most effective way that we can think of to solve the problem is to com pel the Saints to transport their wives and children to the metropolis and settle down in some of the fashionable streets. After a season at the opera the elders who would not beg to be relieved of his matrimonial burdens. One hunnred dollars a day for ten wives at "the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga or at Mr. Hildreth's Long Branch West End would soon dampen the arder of the most enthusiastic follower of Brigham Young and Joseph Smith. A charge of milliners would be far more effective than a charge of Phil Sheridan's troopers on the upholders of the twin-relic.

If Mr. Tilden is exercising any influence at all, either for good or bad. a Democratic candinate for President at one election, then at a second election choose a Democratic governor by near v two hundred thousand majority. and finally at a third election elect a years, is hardly influenced by so good a Democrat as Mr. Tilden claims to be. Such Democracy is like the Irishman's flea. When you think you have got it, it is not there. -- Concord Times.

ore time with them.

Industrial Notes.

Pensacola, Fla.

Eighteen counties in Georgia bave

Of the 167 students in the Texas University, forly are women.

The estimated extent of the coal fields of Texas is 20,000 square miles.

The mines at Peach Orchard, Ky., are running steadily, making full time. A cotton compress, gas works and a street railway are being constructed at

On the west coast of Florida people are beginning to cultivate the Japanese persimmon.

Tenuessee claims to be the econd state in the Union in the possession of thoroughbred cattie.

A factory in Sayannah, Ga., is ma king four tons a day of wrapping paper out of rice straw.

A copper mine is beinfi operated near Dallas, Paulding county, Ga., and the ore taken out is said to be good. The Madison (Fla.) Cotton Ginning

Company lately purchased 100,000 Sea Island cotton in seed for \$6,000. Texas organized sixty eight new counties last year, making 200 in the

state. The increase of her taxable property in the year was \$130,000,000 A variety of cotton known as the Senagambia is attracting attention in some portions of Alabama. It is said to turn out a pound to fifty bolls,

Savannah, Ga., has undertaken the erection of a new hotel which is to cost \$350,000, and to be managed by a wellknown proprietor of hotels in New

North Carolina has two of the largest vineyards east of the Rocky Mountains. The grapes raised are coming into great demand, even outside of the

The Tennessee C., I. & R. R. Company mined and sold 101,606 tons coal in the ten months ending with October, and made and sold 81,122 tons coke in the same period.

A narrow gauge railroad from Americus, westward through Webster and Stewart counties, to Florence, Ga., on the Chattahooche river, is in contem-

The Southern Cotton Harvesting Company is the title of a recently incorporated company of Charleston, S C., organized for the maunfacture of the cotton-picking machine invented by C. T. Mason, Jr. It is estimated that the new buildings

to be erected in Knoxville, Tenn., in the coming year will cost \$1,000,000. Northern capitalisis are building a \$100,000 hotel there. 'A Home Insurance Company is being organized in Baton Rouge, La., with a

capital stock of \$200,000, most of which has already been taken by business men of that city. The manufacture of articles from soapstone is being prosecuted in earnest

com their quarries is said to be of the very best kind Newport's News, the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, has become an important coaling station for steamers plying between southern ports and Europe. Five British steamers coaled

by the company in Alexandria now en-

gaged in that enterprise, and the stone

at that port one day last week. The gas works in the town of Roa oke, Va have been completed, at cost of \$51,000, and gas is supplied to the citizens at a cost of \$2.75 per thousand feet. Considering the cheapness of coal at that peffet, this ough a he remunerative, to say the least.

The receipts of coal by the Ashland Coal and Iron Company of Kentucky for the mouth of October were 334. 876 buskels, and the sales during the same period were 429,751 bushels, of which 32,000 bushels were shipped to Portsmouth and 61,000 to Cincinnati

Ex-Senator Tabor has, it is said, completed the purchase of immense beds of very rich carbonate of copper, lying in Hardeman county, Texas. The deposits of this ore cover an area of from 160 000 170 000 acres, and the purchase price was \$250,000.

The Angora goat is coming to the front to take its position amongst the leading industries of Texas. It is more popular to day than ever before. Successful grading of the common goat to a wool bearing standard is giving the people confidence.

Hot Milk as a Stimulant. Of hot milk as a stimulant the Medi-

cal Record says, "Milk heated too much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweptness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of hody and ing the announcement of better prices and a summer trip to Newport, there mind, has ever experienced the revivbefore shipping, they have sold consid- is not a single one of the apostles or | ing influence of a tumbler of this bererage, heated as bot as it can be sipped. will willingly forego's resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is fel; is indeed surprising, some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy that they need alconolic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

> A girl employed in a New York butin New York politics, we certainly fail ton factory had her entire scalp torn to discern it. A state that can defeat off by accident and is now it Bt. Luke's hospital, where she has bad a new scalp grafted on. The process has occupied six years, and the house mother says she has suffered more than any other three persons ever in the hos pital. Bits of flesh the size of a grain of rice were cut from the arms of physicians, nurses or whomspever would volunteer, and these were plunged into the raw head to root and grow. Frequently these grafts would not take root, when the process was repeated. The girl supplied from her own limbs many hundred grafts. It has required Sovereigns and magistrates have 14,363 of these to cover her bead. weighty things to handle and have a course the hair will never grow again, but with a wig "Lucy" looks very well

NEW ADVERTISEMEN



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says: Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My

Symptoms were terrible, I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

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