The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

WRITING UP CANDIDATES.

The "writing up" of candidates for office in this State has gone so far as to become simply ridiculous. Whenever a man aspires for an office he at once gets his friends to write most complimentary notices of him (and in some cases he writes them himself) until you can hardly pick up a paper that does not contain one or more such effusions. To read these sketches one would think that the "woods were full" of Statesmen and North Carolina was most prolific in the production of great men. We are pleased to see in the daily issues of the News and Observer the ridicule that is so pleasantly being heaped upon this growing custom of "writing up" aspirants for office.

TARDY JUSTICE.

At last, after nearly twenty-two years, Gen. Fitz John Porter has been vindicated. A bill has finally passed both branches of Congress annulling the sentence of the court martial that tried him in 1862 for disobedience of orders at the second battle of Manassas. At the time of his trial, and ever since, Gen. Porter and his friends have asserted his innocence and that he was made a scape-goat to suffer for the defeat of Gen. Pope, who commanded the federal forces. Notwithstanding his repeated efforts for a new trial nothing was done in his behalf until President Hayes appointed an advisory board to examine fully into the merits of the case and report what action justice required should be taken. On this board were appointed General Schofield, Terry, and Getty, all of whom were known to entertain unfriendly opinions to Gen. Porter, and yet after a prolonged and searching investigation they unanimously agreed that a great wrong had been done him and recommended that he be restored to the position from which he had been so unjustly thrust. At nearly every session of Congress after that, a bill was introduced to carry out the recommendations of this advisory board, but it always excited very strong opposition from the leading regulars and was not passed. A year or two ago Gen. Grant published a communication on the subject, and gave his opinion that Porter had been treated with great injustice, and this opinion very naturally excited much weight in convincing others. All lovers of justice will be pleased to know that at last Gen. Porter's fair name has been fully vindicated, although it is done after the lapse of so many years.

OPPOSING EXTRAVAGANCE.

There is hardly any member of Congress who guards more watchfully the interests of the people than General Cox, the efficient Representative from this district. We have received and read the remarks recently made by him on the resolution to increase the number of employees of the House, which he opposed as being unnecessary and extravagant. We copy the following extract from his speech, and we are quite sure that our readers will approve what he says:

"We are expected to inaugurate reforms, and we should do so. We know that nepotism—the possessing of relations and kindred upon the public—has crept into all the departments of the Government. Favoritism and abuses are in them all, yet no step has been put to them, but on the contrary if anything, they are increasing. We can not actually have a burial of a deceased Congressman without some Congressman attending to it on account of extraordinary expenditures. No investigation has been made because it is painful and unpleasant to allude to such matters. But the people expect it of us and it is our duty to do it. It is at this time almost discreditable for a member of this House to take part in one of these mournful ceremonies, painful to discharge our duties to the memory of those we respect and revere, because of the extravagance and wastefulness that occur on such occasions.

In view of this fact, I say that we should have good and cogent reasons for increasing the number of our employes before this Democratic House shall give its assent to any such proposition. We should see to it that such increase is actually necessary. I have as yet heard nothing in regard to that subject which satisfies me.

One word more. I know such a policy as I advocate is subject to criticisms from the friends of waste and extravagance. But I would rather pursue a policy that would more correctly and honestly administer the affairs of the Government than one which may lead to star route frauds, Howgate crimes, and whiskey ring corruptions. We who are administering the Government, know that what I advocate is in the line of economy and fair administration, while the opposite policy carried too far leads to corruption and extravagance and brings disgrace upon this House and the country."

MAIL CONTRACTS.

We are pleased to observe that so many of our ablest state exchanges are joining the Record in its efforts to break up the system of "sub" letting mail contracts, which has so greatly impaired the efficiency of our mail service. The remedy recently suggested by us is very generally approved, and that is, for our citizens to refuse to take the sub-contracts and thus compel the non-resident contractors either to do the work themselves or surrender their contracts. We repeat what we have heretofore said, and that is, no man can take one of these sub-contracts and supply the proper service. The newspapers in every portion of the State are interested in having an efficient mail service, and they are determined to compel every man who takes a mail contract to comply with his contract and carry the mail "with certainty, celerity and security", as the law requires. After reading our recent editorial on this subject Gen. Cox, our distinguished Representative, wrote us a letter from which we copy the following:

"The remedy you suggest to prevent non-resident contractors securing the contracts for carrying our mails is the proper one. Every non-resident examines the bills of prior years and made the same bids or vary them slightly and then expect to sublet at beggarly prices and thus become rich at the expense of the public. Now let the sub-contractors decline to carry the mails for them and they will be compelled to throw up their contracts [illegible] will have a chance. [illegible] the proper service, but [illegible] may be partially successful [illegible] our local contractors will give us their co-operation."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, '84.

It is quite common in these days for people to sigh over the degeneracy of modern politicians and to contrast the eloquence and ability of the men who served in Congress with Webster and Calhoun and Clay and the contemporaries of the public men of to-day. I have no doubt, however, that if the Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will compare favorably in point of intelligence and ability with any House which has preceded it. It may be this very fact which [illegible] comparison and make [illegible] transaction of public business [illegible] common man who [illegible] of public affairs [illegible] difference between the Congress of to-day and that of an earlier date is that the average ability is greater and less brilliant men shine out less conspicuously. In the present Congress the proportion of members who are first class is unusually large, and the number of them who have proved themselves able to cope with their more experienced colleagues surprisingly [illegible]. Among the new members who have shown marked ability are Amasa [illegible] of New York, who became into prominence by a fine speech on the Chalmers-Manning election case and his connection with the committee investigating Keifer and Broadhead, of Missouri, who, though new in legislative halls, has long been known as a man of rare pulpit ability.

The California delegation, composed with one exception entirely of new and young men, is the strongest which that State has ever sent. And it is not a demagogical delegation, which is something to say for California. Mr. Pinkney is the gentleman whom Blaine has cried for the first time who has made [illegible] prominent, and though he belongs to the "Abe" association [illegible] of party spoils his earnest speech for a new navy shows that his spite has something behind it stronger than mere demagoguery. Thomas A. Robertson, fresh from Kennedy's success to be of that inherent disposition which always characterizes [illegible] two sons [illegible] judging from [illegible] ability to be [illegible] prove a bad enemy by trying [illegible] in discussion. One of the best speeches made against the Hoar-Porter bill was by Chalmers, of Mississippi, and one of the most striking replies to the bill, by Laird, of [illegible]. Pennsylvania sends to Congress some [illegible] men, who will, no doubt, make a stir before this entire. Mr. Dimmick, the member at large from one of the youngest members of the House, but he has already taken a leading position and is recognized, not only as an able lawyer, but a strong and brilliant orator. Rey, of New York, made a very good speech on the Fitz John Porter bill, and succeeded in [illegible] on the floor after they had once started to run for the clerk's room, as is usual when a new member begins to talk.

The bill pensioning Mexican veterans finally passed the House, although it was stated that only twelve of those who fought in Mexico were to be the Northern States, and that of the balance from the South 20,000 served afterwards in the Confederate army, so this was in fact simply a bill to pension rebel soldiers. The bill was passed by a large majority, and the Southern Congressmen are highly gratified. They say that, while their section was suffering from the effects of the war, when ruined houses had not been rebuilt, and when broken fortunes and blasted lives were more common than prosperity and happiness, the Southern people, through their representatives in Congress, have quietly voted a pension to all their veterans, or rebel pensioners, in order to surround the Union soldiers with the comforts of life. This seems [illegible] Southern "brethren" have always voted in Congress for pensions and are ready for the Union veterans.

The editorial articles sent out by friends of Mr. Arthur, to the effect that he is virtually lying back for the people to select him without making any effort on his own part, cause a broad smile to illume the features of those who know just what is going on. As a matter of fact, no President ever used his position for the purpose of securing a renomination to a greater extent than Arthur is now doing. Mr. Blaine seems to be a disturber of the peace among the Republican candidates. "He is not seeking the nomination," say his friends, and apparently the Plumed Knight is undisturbed by the dreams that haunt others who have the White House in their line of vision. The veteran politicians, however, do not read in the statements of Blaine's friends, and his unquestionable popularity with the masses of his party in certain States causes well grounded apprehension. Blaine may not be seeking the nomination, but he is not indifferent to the progress of the canvass being made by those who are seeking it, and that he will exert a potent influence at the Chicago convention is tolerably certain. No [illegible] in connection with the nomination is so full of resources as Blaine, and it should not be surprising to see him enter the lists on the first ballot and rush to the top. He is likely to have his State delegation [illegible] Pennsylvania and Ohio [illegible] and a fair sprinkling of Blaine [illegible] in the States [illegible] will prefer Blaine [illegible] Mr. Blaine [illegible] the Presidency [illegible] the nomination. He [illegible] without the [illegible] assignments hitherto employed.

PRESS.

A Mine Massacre.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Virginia, dated 14th, says:—In [illegible] the Southern Virginia [illegible] at Petersburg [illegible] the public men of to-day. [illegible] however, that the [illegible] Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will compare favorably in point of intelligence and ability to the best of any Congress with any House which has preceded it. It may be this very fact which [illegible] comparison and make [illegible] transaction of public business [illegible] common man who [illegible] of public affairs [illegible] difference between the Congress of to-day and that of an earlier date is that the average ability is greater and less brilliant men shine out less conspicuously. In the present Congress the proportion of members who are first class is unusually large, and the number of them who have proved themselves able to cope with their more experienced colleagues surprisingly [illegible]. Among the new members who have shown marked ability are Amasa [illegible] of New York, who became into prominence by a fine speech on the Chalmers-Manning election case and his connection with the committee investigating Keifer and Broadhead, of Missouri, who, though new in legislative halls, has long been known as a man of rare pulpit ability.

The California delegation, composed with one exception entirely of new and young men, is the strongest which that State has ever sent. And it is not a demagogical delegation, which is something to say for California. Mr. Pinkney is the gentleman whom Blaine has cried for the first time who has made [illegible] prominent, and though he belongs to the "Abe" association [illegible] of party spoils his earnest speech for a new navy shows that his spite has something behind it stronger than mere demagoguery. Thomas A. Robertson, fresh from Kennedy's success to be of that inherent disposition which always characterizes [illegible] two sons [illegible] judging from [illegible] ability to be [illegible] prove a bad enemy by trying [illegible] in discussion. One of the best speeches made against the Hoar-Porter bill, was by Chalmers, of Mississippi, and one of the most striking replies to the bill, by Laird, of [illegible]. Pennsylvania sends to Congress some [illegible] men, who will, no doubt, make a stir before this entire. Mr. Dimmick, the member at large from one of the youngest members of the House, but he has already taken a leading position and is recognized, not only as an able lawyer, but a strong and brilliant orator. Rey, of New York, made a very good speech on the Fitz John Porter bill, and succeeded in [illegible] on the floor after they had once started to run for the clerk's room, as is usual when a new member begins to talk.

The bill pensioning Mexican veterans finally passed the House, although it was stated that only twelve of those who fought in Mexico were to be the Northern States, and that of the balance from the South 20,000 served afterwards in the Confederate army, so this was in fact simply a bill to pension rebel soldiers. The bill was passed by a large majority, and the Southern Congressmen are highly gratified. They say that, while their section was suffering from the effects of the war, when ruined houses had not been rebuilt, and when broken fortunes and blasted lives were more common than prosperity and happiness, the Southern people, through their representatives in Congress, have quietly voted a pension to all their veterans, or rebel pensioners, in order to surround the Union soldiers with the comforts of life. This seems [illegible] Southern "brethren" have always voted in Congress for pensions and are ready for the Union veterans.

The editorial articles sent out by friends of Mr. Arthur, to the effect that he is virtually lying back for the people to select him without making any effort on his own part, cause a broad smile to illume the features of those who know just what is going on. As a matter of fact, no President ever used his position for the purpose of securing a renomination to a greater extent than Arthur is now doing. Mr. Blaine seems to be a disturber of the peace among the Republican candidates. "He is not seeking the nomination," say his friends, and apparently the Plumed Knight is undisturbed by the dreams that haunt others who have the White House in their line of vision. The veteran politicians, however, do not read in the statements of Blaine's friends, and his unquestionable popularity with the masses of his party in certain States causes well grounded apprehension. Blaine may not be seeking the nomination, but he is not indifferent to the progress of the canvass being made by those who are seeking it, and that he will exert a potent influence at the Chicago convention is tolerably certain. No [illegible] in connection with the nomination is so full of resources as Blaine, and it should not be surprising to see him enter the lists on the first ballot and rush to the top. He is likely to have his State delegation [illegible] Pennsylvania and Ohio [illegible] and a fair sprinkling of Blaine [illegible] in the States [illegible] will prefer Blaine [illegible] Mr. Blaine [illegible] the Presidency [illegible] the nomination. He [illegible] without the [illegible] assignments hitherto employed.

PRESS.

The Fish Hatchery.

[illegible] a reporter came across Mr. Joseph G. Worth, State fish commissioner, and made some inquiries as to the work at the fish hatcheries this year. Mr. Worth said the work would be carried on [illegible] as usual. Twenty men would be employed [illegible] year in five stations—at Avoca, Edenton, Weldon, New Berne and Wilmington. At Edenton Mr. Worth will have his headquarters. The main body of the assistants will be at Avoca, as heretofore. At Weldon special observations upon the spawning of the rockfish will be made. From Raleigh rock and shad eggs will be distributed by express to points all over the State. Fish will be taken in the State fish ponds near this city and placed in Neuse river. This plan will be more expeditious and will save much labor and trouble.

In addition to the work of fish propagation there are other important matters before the fish commissioners, the one being the representation of the interests of the State at the exposition at New Orleans, and the other revision of the oyster laws. Commissioner Worth is giving his attention to the latter, and will be prepared at the next session to recommend legislation which will lead at once to the cultivation of oysters in all available places. North Carolina is behind just in this particular, but she will soon be up and to the front as she already is in other fishing matters.

The Auditor's Report.

From the News and Observer.

The report of State auditor W. P. Roberts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1883, in his general statement shows that the balance in the hands of the treasurer October 1, 1882, of the public fund was $[illegible], 286,73, and of the educational fund $1,832,295.09. The fiscal year formerly ended September 30, but has been changed to November 30. The receipts of the educational fund for the same time $965,197.08, a total of $2,797,492.17, which added to the balance before mentioned gives a grand total of $4,284,144.76.

The disbursements of the educational fund for the fourteen months ending Dec. 1, 1883, were $175, and of the public fund $911,343.76, a total of $911,518.76, leaving a balance in the treasury December 1, 1883, of $3,372,625.91, of which sum $62,000.00 was educational fund, and $274,953.10 general fund. Among the sources from which the receipts of the public fund were derived are the principal, were: dividends N. C. R. R. $124,329; license tax on drummers $39,000; license tax on fertilizers $16,500; tax on insurance co's. $12,377.59; interest on mortgage bonds W. N. C. R. R. $[illegible]; public taxes $552,490.19; sale of C. F. & Y. V. R. R. $88,075. The estimate receipts of the public fund are $[illegible]. Items of expenditure [illegible] the agricultural department, from $121,320 is for dividends accruing to the State on its stock in the N. C. R. R., and $[illegible] interest received on mortgage bonds of the W. N. C. R. R., these items amounting altogether to $[illegible].

In the disbursement account the principal items are: Agricultural department $[illegible] including salaries $26,515.58, executive contingent $10,822.50, penitentiary $57,175.38, in excess of earnings, public printing $81,000, at Goldsboro $[illegible], at Gold Hill $[illegible], deficiency and Hind [illegible] $11,500, interest on 4 per cent debt $[illegible], interest on non-guaranteed bonds W. N. C. R. R. $[illegible], interest on registered bonds North Carolina railroad $[illegible], interest on registered bonds North Carolina railroad $[illegible], public printing $[illegible], penitentiary $85,000, public printing $47,000, State Prison $17,000.

Col. Cash has been released on bail. Hiram Bogan has not yet been captured.

Ed Bryan, W. A. Anderson, the [illegible] were hanged at Lynchburg, Va., on the 14th for the murder of Capt. B. Taylor, in September, 1883. It was a cowardly [illegible] that his offense was no more than one of murder in the second degree, and as the Governor has no power to commute the sentence, he has granted him a respite of fifty years, this amounting, in fact, to imprisonment for life.

Washington Gazette: Near Lake Cut Eye in Hyde county is a willow, a limb of which has been dropped and taken root, making an arch under which a beggar might lie in green. Mr. Bob Hill, in this county, says he is seventy-six years old, and has never seen the like before. The arch is formed by a suspended piece of wood, like a battering ram, which strikes it on the outside, and its boom can be heard for miles.

The United States Treasury has the biggest spider on record. It is a great obscene [illegible] as big as a hat, filled with [illegible]. It lies in the basement at the foot of the four flights of stairs which lead to the various stories, and has accommodated the Government employees and others.

The Governor of Delaware has respited Lewis Lee, from the second Tuesday of March, 1884, the execution was to have been held on Friday, for the murder of Capt. B. Taylor, in September, 1883. It was a cowardly [illegible] that his offense was no more than one of murder in the second degree, and as the Governor has no power to commute the sentence, he has granted him a respite of fifty years, this amounting, in fact, to imprisonment for life.

Washington Gazette: Near Lake Cut Eye in Hyde county is a willow, a limb of which has been dropped and taken root, making an arch under which a beggar might lie in green. Mr. Bob Hill, in this county, says he is seventy-six years old, and has never seen the like before. The arch is formed by a suspended piece of wood, like a battering ram, which strikes it on the outside, and its boom can be heard for miles.

The United States Treasury has the biggest spider on record. It is a great obscene [illegible] as big as a hat, filled with [illegible]. It lies in the basement at the foot of the four flights of stairs which lead to the various stories, and has accommodated the Government employees and others.

The Governor of Delaware has respited Lewis Lee, from the second Tuesday of March, 1884, the execution was to have been held on Friday, for the murder of Capt. B. Taylor, in September, 1883. It was a cowardly [illegible] that his offense was no more than one of murder in the second degree, and as the Governor has no power to commute the sentence, he has granted him a respite of fifty years, this amounting, in fact, to imprisonment for life.

Where the Fire is Out.

Magic [illegible] Mystery—Seen from Across the World.

[illegible]

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood purifier that can be used. It mentally expels all blood poisons from the system, purifies and renews the blood, and restores the vitality of health. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, scaly [illegible] and diseases caused by a bad or impure or corrupted, condition of the blood, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moore."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

[illegible] WYATT [illegible] TAYLOR

WYATT & TAYLOR,

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

N. 12 East Martin St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wholesale [illegible] COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CROPS, BRAN, SHIPSTUFF, CORN MEAL, TOBACCO, [illegible]

SEED OATS.

[illegible]

WYATT & TAYLOR.

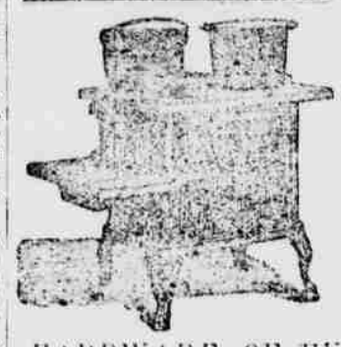
PATENTS.

E. M. MARBLE,

Late Commissioner of Patents,

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.



THE ALL RIGHT

Cooking Stove.

The undersigned is Agent for this celebrated Stove, and invites the public to see it.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

of these Stoves have been sold, and that in each instance they have given

Entire Satisfaction.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue and List of Furniture.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Largest Stock in North Carolina.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Sign of the Golden Horse Shoe,

221 Fayetteville St., opposite the Market.

January 10, 1884. RALEIGH, N. C.

M. T. NORRIS, Late of Norris, Wyatt & Taylor. | W. C. NORRIS, Late of Norris, Malone & Grimes.

M. T. Norris & Bro.

Wholesale Norris, Wyatt & Taylor at their old stand.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 16 Exchange and No. 15 East Martin Streets.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK which we offer to the trade at very low prices.

[illegible]

COTTON.

[illegible]

1883. 1884.

T. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

PAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

LEADERS IN

HARDWARE

of every description.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

AMMUNITION,

and the largest stock of

SPORTING GOODS

[illegible]

Call and examine our stock and prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for Descriptive Circulars.

Don't forget the place.

220 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

TO BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS!!

JOHN W. SCOTT, Assignee

of YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.,

[illegible]

ATWATER & WYATT,

GROCERS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

DURHAM, N. C.

On hand at all times BEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Heavy and Fancy

GROCERIES

IN DURHAM!

PRICES AS LOW AS ANY!!

DO NOT FAIL TO COME IN WHEN YOU COME TO DURHAM.

ATWATER & WYATT.

February 11, 1884. 6m

FIRE! FIRE!!

YOUR DWELLING

Is in danger of being BURNT any day or night. It costs but little to insure it

—IN THE—

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

All classes of buildings insured at reasonable rates, and all losses promptly paid. Be prudent and insure in time!

Be warned by the burnt buildings of your neighbors!

H. A. LONDON, Agent,

Pittsboro', N. C.

December 20, 1883. 3m

Trade Mark for the United States

J. & P. COATS

J. & P. COATS' BEST

SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON.

YOU CAN BUY IT OF:

W. L. LONDON,

PITTSBORO, N. C.

The BYNUM MANUFACTURING CO.

Will take in exchange for

SHEETINGS AND GOODS,

at their Store, Flour, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Bacon and Lard, at market prices.

The attention of Farmers and Millers is called especially to their make of "B" SHEETING for flour sacks.

A good line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, &C., &C.,

always on hand.

Their motto: Fair prices and honest dealing.

January 11, 1884. 6m.

JOHN M. MORING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham, and in the State and Federal Courts.

January 31, 1884. 1y.

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884.

A great newspaper [illegible] THE SUN have gone out of our [illegible] during the past twelve months.

If you were to peruse and to read all the columns of all THE SUN published and sold last year you would find a [illegible] strip of interesting information, [illegible] and doctrine, and more than enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and three quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But THE SUN is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times.

If every reader of a copy of THE SUN during the past year should spend only one hour over it, and if the average time given to THE SUN by its readers should be found to have affected the human race [illegible] thousand years of steady positive and [illegible].

It is only by little calculations like these that we can [illegible] the circulation of the [illegible] American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American [illegible].

THE SUN is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which [illegible] without fear of consequences, which gives all the facts no matter how much the [illegible] of all the world, and in the most [illegible] way, which is working with all its heart, for the success of honest government, and which believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you like THE SUN, you like it already, and you will like it with accustomed diligence and [illegible] THE SUN will be sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know THE SUN, [illegible] into the sunshine.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The several editions of THE SUN are mailed as follows:

DAILY—[illegible] a month, $6 a year, with Sunday edition, $8.

SUNDAY—Eight pages. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special articles of exceptional interest, [illegible], and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. $1 a year.

WEEKLY—Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unquestioned value, special market reports, and literary [illegible], and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten [illegible], an extra copy free.

Address, I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,

Feb. 21, 1884. 6m. THE SUN, N. Y. City.