

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

The press of the State in republishing items concerning the American Exhibition in London, in '80, and in commenting editorially on the advantages North Carolina would gain by being represented there, leads the WATCHMAN to review very briefly the work already done by the State, and to make a cursory survey of the situation as it relates to this State.

At Atlanta the State made an exhibit of so strong and convincing a character as to astonish even observant men from all sections of our country. Little effort was made to beautify or adorn, but the essential superiority of crude material was most convincing. This effort was followed by the more successful and beneficial exhibit at Boston. Here ornament was added to systematic arrangement. The work was so carefully and skilfully done as to draw the most laudatory commendation from the press of all New England. This was not the better part and only result of the broad policy and wise expenditure on the part of the State. Immigration among the better class of New England farmers and mechanics was stimulated, and thousands of dollars sought investment in manufacturing, mining and other industries, and in real estate. Still, money from that quarter is coming into the State. Where it necessary the writer could point out instances of investments made this year in the State, resultant directly from the Boston Exhibit. So that from the seeds sown among the barren rocks of New England, the State has been reaping for several years, and still we are in the midst of the harvest.

In 1884, at the North Carolina Centennial Exposition, the State again set up its magnificent display and it was fraught with much good. It was a great educator, preparing the people to a more comprehensive appreciation of the advantages resulting from the changes following the inauguration of the new industrial era, which is stirring animation in manufacturing, agricultural and other pursuits within our borders. The good effect produced by that display can not be calculated, but the improvements in many parts of the State bear testimony which is incontrovertible.

Next the State appeared at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, and there came in direct competition with every State and Territory in the Union save Utah, not represented. To say that the State sustained her reputation would not convey the idea at all. North Carolina stood at the head. No State or Territory rivaled her glorious array. In decorative taste; in scientific classification; in convenient and progressive arrangement; in the number of subjects shown; in distinctive characteristics, and in all the essentials which make up a complete collective exhibit, there was no rival. This was conceded by all, and while it is pleasant to know that such were the facts, the more important matter must be summed up in the advantages to the State. That the investment of capital was a direct outcome, might be shown by pointing out the facts and giving the names, but even this would not aid in estimating the amount of value the exhibit was to the State in directing attention to the many sources of wealth now to a large extent latent. But the value of the investment is unquestioned.

The resources of the State are so great and varied, and the territory to be worked up is so vast that it is necessary to continue this most effective mode of advertising. Hence the Wilmington Star, Raleigh News-Observer and other leading journals of the State advocate the sending of the North Carolina collection to London. It has been the policy of the State for years to seek immigration, and to the Department of Agriculture is due all success so far attained. The subject of immigration cannot be treated in this brief article, but the writer desires his position understood. Immigration from the poorer classes of any foreign country cannot be depended upon; it is neither reliable nor otherwise satisfactory. Every experiment in this line in North Carolina has proven a failure. Why? Briefly this: The newly arrived emigrants are restless, do not find just what they expected, and move off in search of something else, generally to the West; then pauper labor objects most seriously to coming in contact and in competition with negro labor. This is the greatest barrier. Will the negroes then, not answer the purpose, as they become more educated, and realize what is to be gained by developing the country where they are acclimated? No! there is not the least evidence where an educated negro has turned his hand to hard work. They look higher, into the professions and mercantile pursuits at the guileless dome, instead of beginning at the rough hewn foundation. They will never do more than they now do, so that help must come from outside. Then what class of immigration is desired? It is the grade several times above the pauper grade; the grade of young men, farmers, artisans and manufacturers who may have only small means, yet enough, with the use of their brains, to ensure success in industrial undertakings. This is the only class that will be of value to North Carolina. They come with money enough to buy a small farm or a share in a business and go to work. This at once gives them a feeling of independence and lifts them above the level of the negro and into social relations. They get the benefit of the improvements they make and the wealth they create. They belong to the progressive element—that happy mean 'twixt rich and poor—in which originates that quality of intellect on which the State is dependent for future achievements.

It is necessary then to concentrate efforts in this one direction, and to this end, no better or more valuable opportunity was ever offered the State than the coming American Exhibition in London. Why? Because it is in the heart of civilization; because it is among an English speaking people; because it is in the most densely populated region of the world; because it is where millions of dollars lay idle waiting for investment; because there is no other place on the face of the globe that can furnish as many of the essential conditions, with as reasonable chances for success.

What has North Carolina to offer as inducements to this class of immigrants? Everything that could be desired! A territory of fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-six square miles—almost exactly that of England. Thirty thousand square miles of the finest forests in America. The hard and decorative woods predominating. Over three hundred miles of coast where are located the most important fisheries on the South Atlantic coast. Building stones of every kind, including granites, gneisses, marbles, serpentines, soapstones and sandstones. Yielding mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Beds and banks of the finest iron ores. Hoards of all the useful minerals, gems and precious stones. A climate unsurpassed; corresponding with Northern Italy and Southern France. Average snow-fall not exceeding six inches. Rain falls abundant throughout the year for agricultural purposes. Destructive gales and storms of rare occurrence. Drinking water abundant, pure and healthy. Living cheap. Soil easily filled and very productive. Products varied and commanding highest prices. Every facility for engaging in any branch of manufacture, or for embarking into any of the industrial pursuits, is here to be found.

The immigrant is invited to come to a land where he may have liberty and attain plenty; where he has religious and political freedom; where he will be surrounded by a law-abiding, peace-loving, industrious, frugal and christian people; and where he will live under a purely democratic government, with light taxes and splendid school advantages. These are a few of the substantial inducements which would influence the grade of immigration desired. These facts appeal to those in authority for consideration when the time shall come for a decision. North Carolina, with her splendid record, can afford not to be chief among the American States to be represented in London next year.

Next the State appeared at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, and there came in direct competition with every State and Territory in the Union save Utah, not represented. To say that the State sustained her reputation would not convey the idea at all. North Carolina stood at the head. No State or Territory rivaled her glorious array. In decorative taste; in scientific classification; in convenient and progressive arrangement; in the number of subjects shown; in distinctive characteristics, and in all the essentials which make up a complete collective exhibit, there was no rival. This was conceded by all, and while it is pleasant to know that such were the facts, the more important matter must be summed up in the advantages to the State. That the investment of capital was a direct outcome, might be shown by pointing out the facts and giving the names, but even this would not aid in estimating the amount of value the exhibit was to the State in directing attention to the many sources of wealth now to a large extent latent. But the value of the investment is unquestioned.

The resources of the State are so great and varied, and the territory to be worked up is so vast that it is necessary to continue this most effective mode of advertising. Hence the Wilmington Star, Raleigh News-Observer and other leading journals of the State advocate the sending of the North Carolina collection to London. It has been the policy of the State for years to seek immigration, and to the Department of Agriculture is due all success so far attained. The subject of immigration cannot be treated in this brief article, but the writer desires his position understood. Immigration from the poorer classes of any foreign country cannot be depended upon; it is neither reliable nor otherwise satisfactory. Every experiment in this line in North Carolina has proven a failure. Why? Briefly this: The newly arrived emigrants are restless, do not find just what they expected, and move off in search of something else, generally to the West; then pauper labor objects most seriously to coming in contact and in competition with negro labor. This is the greatest barrier. Will the negroes then, not answer the purpose, as they become more educated, and realize what is to be gained by developing the country where they are acclimated? No! there is not the least evidence where an educated negro has turned his hand to hard work. They look higher, into the professions and mercantile pursuits at the guileless dome, instead of beginning at the rough hewn foundation. They will never do more than they now do, so that help must come from outside. Then what class of immigration is desired? It is the grade several times above the pauper grade; the grade of young men, farmers, artisans and manufacturers who may have only small means, yet enough, with the use of their brains, to ensure success in industrial undertakings. This is the only class that will be of value to North Carolina. They come with money enough to buy a small farm or a share in a business and go to work. This at once gives them a feeling of independence and lifts them above the level of the negro and into social relations. They get the benefit of the improvements they make and the wealth they create. They belong to the progressive element—that happy mean 'twixt rich and poor—in which originates that quality of intellect on which the State is dependent for future achievements.

It is necessary then to concentrate efforts in this one direction, and to this end, no better or more valuable opportunity was ever offered the State than the coming American Exhibition in London. Why? Because it is in the heart of civilization; because it is among an English speaking people; because it is in the most densely populated region of the world; because it is where millions of dollars lay idle waiting for investment; because there is no other place on the face of the globe that can furnish as many of the essential conditions, with as reasonable chances for success.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, devoted largely to recording the development going on in the South, gives some very encouraging figures in its last semi-annual statement. The most encouraging feature is that the majority of the new schemes are "small industries." The following epitome, taken from the Record, shows the growth in each State:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount of capital invested. Total: \$36,534,000.

CHEAP RATES.—The Western N. C. Railroad, always prompt, have issued cheap round trip tickets, designed to encourage a large attendance at Asheville during the encampment of the State Guard, and the races. Round trip tickets from Salisbury to Asheville, good till the 31st have been reduced to the remarkably low figure of \$5.10. Doubtless Salisbury will be well represented there during the days of the encampment. It is a matter of regret that the town has no company to relieve the committees of their first prizes.

THE AUGUST RAILROAD MEETING.

Stockholders, and others interested, should not fail to be present at the meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Railroad, which convenes here on the 19th day of August.

The meeting is particularly interesting to stockholders, who have paid in their five per cent. stock. Those who have paid this per cent., and to whom Mr. Holmes gave receipts, are urged to present those receipts to Mr. A. H. Boyden, the Secretary, or let them accompany their proxies to the August meeting.

Great interest is manifested in this revived scheme, and the next meeting is looked on as decisive, hence the importance of all the stock being present.

The Mormons are threatening armed rebellion against the United States. We are not sure that such a "rebellion" would not be the best thing for all concerned. It would clean out the lustful wretches. W. Star.

Does the Star hate the Mormons? Is their crime, bad as it is, more intolerable or pernicious to public morals than the heathenish, lustful family-destroying divorce laws of some of the more saintly (?) Eastern States?

The Mormons have one thing at least in their favor: they are honest in what they do; they do not consider polygamy a sin; they take as many wives as they can support, and openly own them and rear their families. They act in good faith. This is a blot on the fair name of America, the blood on the escutcheon, and it should be wiped off. But with the vile, covinous and lecherous practices of some sections of our country, done under cover of law—a foul cover-shame—how can effective warfare be waged against offenders who are more honest?

Is it worse to marry two or three wives and live with them till death, than to marry three or four in as many years, under favoring laws which grant a divorce for any pretext, mental or physical?

The people residing in glass houses in New England should be careful in casting stones at the crystal palaces in Utah. The people of the South, thank God, are in no danger of being hit. They are at liberty to throw stones in both directions.

A great deal has been said of the Ray and Anderson escape at Asheville. Some incline to the opinion that some of the officers in charge were to blame, and that they were probably paid to "weak resistance." The case will doubtless be fully investigated. The citizens of Asheville are not a people to submit to "outrageous conduct" on the part of officers, so that the public may rest easy, reposing full confidence in the law-abiding people of Asheville.

The State Guard have gone to Asheville to enjoy (?) their encampment. They will be the hardest worked men in the State for the next ten days. By some accident a coach was disabled, and turned over. Some six or eight of the Goldsboro Company were hurt, but fortunately, no fatal injury was inflicted.

The Greensboro Patriot: The Virginia Republican convention nomination Mahone's man, John S. Wise, for Governor. It is a strong nomination. It will put the Virginia Democrats on their mettle to beat him. Fitzhugh Lee or the veteran Jubal Early will receive the Democratic nomination. The campaign promises to be an interesting political event.

The Greensboro Patriot says, "the President can do the country a great service by removing the old fogey school masters who run the civil service commission. The two Republicans are malignant partisans and the Democrat is a blockhead. The administration of the law is worse than the law itself."

Col. I. J. Young died in New York city a few days since. The state press deals gently with his memory. He was much liked socially.

Grover in Anger. The President on Congressional Office Seekers. [Asheville Citizen.] President Cleveland employs occasionally some very vigorous language in dealing with the throngs of office seekers that hover about him and make life burdensome. A recent Washington date says he was visited by a pair of western Congressmen the other day, accompanied by a prominent member of the last House, who has been here for some time working for a place of State importance. When the familiar faces of the office hunters came before the President he seemed very much vexed, and proceeded to address them in this wise:

"It's a little strange how some men go at this thing. A very large proportion of those who want office come here from the far West, the South and other sections near and remote. They take up quarters at the hotels, locate permanently, begin to drink whiskey, and think they are getting appointments. Now, if you will look over the list of men who have been appointed by me you will see the names of none of these men there. No, not by a d—d sight. These men who stay at home and work are the men who get the places. When men come here, loaf around for months and spend money in search of offices, it is the very best evidence to me that they have nothing to do at their homes, and would not be missed if they left there."

PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF YOURSELF AND CHILDREN BY USING SHIRNER'S Indian Vermifuge. Worms cause disease and destroy your complexion, 25 cents a bottle.

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, July 18, 1885.

There are many people in Washington and doubtless many more throughout the country who are not aware that there has been a change of Administration. The discharge of a venomous republican from a government office here is still a sufficiently novel incident to cause a sensation of terror and rage in the gang which has held on through thick and thin, by fraud or force, for so many years. When it was known that Cleveland was elected they all expected to go, and at once set to packing everything, always excepting their bloody shirt. Such a thing as holding to the promises of platforms had never been practiced or believed in by them, and it never once occurred to them that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet would live up to the very excellent precepts and principles of their public utterances and platforms. The first few days after the 4th of March were passed in expectation of deserved dismissal by thousands in public the service here in Washington. But now that they have remained so long unmolested they have assumed the mental attitude of the "hampered geese" and believe that this Democratic Administration was created especially for their use. Whenever any one of them is pulled away from the public crib the others set up a cackling and hissing which is deafening and confusing, and the whole radical press from the Atlantic to the Pacific joins the chorus. It is a great pity that these removals were not made more rapidly and in battalions or at least in squads instead of one at a time. There has never been but one right and decent way to transfer the Government, and that is one which comments itself to everybody. The six or seven thousand offices contemplated in the Civil Service Law should be left to the rules. The rules provide abundantly for cases of incompetency, insubordination, or immoral conduct. The remaining offices more than one hundred thousand in number, should be dealt with openly, fairly and courageously. They belong to the Administration, and the Administration owes nobody an apology for taking possession. The people called the Democracy to govern, and they expect them to do it. There is no occasion for secrecy, stealth, accusation—need for anything except absolute assurance that charges shall be made in the interests of the people, of order and of purity in government.

The President has declared that he regards office as a trust; that patronage shall not be used for unworthy ends, but that the good of the country and the reputation of the Democratic party shall furnish the standard by which it is to be dispensed. Proceeding upon such a theory, and loyally seeking to bring it to full fruition, it is necessary to move along.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Indian Territory which say that the disaffected Indians are becoming quiet and that there is a favorable outlook for the settlement of the difficulties. Thus a promising Indian war has been effectually nipped in the bud through the energy and judgement displayed by the Administration. The savage scalpers had provoked enough, and were ripe for an outbreak, but the sudden concentration of 4000 soldiers on Indian Territory was an argument and the only one they could understand.

The opinion of the Attorney General in the Dolph case has fallen like a thunderbolt on Ronch, Chandler, Robeson and it may be said the entire ring element of the Republican party, and they realize now that the 4th of November was a day of hard luck for them, the doom of fat fraudulent contracts, and Administration jobbery. Secretary Whitney has undertaken an entire reorganization of the nine government navy yards not later than next fall. An investigation with this object in view has been in progress for several weeks, and it will effectually break up the navy yards as political organizations and rout the republican party from one of their strongest and most corrupt strongholds.

Jefferson Davis and History. The readers of the Star know how often and with what earnestness it has attacked the uses and abuses of lying school histories prepared by Northern book makers. We are glad that ex-President Davis has spoken on the same subject. In a letter dated the 20th of June and addressed to Col. Power, of the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, he writes at some length of the evils growing out of the use of such school histories. He says:

"As there can be no higher duty than to guard against false impressions in the instruction of children so there can be no care more essential than the proper selection of the school books. In them to pervert history and propagate untrue doctrine is to poison the sources of our political streams. I have not seen the book referred to, but judging it by extracts given I am surprised that it should have received such an endorsement as is cited."

Mr. Davis also sets forth his views as to the true interpretation of the Constitution and the rights of States. In the course of his remarks he thus refers to usurpation and the use of the singular in referring to the United States. He says: "The tyrant's plea of necessity to excuse despotic usurpation is offered for the unconstitutional act of emancipation, and the poor resort to prejudice is invoked in the use of the epithet 'rebellion'—a word inapplicable to States generally and most especially so to the sovereign members of a voluntary union. But alas for their ancient prestige; they have even lost the plural reference they had in the Constitution and seem so small to this utilizing nation as to be described by the neutral pronoun 'it'! Such language

would be appropriate to an imperial Government which in absorbing territories required the subjected inhabitants to swear allegiance to it."

He is very earnest in begging that our children shall not be mistaken as to the true theory and interpretation of our Government. He warns against the centralized idea as dangerous and destructive. He says: "By all that is revered in the memory of our Revolutionary sires and sacred in the principals they established, let not the children of the United States be taught that our Federal Government is sovereign; that our sires, after having by a long and bloody war won community independence, used the power, not for the end sought, but to transfer their allegiance, and by oath or otherwise to bind their posterity to be the subjects of another Government, from which they could only free themselves by force of arms."

Of course the Republican organs and the exponents of a strong Government theory—of Hamiltonianism—will not like this and the able and patriotic Southern statesman will be censured and abused for his manly and just utterances.—W. L. Star.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, July 12.—"Con't" Jones was surprised when he got here to find himself a full-fledged "Col." The question as to who secured his appointment has not yet been settled. Two of the city papers speak of him as "Edmund Jones Lincoln" and as having been appointed by Senator Vance, while the Post says that Ransom made the appointment at Vance's request.

Leazar, of Iredell, is slated for the next appointment. He too, will be made chief of the division in the Treasury Department. It goes without saying that this will be a good appointment all round. Representative Henderson has been laboring hard to secure Mr. Leazar's appointment, with the co-operation of Senator Ransom.

Ex-Sheriff Tim Lee, of Wake, who has recently opened a saloon here, was burned out in the Post building fire this week. His loss is covered by insurance. Lee once "bossed" the Republican machine in Wake, and was known as the "wild Irishman." He is now a red hot Democrat. He has recently visited Wake and reports that the feeling against the Administration is very bitter. The fence law agitation seems to be the principal grievance. Of course the Administration is responsible for that!

It is understood that Senator Vance will not return to Washington, unless called here by special business, until October. Capt. McGowan, a hard working Wilmington Democrat, was here this week. He is an applicant for appointment as special agent of the customs district, embracing the North Carolina coast. The venerable Dr. Derroseth is also an applicant, and has the endorsement of Lt. Gov. Stedman. The duties of the position are arduous, and it is not believed that Dr. Derroseth can fill the bill on account of his age.

The custom house appoints in Wilmington, it is reported, do not give general satisfaction. Collector Robinson, it is coaxed, is a most excellent man, but it is suspected that the "power behind the throne" is greater than the collector. Capt. McGowan says ex-Congressman Waddell is quietly practicing law; and while it is understood that he is out of politics, there is a strong undercurrent in the district to return him to Congress a year hence. His service in Congress was an honor to the State.

W. C. Reucher, son of ex Gov. Reucher, of Chatham, is an applicant for the appointment as secretary of New Mexico. His father was Governor of the Territory before the war and was removed by Lincoln. The Administration is disposed to make a "clean sweep" in the Territories, and Mr. Reucher is patiently waiting for the lightning to strike him. Mr. Cobb, son of Rev. Needham Cobb, is an applicant for telegrapher of the Interior Department. He has been some time and intends to remain indefinitely. He says it is "gopher or nothing," and that he must have the "gopher."

Representative Reid visited the State Department yesterday and urged the appointment of Mr. Maurice Pretzfelder, of Greensboro, to a German consulate. He has strong endorsements and a good showing for the appointment. Lt. Gov. Robinson has arrived and will receive his commission as special Indian agent, in a few days. It has been stated in this correspondence that he had been appointed inspector of public lands. In that there is error. The salary is \$2,000 and expenses. It is a very desirable appointment. Col. Paul B. Means is here, and he has a what are we here for look about him.

The Henderson postoffice furnishes a spirited contest. The present incumbent is a sister of ex-Collector Young, and has been retained in office against Radical protest for a number of years. Her husband is a Democrat and was dismissed from the revenue service because he refused to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. Since he has acted as chief clerk in the Henderson postoffice, and has made, it is said, an efficient clerk. He is an applicant. Both husband and wife are endorsed by representative Democrats. Ex-Congressman Joe Davis is urging Mr. Rowland, while Senator Vance is pressing Mr. Hill. Mr. Dick Henderson, brother-in-law of Gov. Seales, is an applicant and is backed by Senator Ransom. If the question of removal was satisfactorily settled Henderson's chances would appear to be the best. The patronage of the "Black District" is conceded to Senator Ransom.

The fight over the High Point office waxed warmer. The appointment will

not be made for some time, and meanwhile an effort will be made to harmonize matters.

Representative Reid has recommended Gey. H. Gregory for the Greensboro post-office, and Sam Smith for the Winston office, which is equivalent to appointment.

The appointment of Col. John N. Staples, as Territorial Judge, has not yet been made. Attorney General Garland has recommended the appointment, and the matter is in the President's hands. What Territory he will be assigned to, or whether it will be an associate justiceship, is not known at this writing. Some weeks ago Private Secretary Lamont suggested the New Mexico judgeship to Senator Ransom. Col. Staples then had his eye on the assistant solicitorship of the treasury, and, as a last resort, deputy commissioner of Internal Revenue. Lamont's suggestion was not acted on until the chances were narrowed down to the Territorial judgeship or chief of division. Comprehending the situation Senator Ransom and Representative Reid pressed the Attorney General for the judgeship, that being Col. Staples' preference. The result has already been indicated. It is Col. Staples' desire to go to Washington or Wyoming Territory, and he would prefer the chief justiceship to the associate justiceship, but office seekers under this Administration are not choosers, to any great extent. None decline; and all go where they are assigned, and go with an expedition that indicates perfect alacrity.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Dissolution of Copartnership! The partnership heretofore existing between C. E. Mills and W. L. Rankin, under the firm name of C. E. Mills, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be settled by C. E. Mills, who continues the business, and he is authorized to collect all claims due the late firm.

W. L. RANKIN. C. E. MILLS. July 22, 1885.—1m

MY CHILDREN DO NOT THRIVE. They have such a changeable color. It now occurs to me that worms are the cause of all this trouble. I will try Shirner's Indian Vermifuge.

GREAT REDUCTION! IN PRICES AT H. S. BROWN'S Shoe and Clothing STORE.

JUNE 17th, 1885. I HAVE FROM THIS DATE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ALL MY CLOTHING, SHOES AND HATS.

STRAW HATS AT COST.—Come and see what bargains I am offering!

M. S. BROWN.

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN Are Agents for the well known Elkin Valley Woolen Mills, which guarantee satisfaction total customers. Bring in your Wool early and have it made into goods ready for winter.

Kerosene Oil! BY THE BARREL AT ENNISS' Drug Store. July 9, '85 ft.

FRESH TURNIP SEED? The Earliest and Best Turnip Seed for sale at ENNISS'.

TRUSSES Of all kinds, at reduced prices, at ENNISS'.

Fruit Jars! CHEAPER THAN EVER. ALSO Rubber Rings for Fruit Jars, at ENNISS'.

SCARR'S PRESERVING POWDER For sale at ENNISS'.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MACHINE OIL For Threshers, Reapers, and Mowers at ENNISS'.

PRESCRIPTIONS!! If you want your prescriptions put up cheaper than any where else go to ENNISS' Drug Store. July 9, '85.—d.

Enniss' Blackberry Cordial, Disentery, Diarrhoea, Flux, &c., for sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

R.T. HOPKINS IS NOW AT THE Corner of Kerr & Lee Streets, with a full line of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Also keeps a First Class BOARDING HOUSE. Call and see him. Supply.

WOMAN! "Grace was in all her steps, Beauty in her face." In every gesture dignity and love! Soapered Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the excess of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbances or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case that starting and unflinching specific BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, will effect relief and cure.

Beauty Preserved! It is from the receipt of a most delicate and refined medicine. It is composed of strictly official ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It keeps the palm for consistency of strength and certainty of effect, elegant appearance, beauty of appearance, and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried. Cartersville, Ga. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. Bradford's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well merited the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend." Yours Respectfully, JAS. W. STRANGE. Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including "BEAUTY PRESERVED!" and "HEALTH RESTORED!"