

The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

FOR CONGRESS:

ALFRED M. WADDELL
OF NEW HANOVER.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction occasioned by the Bank of France's refusal to bear any loss arising out of forged notes, that institution is said to be preparing to call in its 100 franc notes and issue others of a new type, more difficult to imitate. Forgeries of these notes have been, of late years, very frequent.

A number of unemployed young men in San Francisco have combined to establish a laundry in opposition to the Chinese, who make laundry keeping one of their chief industries. Some unoccupied public buildings have been offered them by the Common Council without charge for their experiment.

The syndicate of Lyons merchants estimates this year's silk crop in France at 1,291,800 pounds. They estimate that it takes twelve pounds of the yellow or fifteen and a half pounds of the green cocoons to yield one pound of silk. The crop is but slightly larger than that of 1876—the worst for many years.

There is a rumor in Vienna that the ex-Empress Eugenie is to be again married, but the favored individual is not indicated. The lady has been residing in that city for a few weeks of late under the title of Comtesse de Bergholm. She is accompanied by the Duchesse de Monchy and by the Count de Piennes de sables-damp.

Froissart relates that in 1357 the Lord Mayor of London entertained the ruling King of Cyprus. After the feast the Lord Mayor beat the monarch hollow at dice and hazard, the civic magnate magnanimously returning the Cyprian ruler his money. The Lord Mayor's name was Henry Picard. He is described as a vintner.

The latest arrival at the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris, is a party of Guachos from the Pampas, accompanied by a complete collection of the animals of the Argentine Republic, and by seventeen wild horses whose capture by lasso, at full gallop, is the chief exhibition. They will scarcely remain wild very long if caught a dozen times a day.

A speaking machine is now being exhibited in Paris, at the Robert Houdin Theatre, Boulevard des Italiens. A reporter in *La Nature* suspected ventriloquism on the part of the person exhibiting it; but after further examination, on invitation by the inventor, he confesses the machine gives the sound itself. The mechanism is not shown or explained. It deserves the attention of those interested in acoustic science.

The German Government has brought over a tobacco expert from the United States, whose duty it will be to expound to a Committee of the Legislature the working and effect of the tobacco tax in this country, an adaptation of which has more chance of passing the German Parliament than has the monopoly on tobacco, and will, it is asserted, produce quite as large a revenue.

The Prince of Wales travels in the course of the year more miles than a New York drummer. A few days ago he and his wife went down to Dartmouth, in Devonshire, 220 miles, in the morning to distribute the prizes on the training ship where his boys are being educated, and returned with the young princes, who are home for the holidays, in the evening. A special train does the journey in 41 hours.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming, now on a visit to this country, is an officer in the Scots Guards, the regiment to which Capt. Paget, who married Miss Stevens, belongs. Sir William is unmarried and 30 years old. His brother, who resides near Baltimore, married a daughter of the late Mr. Eames of Washington. It was Sir William's uncle who attained such celebrity as a tiger slayer. The only sister of the present Baronet is married to a wealthy peer, Lord Middleton.

Nobeling, the intended assassin of the Emperor William, made a second attempt at suicide. While the jailer was dressing the wounds he inflicted upon himself immediately after firing at the Emperor, he contrived to secrete a small pair of scissors used in cutting the bandages. Upon the departure of the jailer Nobeling attempted to open an artery in his arm with the scissors. The jailer, missing the instrument, returned, and Nobeling, suddenly hiding both hands under his bed covering, affected an air to tranquil unconsciousness. The jailer, however, was not to be deceived. The wound was found to be slight.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE.

Senator Spencer, of Dakota, via Alabama, and also of illustrious carpet-bag memory, is surely in the political serenade and yellow leaf, thereby finishing another instance of how rapidly the Republican roses have faded of late. Having been invited to stand for Congress in the Fourth Alabama District, he has concluded to decline, giving as his reason that his private interests require his entire attention, and not forgetting, perhaps, that it is neither for his private nor public interests to run for an election where defeat is almost positive. As there is no Republican party in Alabama now, this subversion of private to public interests will doubtless be duly appreciated.

POOR OLD MAN.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," &c. Let us see: It was just about twelve months ago, say last August and September, that the "liberal" portion of the Democratic press in the South was engaged in the extensive undertaking of endeavoring to make out as "Bourbons" all those who did not "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" *a la* Memphis *Atalanche*, that some sort of thrift in the shape of public pay might follow the fawning, and now, alas, in all of this great host of enthusiastic horn-blowers in the South there are none left who will do any more reverence to the Great Uncut. These thoughts are suggested by reading in various anti-Bourbon papers criticisms on Mr. Hayes' recent letter to Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati, referred to by us yesterday, in which some of the mild forms of expression used are "fool," "villain," "gross indecency," &c., &c. Verily how are the mighty fallen!

LAST WEEK'S COTTON FIGURES.

The New York *Chronicle* reports the receipts of the seven days ending Friday night, 16th instant, at 4,637 bales, against 1,733 the corresponding days of last year. Total receipts since the 1st of September last, to that date, 4,267,816 bales, against 3,962,635 bales during the same period of the previous cotton year—showing an increase of 305,181 bales.

The interior port business for the same days was as follows: Receipts, 2,745 bales, against 1,733 last year. Shipments 4,857, against 4,395. Stocks 6,238, against 19,118.

The *Chronicle's* visible supply table reports 1,234,357 bales of cotton in sight on Friday night last, against 1,873,687 at the corresponding date of last year—1,972,638 the year before, and 2,038,888 in 1875. This shows a decrease in the visible supply, as compared with last year, of 639,330 bales. As compared with the year before, a decrease of 738,831 bales, and as compared with the supply in 1875, a decrease of 804,531 bales.

Cotton in the Liverpool market, last Friday, was quoted at 6 19-16 for middling upland. Last year, at the same date, the quotation was 6 1-16, the year before 6 3-16, and in 1875 7 1-16.

The *Chronicle* reasons that the Agricultural Bureau's report for August indicates an increase on last year's crop of 400,000 bales.

The *Chronicle's* weather telegram of last Friday speaks of more heavy rains on the coast of Texas, and caterpillars threatening damage. At Corsicana, Dallas and Brenham it was drier—picking going on lively and a heavy movement in new cotton begun.

In Louisiana there was considerable rain—1.12 during the week at Shreveport. Cotton picking general.

In Mississippi, at Columbus, caterpillars were on the increase though not doing much harm. In Vicksburg there was 1.53 of rain.

Arkansas, at Little Rock, reported the weather favorable to crops.

Tennessee, at Memphis, complains of rains on four days, and rust developing very badly. Much injury has been done. At Nashville there was rain for three days. Crop developing promisingly.

Alabama reports, at Mobile, too much rain, the fall aggregating 2.37. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, some favorable, and others less so. Caterpillars reported, but with limited damage. At Montgomery there were 3.08 inches of rain during the week. Picking retarded by the wet. At Selma the weather was generally clear, with only 75.1 inches of rain. Crop accounts less favorable.

In Florida, at Madison, there was 3.80 of rain during the week. Boll worm doing considerable damage.

In Georgia, Columbus reports rust developing badly, and caterpillars more visible than injurious. Two much rain—1.88 during the week. Savannah reported a wet and sultry week—rainfall 1.55. Augusta, rain on six days, with a fall of 2.98. Crop accounts less favorable. The drought would reduce the crop of that section 20 to 25 per cent. Macon made no report.

In South Carolina, Charleston re-

ported four days of heavy rain during the week with the extraordinary rainfall of eight inches and thirty-six one-hundredths.

On the whole the crop reports must be considered very favorable for this critical season of the year.

WELL DONE!

As the *Virginian* justly claims Norfolk has done more in proportion to its abilities and population for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, than any other city in the country, North or South. It is not exactly that kind of a thing of which the people of that city can gracefully boast, for no man should ever publish his own good action, but it is a ir opportunity for others to note and comment on such a generous and substantial sympathy.

(Raleigh Observer.)

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The National Greenbacks' Demands.

LETTER FROM HON. A. M. WADDELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUG. 14, '78.

EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER:—I have read with much pleasure the articles, editorial and contributed, which have recently appeared in the Observer in regard to the organization of the "Greenback" party in North Carolina, and its probable effect upon the Congressional elections in November. I was gratified also to see that at Greensboro Gen. Seales had, by invitation, addressed the Greenback Club with entire satisfaction to them, and that the members of the new party in that part of the State only demand of public men an agreement in opinion with themselves upon the financial question. In some parts of the country more is demanded. The resolution offered by "Brick" Pomeroy, and adopted by the Convention held at Toledo on the 22d of February last, pledged the party to "vote only for men who entirely abandon old party lines and organizations," and who unite exclusively with them, and the convention subsequently held in Pennsylvania, Indiana and other States, endorsed the Toledo platform. How they propose to carry out the plan which the Pennsylvania Greenbackers and the Michigan Greenbackers and others are strongly in favor of "protection to manufacturers," while the Southern and Western Greenbackers are equally as strong for free trade, or a purely revenue tariff, remains to be seen.

This is not the only Radical difference between the members of the new party in different localities. A very large majority of the party throughout the North and West not only demand the abolition of the national banks and the retirement of their notes, but also the entire prohibition of all banks of issue; whereas there is a general demand in North Carolina and elsewhere for a repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks, so that they may be re-established and add their notes to the volume of currency—an antagonism of views quite as absolute as that in regard to the tariff. Other illustrations might be given.

I do not propose, however, to point out all the various differences of opinion which have been expressed in the platforms of the party in different States, but to express the hope that here in North Carolina the party does not set out in life as a close corporation, unwilling to co-operate with others unless they abandon every other political organization, even though they may entirely concur with them in regard to the money question; but they will be glad to count every man their friend who will sustain them in the accomplishment of their main objects. This is the spirit of sincerity, honesty and common sense, and is worthy of the respect of intelligent freemen.

Now as to the interests of this party in the coming Congressional election. Let us make a slight examination. There is an old adage which reads as follows: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." Applying this homely test to the delegation from North Carolina in the last Congress, how do they stand on the issues raised by the Greenbackers? Solid in the affirmative every time, including Gov. Brogden, for whom the lamp political, if not matrimonial, still holds out to burn. The extra session called by Mr. Hayes (because the Democrats had refused to pass the army appropriation bill) met October 15, 1877, and on the 31st of October, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported "a bill to repeal the third section of the act entitled 'an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,'" and after sundry parliamentary proceedings a test vote was reached on a motion of Mr. Conger to lay on the table, which was defeated by 116 yeas to 138 nays, every member from North Carolina voting nay. And then on the 21st of November the substitute of Mr. Fort (accepted by Mr. Ewing) was passed by 133 yeas to 120 nays, every member from North Carolina voting yea. When this bill went to the Senate an entirely different proposition was substituted for it, and upon the return of the substitute to the House it was, on the 18th of June, defeated, every member from North Carolina voting nay. And thus the attempt to repeal the resumption act failed through the action of the Senate. The same record was made by the North Carolina members on every similar proposition. On the 21st January, 1878, Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the payment on and after January 1st, 1879, of custom duties in

greenbacks at par (they being now payable only in gold) and every member from North Carolina who was present voted for it. On the 22d April, when Mr. Butler tried to pass a bill for the resumption of fractional currency, the same was the case, and on the 29th of April, when Mr. Fort tried to stop the retirement of greenbacks, the same was the case. These were the principal votes given in the House of Representatives directly upon the greenback question, but on the silver question every member from North Carolina (Brogden, Davis, Robbins, Seales, Steele, Vance, Waddell and Yeates) voted to pass the bill over the President's veto, which was done. On the 30th January they voted the same way to reduce the tax on spirits. On the 4th of February they voted the same way to put a tax on incomes, and on the 6th of June the same way to reduce the tax on tobacco and snuff, to 16 cents a pound. In a word they have uniformly voted for every measure of relief to the people that has been offered. Indeed, I cannot now recall an instance in the last eight years when they have failed to do it. During that time there have been but two Democratic Senators and only one Democratic Representative from the entire South who have voted against greenbacks and for hard money. The failure to accomplish all the reforms needed is certainly no fault of theirs. They have tried to accomplish them in good faith for they have felt quite as sensibly the need for them as those who now claim to be their special champions. Indeed, so far as the greenback question is concerned, I think I may justly claim to be a better "greenbacker" than one who has never voted in favor of that kind of money, as I have frequently done, and voted, too, not under instructions, or any pressure from my constituents, but freely according to my own convictions. Some of your readers may remember, also, that four years ago I wrote several letters for the *Wilmington Star* on this subject. It is by no means a new subject to me, or to those who have been and are my colleagues in Congress, but it is new to many good people who, in the enthusiasm incident to the formation of a new organization are in danger of being used for the purpose of electing a Radical House of Representatives who may have to choose the next President of the United States.

Now, I do not assert that the greenback party in North Carolina is the same as the Radical party, for I know that there are many in it who have always been and still are sound Democrats, but I do very emphatically assert that it is the Radical programme in this State to encourage Democrats to join the Greenback party for the sole purpose of defeating the Democratic candidate for Congress, and I further assert that every Democrat who binds himself to vote only for the nominees of Greenback conventions, or independent Greenback candidates, will be only aiding the Radical party to regain the ascendancy in the country. If we are to judge by the "leaders" of the party in certain localities the object is too palpable to admit of the least doubt. If the object of the party in North Carolina is to support only such candidates as agree with them on the financial question, very well, the Democrats will not object; but if their object is to support only such as will further agree to renounce all connection or affiliation with the Democratic party, then I ask all who have heretofore acted with that party to pause and reflect before they commit themselves. The Government of the United States, except one branch of Congress, is still in the hands of the Republican party. If the Greenbackers help the Republicans to take away that branch from the Democrats, and the election of Representatives, the Republican party is again installed for four years. Let the past record of the Democratic party and of its opponent in North Carolina be remembered. After a struggle for years it finally recovered the lost liberties of the people, and established an honest and economical State Government. It is about to take its place again in the grand column which will march to victory in 1880. Let all true lovers of Constitutional liberty march with them, and let them not be betrayed by this last cunning scheme of their hereditary and perpetual enemy into an abandonment of the only organization that promises relief to the people with any assurance of success.

Yours respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20th, 1878.

The Western trip of Dennis Kearney is a failure, as also, was his brief stay in Massachusetts. He deserves to fail, and until he learns something he will inevitably fail. The laboring men of Massachusetts are in a vast majority, and properly organized could hold the State against any other party. But Kearney divides them at once. He demands many things which all can agree in demanding, but others which a majority do not care for, and his methods are not those of law abiding citizens. It would have been better for Kearney, better for the laboring men of Massachusetts, and better for General Butler, if Kearney had remained in California. The condition of the poor in Massachusetts is so terrible, however, that they may disregard Kearney altogether when the time to act comes, unite on some definite plan, and elect a governor of the State. They have the numbers, they have the grievances, and they only lack a leader. They will probably find one in due time. He must be a man superior in all respects to Kearney. And he must make the success of the movement, and not of Gen. Butler, the prime object. The more intelligent laboring men of Massachusetts will

prefer to select their own candidates from office, and while they may agree upon Butler at the proper time, they don't want to start out pledged to him. They know that they cannot afford to do that.

United States troops in large number may at any time, under existing orders cross the Texas border into Mexico, and in case of opposition by Mexican troops will fight them. This means war and I do not think the Administration has intended that result all a long. We demand that Mexico shall do certain things, we do what makes it impossible for her to accomplish them, and then we fight her for her failure. The evidence before Mr. Potter's Committee, at New York, since that given by Mr. Roberts has been unimportant.

It may be said with certainty that nearly all the reports received here concerning Congressional contests in the West and South are favorable to the Democrats.

It is now said "by authority," that Mr. Hayes has actually paid to the Republican campaign fund the money promised by him, and that every member of the Cabinet has also contributed. Mr. Hayes has also written a letter to a popular gentleman, in Cincinnati, asking him, as a personal favor, to accept a nomination for Congress against Hon. Milton Sailer. It will be remembered that Stanley Matthews was made Senator at the solicitation of Mr. Hayes. These interferences with matters pertaining to the legitimate branch of the government, and partisan contributions, are odiously out of place in an administration devoted to civil service reform. But, as everybody knows, Mr. Hayes has failed on all these points on which he has promised most.

In Kansas where every other man was a soldier during the late war, it is proposed to slaughter Senator John J. Ingalls because, while in charge of a pension bill, at the last session, he said he wanted it passed as it would "discourage the filing of pension claims." The soldiers of Kansas control the State, politically, and can send another man to the Senate if they wish. It is singular that during this and the preceding Congress all the legislation against pensions has originated with radicals like Ingalls.

A Healthy Body and a Clear Head.

If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the head cannot be clear. These disorders react upon the brain most hurtfully, and produce a cloudiness in the organ of thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain-oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peerless alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cheers, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system through the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerfully invigorating influence as well. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even, natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep promoter the Bitters is unrivaled; it mitigates the infirmities of age, relieves the ailments peculiar to the gentler sex, arrests premature decay, and thus builds up an enfeebled physique.

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June 12-14 Star copy.

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CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 18, 1878.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th inst., the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:40 A. M. At Charlotte at 5:35 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:15 A. M. At Wilmington at 7:45 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington 5:30 A. M., and Charlotte 7:25 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Laurinburg 4:00 A. M. going East, and 6:00 A. M. going West, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SHELBY DIVISION, MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte at 6:35 A. M. Arrive at Shelby at 10:50 A. M.

No. 4. Leave Shelby at 12:45 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 6:00 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

Passengers for Raleigh leave Wilmington 5:30 P. M., and Charlotte at 7:30 P. M., make close connection at Hamlet, arriving at Raleigh at 8:45 A. M.

Passengers for Statesville and Western N. C. R. R., by No. 1 Train arrive at Statesville next morning at 9:15; arrive "Head of Western Road" at 3:20 P. M., and Asheville same evening. V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent, May 20.

Gen'l Sup'ts Office.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, June 3d, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN, (Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington at 10:25 A. M. Arrive Florence at 3:20 P. M. Leave Florence at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington at 7:25 P. M. Arrive Florence at 11:47 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 3:25 A. M. Leave Columbia at 11:50 A. M. Leave Florence at 4:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 8:30 A. M.

This Train will only stop at Brinkley's, Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Nichols, Marion, and Florence, and all stations between Florence and Columbia.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. June 2

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, June 3d, 1878, at 3:15 A. M., Passenger train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 8:50 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:10 P. M. Leave Weldon at 3:15 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7:05 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7:50 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:10 A. M. Leave Weldon, daily at 3:15 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 10:05 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 2:30 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10:15 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line daily, (except Sunday) and daily, via Richmond and all rail routes.

Night train makes close connections at Weldon for all points north via Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. June 3

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., May 10th, 1878.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, 1878, trains on this road will run as follows: [Sundays excepted.]

PASSENGER TRAIN.

Train leaves Raleigh at 5:30 P. M. Arrives at Hamlet at 12:15 P. M. Leaves Hamlet at 2:20 P. M. Arrives at Charlotte at 8:45 P. M.

This train makes close connections at Hamlet with the Carolina Central Railroad to and from Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, Warm Springs and all points Western North Carolina and all points South and Southwest.

JOHN C. WINNER, Superintendent. July 26-14

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July 31