

VIEWES AND REVIEWS.

The Grant boom must have taken laud-
nam in its whiskey. It appears to be
sleeping.

Ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks is
in St. Louis on his way to the Hot
Springs. He says he is tired of politics
and wants to be let alone.

Wilkie Collins is coming to this country.
We shall receive him kindly, of course,
but as an author of fiction, he doesn't com-
pare with the Louisiana witness.—Chicago
Tribune.

The last four years of a Republican
House cost the country one hundred and
two millions more than the first four years
of a Democratic House. There seems to
be some economy in Democracy, and the
Rebel Brigadiers appear to be good men to
lessen taxation.

Dr. Schliemann is about to ask the
Porter for a firm authorizing him to
make excavations among the tumuli of
Sardis, near Smyrna, the ancient capital
of Lydia, and the site of one of the seven
churches of Asia mentioned in the Book
of Revelation.

A project to rebuild Carthage upon the
site of the ancient city is before the Bey
of Tunis. The project is by M. Gay, an
old French functionary, and the project is
urged by M. Roustan, the French Consul
General to that country, and by the Ger-
man Consul. Italy does not look favor-
ably upon the plan.

According to his own account Bismarck
is in a bad way. His health is giving
way, his powers are failing, the Reich-
stag doesn't sympathize with him, the
ministers of the various States look coldly
on him, and he can't be always pushing
the cart up hill. Such was the burden
of a recent speech.

A guest at the Christmas dinner of the
United States Consul in Bangkok, Siam
states that the edibles were almost en-
tirely canned food from America, includ-
ing turkey, chicken, corned beef, salmon,
lobsters, mackerel, clams, potatoes and
other vegetables, fruits, and pies, both
mince and pumpkin.

It took an old man of Chester, Massa-
chusetts, to get even with a young man
who had eloped with and married his
daughter the other day. When the young
couple returned for the "Bless you, my
children," the old gentleman had his new
son-in-law arrested and fined for keeping
an unlicensed dog.

Dr. Vanderpoel assured the National
Board of Health that there never was a
period of three days in the Summer when
there was not yellow fever in the port of
New York, and yet it was kept out of the
city by a thorough quarantine. The
steam heat was recommended as the best
disinfectant for infected ships.

Edwin Booth desires that Gray, the
lunatic who shot at him, shall be kept
securely in the asylum. "I trust Gray
may become gray indeed," he says, "in
kind but careful confinement, or if earlier
released, that his exit may be from this
earthly stage of his dramatic exploits to
that celestial scene where idiots cease
from shooting and actors are at rest. If
he be ever again at liberty, my own life I
shall not value worth a rush."

Memphis is epidemic proof. Her streets
and alleys and back-yards and vaults
and other receptacles of waste have been
surveyed and thoroughly cleansed. Twenty
thousand loads of garbage and filth,
says the Appeal, have been removed,
and now the city—that is, the taxing dis-
trict—defies disease. The city was never
in as good a condition before.

The ministers whose churches are along
the lines of the elevated railroads in New
York complain that the noise of the Sun-
day trains threatens to break up their ser-
vices and have petitioned the companies
to stop running trains on that day. The
managers can't agree to this, but say that
"the engineers will be instructed to con-
trol the steam and noise, so as not to dis-
turb worshippers."

The latest dodge by which charitable
people in England are imposed upon is a
very simple but ingenious one. A man
carefully, but plainly dressed, visits the
churches, is overcome by faintness during
the service, falls into the aisle and is car-
ried out, to the great disturbance of the
congregation. A pitiful tale of starvation
and want is told in the vestry when the
man revives, and, of course, a collection
is made to relieve the pangs of hunger
which the "poor man" suffers.

Two newspapers in Virginia, one in
Richmond and the other in Alexandria,
have inaugurated a crusade against theo-
servance of memorial services in the South.
The principal reason alleged is that it
instigates the decoration services held over
the graves of the Federal soldiers and
thereby helps to keep alive sectional an-
imities.

We can't think much of either the

patriotism, the common sense or the rever-
ential feelings of those who talk such
nonsense. There must be something wrong
somewhere in the upper story or else
those who advocate this practical forget-
fulness of our heroic dead, are not the
friends of the South and its people they
would have us believe. The two papers
referred to are the Richmond State and
the Alexandria Gazette and we'll wager
that the only powder they snuffed during
the war was from afar—a very far-off.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

In a letter written to the National
Republican by a citizen of the State and
dated at Warrenton, N. C., we find the
following remarkable language:

I have now been at home several weeks
and mixed a good deal with the people
I find affairs moving on smoothly. The
crops are remarkably promising, and the
people are contented, notwithstanding the
hard times, which are not yet over. The
towns in this State situated on the
railroads are generally prosperous, and
some of them have more than doubled in
population since the war. There is a
marked improvement in the condition of
the colored people. Whenever one turns
new and neat looking log houses are seen
to take the place of the filthy cabins that
our people too often lived in when slaves.
The fruits of freedom are manifest, and I
will add that in this country there are now
nearly 300 colored families who live on
their own lands, while many others live
on lands that they have contracted for.

Now, the above is not remarkable as a
matter of fact, but as coming from the
source it does (for the writer is intensely
Republican) and appearing in the journal
it does, it is worthy of note and com-
ment.

It is a fact that the colored people of
North Carolina, as a class, or rather those
who have a desire for improvement and
have the energy to seek for a better
condition of things, are making commendable
progress in education and wealth, and as
a natural sequence their relations with
the whites are more agreeable. Many
within our knowledge have bought and
paid for farms, ranging from fifty to four
hundred acres—have improved the same
by ditching, fencing and the
erection of comfortable dwellings and con-
venient outbuildings, and are living as
comfortably, contentedly and happily as
any people need to live. They have
schools of their own, which are generally
well attended, and they are making good
progress in education. They have their
own churches, of different denominations,
and receive spiritual advice, instruction
and consolation from pastors of their own
race and color, and they are entirely un-
molested in their worship of God. They
have just the same benefits from, and are
protected in their just rights by, the
courts with the exactness which is meted
to the whites. They vote as they please
without let or hindrance. As is the case
with the whites, the prudent and indus-
trious prosper, while the indolent and
improvident suffer.

That the colored people are in the en-
joyment of all the rights at the ballot-
box guaranteed to them by the Constitu-
tion of the United States is admitted by
the Republican's correspondent in the
following language:

Politically the colored people are more
united than they have been for several
years. They will stand by and sustain
the Republican party. General Grant is
their first choice for President, but they
will cordially support the nominee.

We do not believe that there is more
unity of political sentiment in
the ranks of the colored people than there
was four or five years ago. On the con-
trary, we think there is much division
among them, and a growing carelessness
relative to the elective franchise; a result
arising from having made the discovery
that they were simply the dupes of office
seeking whites. But whichever way
they may see fit to vote, or if they see
fit not to vote at all, they will be protect-
ed in their every right.

The beauty and force, however, of the
two extracts we have made lies in the
fact that a North Carolina Republican has
proven Senator Blaine guilty of making a
serpentine statement, (to use the mildest
term at command) and has also placed on
record a positive denial of the statements
repeatedly made in the very journal in
which his communication appears, that a
free and fair election could not be held in
the State. It is a nut for the Northern
Republicans to crack at their leisure. It
is a Republican statement, made in a
leading and rantskerous Republican
newspaper, but, with the single exception
we have noted, as regards the political
unity of the race, we give it our endorse-
ment.

There is another statement which the
Northern stalwarts have delighted to fling
in the face of the Democracy, upon a
subject concerning which they have stren-
uously worked, in season and out of
season, to make political capital, by
which this correspondent disposes of the
most emphatic manner as follows:

The "exodus" fever has barely appeared
in this State, and I think that not many
will leave. The Ku Klux spirit, or at
least the power of those desperadoes to do
harm, has long ago died out in North
Carolina, and there is no disposition here
to "get rid of the negroes." On the con-
trary, their labor is much desired, and

stated above, many of them have become
owners of the soil.

Here we have the colored men owning
farms, voting as they please and on friend-
ly terms with the whites. What better
condition of things could be expected or
desired? All of these blessings have been
secured to the colored race since the Dem-
ocracy have come into power. They are
the direct result of Democratic legis-
lation. The only drawback to the im-
provement of the race occurred while the
State was under Republican domination,
at which time the money that should
have been appropriated to the education
of the children of the State was misap-
plied or stolen by the shining lights of
the party, and the cause of education was
at a standstill. Every blessing that the
colored race have received in the
State, has been conferred
upon them through the Democratic
party. Every right which is guaranteed
to them and every protection to which
they are entitled comes from the same
source.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1879.

There is to-day considerable differ-
ence of opinion among the Democrats
as to what course should be taken in
the matter of the last veto, received yes-
terday from the White House. But it
is a very amiable difference, and
doubt not an arrangement will soon be
reached which will satisfy nearly all
Democrats and be agreeable to Mr.
Hayes. The concluding paragraph of
his veto message is a broad offer to
surrender everything except pay for
the deputy-marshals, and assurances
are as thick as autumn leaves that he
will enforce the law, if this be granted,
in the least offensive manner possible.
The significant language of the veto is
this:

"I have in my former message on
this subject expressed a willingness
to concur in suitable amendments for
the improvement of the election laws;
but I cannot consent to their absolute
and entire repeal, and I cannot approve
legislation which seeks to prevent
their enforcement."

The promises come not only from
Mr. Hayes but from the Departments
and from prominent Radical Senators
and Representatives.

The flurry which immediately fol-
lowed the veto soon died away, and,
as stated above, the impression this
morning is that all difficulty will be
removed, another extra session avoid-
ed, and an early adjournment be reach-
ed.

There are many rumors as to the
standing of Cabinet members on the
veto question. It is, however, gener-
ally understood that Secretaries
Everts and Schurz desired approval of
the bill, and that the former will take
a more active interest in bringing
about an agreement than he has heret-
ofore taken in any affair not connect-
ed with his own department.

That the inconsistent course of Mr.
Hayes in regard to the appropriation bill
has had and will long have a
damning effect upon his party—upon
the Republican party, rather—cannot
be doubted. He has done just enough
to further alienate a portion of the
party, and not enough to attract re-
cruits.

The men who have worked up the
case against Senator Ingalls now prom-
ise the most astonishing develop-
ments. If half they say is true Mr.
Ingalls should now be in a peniten-
tiary instead of the Senate.

One of the Army paymasters yester-
day confirmed by the Senate was
Geo. R. Robinson, of Me., who was in
the house of Mr. Seward and was se-
verely injured at the time the Secre-
tary was attacked by Payne. Mr.
Robinson has resided in this city since
the war. He will probably be put
on the retired list at an early day.

MOONSHINE

A Freshman rejoices in a new dress
with 155 buttons on the waist!—Vassar
Miscellany.

A country blacksmith out West put
up a notice: "No horses shodded Sun-
day except sickness and death."

The nimble-footed mule is used as
the light fantastic tow for a canalboat.
New Orleans Picayune.

"One can overcome any bad habit if
he chooses," says an old moral law.
We'd like to see any one overcome the
bad habit of tobacco chewing if he
chooses.—Exchange.

Some queer, crooked things were
dug up in the Treasury yard at Wash-
ington the other day, and now they
don't know whether they are petrified
signatures of ex-Treasurer Spinner
that fell out of the window, or a lot of
old sofa springs.—Bridgeport Stand-
ard.

Ben Franklin sold the bottle in
which he imprisoned the lightning to a
Jerseyman. He and his descendants
have been diluting it ever since, but it
is still strong enough to paralyze a
man at 300 yards.—Boston Courier.

Such is the formidable antagonism
of the sexes that a chance to give a
Roland for an Oliver is never lost.
"Don't you think that a good likeness
of me?" said a pretty wife to a small
fraction of herself called her husband.
"Very good," was the reply, "except
that there is a little too much repose
about the mouth."

Mint Julep!

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!

At
June 2 JNO. CARROLL'S

New Advertisements.

DISLIKING TO ENTER INTO A
NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.,

Have heretofore refrained from saying
anything on the subject of the

Duff Gordon Sherries.

AND

W. T. Walters & Co.'s

Baker Whiskey,

Both of which they have kept since open-
ing, although some of their friends and
competitors CLAIM to be Sole Agents.

W. T. WALTERS & CO.

Refuse to make any one their Agent, re-
serving the right to sell to whom they
please.

By Business Men

It is well known that such articles as the
DUFF GORDON SHERRIES, MUMPS
CHAMPAGNE, etc., have no Local Agents
throughout the country, as they can always
be bought much cheaper, in small quanti-
ties, from second hands, than the Agents
can sell at, they being compelled to pro-
tect the trade of those who buy hundreds
of packages at a time.

WE ARE SURPRISED

That our friends, with their long Business
Experience, should have brought forward
such a weak point as this, but can now
understand, paying package rates to the
Agents, why they supposed, on account of
the low price at which we were selling the
goods, that ours was not the genuine arti-
cle. Respectfully, and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.,

The Diamond 3 for 10 cents,

Cigars, are all the go.

The P-R-I-N-C-I-P-E

Cigar is the best

10 Cent Cigar

Ever brought to Wilmington. A New Lot

of them just received.

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.,

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Corn, Bacon, Molasses.

40,000 Bush Prime White Corn,

325 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,

200 Hhds New Crop Cuba Molasses.

350 Bbls Cuba, N. O. and S. H. Molasses.

1,250 Bbls Fresh Flour,

175 Bbls Sugars, Crushed,

210 Granulated A, Extra C, and C,

100 Bags Coffee, all grades,

100 Tubs Choice Family Lard,

150 Boxes Tobacco, Tax Off.

75 Half Bbls and Boxes Sawf. Tax Off.

1600 Kegs Nails,

ALSO,

Potash, Lye, Soda, Soap, Starch,

Hoop Iron, Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c.

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,

June 17 Wholesale Gro. & Com. Mer.

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town, and no capital risk-

ed. You can give the busi-

ness a trial without expense. The best

opportunity ever offered for those willing to

work. You should try nothing else until

you see for yourself what you can do at the

business we offer. No room to explain

here. You can devote all your time or only

your spare time to the business, and make

great pay for every hour that you work.

Women make as much as men. Send for

special private terms and particulars, which

we mail free. \$5 Outfit free. Don't com-

plain of hard times while you have such a

chance. Address H HALLETT & CO.,

Portland, Maine. June 7-d&w.

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apl 28 GEO. MYERS, Agent.

Tonsorial.

HAVING AGAIN located in the base
ment of the Parcell House, I have th-
oroughly renovated and improved the old stan-
and am now prepared to shave, shampoo, an-
cut hair for everybody. The best of work-
men, clean towels, sharp razors and low
prices. ELVIN ARTIS,
July 27 Parcell House Barber Shop.

Miscellaneous.

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The Most Valuable Medical Discov-
ery Known to the World—No
More Use for Quinine, Calomel
or Mineral Poisons—Life for the
Blood, Strength for the Nerves,
and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

Believing that by cleansing the blood and
building up the constitution was the only true
way of banishing disease and being troubled
with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very
much broken down in constitution, &c., and
after trying the best physicians and paying
out my money for many kinds of medicine
advised without finding a permanent cure,
I began doctoring myself with medicine
made from roots and herbs. I fortunately
discovered to wonderful sitters or Blood
Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new
life and vigor, and in time effected a perma-
nent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lung
became strong and sound, being able to stand
the most severe cold and exposure, and I have
gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feel-
ing confident that I had made a wonderful
discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity
of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of
giving them away to sick friends and neigh-
bors. I found the medicine effected the most
wonderful cures of all diseases caused from
humors or scrofula in the blood, Impure
Blood, Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease,
Tropical Liver, &c., &c. The news of my
discovery in this way spread from one person
to another until I found myself called upon
to supply patients with medicine far and
wide, and I was induced to establish a labor-
atory for compounding and bottling the Root
Bitters in large quantities, and I now devote
all my time to this business.

As I was at first backward in presenting either
myself or discovery in this way to the public,
not being a patent medicine man and with
small capital, but I am getting bravely over
that. Since I first advertised this medicine
I have been crowded with orders from drug-
gists and country dealers, and the hundreds
of letters I have received from persons cured,
prove the fact that no remedy ever did so
much good in so short a time and had so much
success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am
convinced that they will soon take the lead
of all other medicines in use. Nearly one
hundred retail druggists, right here in some
of the cities of the West, now sell Root Bitters, some of
whom have already sold over one thousand
bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medical prepara-
tion, such as was used in the good old days
of our forefathers, when people were cured
by some simple root or plant, and when
calomel and other poisons of the mineral
kingdom were unknown.

They act strongly on the liver and kidneys,
keep the bowels regular and build up the
nervous system. They penetrate every part
of the body, searching out every nerve,
bone and tissue from the head to the feet,
cleaning and strengthening throughout the
springs of life, hence they must reach all
diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are,
what the disease or ailment is, use Root
Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but
if you only feel bad or miserable, use the
Bitters at once. It may seem a little
expensive, but it is worth the cost. Thou-
sands of persons in all parts of the
country are already using Root Bitters.
They have saved many lives of consumptives
who had been given up by friends and physi-
cians to die, and have permanently cured
many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Dropsy, and Stomach Disease,
where all other treatments had failed. Are
you troubled with sick headache, costiveness,
dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth,
nervousness, and broken down in constitution?
You will be cured if you take Root Bitters.
Have you humors and pimples on your face
or skin? Nothing will give you such good
health, strength, and beauty as Root Bitters.

I know that jealous physicians will
cry humbug because my discovery cures so
many of their patients, but I care not. It is
now my desire and determination to place
my Root Bitters as fast as possible within the
reach of all those suffering throughout the
world. Sold by wholesale and retail drug-
gists and country merchants, or sent by ex-
press on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, or
six bottles \$5.00. For certificates of won-
derful cures, see my large circular around
each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for
yourself.

Ask your druggist or merchant for
FRAZIER'S KOOOT-BITTERS, the great
Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute less
recommended because he makes a large profit.
G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer,
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articles mended with it that stand as good as
before they were broken." Sold by all drug-
gists and country merchants, or if your druggist
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50 cents for a bottle to

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