

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM TICKET.



FOR CONVENTION.

FOR DELEGATES:

ROBERT H. COWAN, DANIEL SHAW.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

WILLIAM T. ENNETT.

POINTED ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF CONVENTION.

"I hold it to be law in North Carolina that a Convention, to consider of alteration of the Constitution, may be called by the people, acting at the suggestion of a bare majority of the General Assembly."

"We, the people of the State of North Carolina, do ordain and establish that the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law."

"In pursuance of law? What law? Why such law as might be provided for that purpose by the legislative authority."

"That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive rights of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness."

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

"That the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution is by the people themselves in Convention assembled."

"The General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specified annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

"The position which we assume, and which have governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution, which have been before the Legislature, is—THAT THE ONLY PROPER REPUBLICAN MODE OF AMENDING OR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION IS BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED."

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

An interesting article in the College Courant discusses the question of the yearly expenditures of young men in the American colleges. It is stated that, according to an extended inquiry made last summer of youths attending various colleges scattered from Boston to St. Louis, it was ascertained that sums ranging from \$225 to \$1,500 were given as the annual cost of a college education, the figures generally including traveling expenses and clothes. For young women pursuing substantially the same course of education, and adding music and painting, the sums given ranged from \$315 to \$2,100. The annual cost, it is therefore estimated, will range from \$300 to \$1,500 for young men, and from \$420 to \$2,100 for young women, and, taking five years for the smallest time required for preparatory school and college, the total expense of a complete college education is for boys from \$1,500 to \$7,500, and for girls from \$2,100 to \$10,500. Thirty years ago, it is stated, a college education cost the moderately economical student from \$1,000 to \$1,200. At that period the prices of books, board and clothes were not over two-thirds of the present prices. It is, however, argued that a college education is more valuable now than formerly, since it gives greater control of the knowledge needed for many branches of active business. Thirty years ago nearly all college graduates became lawyers, physicians and clergymen, while, at the present time, they adopt, in addition, such professions as civil and mining engineers, analytical chemists, and other calling open to well-trained students. It is also argued that a young man can earn much more easily

now the money for his college expenses, as his pay for the customary teaching in the long winter vacation is much higher than formerly, \$52 a month being readily obtained in cases where only \$15 or \$20 were considered ample compensation thirty years ago. The conclusions arrived at are, therefore, that college expenses have not increased in proportion to the means of earning money or to the emoluments received from educated labor.

RECORD OF SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

"I ask permission of the House to enter my dissent from the proposition of my friend from Bertie, (Mr. Winston), and to state the reasons why I hold it to be law in North Carolina, that a convention to consider of alterations of the constitution may be called by the people, acting at the suggestion of a bare majority of the General Assembly.—S. F. Phillips, 1854-55.

"I am the more particular in calling attention to the consequences of this doctrine, because it is the cardinal error of this great heresy against popular rights. The position is not peculiar to the gentleman from Bertie, but it is common to all who deny that a convention may be called by the people acting at the suggestion of a majority of the general assembly. They all admit that a convention called upon the two-thirds principle may effect changes in the constitution, and yet, with this admission upon their lips, do not blush at denouncing as revolutionary those who, on the principle they admit, maintain the position now occupied by myself.—S. F. Phillips, 1854-55.

"I sum up what I have said into this result: That the right of the people to call a convention, with the concurrence of a majority of the General Assembly, is a CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, because not expressly or by necessary implication inhibited; and is not revolutionary, because effected with the concurrence of the existing government.

That legislators may differ about the expediency of calling a convention by the people at the suggestion of a majority of the General Assembly, I can very well understand. Different degrees of confidence in the people may well account for this disagreement. BUT HOW ANY GOOD LAWYER CAN ASSERT THAT SUCH A CALL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I DO NOT UNDERSTAND.—S. F. Phillips, 1854-55.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"That when the office-holders and their strikers say that the Convention, if called, will not regard these restrictions, provided for in the act under which the Convention is to be called, they utter what they know to be base slanders. The people will know that if the Convention could be insane enough to disregard these restrictions, they—the people—still have the whip hand; for everything the Convention does must be submitted to them (the people) for ratification or rejection. And the people have thus the power in their own hands."

Miss Laura D. Fair writes a long communication to the San Francisco Bulletin, concluding with a request to the press to cease allusions to the writer and her misfortunes, and do her "the charity of silence." The Bulletin thinks this request one that ought to be heeded, but cannot see the propriety of lending the use of its columns to argue her case over again. The latest note attributed to Mrs. Fair is: "It poor dear Crittenden were alive he would get me off."

Horace Greeley tells us that some of the purest and best women of New England have gone South to teach the colored children. Very true; and yet in some cases the South has not treated these women as the purest and best of women should be treated. Near Brandon, Miss., for instance, one or two of them were actually ostracised not long ago for no other offence than that of bathing in the river with a number of colored gentlemen.

The Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain in relation to money orders have been received in Washington. It is to go into effect on October 1st, 1871. Under the regulations of the convention money orders for \$50 or less of American currency, or ten pounds, sterling, or less, may be obtained on England, Ireland and Scotland in the postoffices of the United States, and on any portion of the United States in the postoffices of the United Kingdom.

INDIAN TREATIES.

It is reported that the Cherokee Indians, in Western North Carolina, have filed a claim against the United States government for all the lands lying between the Blue Ridge and the Cumberland mountains, and extending from Bristol to Chattanooga. The grounds of the claim are that the chiefs did not sign the original treaty of cession.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"That under the present Constitution the General Assembly must, commencing with the year 1880, lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, to raise a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of our public debts—a debt brought upon us through official fraud and corruption." A convention will provide relief.

Palmetto Leaves.

C. C. Bowen arrived on Saturday in Charleston and was serenaded.

A colored woman of Horry died from the effects of being over-heated on Wednesday last.

The annual slaughter of dogs found in the streets of Charleston without badges will begin on the 25th instant.

Mr. Chas. Y. Richardson, a well-known citizen of Charleston, died on Saturday from the effects of sun-stroke.

The Georgetown Times says: John Gadsden, a colored watchman at Risley's Mill, was found dead on the slide yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock he was perfectly well, and two hours afterward his lifeless body was found. No bruises or marks of violence were found on his person indicating any foul play.

The Charleston Courier says: Mrs. Montandon, a very long resident in this city, and about 80 years of age, while dressing a wound Friday night last in her room, in the Widow's Home, accidentally set fire to the pavilion of the bed in which she was lying, and was burned so badly that she died on Saturday. She had been bed-ridden for fifteen years, and was a very estimable lady.

The Voyage of the City of Ragusa.

The tiny craft, the City of Ragusa, registered tonnage 1 ton 17 cwt., after having crossed the Atlantic in thirty-six days, and having gallantly braved the perils of the most tempestuous weather, has arrived in safety, and anchored in Queenstown harbor. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d of May, the City of Ragusa left New York harbor for Liverpool. When the shores of the Empire State had sunk from view, and open waters lay around these adventurous navigators, Captain Primorez turned his little vessel northward, regarding that as the best course to take at this time of year, and for three days she went in excellent trim. Her speed was extraordinary, and on the third day she made 160 miles. That was her greatest speed during any one day of the voyage, but frequently for portions of days she ran seven knots an hour, the average speed during the voyage being four and a half knots an hour. Bad weather set in off the banks of Newfoundland, and for ten days a series of gales tossed them about in a terrific sea. The gale subsiding, the captain was able to set his vessel's head to the eastward. Icebergs were frequently seen in that latitude at that time, and a sharp lookout had to be kept. The ice was avoided, and the ship continued her course. The weather remained exceedingly heavy, and there were rare periods of calm. A succession of heavy gales came on, and as it was impossible to take observations, the course was taken by head reckoning throughout. From the beginning to the end of the passage the Captain saw the sun rise and set only once, and during the remaining days the weather was too thick to permit him to make observations. During all the trials Hester (the "crew") behaved in a most patient and manly spirit, never complaining, and the bravery of the two men seemed to be exalted by the extraordinary endurance of a splendid brindled-bull terrier, which bore all the suffering of the long journey with as much fortitude as his fellow voyagers. On Thursday last the vessel sailed 120 miles, and then as Primorez and his "crew" felt themselves in comparative safety they amused themselves with catching a young shark. While following a piece of beef a nose was slipped around his tail, and he was pulled on board. His tail was hung at the bowsprit where it is still to be observed. The speed with which the passage was accomplished is not the least extraordinary feature in the voyage, for the little vessel actually beat large ships, many of them having taken thirty-eight days from New York to Queenstown. The little vessel was expected to leave Cork for Liverpool yesterday.—Manchester (England) Examiner, July 4.

An Incident of the Late War.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian, writing from Coyner's Springs, Botetourt Co., Va., gives the following interesting incident of the late war: I remember a little incident of the Confederacy which occurred here in 1861, and it may not be improper to relate it here. At the commencement of the war, when every one was excited, and the spirit of rebellion manifesting itself in the spirit of every Southern man, the proprietor of the Springs was ready to hoist the secession flag upon the hotel. A crowd of spectators had gathered to witness the unfolding of the Southern banner. Everything was quiet save the blood in the veins of those present, as the trap-door on the top of the building flew up, and the colors of secession were raised to the top of the flag-staff. All were eager to give a rousing cheer, but there was no breeze and the flag hung motionless by the pole. Nothing was said for a few moments, when little Arthur, the son of Mr. A., the proprietor, recollecting what he had been taught to do when in distress, raised his hands and said "wait a minute," and started off by himself. Some of us watched the boy until we saw him go under an old pair of steps and kneel down where he thought none could see him, when we saw him praying. We stopped and returned. In a few minutes he came running up to the crowd, and pointing to the flag exclaimed, "look out now," and strange as it may seem to some, almost at the very moment a breeze sprang up, and the beautiful flag of the Confederacy floated gracefully in the wind, and the little fellow's faith in the teachings of his mother that God would answer prayer remained unshaken.

"Interviewing."

One of the Boston papers has interviewed John Quincy Adams on the political situation and prospect. This New England Democratic statesman was not at all averse to the interviewing process, for he remarked: "I do not know why it is any more objectionable to be 'interviewed' out of one's sentiments than it is to state them in a stump speech. In fact the somewhat illicit character of the 'interview' seems to secure for them a more extended currency than is accorded to the more formal speech."

The kitchen and contents of Mrs. Carter, residing near New London, were destroyed a few nights ago by fire.—Lynchburg Virginian.

A Boy Hangs Himself.

A correspondent writes to the Lynchburg News from Copper Valley, Floyd county, giving the particulars of the hanging of a boy only ten years of age. He says: "One of the most unnatural occurrences upon record took place near here on Friday last. Willie G. Switzer, a very sprightly boy, in his tenth year, without any known cause, adjusted a small string to his neck and afterwards to a bush (as related by a small girl with him at the time), and, swinging off, hung himself. He was dead and beyond recovery before aid could reach him. All who knew the little boy intend to destroy himself, but that he was trifling, and that his death was purely an accident, never contemplated by himself. It is, indeed, a sad occurrence, and it is at present the wonder and astonishment of the community."

Improved Fashions.

The belles of Saratoga are now content to plait their locks in two long strands for morning wear, in imitation of those Berlin dancels who chose this simple attire of Marguerite in which to welcome the new Emperor and his returning heroes. In the evening toilet their long braids are coquettishly looped up, and a few fluttering ringlets are added by way of man-traps, far everybody knows there is always a sort of fascination lurking about curls, from the young beauty of sixteen, whose dear little head is covered over with them, to the spinster of an uncertain age, who wears her two ringlets falling behind her ears.

Sundays on the European Plan.

The Germans in Cincinnati do not coincide with the "new departure" of the Republicans in enforcing the Sunday ordinances, and have organized and pledge themselves to give political support only to those who make the abolishment of Sunday law the principal issue of the future campaigns. The Chicago Germans are following up the same line of policy. When the Germans of San Francisco took the same position two years ago both Republicans and Democrats went in on a platform engaging to repeal the Sunday law. The Democrats won and redeemed their pledge.

The bark Nohemiah Gibson, which arrived at New York from Colombo on Thursday last, had on board the unusual cargo of eleven elephants—reported all well. The custom house officers passed their trunks without examination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the World—Perfectly Hairless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Reduculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond street, New York. Feb 7-odily-ent Tu Th Sat

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 5, 1871.

WHEREAS, George Z. French has tendered to me his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives from New Hanover County; and whereas, said resignation has been accepted;

Now, therefore, I, TODD K. CALDWELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, in accordance with law, commanding the Sheriff of New Hanover County to open polls and hold an election in said county on Thursday, the 3rd day of August, 1871, to fill said vacancy; said election to be conducted in all respects in accordance with law.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1871, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: TODD K. CALDWELL.

J. E. NEATHERLY, Private Secretary.

July 7-6 Post copy.

Election Notice.

By virtue of authority vested in me, by an Act entitled an Act to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the People, and to provide for the Election of Delegates, I hereby call an Election as above recited to take place on the first Thursday in August, 1871, at the following places in this County:

- WILMINGTON: First Ward—At Engine House on Fourth St. Second Ward—City Hall. Third Ward—Northeast intersection of 5th and Princess streets. Fourth Ward—Ann Street Engine House. Fifth Ward—North side of Castle, between Sixth and Seventh streets, (Mitchell's house). Federal Point Township, at Biddle's store. Masonboro " " Wagner's. Harrett " " Humphrey's. Grant " " Chadwick's/str. Cape Fear " " Thos. Williams' [old place. Holden " " Rocky Point. Union " " South Washing. Franklin " " Oaks. Columbia " " Piney Woods. Lincoln " " Lillington. Caswell " " Mouth of Moore's Creek. Holly " " Shaking Creek.

I further give notice that at the same time and place there will be held an election for the officers of the different Townships required by law, as follows: Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and a School Committee of three, except in Wilmington Township, in which there are to be elected seven Magistrates, instead of two, as follows, viz: One for each Ward and two for the Township at large; and in Lincoln Township, in which there are to be elected one Magistrate for the town of Lillington and two for the Township at large.

I further give notice that at the same time and places, by virtue of an order received this day from the Governor of the State, there will be an election for a member of the House of Representatives for this County, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. Z. French.

J. W. SCHENCK, JR., Sheriff New Hanover County.

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF AUGUST The Drawing will Take Place OF THE REAL ESTATE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMPHIS FOR 1871. SHARES, \$5 EACH. PRIZES:

- 1. New Memphis Theater. \$50,000
2. Palatial Residence on Beal street. 50,000
3. Business Residence on Shelby street. 40,000
4. Handsome House on Main street. 20,000
5. Business House on Second street. 20,000
6. Beautiful Suburban Home, 2 1/2 miles from Memphis, 15 1/2 acres. 20,000
7. Elegant Residence on Shelby street. 20,000
8. Business House on Second street. 20,000
9. Magnificent Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
10. Handsome Building Site on Jefferson street. 20,000
11. Handsome Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
12. Substantial Residence on Orleans street. 20,000
13. Splendid Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
14. Cottage Residence on Jones avenue. 20,000
15. Fine Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
16. Handsome Suburban Home, 2 1/2 miles from the city. 20,000
17. Beautiful Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
18. Double Cottage Residence on Vance street. 20,000
19. Fine Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
20. Cottage Residence on Vance street. 20,000
21. Handsome Building Site on Dunlap street. 20,000
22. Neat Cottage Residence on Dunlap street. 20,000
23. Beautiful Building Site on Vance street. 20,000
24. Double Cottage Residence on Dupre street. 20,000
25. Fine Building Site on Monsarrat street. 20,000
26. Elegant Building Site on Tate street. 20,000
27. Handsome Building Site on Monsarrat street. 20,000
28. Splendid Plantation, containing 900 acres, in Paulina county, Mississippi. \$20,000

FROM \$2 TO 4, INCLUSIVE, ARE PRIZES COMPRISING 10 CHICKERING PIANOS, valued each, and placed at our usual selling rates. H. G. HOLLENBERG, Agent for Chickering & Sons, Memphis, Tenn.

FROM \$2 TO 150, INCLUSIVE, COMPRISES GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES BY THE BEST MAKERS, Diamond Sets and Rings, Sterling Solid Silver Services, Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, and other Jewelry, ranging from \$50 to \$2,000 each, and every article being placed at our regular selling rates. F. D. BARNUM & CO., Jewelers, Memphis, Tenn.

No person connected with the management will be allowed, under any circumstances, to hold a share in the distribution. The drawing will be entrusted entirely to a committee of shareholders, the managers having nothing whatever to do with it. All shares unsold at the time of the drawing will be surrendered to a committee, selected by the shareholders, who will see that they are destroyed, thus giving every prize to the bona fide purchasers of shares. For Circulars and Shares, apply by letter or in person, to NATHAN MEYER, at L. Weill & Co.'s, Wilmington, N. C. PASSMORE & RUFFIN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS, 44 ADAMS STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. mar 23-3m. Who respectfully refer to the citizens of Memphis.

For Sale: WE OFFER TO THE TRADE Bacon, Pork, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Corn, Salt, &c., &c. A Heavy Stock NORTH CAROLINA BACON, Ho Round, at 16 cents. may 6-4f EDWARDS & HALL.

Carraway & Cleapor. THE UNRIVALLED ARTISTS ARE STILL offering the best inducements to our citizens, and the public generally, for their patronage at the Furcell House. Everything pertaining to the profession is kept constantly on hand, in order to give complete satisfaction to the most fastidious. [dec 17-4f]

Molasses and Syrup. 650 HHDS. Muscovado Molasses - AND - S. H. SYRUP For sale very low by June 21-4f WILLARD BROS.

The Cape Fear Guano. IS a complete Fertilizer, representing bone and meat in proper proportions, to permanently improve the land. feb16S&Tf D. M. EUIE, Chemist.

GARDNER MANUF'G CO. Looking Glass and Photograph Frames, GARDNER'S Patent Adjustable Piers, Mantel Frames, Window Cornices, Portable Book Racks and Writing Desks. O. L. GARDNER, President. SALESROOM: 110 BOWERY, N. Y. FACTORIES: Glen Gardner, N. J. may 28-4f

The Cape Fear. HAS produced the largest net increase of COTTON of any manufacture, when fairly tried. For particulars address D. M. EUIE, Chemist, feb16S&Tf Cape Fear Chemical Works, Wilmington, N. C.

PROVISIONS. HEAVY CITY MESS PORK, DRY SALTED Shoulders, hhd's, and boxes; Dry Salted Sides, hhd's, and boxes; Smoked Western Shoulders, hhd's; Smoked Western Rib Sides, hhd's; Breakfast Strips; Hams, covered and naked. LARD—Pure Prime Natural and Extra, in tines, barrels and tubs. EXTRA FINE TABLE BUTTER, tubs. BEST FACTORY CHEESE. GEORGE F. TILLEY, Retail No. 8. June 29-4m

Sundries. COFFEES—Java, Laguyra, Rio, all grades; FLOUR—all grades; SUGARS—all grades; MOLASSES and SYRUPS—all grades; CRACKERS, all kinds, in bbls. and boxes; RAISINS; Choice Lemons and Oranges; Bottled Ale and Porter, English and American, in cases and bbls.; Chewing Tobacco, caddies, quarter and half boxes; Catawba Wine, Choice Supper-nong Wine, California Hook Wine, Claret, Raspberry Syrup, Black-berry Brand, Jellies, Rosences, and Grocers Drugs, Lys and Potash, and a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Segars and Tobacco. For sale, at wholesale only, by april 7-4f ADRIAN & VOLLEERS.

Something You Ought to Have NOW READY! Harpel's Typograph; OR, BOOK OF SPECIMENS, AN EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP AND VALUABLE MANUAL OF INFORMATION AND ELEGANT EXEMPLAR OF LITHOGRAPH WORK IN BLACK COLORS, BRONZES, ETC., FOR THE USE OF PRINTERS, AMATEURS, PUBLISHERS, BUSINESS MEN, AND PEOPLE OF TASTE GENERALLY. NEARLY an entire year has been consumed in unremitting labor and superintendence to produce this book. The presswork alone (done almost entirely with type forms made up of the choicest and latest productions of the font) amounted to 30,000 impressions, to produce a limited edition of 10,000 copies. The book is fresh, elegant, demonstrative of new ideas, thoroughly practical for utilitarian purposes, and at the same time fit to be preserved in any library. It is printed on high grade paper, contains upward of three hundred imperial octavo pages, has larger sheets folded, and numerous embellishments, in addition to the regular matter. Price to subscribers until January 15th, 1871, 75 cents per copy. Price to the general public, 85 cents per copy. (after which an advance will be made), for the general edition, printed on white paper and bound in super cloth, with bevelled covers, scarlet edges, \$2 per copy. A small edition of 250 copies, printed on extra fresh tinted paper, and elegantly bound in calf or Turkey morocco antique, \$10 per copy. All orders with an advance will be made, for New York, payable to the undersigned. 30 cents to be added if the book is to be sent by mail. C. O. D. orders must be accompanied with \$1 in cash. Collection charges will be added to price of books. Parties desiring their names beautifully stamped on their books will send 50 cents extra. Those wishing further information concerning this volume will please address (with stamp) the publisher, OSCAR H. HARPEL, Typographic Designer and Printer, feb 1-4f 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

JUST RECEIVED And For Sale Very Low A LARGE LOT OF COMMON TOBACCO. ALSO, A FINE ROOBERD OF OLD VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO. Quick Sales and Small Profits is my motto for the dull times. H. BURKHIMEE, Sign of the "INDIAN CHIEF," July 9-4f No. 6, Market St. IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS. THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish the BEST BEEF EVER SOLD IN THIS MARKET. He has secured the splendid pasture known as the Poor House Field, containing 200 acres, and will have Beef and Lamb every morning FRESH FROM THE PASTURE. His facilities for furnishing good, wholesome and fresh meats cannot be excelled, and he therefore looks with confidence for a liberal share of the public patronage. His retail prices will range as follows: Beef from 8 to 16 cents per pound; Lamb from 10 to 15 cents. GEORGE F. TILLEY, Retail No. 8. June 29-4m