

strife. The organs are diligent in their efforts to intensify Northern hatred against the South. They have resorted to wholesale slander by which to compass their vile and unpatriotic ends. Elect Hancock and in four years you cannot find one of the tribe of professional slanderers. Peace, reconciliation, fraternity will exist from one end of the country to the other. God speed the day.

GARFIELD AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Busbee, in his speech on Wednesday night, drew attention to the fact, and it is well to repeat it and emphasize it, that the Civil Rights bill that J. Ames Golyer Garfield voted for was not the one that had been shorn of some of its most objectionable features and was finally passed, but it was the original one, full of its curses and abominations. That bill compelled social equality, made the cemeteries open to both races, forced a mingling of the whites and blacks in all of the schools of the country, and was aimed at the white people, seeking to humiliate, to wound and to degrade them.

How any decent man, knowing Garfield's record, can so much as think of voting for him without doing so would be an eternal problem for the acutest mind to solve. His record is simply disgraceful. It has no redeeming features. In no one instance of his public life has he done one act or given one vote that was friendly to the South. Among the most persecuting he stood first. Among those who would oppress and outrage the South he was foremost. In speech, in act he has shown himself the implacable enemy of our people. He it was who was anxious to disfranchise every true Southern man who had engaged in the war or who sympathized with our people. He it was who would never grasp the hand of a Southern man unless he would stand up before all the world and acknowledge himself a traitor. Such is the Radical candidate for the Presidency. He is a party malignant unworthy of the esteem of any man, native or adopted citizen, who loves honor and justice and peace.

And this Garfield has in no sense repented of what he had said and done. The old leopard still wears the old spots. He has recalled nothing. And if elected President, as Mr. Busbee said, and he regards his own declarations of principle, he must endeavor to carry out by all the power at his command those measures which could only bring unmeasured calamity and distress upon the whole land, and persecute if not degrade the white people of the South. Are you willing that such a creature should rule over you? Then place the seal of your condemnation upon his acts and utterances at the ballot-box.

The nomination of Col. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, for the Judgeship in the Fourth District, made vacant by the expiration of Judge Baxton's term, will give much satisfaction, we have no doubt, to a large majority of the people. Col. Bennett is a gentleman of high character both for probity and intelligence. He is a good lawyer, a strong, earnest speaker, and is well deserving at the hands of the people. He will be elected by the vote of the whole State and will wear the robes of justice with credit to all concerned. Col. Bennett is now the Presidential Elector for the Sixth District. Whether or not his nomination to the Judgeship will necessitate his resignation we are not informed, but we should think not. He can be elected to both positions without detriment to either. Although elected Judge he might cast one of the electoral votes for Hancock, who of all men who ever wore the sword knows best how to cause the scales of justice to be held in equipoise.

We hope Indiana is all right, and but for the coloring of negroes and the very free use of money there would be no cause for apprehension as to the result. The Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun of the 26th, says: "A private letter to a gentleman in this city from Gov. Hendricks, not written for publication, says that Indiana will undoubtedly elect the Democratic ticket in October, and this despite the fact, Gov. Hendricks says, that the Republican managers have succeeded in colonizing at least 2,000 colored voters in the State. Representative Morrison, of Illinois, writes here that never before in the history of politics in that State have the Republican managers put forth such efforts as in the present canvass. The Democrats have never before such a strong State ticket in the field, which accounts for Republican activity.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTERS.

The so much talked of letters of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hancock are published at last. They do not fulfill the promise altogether. It was whispered that Sherman meant a good deal of devilry, and that Hancock's state-man-like letter was an argument in reply. The letters of Sherman are important. The views of Gen. Sherman are full of danger, and yet they are not as bad, as satanic as one might expect. Tecumseh Sherman to hold. His views are not the views of statesmen and patriots who love civil liberty and who regard the rights of States. Let us glance at some of the points of the correspondence.

He justifies Grant's course in using his troops in South Carolina and Louisiana. It will be noted that Gen. Sherman at first took the view that it was "a bad precedent to use the soldiers in concert with the Legislature." That is to say, he did not like to see bayonets sustaining a body never chosen. He must mean this, as it is well known when it was a Democratic body that was concerned there was precious little "concert" between it and Grant's bayonets. The latter were used to hoist the Democrats out of their seats, whilst they were used to pin the Republicans in their seats. Sherman said he disliked to see this use of the troops. But after this, when he had talked more with John Sherman probably and the other "visiting statesman," (which Gov. Vance says aptly means "political spies,") Gen. Tecumseh appears to have changed his views somewhat. On January 2, 1872, he writes a letter to Gen. Hancock, in which he thinks evidently that reconstruction had made some violent, radical changes in the duty of soldiers and the power of the President. He thinks it was entirely lawful for Grant to use the army and navy as he did, although he professes still to dislike "to have our army used in these civil strifes." He very properly said that the army was "in no manner required to take the least action" in regard to the choice of the President, but somehow this does not comport well with that other statement that Grant had a legal right to bulldoze and disperse Democratic Legislatures at the point of the bayonet. He says it is the duty of the army to obey. If Grant had commanded him to arrest every Democrat in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and imprisoned or even murdered them, no doubt Gen. Sherman would have done so, however much he may have professed dislike to such a use of the army.

Gen. Sherman was in Washington when Grant had gathered there two or three thousand soldiers, besides vessels of war and marines, and he knew very well for what violent purposes they were assembled. It is well known to all now that Grant was ready to resort to the most desperate measures to keep the Radicals in office. Gen. Sherman expresses a desire to remove the troops from Washington as soon as possible, save twelve companies.

If Grant did not mean to overthrow the will of the people why did he need an army? When before were two or three thousand soldiers ordered to the Federal City to supervise the Congress as it was determining who was to be President of the United States after March 4th, 1877? Gen. Sherman may have felt really a dislike to see the soldiers of the country used to stifle the will of the people and to silence and disperse Legislatures, and he may have desired sincerely to see the matter of the Presidency settled peacefully and fairly. We do not know, but we say such may have been his feelings and wishes. But be that as it may, we feel assured from his letter that he stood ready to obey Grant in any order he might have issued, even though it had been the seizing and imprisoning of every Democrat in the Congress. What did he write to Gen. Hancock:

"I dislike much to have our soldiers used in concert with the Legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. \* \* \* Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors. But a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution giving freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349 and 350 Revised Statutes, section 1,989, edition 1873-74.] As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used

in these civil conflicts; but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity." If the Electoral Commission had decided in favor of Samuel J. Tilden, which it was honor bound to have so decided, and Grant had ordered Gen. Sherman to disperse the Congress and to seize and imprison or shoot every Democrat in the Senate and the House, who that knows Tecumseh Sherman will hesitate to believe what would have been his course? The man who burnt Atlanta and drove out its peaceful citizens—the old men, the women, and the children—to perish on the roadside and in the woods as some did péjant; the man who burnt beautiful Columbia and then lied about it, falsely accusing the brave and honorable Hampton of applying the torch; the man who devastated Georgia and South Carolina and portions of our own State, is the very man to have proved a supple instrument of wrong and usurpation in the hands of Grant, and he would have found all of the justification he desired in the statements of the above extracts—that Grant had the right to use the army and navy under "the new and absolute power" granted by the Congress even though it dispersed Legislatures and drove out Governors or committed any other great crime against civil liberty and the rights of every citizen.

We are glad the letters have been published as they throw light on the days of 1876-77. They serve to confirm suspicion that had been aroused, and show that the head of the army, was first, a professed believer in the legality of Grant's usurpations; and second, that he stood ready to execute any order that Grant, as President, might issue.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLISHED BIOGRAPHY OF THE GENERAL—THE SHERMAN LETTERS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION OF 1876. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) New York, August 26.—The "Life of General Hancock," published today by D. Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with Gen. Sherman, of December, 1876, and January, 1877. In the course of the latter already given to the public, written at Carondelet, Mo., Dec. 28th, addressed to Gen. Sherman. The latter wrote Dec. 4th, granting Gen. Hancock's application for leave of absence to go to Carondelet, and in his letter made the following allusions, the only ones, to political affairs: "Referring to the orders sent by the President to Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, Gen. Sherman said: "Political orders to Ruger, at Columbia, I prefer should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in concert with the Legislature, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed parties."

From Gen. Hancock, not included in the published correspondence, expresses some uneasiness on account of the newspaper report which he had seen, stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished occasion for the following letter from Gen. Sherman: "HEADQUARTERS, ARMY UNITED STATES, 'WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1876.' MY DEAR GENERAL—Last year's peace of mind may be disturbed by a foolish report bandied in newspapers about your being ordered from New York. I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President nor Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such a purpose, and I know of no such affair. I see in the Republican, of St. Louis, that not only was an order made, but that I destroyed it, and tore out the leaves of the record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention of somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman's intriguing to be President of the Senate, that he might be President of the Senate. He has told me that he has never heard the subject broached; that he would not accept the place, as he preferred to be what he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance."

The letter concludes: "No serious changes in command are being contemplated, and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow the seeds of dissension among us of the army. Truly your friend, "W. T. SHERMAN."

This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter, to which Gen. Sherman replied as follows: "HEADQUARTERS, ARMY UNITED STATES, 'WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1877.' 'Gen. W. S. Hancock, New York.' 'Dear Sir—I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 28th, from Carondelet, Missouri, till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon a subject of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors. But a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution giving freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349 and 350 Revised Statutes, section 1,989, edition 1873-74.] As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts; but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize the President elected by the lawfully constituted officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives. But in case of a vacancy in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, it represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville, Mo., to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe in Indians an army of Democrats. The endorsement on this communication, made at U. S. Headquarters, dated December 26th, 1876, is as follows: 'Official copy, refer to Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding division of the Atlantic; may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and post at Jeffersonville Depot, with orders to protect it against any danger.' The terms of the endorsement are simply an exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind the anonymous communication sets forth, or other kind, at Jefferson Depot, to justify a movement of troops to that place. Such a movement, it seems to me, would incur unnecessary expense and would create or increase apprehensions for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at Jeffersonville Depot, and if such force as is referred to can be raised for rebellious purposes it is not likely that it could be done by seizing a depot of army uniforms and therefore, if there are grounds for action of the Government, I see no danger in delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you. If, however, in your better judgment a company should be sent there it shall be promptly done, as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instructions you say for which there is no real foundation. I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me. "I returned on the 31st of December, 1876, from St. Louis."

"WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, 'Major General, Commanding.' On the 19th of January Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman that he had been so busy that he had "not yet written as he

intended," in reply to an acknowledgment of his letter from Carondelet. He says: "I wished to notice simply your reference to the Revised Statutes, and one or two other points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but not to-day, as I am home hunting. The proposition for the joint commission insures a peaceful solution of the Presidential question, if it becomes a law, and in my opinion gives to Gov. Hayes a chance he did not have before. I have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregnable; not so Mr. Hendricks. Now, it seems to me that Gov. Hayes has something more than an equal chance, but the definite result cannot be foreshadowed. Fortunately, trouble need not be provided against by the use of the army should the bill become a law. If the bill passes and Gen. Grant vetoes Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before—certainly, if he and his friends support the measure. Public opinion will strengthen his position. The danger in the compromise is that the defeated candidate might appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground of an illegal unconstitutional decision. "I am, very truly, yours, "WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1876. Gen. Sherman writes the closing letter of the correspondence, as published. It is dated Washington, January 29th. He says: "General—The passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote, approved by the President, ends—in my judgment—all possible danger of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential imbrolio. I feel that the Government and the people of South Carolina and Louisiana will be decided by the same means which determine who is to be the next President of the United States. Therefore, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of War—now absent—I want to return the troops temporarily detached, as soon as possible, to the posts occupied before the election; with this exception, that twelve companies from North Carolina, in regard to the torch lights, he remarked that they were the brightest he ever saw in a procession before, and the most of them. The Governor is now firmly convinced there is "life in the old land yet."

Reported Misunderstanding. There was a report on the streets yesterday to the effect that the candidates for Congress from this district, Messrs. Shackelford and Canada, had a personal misunderstanding at Polletier's Mills, Carteret county, yesterday, during the political discussion there, which came very near resulting in blows.

Improvement. The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, between Wilmington and Waccamaw Lake, has recently been undergoing repair and is now in excellent order. The ditches have been cleaned out, embankments rebuilt, and new sills put down, and a force is now engaged in cutting down the undergrowth on both sides of the road. The consequence is that people residing along the line of the road have caught the spirit of improvement and are painting, whitewashing and otherwise fixing up things on their premises.

Accident to Capt. Maffitt. The many friends of Capt. J. N. Maffitt will regret to hear of a severe accident which befell him yesterday at his farm at Greenville Sound, about eight miles from the city. The captain was engaged in leading an unruly cow by a cord which he had wound around the thumb of his right hand, when the animal made a sudden start and twisting the cord about an adjacent tree, actually pulled the thumb off at the first joint. Captain Maffitt came to town at once, to obtain surgical assistance, when it was found necessary to amputate the member above the second joint. The operation was performed without the aid of an anesthetic, and borne by the gallant captain with the stoicism and sangfroid characteristic of an old warrior.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN. Judge Baxton was advertised to speak in Edenton on Thursday last, in Hertford on Friday, and in Elizabeth City on Saturday.

Our Democratic organization in this county is progressing very satisfactorily so far and if proper caution is used in the selection of county candidates, there is no good reason why we should not win.—Henderson Review. We hear also that Frank Koonoe, of Onslow, is also in the field on his own hook, so it is to be a quadrangular fight between Democrat, Republican, Greenbacker and Koonoeite—and the devil to take the hindmost.—Kinston Journal. Gov. Brogden, O'Hara and Price, all Radicals, spoke here on last Saturday. Brogden and O'Hara were in the interest of themselves and in favor of calling another convention for the Congressional District, while Price, from New Berne, was here to defend Mr. Hubbs, the regular nominee of the party. From what we saw and heard, we think Price carried off the palm. The meeting was very disorderly at times and ended in a little wool pulling at the close, with no serious damage.—Taboro South-erner. Gov. Jarvis came fully up to the expectations of his friends; Mr. Spears did very well, considering the very great disadvantage under which he labored—a bad cause—and Col. Leo is credited by several of his friends with having made the best speech of his life. He literally chewed Mr. Spears up and spit him out, as a plain man remarked on the occasion. Gov. Jarvis is not an eloquent speaker. But he is nevertheless effective on the stump, and wins hosts of friends wherever he goes.—Rockingham Spirit.

Spirits Turbent.

— Old John Robinson's show is billed for Raleigh September 17th. — Lenoir Topic: The corn crop in this section promises to be very large. There are seven white to four colored voters in North Carolina. — The Rockingham Bee says Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, a Republican, was born in Stewartville precinct, Richmond county, N. C. — Jackson Reporter: Since our last issue four more negro men have been brought to Jackson and confined in the county jail on charges of larceny. — Raleigh Visitor: Mr. L. C. Bagwell has 15 melons which weigh 720 pounds net. He will sell the largest one at his store at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to the highest bidder. — Henderson Review: We are glad to learn that nearly enough money has been subscribed to purchase instruments for a band. — The death of Mr. B. H. Curcham, on Monday last, cast a gloom over the entire community. — Durham Herald: On Saturday, the 14th, at his residence in Perquimans county, Stephen Wilkinson died, in the 85th year of his age. For sixty years he had been an active and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and lived as he died, in full hope of a blessed immortality. — The Darham Herald notes the death of John B. Leather, Esq., a native of South Lowell, Orange county, on the 21st inst. He represented Orange in the House of Commons in 1844 and 1846, and few men have enjoyed a greater degree of popularity in his day and generation than John B. Leather. — Charlotte Observer: An inquiry among farmers from different sections of the county reveals the fact that the cotton crop is decidedly promising. The rains of a week ago brought the stalk up to remarkable proportions, and there were no indications that so much wet weather would tend to develop the tree at the expense of the fruit, but the dry hot weather has counteracted this tendency, and if it continues for any considerable time, there will be a very good crop in proportion to the acreage ever known in this county. — New Berne Record: The Cotton and Grain Exchange yesterday took a lease for a number of years, of the brick warehouse on Craven street, belonging to T. A. Green, Esq., and the same will be put in proper order for the use of the organization. — The transactions in our grain market yesterday were few. About 1,000 bushels of corn were received, but no sales made. We quote the price of this article at close of business, 56 cents per bushel. Oats were offered at 35 cents, and wheat at 80 cents per bushel. — Charlotte Democrat: We learn by the Charleston Courier that the merchants of that city have sent numerous drummers into Richmond, Gaston and Union counties, North Carolina, and adjacent counties of South Carolina, for the purpose of turning the trade of that section to Charleston, over the new road from Wadesboro to Cheraw. Bied on the north, west and east sides of the Carolina state kinks, but her State officers, railroad officers and business people generally, must do something more than kick and talk to prevent the loss of trade. — Charlotte Observer: Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the saw mill of Messrs. Hunter & McWhiter, in Mallard Creek township, was entirely destroyed by fire and with it a small lot of lumber. — A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing the death of Capt. J. T. Coit, a well known citizen of Chatham, which occurred in Raleigh yesterday morning. Rev. E. A. Wingard has returned to his charge, to the gratification of the whole congregation, who united in giving him a unanimous call. His last service at St. Mark's Lutheran Church Sunday, as usual. — Fayetteville Examiner: The 87th anniversary of the Executive Independence of the Infantry Company was celebrated on the 23rd inst. The Company assembled at their armory at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to the election of the following officers: Major, J. A. McLean, 1st Lieut. Capt. R. B. Butler, 2d do. J. A. McLaughlin; 3d do. Wm. F. Campbell; 4th do. T. W. Broadfoot. They were then joined by the La Fayette Light Infantry, their guests, and the two companies, under the leadership of Col. H. W. Robinson, to Robinson's Spring and engaged in target practice—Creedmore rules. The Independent won.

— A correspondent writes to the Statesville American concerning the battle of King's Mountain, which is carrying on American side noticed a good deal of execution done in a particular spot in his line and from a particular place on the other side. On close inspection he discovered that the firing on the British side was from behind a hollow chestnut tree, and through a hole in it. He aimed his gun repeatedly at this opening and stopped the firing. After the battle was over he examined the tree and discovered that the British killed one of his brothers and wounded another, who had joined the British forces and had concealed themselves behind the tree. — Wilson Advance: We are pleased to learn from Rev. J. A. Cunningham that the venerable Dr. Cross is much improved in health, and hopes to be able soon to fill his appointments. — Rev. N. M. Journey, pastor of the Methodist church of Wayne circuit, is carrying on a very successful revival in the Methodist church at Fremont. He has large congregations. There have been quite a number of conversions and a number of accessions to the church. — Last Sunday was the occasion of the annual meeting of the Primitive Baptists, which is always held in August, and has come to be called, from the immense crowd always collected, the "Big August." There was a large crowd, many more than could get in the church, long before the time for the services, and before the services were finished the old grove was full of people. Elders Wm. Woodard and F. D. Gold preached on this occasion. — New Berne Nut Shell: Last night at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Mary A. Fullman, aged 42 years, wife of our townsman, was taken suddenly ill and died in two hours. — Sudden death on Tuesday morning, August 29th, 1880, near Clear Spring, Craven county, N. C. Mary Jane, wife of C. C. Wetherington, aged 37 years. — Several months ago John Mayo, the irrepressible colored slaveholder of Robber's Row, whom everybody knew as "all correct," conceived the idea that he could soon make a fortune in Liberia. As John has quite a tact for making money, he had gathered together quite a sum of money of this world's goods. These he converted into cash, and bidding farewell to his friends embarked for the golden land. After arriving in Liberia John put all his wits to work and did as the country made an honest living by found that he was going down hill all the time, and on yesterday we again saw John's smiling face on our streets. He says "old North Carolina is all correct and now he knows on which side his bread is buttered."

— There are colored citizens in New Haven who have minds of their own and do not propose to be classed as the slaves of party bosses. Last night several of these gentlemen met and organized a colored Hancock and English club, twenty-one signing the roll at the start. It is believed in the Ninth Ward alone over fifty colored citizens, heretofore Republicans, will vote for General Hancock.—New Haven Union, Aug. 20, 1880.

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ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 12 Months, 6 Months, 3 Months, 1 Week, 1 Day.

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