Sweet wife-No, never come over again.

For woman is warm, though man And the night will hallow the day, Till the heart which at even was weary and

Can rise in the morning gay, Sweet wife— To its work in the morning gay

WHAT ABOUT TARIFF RE-FORM. Views of a Great Dry Goods Merchant.

N. Y. Herald, Interview. Mr. E. S. Jaffray, head of one of the three or four largest dry goods houses in the United States, was asked for an expression of opinion on the relation of the tariff to the busi-

ness interests of the country. "I cannot presume to speak for business men in general, or even for those in my own line, on this subject," said Mr. Jaffray, "but in so far as my years in business hereyears covering nearly every phase of commercial and political change in the country—qualify me to speak for myself, I am willing to do so."

"How extensively do men of business look upon the present high tariff as a good thing?" asked the re-

"One-half the business men of this country, in all probability, have no opinion on the subject There is now in the country a feeling, and I believe a strong one, that protection does not protect, but rather the reverse." PROTECTION IS ROBBRY.

"In what way?"

"Well, in this way. A first class protectionist tariff is successful in proportion as it keeps foreigners from shipping goods to this country. The ideal protective tariff is a Chinese wall, with no gates or ladders. Now, the primary idea of this sort of thing is to secure the home market to the domestic manufacturer. The government' says to every man, woman and child, in the United States, 'You shall not take your barrel of flour, your case of produce, your load of corn or any other comwithout foreign competition. These will take your hard earned produce

that in this land of freedom com- siness and hard times come there merce with the rest of the world is no safety valve of any kind. should be hampered with all kinds of | Mills must stop, hands be thrown out restrictions as if it were a most dam- of employment and capital stand idle aging operation tending to the ruin of the nation. The origin of the country to catch up with us again, very unwise legislation which levied Our troubles in manufacturing secduties on imports was, of course, the | tions certainly do not arise from want necessity for raising a revenue to pay of protection. Look at this list with the expenses of the government, and this indirect mode of taxing the peo- tariff of 1883, which was intended to ple recommended itself to our first be a revised one in the interests of rulers as the simplest and easiest and least offensive mode of getting the money, but experience has proved conclusively during the hundred years of the nation's existence that it is the most expensive and injurious system of taxation that could have been adopted.

"When the tariff was originally imposed in 1789 there was practically no manufactures in this country, and consequently the whole duties levied went into the Treasury. The tax, therefore, though objectionable in form, was uniform in its operation, and the people had the satisfaction of knowing that the tax they paid was all devoted in the expenses of the

"Gradually, however, manufacturing commenced in the United States, principally in New England, and the owners of the mills soon began to importune Congress to add to the duties on the classes of goods which they produced, so as to protect them from foreign competition. Congress was not slow to pass such laws as the manufacturers asked for, and thus the tariff was changed from time to time, so as to shut out as far as practicable the classes of goods which competed with the home product. The result was that the domestic goods were raised in prices so as to barely undersell the imported goods with the high duty on them, and thus the enhanced price or tax no longer went exclusively into the Treasury, as it did previously, but principally into the pockets of the manufacturers. The people were as much taxed as ever, but the tax so collected was no longer devoted to paying the expenses of the Government, but went to enrich a small class of people who were engaged in manufacturing.

care and protection on the part of the money accumulated during the E. Gabler & Bro., and others. We have also the the Government? Why should not last lucky season and waits for a turn finest Organs made in the world. Viz. Clouds & the mercantile class be provided for of fortune." in a similar way?

"The proportion of the people en-gaged in manufacturing to the whole affect the market?" population is probably not more than "Domestic competition, under a five per cent., and thus nineteen peo- high tariff, is abnormally stimulated. ple throughout the United States are When an increase in the tariff is taxed for the benefit of the twentieth | made, for you never hear of protecperson. This is manifestly unjust to | tionists decreasing it, the temptation the nineteen persons, as they derive is strong to embark capital in the inno benefit whatever from the tax dustry favorably affected. The prolevied. The twentieth person naturally approves highly of the system which robs his fellow citizens and them. Some three or four years ago,

spoliation of the rest of the people.

"All restrictions on commerce are was then taxed 80 per cent and steel injurious to the interests of the peo-ple. All obstacles thrown in the are only calling for 6,000 miles of way of this free exchange tend to rail in the year there are about twice diminish the wellbeing of the peo-

ple. The planter who raises a bale of cotton in Alabama should have liberty to send it to England and exchange it for manufactured goods without any obstacle being interposed. Under our existing laws the planter must send his bale of cotton to New England and exchange it for seventy yards of muslin, while were he a free man he could send it to old England and exchange it for 100 yards of the same quality. The value of the remaining thirty yards is stolen from the planter and given to the New England manufacturer. The government gets no part of this forced contribution.

UNDER ANY ARGUMENT, THE TIME

FOR REDUCTION COME. "The system of raising the revenue by duties on imports ceased to be desirable as soon as manufacturing had become an important industry in the United States. It was only during the time that all our manufactured goods were imported from abroad that such a system could be practised so as to be just to all the people. As soon as part of the goods were manufactured in the country and part imported the Treasury no longer received the whole tax that was levied, but only that part os it which was collected from the importations. The tax, or enhanced price, was equally collected on that portion which was manufactured in the United States, but instead of going into the Treasury to pay the expenses of the government, it went into the pockets of the domestic manufactu-

"If it should be considered desirable to still raise a portion of the revenue by duties on imports, the only plan to render such a tax equal and just to all would be to lay the duties on classes of goods not made in the United States. In that case the whole amount of the tax would go directly into the Treasury, and those who paid it would have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole amount they contributed went toward paying the expenses of the government, and that no part of it had been taken from them for the benefit of private citizens who had no claim whatever upon them.

THE EVILS OF OVERPRODUCTION. "Do not the benefits of protection in a measure offset the harm you speak of?"

"Not at all, in my opinion," said Mr. Jaffray, with impressive emphasis. "As I said before, the intention of protection, as a political measure, modity which you have worked for, is to avoid foreign competition, or, to the markets of the world and get | in other words, monopolize the home the highest price it will fetch. No; market. When an industry is left that is forbidden. But you must to buffet with foreign rivals its deal with a few privileged individ- growth is normal-according to its uals who are licensed to manufacture advantages in matter of labor, raw material and proximity to market. In times of stress foreign competiand give you in return the number- tion ceases and seeks other fields, less manufactured articles you want, and leaves the domestic manufactubut all at a price made artificially rer in a position to do the same high by the tariff." It is as though thing by exporting at a minimum or the government should take from eveno profit to the other parts. At any ry car load of wheat, from every herd rate the domestic manufacturer has of cattle or from every unprotected a wide field over which he can exman's pocket a percentage of tri-bute and make a present of it to chance of avoiding a crash. But some protected mill owner or manu- with us here we are limited by the tariff to a small section of the earth's "It is a most remarkable anomaly service, and when we overdo the bu-Our troubles in manufacturing sectax on each article as fixed by the

> WHAT ARE THE TAXES? "Flannels and blankets are taxed 0 per cent. on the average; woollen cloth and shawls anywhere from 80 to 115 per cent.; all wool dress goods are taxed from 70 to 88 per cent.; ready made clothing pays from 49 to 85 per cet. as tax. for the benefit of manufacturers; and yet, curiously enough, after taxing the poor man's blanket and the poor woman's shawl away up in the eighties, silk goods are let in with the comparatively light tax of 50 per cent. These figures apply only to my business, but the same injustice will be found to exist in relation to nearly every other

the industries of the country.

"Do you consider the laborers in industries as deriving any benefit from the tax levied for the benefit of

their employers?" "I have answered that in my statements touching the domestic manufacture. How can a laborer be benefited by working for a concern that is exposed to financial vicissitudes such as occur so frequently in the highly protected branches of our industries? The monotonous frequency of strikes, lockouts and temporary periods of depression in our

THE ANOMALIES OF A PROTECTIVE talk about encouraging American labor? Not at all. When the mill "What have manufacturers as a owner makes big profits, the laborer class done that they should be put gets the market price for his work, under the special guardianship and irrespective of any other consideraprotection of the Government and tion. When a pinch comes the first most appropriate Xmas gifts. We offer for the that all other citizens should be tax- | man to suffer is that laborer. He is ed to enrich them? Why should not discharged, or reduced to half pay, the agricultural class receive equal | while the mill owner falls back on

DOMESTIC COMPETITION.

"How does domestic competition which robs his fellow citizens and enriches him, and the great cry for protection comes almost exclusively from the twentieth part of the population, which is growing rich on the lation, which is growing rich on the lation, which is growing rich on the lation, which is growing rich on the lation of the population of the population of the producing capacity. Bar iron

CAN'T SLEEP." DR.C.W. BENSON'S
CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS.
ARE PREPARED EXPRESSIV TO COME
IND WILL COME HEADACHE OF ALL EMBES NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA. Dr. G.W. Benson

"Had Neuralgia and Sick Headache for yea Chloral or other medicine would not cure, but ye Celery Pills did."—S. G. Harburg, Casstown, O. "Am an old broken down minister, and I thank God for your pills; they cured my neuralgia."—Rev. Dan'l Allen, Montevado, Fla.

"For 50 years, at short intervals, I had sick head ache. Your Pills have cured me."-Wm. W. Hub-bard, Manchester, N. H. "I am glad to say they have cured me of sever headache." Mrs. Alfred Dressler, Milton, Pa. "I knew of other cases, beside my mother's, where they have cured headache." E. P. Cornell, Pitte-burgh, Pa.

"Cured me and my sister of nervous headache of several years standing." Miss L. M. Chamberlain, East Fairfield, Ohio. "Cured me and a friend also, of aggravate 1 sic headache." Jas. P. Kelly, Tazewell C. H., Va. Dr J. W. Englar, a prominent "regular" of Baltimore, pays them this high tribute: "The most important addition made to the materia medica in the last quarter of a century."

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at same time and it makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs. \$1 at druggists. C N. Crittenton, Sole Wholesale Agent for Lr. W. Benson's Remedies, 115 Fulton St. New

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TORPID BOWELS.

DISORDERED LIVER and MALARIA. From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human mee. These symptoms indicate the rest and the first symptoms indicate the rest and the symptoms indicate the rest and the symptoms indicate the rest and the seeke, fullness after the rest and the seeke, fullness after the symptoms. Live table of food, irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty. Pitziass, I luttering at the Heart, Bots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, to a liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W.D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Soldeverywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.



saysaskeptic."How a specific for Epi-Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhæ, or Seminal Wenkness, and fifty other
complaints?" We claim it a specific, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from
the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and
Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein
referred to. It's known world wide as

THE GREAT

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Mer-chants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sed-

chants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samaritan Nervine is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. \$1.50. Sold by all Druggists. The DR. S. A. RICH-MOND MED. CO., Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo. Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City. (4) my 8 D&Wly nrm chw tu th sat my 8

In the Pilot House.

Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge Of all men in th + world, steamboat pilots and rathroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depend the safety of life Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this,

Mr. A. Brockman, of 2316 Silver street, Chicago,

added; "Of course, some of 'em drink; but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tell on us; but for my part I find PARKER's Tonic to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go a trip without it. When I haven't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, it sets me up in no time. If drinkporary periods of depression in our large and small protected mills and factories must strike any thinking man who reads the daily papers.

WAGES OF LABOR.

"But even if there were not this constant risk to which workmen in such branches are exposed, do you suppose that because a mill owner makes a handsome profit one year that he is going to share it with his men? Do you suppose that the wages of labor are dictated by the spirit of philanthropy which protectionist legislators profess when they talk about encouraging American labor? Not at all. When the mill owner makes big profits, the laborer ing men would use the Tonic it would help 'em to

A Beautiful

makes of Pianos as Sohmer & Co., Decker Bros., finest Organs made in the world, viz: (lough & Warren, Mason & Hamlin and Geo Woods. We have also cheaper Pianos and Organs which we will sell extremely low. Our success is owing to the fact that we keep the best instruments that are made, and sell them on the lowest possible terms, our long experience enabling us to purchase our goods at the lowest rates. We take old instruments in exchange, and we sell for cash or on the instalment plan. Orders from the country will be promptly filled, and every instrument ordered will be guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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hout the country.

"And when the reaction sets in, as it inevitably must, there being no outlet abroad for commodities produced under high tariff stimulus, the poor manufacturers commence to fight each other for the trade of the country. There is just so much le-gitimate trade to be done, and there are just twice as many men to do it as are wanted. The consequence is that to capture this trade a contest commences that ends only in the insolvency of one or the other contestants. If we were open to healthy foreign competition the moment trade became dull here the foreigner would retire and leave us alone. But when in flush times an American competitor plants his mill right alongside of yours there is nothing to do when the pinch comes but to fight it out until one or the other goes under.

THE TARIFF ISSUE. "Do you think that the times are

ripe for making an issue of the tariff before the business community?" "Why not? No class of men have so large an interest in such questions, and no class of men are so fully able to appreciate the force of the arguments in the hands of genuine low tariff men. This straddling talk of a 'revenue tariff with incidental protection' is mischievous. It means nothing in terms, and will make all independent revenue reformed distrust the party that preaches it. It is as senseless as calling the whole thing a 'local issue.' This question is a burning one. It is one in which every man, woman and child in the United States has an interest. The laboring man, above all, is in the dark on the subject. It is a question regarding which monopoly, privilege and sophistry are arrayed on one side, with truth and the American people on the other. If that is not enough to shake the timidity out of a politician then we have no more need of them. If the Democratic party has not the vitality to fight this fight of the people, why then it is time for a new party."

THE EPISCOPAL CONVEN-TION.

[From Our Own Reporter.] NEW BERNE, Dec. 12, 1883.-The Convention was called to order by Bishop Lyman at 10 o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Drane was appointed temporary chairman.
On motion, a committee to determine what parishes were entitled to representation in the new Diocese, and also to examine the credentials of delegates, was ap-

On motion, the Convention adjourned for service, which was opened at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Drane read the morning service which were read by Rev. Mr. N. Harding, Rev. Mr. Ambler read the litany, antecom munion by the Bishop, epistle by Dr. Huske and the gospel by Dr. Watson. Bishop Lyman preached the sermon, and the holy communion was administered. After service the Convention met and adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock and the committee on Credentials reported thirty-eight parishes as entitled to representation. The role of lay delegates was then called and twenty-three parishes were found to be represented. Election of President being order Dr. Huske, Dr. Watson and Mr. Forbes were nominated, and ballot being taken Dr. Watson was elected. Rev. Dr. Watson was declared duly elected and invited to the chair by the

Rev. Mr. Drane, Rev. Mr G. Harding and Rev. Mr. N. Harding were nominated as Secretary. Mr. N. Harding was elec ed. The naming of the Diocese being in order juite an interesting discussion grew up on the subject the names Wilmington, East Carolina and Roanoke were suggested. It was finally unanimously resolved to call the new Diocese the Diocese of East North Carolina.

It was on motion resolved that the Bishop of North Carolina have charge of the new Diocese until a new Bishop be consecrated. On motion the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M. The Convention met at 8 o'clock. Bishop

Lyman in the chair. A motion to hold the election for Bishop at 11 o'clock was defeated, and it was then resolved to proceed immediately to the election of the Bishop. As some difficulty arose as to the mode of election, it was proceed immediately to the election of a Bishop. The vote to appoint the election for Thursday at 11 o'clock was then taken and it was agreed to do so.

On motion of Dr. DeRosset it was resolved to nominate persons for the various committees necessary to be appointed. Rev. Mr. Drane was appointed assistant

Rev. Dr. Huske moved that Dr. Watson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hughes, Dr. DeRosset and Maj. Hughes be appointed a committee to prepare a minute expressing the sense of this Convention in severing its relation with the Bishop, clergy and laity of the Diocese of North Carolina. Carried. On motion of Dr. Watson it was resolved that the committee on Canons to be appointed to-morrow be instructed to ascertain what changes should be made in the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese of North Carolina in order to be suited to this

The Bishop appointed as the committee to make nominations for the committees: Mr. Ambler, Mr. J. Harding, Mr. Shield, Mr. Bryan, Col. Fremont, Dr. Hinsdale. Dr. Watson read a resolution on frater-nal relation to which Bishop Lyman feelingly responded on the part of the North Carolina Convention. On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

New Berne Journal's Report. SECOND DAY.

Convention assembled at 91 a. m. Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lyman.

The secretary called the roll of delegates Dr. DeRosset called the attention of the delegates to the fact that all, both clergy and laity, must sign the testimonial of the Dr. DeRosset moved that a recess be ta-

ken until 11 o'clock, and at that hour the Convention sit with closed doors for the election of Bishop. Carried, We were unable to obtain the proceedings of the Convention while in secret session, but learned that the clergy were unanimous for Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson for Bishop. His nomination by the clergy was confirmed by the laity, after which the Convention resumed work with open doors, ing report, which was adopted, each comnittee being voted for separately: Missionary Committee—Bishop ex off.; Revs. Israel Harding and T. M. Ambler, Col. Fremont and Col. Atkinson.

Committee on Canons.—Revs. Dr. Huske. Nat. Harding, V. W. Shields, and Messrs. H. R. Bryan and J. C. McRae. Finance Committee.—Rev. Dr. Huske, Revs. N. C. Hughes, Sr., Nat. Harding, and Messrs. F. R. Rose, G. H. Roberts and Geo. H. Haigh.

Committee on Education .- Bishop ex off. Rev. N. C. Hughes; Sr., and Messrs. Jno. S. Long and Wm. Calder. Committee on Church Building .- Bish ex off.; Revs. Robt. Drane, Nat. Harding, J. B. Haughton, Messrs. F. A. Boyle and

W. B. Shepard.

Trustees of Diocese.—Bishop ex off.;

Messrs. Geo. Davis and Col. Fremont.

Trustees of University of the South.—Rev.

V. W. Shields, Messrs. W. B. Shepard and Judge Buxton.

Trustees of General Theological Seminary.

—Revs. Nat. Harding, Dr. Huske, N. C. Hughes, Sr., Israel Harding, Robt. B. Drane, Dr. DeRosset, Messrs. H. R. Bryan, Jno. Hill and Robt. Calder.

Deputies to General Convention—Revs. Deputies to General Convention.—Revs.
N. C. Hughes, Dr. Huske, Nat. Harding.
T. M. Ambler, and Messrs. A. J. DeRosset.
John Hughes, James C. McRae and Col.
J. W. Atkinson. plementary Deputies.—Revs. Israel ng, V. W. Shields, Drane, Eborne, dee 1 DAW tf DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER. Harding, V.

Dr. Huske asked to be relieved from serving as chairman of the Finance committee, as he was on several other committees, and didn't know for certain that he could add up a column of figures correctly. He moved that Rev. N. C. Hughes, Sr., who was an expert in such matters and had a great deal of money of his own to count, be made the chairman. Carried. On motion of Rev. Mr. Drane, Col. J.

G. Burr was elected Historiographer of the The Convention will be held at Wash-agton on the second Wednesday in May,

Dr. DeRosset moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare an an abstract of the proceedings of this Convention, togeth-er with a historical preface, showing the movements that have been made from time to time for the new Diocese and have 1,000 copies printed in cheap pamphlet for the use of the different parishes. Adopted.

Col. J. G. Burr read a resolution adopted by the vestry of St. James' Church in the absence of the Rector, tendering a loan to the Convention of \$500 to most height. to the Convention of \$500 to meet the immediate demands upon the Treasurer.

The Colonel assured the Convention that no one but the vestry knew anything about the adoption of this resolution until he read it before the Convention. He also stated that the reason he had not read it before was apparent to all

Mr. Boyles offered a resolution accepting the generous offer and tendering the thanks of the Couvention. Adopted unanimously. Rev. A. DeR. Mears moved that a missionary meeting be held at 7.30 o'clock tonight, and that some of the clergy speak on that subject. that subject. Carried.

Dr. DeRosset moved that the Finance committee be instructed to report at the

next regular convention some plan of in-creasing the permanent funds of the Dio-The testimonial of the election of Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson as Bishop was signed by the clergy and lay delegates, and the con-vention adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

The services of the closing session were opened with prayers by Bishop Lyman and Bishop elect Watson, followed by missionary addresses from Bishop Watson, Rev. Mr. Thorpe and Col. J. G. Burr and John S. Long, Esq., closing with an expressive address from Dr. Huske and the Bishop of North Carolina.

The Convention was then called to order, the minutes read and approved, and after a brief address from the Bishop, who feelingly expressed the depth of his emotion at the separation from those with whom the denest of ties had bound him for ten years, and the cheering hopes he felt at the success of the new Diocese, the benediction was pronounced and the Convention declared adjoured.

THE PERSONNEL. A. A. Watson, who has just been elected Bishop of the new Diocese, is apparently about fifty years of age, but in reality, as in brain, he is about sixty-five. He is evidently a strong-headed and clear-headed man, vigilant, active and diligent. He is the balance wheel of the Convention, watching its progress, correcting its errors, restraining its haste. The strong features of his character, we take to be, conscientiousness, fearlessness, fidelity to duty, and great modesty. The weak feature of his character, and we are pleased to say, the only weak feature, is a want of the power of adaptation to the changed and changing conditions of his situation. The want of tue. It results from the stalwart and unbounding courage of his convictions, Aftogether we regard the appointment as an excellent one.

Among the laity Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, a most remarkable man. Apparently, he is about sixty years of age, but in reality he is said to be an octogenarian. He is full of vivacity and sprightliness, with large capacity for business and a wonderful memory of events. He is the best posted and most useful member of the body, with all his faculties of mind and body perfectly preserved.

THANKSGIVING.

Orphan's Friend.

I am not able to express my gratitude to the people of our State for their liberal contributions to the orphans, nor for their accompanying words of kindness to myself. Contributions have come from beyond the mountains and from the ocean, kind words have come from Boston and from the Gulf of Mexico. Children heretofore restrained will now be permitted to come, and the comforts of those already here will be in-

Receipts and private letters have been sent in large numbers. Some mistakes will probably occur. These will be corrected with great pleasure, whenever discovered.

Certain exhibitors have been using moved and carried to reconsider the vote to the name of the Orphan Asylum merely to dodge taxes. County officers ought to require such parties to show their authority. The Orphan Asylum has no fellowship with any immoral or disreputable exhibitions. J. H. MILLS, Supt.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

How narrowly we have escaped a new compromise of position in the late contest for the Speakership, the recent efforts of many honest but timid Democratic leaders of opinion are too fresh in the public mind to permit our forgetting. Shortly before the meeting of the Democratic caucus in Washington, one of the members of Congress there assembled said: "There is just one subject on which the Republican press of the country is now unanimous, and that is the wisdom of selecting Randall." With some notable exceptions, this was true, and for once the Democrats have had the backbone to decline the acceptance of advice from their enemies. The fact reveals the new departure; and, for the first time in twenty years, not only is the political situation propitious to Democratic victory as often before, but the morale of the party's leaders at last justifies expectation of it.-Fayetteville Observer.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there is a great lack of "sign-boards" along the roads of this county, by a former resident. The law requires every overseer of a road to put up sign-boards at the forks of roads, with plain directions, and failing of roads, with plain directions, and failing to do so for ten days after notice of his appointment, subjects him to forfeture of ten dollars. He is also required to have the roads accurately measured and properly marked. The law also protects the overseer. To destroy or deface mile-posts or sign-boards, subjects the offender to a forfeiture of ten dollars, and, besides, he is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor—Graham deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. - Graham

FLINGS AND ARROWS.

- Song of the medical student-"Some bodies coming."-Richmond Baton. Only one soldier was killed in a battle in our regular army last year. There were 8,600 desertions. This perhaps accounts for the small mortality.—Phil.

- "Got a tough job on hand to-day," said Snooks to a friend on Canal street. "Sorry, old fellow; what is it?" "I promised to carve turkey at our boarding house "-New Orleans Picayune.

- "Are you going to the funeral this afternoon, Mrs. Flip?" asked one lady of another on Broadway. "Well, yes, if my husband doa't bring home matinee tiples." "replied the latter.—The Judge. tickets," replied the latter .- The Judge. - The local editor of the Fort Worth Democrat dedicates a small poem to the turkey cock that struts and wants to fight, ending as follows:

A great monopolist is he, And foremost in each squabble; His efforts always seem to be To gobble, gobble, gobble. POLITICAL POINTS.

- The Democratic shiboleth is

Tax Reform, not Free Trade. - Louisville Courier-Journal. - The choice of Mr. Carlisle by the Democrats for Speaker means that special prominence shall be given to the tariff issue in the campaign of 1884.—
Florence (S. C.) Times.

ting menner, Then run it into some that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits
of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as
possible.

"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
their value that they will never use any-

"The REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,
"Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting
"Having of the

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bit-ters have shown great shrewdness, "And ability "In compounding a medicine whose vir-tues are so palpable to every one's observa-

Did she Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bit ters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good realth by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before sing it."-THE PARENTS. Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he uses Hop Bitters."

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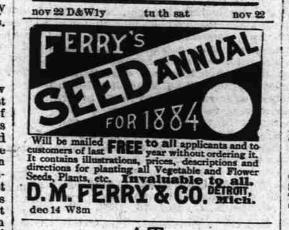
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