THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1879.

The Wilmington Post has been, is now and will continue to be, the advocate of hard money in North Carolina.

The army of the Tennessee will meet at Chicago some time in November, when Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman will be present.

The article published in another column from the Concord (N. H.) Monitor gives the substance of an act recently passed by the legislature of New Hampshire, the purpose of which is to enable a citizen of the state holding bonds or other obligations of any state, to recover the defaulting coupons or principal in the courts of the United States. The act itself will attract the attention of lawyers.

The "party of reform" have no less than three traveling committees on the wing, and others soon to start. There is one in Cincinnati, one in Long Branch, and one in Providence, having each a good time at the expense of the government. One is soon going to Kansas. These committees have large retinues of clerks and attaches and attendants. There never has been any instance of so much Congressional summering at the public expense.

HON. THOS. SETTLE.

We had the pleasure of meeting Judge Thomas Settle a few days ago. He had been on a trip up to Long Branch, Albany, Saratoga Springs, Manhattan Beach, Newport and other places of pleasure and amusement. He was looking well and was in very excellent character, who has an unblemished respirits. He was accompanied by Col. Thos. B. Keogh of Greensboro, N. C. who was somewhat under the weather from too much of the water at Long to select any man whom we shall be Branch.

as sensible to pretend that John C. Calhoun believed in the same construction of the Constitution as George Washington, and Mr. Madison, and Andrew Jackson, or that Voltaire or

settled. Doubtful clouds appeared in the sky which have not yet been swept away. This apcient and usually sedate body pelitic forgot her propriety for that occasion by performing an antic totally at variance with her ordinary matronly conduct, and left the most astute and cunning of politicians in

doubt. It was like as when a cyclone sweeps along, upsetting everything. Exactly what had occurred was not plain to the common understanding. The occurrence did, however, spread around among the wise and prophetic cliques an indefinable apprehension that the same sort of an antic might be performed again, and take them unawares. So they have been a little on their good behavior.

And what if this cavorting of 1878 should be repeated in 1880? this staying at home of 90,000 voters? What might then become of Gov. Jarvis, of Col. Steele of the Mecklenburg district, who the last time only received about 5,000 votes, of Robert Vance who only received about 2,500, of Armfield in

whose district there was a falling off of about 23,000? What would happen to the future candidate of the Cape Fear district (whoever he may be) if the 7,000 Democratic voters should sullenly stay at home as they did before? Such questions as these are portentous to the Raleigh gamesters, and not a little so to some people in the provinces. The outcome of such considerations as these in their effect upon the preliminaries of the canvass will undoubt edly be a considerable change, if not an improvement in the candidates of both parties. The Republicans, we have no doubt, will be especially careful in making up their state and Congressional tickets. For the figure head of the ticket, the candidate for Governor, we must have a man who stands high in cord, who is sound in political principles, and who will bring a personal strength to the ticket. It will not do compelled to spend time in defending. If there shall appear one man who

Among the brilliant fancies of some shall be stronger than all others, who of the Bourbon newspapers is the at- is a fit exponent of the 110,000 votes or tempt to show that Daniel Webster more which may be given for him, he was a secessionist. It would be quite ought to be selected. The same care ought to be exercised in the whole executive ticket. The same principles of selection should guide the legislative and the county tickets.

With such a ticket, and the princi-Bolingbroke were profound believers ples of the great party to which the the purpose of cheating their creditors.

PROTECTIÓN OF CITIZENS.

citizens of this State baying claims against other States." The bill involves some very important legal principles, and is likely to be the means of creating no little sensation. It is, well known that a number of the States; do not pay their bonbed debts. The aggregate of their dishonored paper, in cluding overdue and unpaid interest, is now said to amount to \$250,000,000. Some of them make no attempt to protect their credit, treating the holders of their promise to pay as if they had no rights that they, as debtors, were bound to respect. Others plead poverty and offer to compromise with their creditors by giving new promises for such a percentage of their outstanding obligations as they have concluded it will be convenient for them to take care of. In both cases, a lamentable lack of moral and business integrity is manifested. Much of the indifference to their obligations shown by defaulting and repudiating Commonwealths is, undoubtedly, due to the commonly -entertained belief that they are above the law. An individual who refuses to pay his debts can be brought into court and compelled to respond according to his means. But a so-called sovereign State, it is citizen, no matter how great or just the claim he may have against it, although the same citizen may be used by the same State if the liability is reversed. This unreasonable distinction did not always exist. Under the Constitution as it was first framed States were liable to be proceeded against in the Federal courts equally with individals. But the number of claims growing out of the Revolutionary way that were pressed

against the States frightened the public to that extent that, in 1794, the eleventh amendment was adopted, which provides that " The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of a foreign State.'

The amendment was intended solely to cut off war claims, the most of which were unreasonable, and no one at the time of its adoption dreamed that States would ever so far lower them-

selves as to avail themselves of it for But since States have shown that they any part thereof.

New Hampshire succeeds in enforcing the rights of her citizens against repu-diating. Commonwealths and of that there seems to be, certainly, a fair out-look the citizens of other States, with the same interest will not be slow to SUING A DEFAULTING STATES An Act of New Hampshire's Last Legislature-The State to Assume the Claims of Citizens Against oth-re States. An Act of New Hampshire's Last Legislature-The State to Assume the Claims of Citizens Against oth-re States. An Act of New Hampshire's Last the same interest will not dofficers to begin similar proceedings. The move-ment is, therefore, really national, and has an interest for the whole country. THE ACT IN FULL.

above. AN ACT to protect the rights of citizens of this State, holding claims against other States.

Be, it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General

this state shall be the owner of any claim against any of the United States of America, arising upon a written ob-ligation to pay money issued by such state, obligation shall be past due and unpaid, such citizens so holding such unpaid, such eitizens so holding such claim may assign the same to the state of New Hampshire, and deposit the as-signment thereof, duly executed and acknowledged in the form and manner provided for the execution and acmowledgment of deeds of real estate. by the laws of this state, together with all the evidence necessary to substanti-ate such claim, with the attorney-general of the state.

SECT. 2. Upon such deposit being made, it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to examine such and the evidence thereof, and if, in his opinion, there is a vatid claim which shall be just and equitable to enforce, vested by such assignment in the state of New Hampshire, he, the attorney-general, shall, upon the assignor of such claim depositng with him such sum as he, the said attorney-general, shall deem necessary to cover the expenses and disbursements incident to, or which may become incident to the collection of said claim, bring such suits, actions, or proceedings in the name of the state of New Hampshire, in the supreme court of the United States, as he, the said attorney-general, shall deem necessary for the recovery of the money due upon such claim; and it shall be the duty of the said attorney-general to prosecute such action or actions to final judgment, and to take such other steps as may be necessary after judgment for the collection of said claim, and to carry such judgment into effect, or with the consent of the assignor, to compromise, adjust, and settle said claim before or after judgment.

SECT. 3. Nothing in this act shall authorize the expenditure of any money belonging to this state, but the expenses of said proceedings shall be paid by

assignor of such claim may associate with the attorney-general in the prosecution thereof, in the name of the state of New Hampshire, such other counsel as the said assignor may deem

- They overlook the insidents bills and other legislation that and to be met of our own party in the too with meet They overl They overlook the daily abuse, from one end of the country to the other, of him who, with his clear head and firm and tranquilly as a vessel would find from the river into the community and least of Govornor, it would still old personal opponents die hard, but the country at large has for some time past most generously accredited to him this grand success. New Manuel and the Green-back vote, and preventing it from sup-porting Ewing. hand, guided us through it all until we

Now, Mr. Editor, let us look in a very brief way at his political record. As a member of the House of Representatives he made one of the most memo rable races for the Speakership on re-cord; and at a time when southern overcord; and at a time when southern over-bearance was hovering over Congress, overawing the weak and timid, he was overawing the weak and timid, he was among the most outspoken on the side of principle; and in a personal attempt of southern manners against him, and while he was making a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, he threw a box of old-fashioned wafers in the rowdy's face and quietly proceeded with his speech. That he has not only been true to the principles of Republicanism, but has been one of its advanced lights, one has only to look at his public record, from his aid and support of all that was needed during the war down to the present day, and there is not one cloud to be found it. In public business matters he is untiring, believing that "to attend to all legitimate business at the time the quainess calls is the duty of the officer." It is a very common report that he has no personal magnetism, and therefore no enthusiasm could be raised for him. Mr. Editor, do you remember the retickets nor electionered at the polls. port of the absolute disrespect that was shown him while delivering a speech at Cleveland, prior to accomplished resumption? Contrast that with that of his recent visit to Ohio, that was an ovation by the people the entire time that he was in the state. One of the political humbug charges against him is that he is owned by the national banks, and yet by his acts in forcing the use of the four per cent. bonds he has caused a loss to these same national banks of millions of dollars in the shape of interest money, and a corresponding saving to the government. These are facts that all the demagogery in the country cannot hide from the people. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say

to you, and through you to your readers, that in Secretary Sherman we have a man of the people; being in every respect a self-made man, a man of per-sonal nerve, as witnessed by his treatthe assignor of such claim; and the ment of that rowdy in the House of Representatives; a man of firmness and energy of purpose, as witnessed by his course though the long, dark trials of resumption ; a man who believes in at. tending to the duties of whatever office necessary, but the state shall not be he is entrusted with at the time the liable for the fees of such counsel or duties call; a man who is true to his political friends even through tirades.

poorly stated, I admire and respect

im more than any man of our party.

The above Communication to the

Washington Sunday Chronicle is so ex-

ceedingly true that we publish it in

POLITICAL ITENS.

in a very mild form-who are ready to

unite with the tax-payers should a fa-

vorable opportunity offer. A coalition

of the same tax-paying element with the Republicans in 1875 would have carried the State but for Democratic

fraudulent votes and more fraudulen

counts, and such a fusion again is no

impossible. A leader in whom all can have confidence appears to be all that

is wanting for the formation of a re-

form wave before which the Ring power

in the State shall be shattered. Among the prominent county leaders in the

tax-payers movement are the Hon.

Allen Bowie Davis, of Howard County; the Hon. Charles T. Cockey, of Cockeys-ville, and Mr. Sands, editor of the American Farmer, of Baltimore County.

Gen. Grosvenor] of Onio, on his was

to Maine, gives the following version

of affairs in Ohio :

full.

AN EX-SOLDIER AND A

LIFE-LONG REPUBLICAN.

capital which ually has 100 1000 SLOW PROP nhlican thened by the vice other Maine, that, on the other Maine, that, on the other ged and strengthened I their party in Maine, th hand, should the Gree

dressed a memorial to Congress asking a committee to investigiate frauds of marshals which they alleged. The committee have sat a good while, and examined maby witnesses and find there was no fraud on the part of the U. S. Marshals. The investigation proved that no man who had a right to rote was prevented from doing so by reason of the presence of Supervisors or Deputy Marshals at the polls; that the employment of such officers was absolutely necessary on account of flagrant Democratic frauds in previou elections ; that their services made the election the most decent, quiet, and honest held in Cincinnati for many years ; that the reputation of the men employed as Deputy Marshals was in general good, and that the few exceptions were men who compared favor-ably with the Democratic Police force that the Deputy Marshals carefully obeyed ninstructions and neither held

Col. Blanton Ducan of Louisville, Kentucky, is up in Maine stumping. He is a Greenbacker now, and proclaims, much to the annoyance of the Pittsburg men that the Democratic party is played out and wont be heard of after this year. He says" there is in the south a large and growing conservative sentiment that detests the doctrine of state sovereignty and spells 'nation' with as big an 'N' as any people in this land." Why," said Col. Duncan, " the stories of outrage and murder of these black people have never yet been half told, painful as the pictures are that have been drawn. Much as the Southern Bourbons may try, they cannot blot out the fact that the exodus is the result of political and business slavery of the blacks. I have," he added, "a plantation in Bolivar County, Miss., and am, therefore, competent, by association and education, to deal with this question knowingly. Next winter I intend to lecture upon the negro exodus,

Aromatic Schiedam SCHNAPPS the dich whitton it in Street datentia and a large Station & Station The the stranger of a HEE following are a few of the Lente is in favor of the Schnapps: MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver str New York: Dear Sir-I feel bound to say that I reour Schnapps as being in every rem pre-eminently pure, and deserving of most ical patronage. At all events, it is the me. est possible article of Holland Gin, herein fore unobtainable, and as such may bears ly prescribed by physicians, DAVID L. MOTT, M. D. Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York Calminar listent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WOLFE'S

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. JDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present: Dear Sir-I have made-a cliemical exem nation of a sample of your Schieda schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the con clusion that the sample contained no pola onous or harmful admixture. [I have been unable to discover any trace of the delete aduiteration of liquors I would not hest tate to use myself, or recommend to others. for medicinal purposes, the Schledam Schuapps as an excellent and unobjectio ble variety of Gin. Very respectfully, yours, Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemiat

in the divinity of Christ. Southern nation owes its preservation and progsyllogistic vanities.

The Wilmington Post is proud of its record on hard money; being one of the very earliest advocates of resumption, and in favor of Mr. Sherman's policy of ma. king a poor man's dollar equal in value to a rich man's dollar.

COL. W. J. VANCE.

We had the pleasure while in Washington a few days ago to meet Col. ware of trost virginia. He is one of the most influential Republicans in his state, a newspaper man of very superior abilities, who is exceedingly well posted in politics and whose judgment is perfeetly safe. And he says that Mr. Secretary Sherman will certainly be the nominee of the next Republican National Convention for President, and the nominee of said Convention will unquestionably be the President of the United States from 1881 to 1885. Col. Vance will very likely be in Congress next term. His friends desired him to run in 1878 but he declined. Had he run as the Republican candidate he would most certainly have been elected. His friends have determined to run him next time, whether he consents or not. and his popularity is so great that should he take the field for Congress his election is sure. We have so few reliable, true, unselfish men of real ability in Congress that it will be refreshing to see him there. The whole country will be benefitted by such an acquisition to that body.

NORTH CAROLINA IN 1880. A great deal is being said and much more thought in a quiet way as to what is to occur in North Carolina in 1880. Both parties may be said to be somewhat on their good behavior, under a general demand of the better thinking class of the people, and it is not too much to say that there is a more reasonable temper abroad, which will compel something like decency in the appeal to the people. The political atmosphere is agitated, not indeed in a very violent way, but in a general disposition towards more independence and freedom of thought than heretofore. and less of hackneyed senseleaness. Old leaders seem to be by common consent among both parties waived toward retirement, a new class of names for important offices are being mentioned, cliques are being treated with indifference, and something of a new era approaching.

The result of the last poll-holding in our old commonwealth, in which nearly 90,000 voters stayed at home, in which some candidates who had counted on a

politics of the secession school is only ress and presperity, and a fair vote and an agglomerated mass of sophistries at a fair count, we can appeal to the pees best, built up on false postulates and ple in the same confidence with which able to legal process, the eleventh we have twice gone to triumph.

> The Wilmington Post rejoices over its record, having always been in favor of greenbacks; making the honor of a green. back dollar equal to a gold dollar in valwe. Our platform is to make greenbacks, there to prevent States from accepting silver and gold equal.

Then in a paragraph or two the Secretary took between the tips of his finsers and piew out to sea the Tilden electoral commission "grievance." 'Why should he complain?" asked Mr. Sherman. "The commission was clearly a Tilden progeny. I was opposed to it. I believed that the President of the Senate had a right to decide by virtue of his position, but Tilden's friends and Senator Conkling and others favored the commission. It was believed that Mr. Tilden was to be benefitted by the commission. To be sure he wasn't, but that's no reason why he and his friends should decry the bridge they expected to cross on." Secretary Sherman certainly comes down to a "substantial basis" in his talk. He speaks so much to the point when he does consent to open his mouth that the people who like plain language will not care how often he resumes .- New York Herald.

HARD MONEY.

The Post has always been in favo of hard money, specie payments and resumption. That has been our policy. We have from the beginning endorsed Mr. Sherman's hard money resumption policy. We have stated time and again that the paper was the organ of the that the paper was the organ of the lature. So satisfactory was the result Greenback party, that the Republican that a bill almost identical with the party was the only Greenback party in the United States, that they issued the greenbacks, and that they were responsible for the honor and integrity of them. Therefore the policy of the Republican party was to make a greenback dollar worth as much as a gold dellar. That is Mr. Secretary Shere man's policy. It is the policy of the Republican party, and the policy of the Wilmington Post. Secretary Sherman desires that the dollar of the poor man be worth as much as the dollar of rich man. That accounts for his efforts in behalf of greenbacks. He opposes giving a laboring man a dollar in greenbacks that is only worth fifty cents in gold. Every poor laboring man in this country is under everlasting obligations to Hon. John Sherman for his untiring efforts in their behalf

and in behalf of honest money.

The Wilmington Post has always been, is now and will continue to be the adrocate of Secretary Sherman's policy to active

capable of that dishonor, some of our best lawyers have been examining the question whether they are not amenamendment to the contrary notwithstanding. An affirmative conclusion has been reached.

States, although not suable by citi zens, are, according to the terms of the Constitution, subject to be used in the United States Supreme Court by other States. Such being the case, what is an assignment in trust of claims against other States belonging to their own citizens, whose interests they are under obligation to protect against outside or foreign communities, and proceeding upon them, according to law, to judgment and collection? Acting upon that hypothesis, some of the citizens of New York, holding the repudiated bonds of other States, had a bill prepared with that view, and submitted to their own Legislature. The New York Legislature passed the bill almost unanimously, but the Governor of that State, either because of being an ultra State rights Democrat, or as an intimate political friend of Samuel J. Tils ien supposing it would not answer for is name to appear attached to a bill authorizing more than half of the Democratic States of the Union to be sued. retained it in his hands until the Legislature had adjourned, and then vetoed and killed it. Relief in that quarter being shut off, the movers in the matter looked about to see if action to the same end could not be had elsewhere. The Legislature of New Hampshire was in session, and New Hampshire was known to be a State having no sympa-thy with repudiation, and with a Legislature and Executive without fear or favor for repudiators. The consequence was that John F, Hume, formerly editor of the Globe Democrat, of St. Louis, and now a resident of New York, appeared in this city as the representative of certain State creditors, for the purpeace of confering with citizens of this State similarly interested, and also with the leading members of our Legisone that had failed in New Yerk, was introduced under the title above given; the rule forbidding the introduction of new business, that had been adopted, being suspended for the pur-pose and it is now a law.

The bill provides that any citizen of the State, holding a dishonored claim against another State, may assign the same to New Hampshire, and upon giv-ing security to cover all the costs of the proceeding, the Attorney General of the state, being satisfied that the demand is a meritorious one, shall institute an action upon it in the Supreme Court of the United Sates in the name of the State of New Hampshia, the proceeds of the judgment, when cellested, to be made over the bondbolder. Such an action, and possibly several such actions, may soon be looked for. Attorney General Tappan is not

man to shrink from responsibility Mozeover, it is understood that the inent New York law firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom, of which Geo. Chester A. Arthur and Benjaman C. Phelps, District Attorney for New York, are members, representing many of the largest holders of defas hed State securities, are prepared to give their active co-operation. The prospect,

SEC. 4. The attorney-genneral shall keep all moneys collected upon such claim, separate and apart from any other moneys of this state which may be in his hands, and shall deposit the same to his credit, as special trustee under this act, in such bank or banks as he shall select; and the said attorney-general shall pay to the assignor of such claims all such sums of money as may be recovered by him in com-

promise or settlement of such claims, deducting therefrom all expences 'incurred by said attorney-general before that time paid by the assignor.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage' Approved July 18, 1879.

Presidential Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1879. Editor Forney's Sunday Chronicle : Under the above title, Mr. Editor, I read in some respects a very readable

Only 33 delegates of the Greenbackers came together in Iowa to a state article in your last Sunday's issue of convention, and those few had a row. the Chronicle. It occurs to me that They decided not to put up any ticket. this is one of the subjects that should It is now said that Gen. Talbot of command the attention, most seriously, of all thinking and reasoning Republi-Massachusetts will decline to run for cans. We have in our party many Governor as the candidate of the Restrong and good men, any one of whom, publicans, and that Gen. Devens, the doubt not, would make us a good present Attorney General of the United President. That we can elect our can-States will be put in nomination. The didate is a foregone conclusion, pro- friends of Gen. Butler have made overvided we are only true to ourselves and | tures to the regulas Democratic State support with a will the one whom for-Committee, the Chairman of which in tune shall decide to place as our leader. Judge Abbott, asking them to join In handling and talking this question them in the Butler Convention to be over, all good Republicans should avoid held at Worcester. This the Abbett the advancing of any one favorite at committee, unanimously declines to do, the expense of others. Let us settle and they voted to hold a State Conthis question on merit and without any vention of the regular line Democrate of those family quarrels that too often | and place a full ticket in the field. alienate friends and always place wea-Mr. Hamilton the Democratic canpons in the hands of our adversaries. didato for Maryland is reported as As an example in which this unfortusaying : nate practice was carried to the greatest "There is unrest ; there is disconextent I will remind you of the outratent." The tax-payers are active, and tent. The tax-payers are active, and are gaining strength every day. Then there are half a dozen State political organizations—the Independents in this city, the Temperance Party, the Local Optionists, and the Greenbackers, who, in Maryland, have the inflation manis geous attack of the Republican papers

of Cincinnati at the last nominating convention upon Hon. James G. Blaine. exceeding, in fact, anything to be found in the Democratic papers, and of which. I doubt not, they are to-day heartily ashamed. Had Mr. Blaine been selected at that time, how would it have been possible for them to support him? and yet what a loss to our party and what a handle in the hands of our opponents their action would have been. By all means, let us select from the leaders of our party on the strength of merit, and then, when fortune has elected, we can all join hands in one grand and hearty

rush that is sure to carry us to victory I am for John Sherman, because with the firmness of iron and yet with the modesty of a true gentleman, he has for years past, amid greater personal abuse than was probably ever before heaped on any one man, led in the financial issues, until now, thanks to

him, it is no longer a question of theory. Our credit and our currency are sur-passed by none in the world and equaled by but few; from being at a heavy dis-count, here at home it has gone to a premium; without circulation abroad,

of abuse, as shown by his care of the its causes and consequences, and shall much- abused Louisianiaus; a Repubtell some facts about the present condilican from principal, and without a tion of the blacks and their treatment cloud on his record ; in fact, a man who to-day by force of intellect, brains, enby the Southern Bourbons that will be ergy, and by services to his country of very great interest." Blanton deand party, has more real claim on the clares that the Democratic and Repubpeople and party than any other man lican party are both dead and that in the country. Mr. Editor, I fully there is nothing left but the Greenbackappreciate my avowed inability to do ustice to Secretary John Sherman; and ers. can only add that, for the reasons so

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SURE CURE FOR PILES.

SURE CURE FOR PILES, A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itch-ing and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has eurod the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes atter ap-plying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Oint-ment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularity at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives in-stant and painless, relief and is prepared only for Files, itching of the private parts and nothing else. Set Consulted physicians in Philadel-phia, Louisville, Cincinnati Indianapolis, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me com-pletely." Joszrh M. RTDER, Cleaveland, O.

pletely." JOSEPH M. RIDES, Cleaveland, O. "Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent cines I am sure cost me more than \$40," DAVID BrANLING, Ingraham, III. "Have suffered twenty years with liching and nicerated piles, having used every rem-edy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate reliet.

AMES CARBOLL, (an old miner), Tecon

AP-No Pile Remody over gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK. March 23-ly.

JOHN WERNER H. C. PREMPERT, WERNER & PREMPERT. Personally in attendance at HAIR DRESSING SALOON. No. 11 North Front Etreet, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

None but the most experienced work-en employed in this establishment. anufacturers of Tonics, Hair no, Renovators, Dyes, Beau-, de. april 12-tf

LIMITED and having and and have been been be

NEW YOK, CEDAR, STREET UDOKPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir-I submitted to chemical analysis

two bottles of Schiedam Schnaps, which I ook from a freah package in you bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spir-Cuous liquor is free from injurious ingrediints or falsification: that it has the marks of bel aged and not recently prepared by nechanical admisture of alcohol and are

natics. Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemial.

Dear Str. The understand have careful I HALLETT & CO. rticle one of superior quality, healthful as beverage, effortnial in the modiciani will

ion. Respectfully, yours. ALEX, TRIPEL, Chemist. FRANCES IL ENGELIAND, N. D.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CREENPCAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATOR Il Exchange Pines, New York.

UDGLPHO WOLFS, EOM

