SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1879.

The canvass in New York is fairly opened. The nomination of Cornell for Governor was to our mind a forgone conclusion all the time. The qualities of the man and his services to our party were enough to justify his nomination of themselves, but there was a strong feeling that he had not been well treated by the administration .-He received all the time aid from that sympathy which invariably gathers around a martyr. Then he had for the first time the earnest support of Senstor Conkling. His superior qualities as an organizer will give to the canvass great intelligence and energy with a very decisive promise of success at the

We insert the report of the meeting of certain colored people of Fayettville, Fort to Swannanos, yet, according to and the resolutions which were passed, Nr Wilson: "as to competition, there inasmuch as they have the right to be was and could be none, for other perheard. We have no information as to things on credit, and the road could the merits of the controversy other net pay cash," and hence the timber than what is printed herewith, but and ties for this construction must be we know the parties whose names appear in the meeting and resolutions, and believe they would not take such positive ground unless they were certain they were right.

"Thank God that the southern peod ple did not disband-did not stop fighting-for by so doing we should have to-day been suffering under the political vice of slavery."-Leader in Charlotte Observer of August 26th, 1879.

Rather hard on the so-called Confedchief corner stone. An honest contession, however, is said to be good for the soul. The rebel government was indeed party, the legitimate successor of the late Confederacy whose chief end is to whine and grieve over the failure of its predecessor.

Our friends in Columbus county say that Hon. R. P. Buxton is the most talked of for the Republican nomination for Governor. We also had a talk with a leading Republican in Duplin, and he says the Union people are about unanimous for Buxton. And they say whoever the Republican party nominates will be elected by a handsome majority.

lish to-day, from the west, strikes the true key note when it says in substance that Mr. Sherman is the strongest man in the country, and that Republicans at the south will not vote for Blaine. because he left the Speakers stand to fight the force bill, and defeated it. No man should ask true Union Republicans to yote for him after such conduct.

Any man who fought the force bill need not expect ever to get the Republican vote for the Presidency. The Republicans recotlect who deserted them in the time of their distress.

Col, O. M. Dockery, we are reliably informed, is a strong Sherman manthinks Mr. Sherman will be the next nominee, and the next President.

MORE OF THE . W. N. C. RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Aiken now states that Mr. Wilsen took a special train and went from Mud Cut to Salisbury, accompanied by the "three committeemen," and that the deposition was said to have been concocted upon the train. He says also this country from any side. Owing to that it was written upon the end of a its peculiar position it is a particularly tar barrel under the shed of the gas house, by an extemporized light. He who can, on short notice, make their proceeds to make a few extracts from escape into either Kentucky or Tenthe testimony, as follows:

In answer to a question in reference to his furnishing cross "ties, cord wood, trestle timber and saw logs from Henry's to the mountains, to the exclusion of other persons, Mr. W. says: "All the above material have been

furnished by me that have been used on the line from Henry to the moune tains. The work would have stopped had I and Mr. Clapton, Supt. Construcothers would not credit the road. Mr. Clayton only assisted with his personal credit; we did so, not to the exclusion of others, but they demanded the cash and the road could not pay it, so we interposed our personal funds."

And, being further interrogated says: "I have kept an account of the material so furnished, but have made no demand for the payment, nor has the same been paid. I have furnished from 12 to 14 mules and carts for the last two years, and have received about onefourth of the amount agreed upon by the Directory and myself before I fur-

I was impelled first by my reputation as a Knidroud man, and second that the work might be completed; as to compe-tition, there was and could be none, for other persons were unwilling to fure nish those things on credit, and the road could not pay cash, and the work must have stopped if this had not been

15,000 cords of woodland rent of houses for officers and convicts at the several quarters, for which wood no account has been made presented to the Penipen-

There is a laxity Characteristic

whole business of the road which if not checked threatens trouble and danger of heavy loses to the state. With this large untold and rapidly increasing debt made apparent, why were not the officers of the road required at once to furnish a full statement of these liabilistics. ties so that "a full and complete un-derstanding of the operations of said work" could be had?

He further says : there was a verbal contract with the Directors to pay 25 cts a day for each mule and cart, the company to feed the mules and keep the carts in repair. \$2,450 for two years and five months use of 13 mules and carts the whole of them probably not worth one third this amount at the outset, looks a "little steep" to the average tax-payer.

The comments below by Mr. Aiken are certainly sharp and the language a little rough. Merely remarking that It would be strange if \$40,000, had been spent or that value in works done, when the road had no credit, we permit Mr. Aiken to speak for himself:

From April 1st, 1877, to Dec 31st.

1878, a period of twenty-one months,

there were expended over \$40,000.00

in construction of the road from Old sons were unwilling to furnish those out by Conaughey and railroad hands on Mr. Wilson's and John Tate's lands a few miles from leard Station and nauled 40 or 50 miles on the road to the place where they were to used, in order that Mr. W. and his kins folk might be preferred contractors in fur-nishing materials. There is not a particle of evidence that a bid was ever solicited from any other person, except Mr Wilson, in the vicinity of ehe work or elsewhere for furnishing a stick of timber or a cross-tie on the same terms as those accepted by Mr. Wilson or on any terms whatever. He rightly said: erate states, of which slavery was the "there could be no competition." Per sons owning timbergaleng the line of the road were purposely prevented from competing, and since the monopsoul. The rebel government was indeed oly of this furnishing of material has founded on a political vice, and so been seized by Mr. Wilson, they are likewise of the present Democratic deterred from attempting to complete, knowing that he has the power and would not hesitate to use it, to annoy and vex them to such an extent that a contract on the most favorable terms could not prove otherwise than an profitable to the contractor.

To say the least, some of this business was done in a very unusual way From this statement of Mr. Aiken thus far, it is rather difficult to ascertain whether the road will by and by belong to Mr. Wilson or the state. If it belongs to the state it seems that Mr. Wilson has better credit at Baldwin's works than the state has. It might be pertinent to enquire in what form tractors-whether in current money or in credits. To whom does this engine belong, to Mr. Wilson or the state? It occurs to one that by the time the road is finished to Wolfe's Creek Mr. Wilsen or some other centractor will own it.

CURIOSITIES IN VIRGINIA. Some Harvard students are out on an excursion in the mountains of Virginia, near a place called Pennington's Gap, or the "Pocket Country." They found remarkable caves with very beautiful stalactites and other formations inside. They found alse in the "Pocket" a very ignorant and miserable set of people, who knew nething of what was going on in the outside world. It seems that their ancestors came from North Carolina. Here is what a correspondent says of the country and the people:

I would be glad to spend several menths longer in this part of Virginia in order to become acquainted with the people here. The Virginia tine here makes a loop into Kentucky, including a pocket in the mountains. Pennington's Gap is the only wagon pass into favorable spot for small illicit distil leries, and for fugitives from justice, nessee, through mountain passes over which a horse can with difficulty be led. Moreover, there exists a race, of German parentage, the descendants of the first colonists of North Carolina. These people were originally imported by a great land company that owned large tracts in the Carolinas. They were collected in the lew countries of Germany and sent ever in ship loads, the company paying a certain amount per head for every emigrant that passed over the gang-plank. From North Carolina the remnants of them have spread over portions of Kentucky, Tenessee, and Virginia, and form to-day the lowest type of the population in these mountains. They are not a vicious people, but are simply brutally ignorant, and live the most primitive of lives, knewing scarcely anything of the civilization by which they are surrounded. In their cabins you will not find a single article of furniture, except a kettle and one or two pots and dishes. The true Virginians who form the bulk of the people are, however, usually a fine class of men, very hospitable, and law-abiding, except in a few bad districts. There are no negroes in these mountains, and the wemen and children run from a black man as they would

The laws here are enforced in a very summary and primitive fishion, and punishment follows almost immediately ione."
In reply to this Mr. Aiken states:
He claims from \$4,000 to \$6,000 on

Punnament follows a minimal of a crime. The Squire administers justice in almost all cases without trembling higher courts.

For all oriminal cases of the lesser sort, hickory sticks, a constable was sworp on the spot, the prisoners were taken out in front of the store, tied up, and

MR. TOURGER'S DEPARTURE. the state of North Carolina and the anything like permanent malice, but residence of Hon. Albien W. Tourges: more covered his political antagonist farming. When the Constitutional wrongs there was a touch of good nato sketch and comment upon.

sitions were not assented to by that to paint the double life and character body, many were, and are new a part of the faithful and sagacious Betty of our organic law. He was one of the Certain. chief advocates of the elective judiciary. and the election by the people of those minor officers like magistrates, always ple of that young and growing state, insisting that the Convention should produce a people's Constitution. He was the real author, and the chief ad vocate of that part of the new Constitution which abolished the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity. He gave his support to that section of the bill of rights which provides that no property qualification shall affect the right to vote or hold office, to the new penal institutions, to the common school system, and to all liberal and advanced measures. It was en his motion that the homestead law was made retroactive, and it was his advocacy which mainly gave the state the Code.

But it was the bench, the profession of law, letters and politics altogether. which gave a still larger scope to his splendid intellectual qualities. He had hardly sat down upon the bench before bar, which was looking upon him critically and even inimically, were compelled to acknowledge his superior powers. He won friends, and compelled the respect of enemies, by his rapid mastery of the science of jurisprudence, and by the unerring equity and accuracy of his legal decisions. It is true that he was obliged to acquire that peculiar training, which is necessary to fit even a good lawyer accustomed to practice at the bar, for the position of a judge. But this he did bench that people wondered that the daring orator of the hustings had so quickly transformed himself into a never questioned. Even in that storm of lawlessness which speedily burst upon his jurisdiction, and the base passions which menaced public order, he remained the judge and not the partisan. He rode out that wild whirlwind of disorder, and passed through that grim cloud of calumny, such as few men ever su-tained, the just and impartial judge still.

As time went on he became a more industrious student in general literature and in law. In this year 1879, one of his works of fiction which had for seve eral years been before the putlic, sud- is at present plenty of land that can be denly leaped into a new edition under had cheap and on easy terms in almost a heavy demand. His first law book The Code with Notes and Decisions," had gone to a second edition, and his other book "A Digest of Cited Cases" had met with an unprecedented saie, and was receiving the universal commendations of the bar; and in addition to that he had in press another law book entitled, "Statutory Adjudicas tions" and another work of fiction. All these works on law were of rare merit. That fortune which had been so him fickle, had relented, and he stood surrounded by success and compliments, just emerging from years of dreary struggle to triumph. What was more, the false seandals by which he had been assailed in some of the excitements of campaigns had been publicly withdrawn by the newspapers making them. and with apologies. It was just then, when he had conferred honor upon state, and won success for himself, that he has removed from the state to what

he believes a more inviting field. Indulging in reflections, and in inductions and conclusions above his surroundings, he was often expressing opinions unexpected to others, and nevel to his associates. There seems He claims from \$4,000 to \$6,000 on three accounts, exclusive of claims from \$1,000 or against the Penitentiary for \$14,000 or \$10,000 cords of woodland rest of houses for officers and convicts at the several quarters, for which wood no accounts has been made precedents. He seems tary authorities.

Mr. Aiken continues to say that although no bill for these things had the seem of the lesser sort, and for the lesser sort, and for the lesser sort, and for the lesser sort is nown to such a programme in the same time grab in the rugged realities of statutes and precedents. He seems has been made precedents. He seems tary authorities.

Mr. Aiken continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that although no bill for these things had the continues to say that the continues to say that the continues to say that the powers of a magician, and with a new of such and justical that this requisite can be no possible and justical that the second say the time and justical that the second say the time and justical the triamph of the declares that this requisite and justical that the inspective of the declares that this requisite and justical that the inspective of the said justical that the inspective of the continues in his make up which is an interesting to the antistude. The continues to a season that the inspective of the He has often been known to pursue his antagonist with a remorasless fary, and likely to be underestimated. Yes president for his veto messages. It when the fee was vanquished would Y. Times.

cover him with magnanimous kindness Two thousand miles now lie between He did not have in his composition He arrived in the state about fourteen with burlanue and caricature. He years age, at the age of twenty-five, seemed to be animated all the while by with health broken by exposure in the high purposes of right, and in his audawar, and entered into the business of class mockings of political errors and Convention, to which delegates elected tured sarcasm. One of the most charmunder the reconstruction acts of 1867 ing efforts which he ever made was his assembled, he appeared as one of the eulogium upon the late Chief Justice members for Guilford. In the election Pearson, in the bar meeting of the Su held in pursuance of the proceedings of preme Court, where he put in few words that Convention he was elected as an estimate of that great jurist's char-Judge of the Superior Court for the acter which passed the reach of criti-District in which he resided, and sat as cism or critics. Another was when, in such for eight years. He became also the Convention of 1875, he threw upon one of the Commissioners to prepare the bier of William A. Graham, a the code of proceedure under the new laurel fit to fall upon the coffins of Constitution, and in 1875 became a kings. And so, is works of romance delegate to the Constitutional Conven-tion held in that year, and subsequently ting Toinette, characters as impossible held the position of Pension Agent for as Hawthorne drew of Hester Prynne the district in which North Carolina or the Reverend Master Dimmesdale, then was. What was his career during and then touching law, he confined these years in official life, in letters, in himself as implicitly to facts as Gradlaw, and in politics, it is our purpose grind, and produced a digest which never wavered from an accurate analysis At his first appearance in the Con- of a case, and which was so ingenious rention he gave evidence in germ of and so convenient and original in style, those qualities which later were de- that it captivated the gravity of the veloped in much more maturity. At bar. He wrote law books with the once he took strong and advanced calm self-sacrifice of Blackstone, derounds in regard to the policy which livered opinions with the coolness of he believed the Conventien ought to Kent, made enlogies as graceful as adopt, and although some of his propos | William Wirt, and then turned around

> We wish Mr. Tourgee success in his new home in Colorado, among the penand in that pure air.

Prof. Charles Phillips, the brother of Mr. S. F. Philips, the Selicitor General, has resigned as Professor of the University, where he has become very eminent for many years, on account of ill health. The trustees offered to continue his pay but his physician decided that his only chance of recovery was to be entirely free from care.

The city authorities of New York are dumping into the harbor garbage to the extent of 3000 cart leads a day and besides there are the dredgings of the Dock Department. It is feared that the harbor will become so much shallowed as to impede commerce.

Gen. J. B. Hood, whose wite died soon before he did, had been married 11 years, and his wife had given birth to 12 children, four of whom were twins. She was the daughter of a lawyer of New Orleans, and very accomplished and beautiful.

Wealth and Intelligence.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara, in speaking of our condition, (colored) makes the follewing sensible remarks and suggestions. which we endorse and advise our col-

ored people to heed: " Next to, and we might say parallel with education is wealth, and the acquiring of the great motive power with marvelous rapidity. And so read- should and must invite our immediate ily did he acquire the training of the attention. By the term wealth we do not mean that every, man shall be a Rothschild or a Stewart, yet this would not be objectionable, but we mean the acquiring of enough of this world's judge whose strict impartiality was goods to place us above want, enable us to successfully carry on such trades and professions as we deem mest beneficial to ourselves and the community The first great step in this direction

s to obtain in the outset an interest in the soil enabling ourselves to worship God under our own vine and fig-tree. establish permanently a home with all its cherished associations, acquire land no matter how small may be our beginning. A footbold once obtained will enable us, by frugal industry, to add to our possessions, and at a near future, ere we are aware of our progress, we will become the owners of acres, thus enriching ourselves, sharing alike with others the burdens and responsibilities of the Government. There every section of the state, and we are lad to acknowledge the fact that there are a large number of persons willing and desirous to aid the colored people to better their condition in life, and who will gladly assist the honest, sober and industrious man or woman to pro-

cure homes. Do not at the start endeavor to make gigantic stride in this direction, but move cautiously and with a determined effort to succeed, shunning intemperance and frivolity, nursing economy, strict honesty and frugality, and success will eventually and assuredly crown our endeavors.

Be assured that until we evince our determination to gain a foothold in the soil by becoming its owner, we may ex pect to be buffeted about on the waves of disspointment, and finally wrecked upon the shoals of profligacy."

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has returned to active politics strongly imof the National Government, for which the Demoratic Party is striving, would lead (1) to the declaration, by a packed Supreme Court, that the fourteenth at was not constitutionally ratified;(2) to measures for the assumption of Confederate bonds by the United States; and (3)to the reimburse ment of the owners of liberated siaves. That a very large section of the Democratic Party would hail the accomplishment of such eads as the triumph of

POLITICAL.

The Maine election occurs next Monday.

Secretary Sherman has returned from Ohio and is, they say, very jovial, and found the Republicans everywhere very sanguine and confident of success.

The Republican state convention of Minnesota assembled at St. Paul on the 2nd inst., and re-nominated Governor John S. Pillsbury for Governor, and a licen party upon resumption as the whole state ticket. The platform is stalwart. The sixth reso lution would seem to be agreed to by all parties in the northwest as follows: Sixth-Whereas, the duty on wheat

flour exported from the United States is at the enormous rate of \$6.12 per barrel, and restrictions, both in ports of Cuba and Mexico, bear very heavily on the products of the Mississippi Vale ley, we would therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure amelioration of our commercial relations with Cuba and Mexico.

The Democrats of Kentucky seem to have a fancy for such things as Dr. Blackburn was accused of in the early part of the war. This is what comes to us from the Blue Grass state:

Dr. Blackburn ran shead of his ticket. it is claimed by the Democrats, in consequence of the revival of his connection with the scheme to infect northern cities with yellow fever in 1865. The publication to day of absolute evidence from the records of the Toronto courts that he was the originator of that conspiracy produced something of a sensaion in Kentucky, where extensive preparations are in progress for his inauguration to-morrow. The story is one of almost unparalleled horror, but Democrats affect not to believe it, characterizing it as a Radical lie. The testimony of witnesses from the Island of Bermuda showed that he actually sweated yellow fever patients to death in order more thoroughly to infect the clothing in which he had wrapped them, and that he covered the garments intended for distribution in New York. Washington, and Philadelphia with black vomit. Every effort to induce Blackburn to speak in reference to these charges has failed.

Maine is full of stalwarts, Gen. Garfied and Gen. Hawley among them. Garfield spoke at Biddeford and Portland and other places, and Hawley at Kennebunk and other places. Gen. Garfield in his daring words said : I am ready, and have been ready

from the day when the flag of rebellion went down in surrender, to accept in friendship, citizenship and brotherly love, every soldier who fought against us on one supreme condition-that it shall be acknowledge everywhere under the shining sun that the cause you and I fought for was right, everlastingly fought on the other side was forever wrong. The man, or a million of men. who are willing to acknowledge that, I take their hands and I give them the olive branch of peace everywhere. But until that be acknowledged, I will not insult the memory of my dead comrades by any pretense of shaking hands on any other ground. Now, what did that war amount to, and what did we fight for? Eleven great states came to the front, declaring fhat they were sover-eign states and would secode if they wished to. Against that doctrine the great Union race arose and declared that the nation itself is the supreme power in this land and could enforce ts laws against any all states and all men, and you rebels and secessionists. get out of the way, or you will be crushed by the slaughtering power of the nation. We fought, and our gums were loaded with ideas. Every cane non was full of the idea of liberty and union; every musket fired rang out for union and liberty against slavery and secession. When the rebel flag went down at Appomattox we hoped and believed that slavery and state supremacy had been buried in the one grave. but since I met vou here last year we have had two sessions of Congress. am here to tell you that the most dangerous of all the doctrines that has been taught by the Democratic Party in the last 20 years were revived in full force at those sessions of Congress.

The New York state Republican convention assembled at Saratoga on the 3d. Mr. A. B. Cornell, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee cailed the convention to order, and Senator Conkling was made temporary the veto of the "quitet man" whereat there was vociferous cheering for Grant. He said that four Southern States, were certainly Republican, and two others would be on the same side if the vote could be recorded. But the thought there would be no election there worth the name, and New York would decide the contest of 1880.

Vice President Wheeler was the permanent president of the convention also made a stalwart address. The following state ticket was then nomi-

For Governor, A. B. Cornell ; for Lieutenant - Governor, George G. Hor kins, of Wysming; for Comptroller James W. Wadsworth, of Lexington for Secretary of the State, tien. Joseph B. Caw, of Renumelaer; for state Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell, of

The platform is "bang up" for Repablican principles and pledges the party to National supremacy, equal rights. free elections and honest money. I declares that this republic is a nation, tion laws inoperative, and thanks the april 30-49 declares that the Republican party \$12 a day as b

does not justify military interference with elections, but does insist that the polls shall be protected from armed rifle clubs, and the ballot be free. It denounces the Democratic party for forcing an extra mession of Congress Schiedam without warrant or excuse, for furthering its plans by revolutionary methods, for obstructing resumption, and for reopening sectional questions closed by the war. It congratulates the Repubcrowning triumph of its financial policy, and maintains that the currency should be kept at par with the stand-

Mr. Cornell is one of the very best political organizers in the United States not even inferior to Blaine.

ard of the commercial world.

Rye Beach Romance.

Rye Beach, N. H., furnishes the latest love romance. Hiss Sarah Brown, a beautiful Pennsylvania heiress, having became engaged to Robert G. Miller, the son of a Rye Beach fisherman, and himself nothing more than the skipper of one of the hotel yachts. Miss Brown went out frequently to sail in Robert's yacht, and he fell dead in in Robert's yacht, and he fell dead in love with her, but kept the secret to himself, only paying her great attention. In return, the young lady was very courteous. A few days ago Miss Brown got a fish bone in her throat, and her position became so dangerous that it was decided to send to Portsmouth, ten miles off, for a doctor. Rebert insisted on being the messenger, and mounta ing a swift horse, started off at great speed. When half way to town he unfortunately fell from his horse, dislocating one ankle and breaking an arm, but with hereic courage remounted and drove on, but fainted with sain and exhaustion after delivering his message at the doctor's office. The doctor, on reaching Miss Brown, quickly removed the fish bone, but declared she could not have lived five minutes onger, and that she owed her life to the heroism of young Miller, parrating the circumstances here related. Miss Brown thereupon fell in love with Robert, and is to marry him as soon as he recovers sufficiently from his in-

The correspondent of the Standard at Lisbon telegraphs that the Portuguese Consul at Pernambuco has been stabbed to death. His assassin es-

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\$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing chairman. He made a stalwart speech in the course of which be alluded to plain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as meu, Send for special private terms and particu-lars, which we mail free. Si Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times, white you have such a chance, Address

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Dwelling and out Houses to good con

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Aromatic SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street New York

Dear Sir-I feet bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of med cal patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safe ly prescribed by physicians,

> DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, NOT. Upot PHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir-I have made a chemical exemnation of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determinias any foreign or injurtous substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits The examination has resulted in the con

clusion that the sample contained no pols onous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the delete rious substances which are employed in the tate to use myself, or recommend to others for medicinal purposes, the Schiedani Schuapps as an excellent and unobjection

Very respectfully yours. Signed CHAS, A. SHERLY, Chemist

NEW YOR, LEDAN, STREET

Dear Bir-I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schledam Schnaps, which ents or faisification that it has the marks of bel aged and not recently prepared by

mechanical admixture of alcohol and are

mattes. Respectfully.

FRED. F. MAYKE, Chemist

CHERNICAL AND TRUBBICAL LABORATION il Exchange Place, New York

Dear No.- The understaned have parally ? and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your beverage, effectual to its medicinal conion. Banyerthilly, yours

ALEX, TRIPEL, Chemiat. FRANCIS E ENGELHARD H

Druggieta. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SOME & CO.