

The manner in which the returns from Ohio come in causes the brain of our morning cotemporary to be seized with such an intense spirit of inquiry that it asks seventy or eighty questions in one string. These are samples, "What chance have the Democrats in 1880 with Ohio certainly Republican?" Another, "Can any Democrat carry Indiana with the example of Ohio starting our party in the face?" Another, "Who can carry California?" Another, "Who is the man?" These are, indeed, questions which might confuse a far more se late temper than that of our neighbor. This is evidently one of those occasions, where the old saying that a fool can ask a question that a wise man can't answer, has come true.

The "best friends of the negro" are never satisfied with what he is doing. It has been a favorite assertion that the south would be better off without any negroes in it. Not unfrequently threats have been put out that the whole negro race were to be inflicted upon the north—and thus afflict the north with a swarm of sable laborers, and ruin it. Just now these best friends are in distress because the north don't put more of African descent in office. It is not strange that our Afro-Americans are a little confused as to what would please these best friends. Not a tenth as many negroes as whites leave the south annually, and yet, because a few thousand thought they would go to Kansas, it was denounced as a Republican "machination." The most offensive thing the Afro-Americans can do to the southern patriot is to vote. Their objection to that is chronic. When they become Post Masters they get shot. What shall the African do to please their best friends?

There is a touch of wit in Capt. Frey's official report of the Blackville Postoffice shooting. He shows that the ladies of Barnwell bestowed upon Mr. Nix, some years ago an elegant gold mounted cane for his services in securing the location of the county seat, bearing the inscription, "Frederick Nix. From the ladies of Barnwell County, S. C. Honor to whom honor is due." Capt. Frey says the cane was presented by Col. William Duncan "in behalf of the first white ladies of Barnwell." Then on another occasion the ladies presented him with an elegant Bible in which was written, "This Bible is a thank offering for services rendered to 'Dear Old Barnwell.' May it lead you to seek an inheritance in the better land." When Williams shot Nix in the back his message was much less Christian-like. It was, "D—n you, we have sworn that you should never be Post Master here." The shut-gun policy has not wrought a beneficial change in the manners of Barnwell.

The attempt on the part of any southern Republican to elevate the opposition to sectionalism into a political virtue, is very shallow. Sectionalism may be either a vice or a virtue according to the uses to which it is applied. It was a political vice when it nurtured secessionism and attempted to destroy the government. It is a vice now when it is attempting to perpetuate those theories. But it was a virtue on the part of those who preserved the government. Geographical location does not make an opinion right or wrong of itself. Sectionalism in the south means, as things are at present, mischief to the country. Sectionalism at the north means the preservation of the nation and liberty. With what composure of visage, therefore, could a southern Republican thwart northern Republicans and aid southern secessionists, simply on the ground that sectionalism is an evil of itself? Because most of the right-thinking people may happen to live in one geographical division and most of the wrong-thinking people live in another it does not change the nature of right and wrong.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS. The haste with which Col. T. M. Holt of Alamance declined to be an independent candidate for Governor, when nobody had asked him to be, naturally leads to reflection on the general subject of independent Democrats in the south. Col. Holt cannot possibly be ignorant that this class is new in the south, nor even in North Carolina. There has never yet been known a Democrat in this exceedingly proper state, so starched-up and narrow minded, that he would not accept an office by the aid of Republican votes if he could get them. A distinguished example of this class is ex-Senator Merriam, who did not seem to be staggered at all, when he found he could get sixty-five Republican votes and thus be made United States Senator. Not a very small number, indeed, besides the ex-Senator have been at times a little thin skinned, and would talk loosely behind barns, in nooks,

and in close rooms late at night. The political chastity of North Carolina Democrats is not so unassailable that it can resist the fascinations of office, even from the unorthodox hands of Republicans. Therefore Col. Holt's Alamance manifesto will fall upon not a few reluctant ears of those who have heretofore walked circumspectly inside the party tracks, and at the same time keeping up a deal of thinking.

But if in our slow going state the independents have not been so demonstrative as in some other places, there have been abundance of independents among our neighbors. Virginia and West Virginia and Maryland and abounded with them. South of us, in that political elysium almost within our sight, they were independent enough to get within one vote of nominating Chamberlain for Governor, in those days when they were very hungry for the leeks and the onions. In Georgia to be independent has been, and is now, a pastime among the Democrats, and it even afflicted old Alexander Stephens, all this while when he has been standing so nearly on the edge of the grave. In Kentucky and Tennessee they have tried it, and also in that heavenly region of Kemper and Yazoo. There are enough independents all over the south among the Democrats, so that it is nothing odd to meet one, nor would it be difficult to find enough to fill all the offices.

The average independent Democrat is not an animal which has any particular affinity with Republicans. Our experience with them thus far has not been by any means brilliant. After their election, as in the case of Merriam, they do not subvert any better purpose than a regular. If our friends of the 4th District had by any chance elected that ancient sinner Josiah Turner, there is no certainty that he would have served any better purpose than Davis or Kitchen. Steele, Armfield, and Robert Vance were all elected, as it happened in consequence of the Republicans staying at home—by a sort of general assent. Nobody has discovered that their manners were at all elevated above the status of regular Democrats. Their votes were cast regularly for the most odious measures of the last infamous session.

There is however in this state a class of real independents, who if they had the pluck to break from the party hampers, would get a good following. There is no mistaking the fact that there is deep and bitter dissatisfaction among the Democrats as to matters of policy and the details of party affairs. They are not a happy family at all. And there is a restiveness among the people at the narrow and illiberal legislation and at that sort of management that keeps people and capital from coming here, and causes the state to grow poorer and poorer each year. We have had more defective legislation since 1870 than in whole generations at same previous times. There has not been an election since 1870 when there was not enough of the liberal Democratic element in the state to carry it, if united with the Republican vote. Whether the thunder-clap will come next year depends on the boldness of those who are now grumbling inside their jackets.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS. The Agricultural Department has issued a report made in consequence of an appropriation of \$10,000 for investigation, upon the "Diseases of Swine" and other classes of domesticated animals. It makes a book of 292 pages, filled with the results of experiments on diseased swine and other animals, with plates showing the diseases in their various stages. We cannot give at present anything like a synopsis of these reports, and on page 253 is a report by Mr. W. W. Lenoir of Watauga, addressed to Gen. Le Duc, the Commissioner of Agriculture, concerning "a strange cattle disease" which exists in this State. Mr. Lenoir states that at a very early date a statute was enacted by our Legislature prohibiting the removing of cattle from the pine lands near the coast to the back country on account of the "distemper" existing in the low country, and another was passed in 1876 or '77. He describes the disease at length giving such details as would be useful.

Gen. Le Duc states that the number of swine in the United States amounts to 25,726,800, while in Prussia it only amounts to 4,878,114, and in Great Britain only to 2,422,832. He says that an imperfect estimate taken in 1877 shows the number of diseased hogs in the United States to be 2,727,278 or more than all the hogs in Great Britain, and that this is not more than one half the real number. The annual loss from this cause, the "hog cholera" or the "hog plague" is more than \$20,000,000. Notwithstanding the ravages of this destructive malady, no absolute remedy has yet been found for it, nor for the ravages among other domestic animals.

These experiments into the character of this great evil, and the attempt to discover some decisive remedy, are made by men skilled in these matters and promise much relief to the farmers and stock raisers of our country. We shall undertake to make abstracts from some of the most intelligible of these reports soon, for the benefit of our farmer readers who are suffering from these diseases of domestic animals.

THE COLORED EXODUS. A colored man from this State has recently appeared at Washington, bearing a communication dated at Kinston, September 1st, 1879, numerously signed by colored people, of which the following is an extract, giving the reasons why they wish to emigrate:

Our former masters do not allow us proper wages for our labor. We are paid for our work in orders, which are shaved from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar. Wages per day are very low—25 and 30 cents with board, and 45 and 50 cents when we board ourselves. Wages per month are from \$5 to \$8 for men and from \$2 to \$4 for women. We have no rights in the courts. Not one colored man out of fifty gets his rights at law. When we vote, our votes go for nothing. The Grange organization, composed of land owners, have agreed what price shall be paid for labor. Work is scarce, and we have no chance to make an honest living. We do not want to have our census taken any more in North Carolina. We had rather suffer and be free than to submit to infamous degradation. So by the help of God, we intend to try to make our way to Kansas or some other place where we can get homes and enjoy our rights and the fruits of our toil.

Premising that the above statement is substantially true, it is not our purpose at present to inquire whether it is true or not. It is enough for our present purposes to know that there can be no doubt but the signers believe it to be true. And, what is more, it is only one of numerous demonstrations coming from the colored people of the south, showing a wide-spread and fixed determination to emigrate to some place in the north.

The question is likely to become so vital to the interests of the south that it may as well be looked in the face. It is plain, as anything can be, that every able bodied laborer who leaves the south leaves it poorer. Supposing a hundred thousand able bodied laborers were to leave this state in a year, its effect would be most serious to its business. It would deduct nearly one tenth of the producing capacity of the state, and thus far diminish the value of its products. But it is equally true that there is no legal mode of preventing them from going out of the State. Unless they are criminals they can leave if they please. It is no use to attempt to detain them by artifice, such as not permitting them to get the means to go, or to restrain them by intimidation. Such a course would only arouse emitties, possibly lead to a stampede, and at any rate increase the indignation with which the greater part of the northern population already regard the conduct of the south. Neither will cajoling or coaxing answer. Conventions and informal understandings and arbitrations will not answer, for these have been tried in the southwest.

The question is therefore pressed upon every southern statesman, every man who considers the public welfare, even every citizen, whether some plan cannot be settled upon to repress this impending and portentous calamity. We take the liberty of making a suggestion. Supposing there should be a thorough revision and reform in the labor system of the south for the benefit of the laborer. Supposing the business men of the south, and the landholders, as they may if they will, decide to compete with the northern "emissaries" and make the south a more satisfactory place for negroes to live in than Kansas or the northwest. It is not to be denied that there is need enough for some better treatment of the laboring element of the south—especially of the former slave. There are abuses and extortions going on in the south towards the laboring population such as are not known, and would not be tolerated, by the worst system of labor in Europe. It is not a region to which immigrating Europeans will come, even of the poorest sort. If they come they would not stay. It is no place for a laborer to come. There are enough better places for laborers to go. And that is the reason of this threatened exodus. Let the southern people make this southern country more desirable for laborers than others and they will have no trouble about their laboring population running away.

ALL HAIL! It appears now that Retrospect the defaulting Treasurer of Georgia was not acquitted, but merely received a Scotch verdict of "not proven." The vote for his conviction stood 25 to 17, not being the requisite two-thirds majority. The Atlanta Republican commenting on the vote of the court, says: "The verdict was such that we cannot in honesty assert that the legislature exonerated him. Those who acquitted him are responsible to their constituents and to the public. Their constituents and the public will hold them responsible. Perhaps the following declaration about expresses the sentiment of the people on the subject. A Democratic gentleman living at the West End, who has long been an officeholder in this county, said that those who had voted to acquit Retrospect need never solicit his vote again for any office. In his opinion they were as dead as Goldsmith, who was as dead as Dixon. He believed that such would be the feeling of the people all over the state. The effect of the verdict will be to still further widen the breach in the Democratic party, to lead to new combinations, and we trust to show to both elements of the old party the necessity of moving forward much nearer to the position occupied by Republicans, if not indeed a position quite to the front."

Secretary Thompson of the Navy, is at Fortress Monroe inspecting naval vessels.

FIGS AND THISTLES—JUDGE COURAGE. Figs and Thistles; a Western Story, by Albion W. Tourgee, Author of "Tiniebla," "A Fool's Errand," "By One of the Robs, &c., New York. Forde, Howard & Hubert.

This is a western story, filled with unexpected events and experiences. The scene is laid in the "Western Reserve" of Ohio. The principal male character is Markham Churr, an orphan who runs away from his grandfather, works in a tan yard, gets through college, reads law, enlists as a private in the army, becomes a Brigadier-General, and then goes to Congress. The heroine who marries Churr is Lizzie Harper, the daughter of an old frontiersman, who moved from the east with broken fortune, and had now become comfortable. The other principal male character was Boaz Woodley, of whose origin little was known, who commenced on the frontier as a wood-chopper, studied by a log wood fire, became a very able lawyer and a very rich man. Woodley fills a large space in the story. He became at the same time the good and evil genius of Churr. He gives him his first fee, a very large one, \$2,500, for ferreting out the robbery of the bank of which he was president. He brings him to the scene when he is wounded at Bull Run, has him made Captain, then Colonel, then Brigadier, and then is the chief instrument in sending him to Congress. When Churr gets to Congress, Boaz has a great railroad bill which he wants Churr to support, which Churr for conscientious reasons flatly refuses to do.

Woodley threatens to ruin Churr if he don't comply with his request. Churr persists and votes against the bill. Woodley drops down in apoplexy in Lanesville where they all live, dies in the arms of Churr, and leaves all his vast property to Churr and his wife, Lizzie, one half to each. Of course a reconciliation had taken place before his death. On the whole Woodley is the most vigorously drawn character of the book.

Gen. Churr is a noble fellow, unselfish and generous and brilliant, whom no illusions of crowding honors could demoralize, and whose integrity no menaces could intimidate and no blandishment captivate. Lizzie, his wife, is a jewel, as lovely as she is faithful, who is kept by the author a little in the background, but does no end of splendid things. The book has rare attractions and merits, and while it is rather heavy in places with details of battles which might have been omitted, and possibly with sketches of scenery too labored, its style is more flexible than Toinette, and its dramatic groupings more facile. There is fidelity of picturing of social life all through that is admirable. Strained descriptions and affectations of social conditions, the commoner faults of American story writers, are entirely absent, and there is, cropping out everywhere the most refreshing honesty in the portrayal of the domestic life of which it treats. The habits of the old bank cashier are elegantly clear cut, and the waywardness of his fast son and his reform, are the reproductions of real life. The dialect of Curtis Field, the farmer, is not disguised, and the plain life of Judeth Harper's frontier home is not concealed, nor the simple service of the church in Lanesville where Frank Horton preached. Nothing is stilted or withheld.

COLORED JURORS. We have received a letter from one of the colored citizens of Columbus county complaining that Judge A. S. Seymour had no colored men on the jury at the late term of the Superior Court, and inquiring if Judge Seymour was not elected by Republicans—colored votes. This person states that Judge Moore, who was a Republican, and held court there some years ago, made the Sheriff put colored men on the jury.

Of course Judge Seymour was elected in the old Third Judicial District that had a majority of 10,000 Republican votes, ninety-nine one hundredths of which were colored. Therefore he owes the honorable position he occupies to the colored people. But why he does not make the Sheriffs do their duty and treat all men alike in the selections of jurors we cannot give our friend the desired information. We hope Judge Seymour will answer the complaint himself. He can do so through our columns.

There are a great many colored citizens in the counties that he is to hold courts in previous to the expiration of his term of service who have to bear their portion of the burdens of the government, and who are entitled to sit on juries. In fact the colored prisoners who are to be tried for violations of the law should have some of their own color on the jury. It is a right they should demand, and one that the presiding Judge should see that they have whether demanded or not. For in many cases they don't know their rights, and the Judge is to see that they have justice. We hope Judge Seymour will look after this matter.

THE DEATH OF RATHANIEL MACON. As a matter of some curiosity we copy a part of Mr. Benton's remarks in the Senate on the retirement and death of Mr. Macon of this State. He said of him that he was the real Cincinnati of America, that he was the pride of his native State, that he was his hereditary friend for four generations, and was his mentor for his first seven years in the Senate. The following is a verbatim copy of the portion of Mr. Benton's speech to which we alluded, and which will be noted for its peculiarities of style:

"He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them—meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State;—and gave to repose at length that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or struggling June 29th, 1837—characteristic in death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt the Supreme Hour had come, had himself full-dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay on the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting but hurrying nothing. It was the death of a man who had been hemlock, and in that full-fledged Greek had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave to the point of a sterile ridge (where nobody would wish to plough) and covered with a pile of flint stone (which nobody would wish to build with) deeming this the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments."

WORDS OF TRUTH AND SENSE. We print below another extract from the New York Times touching on the Southern situation. The truth of these observations cannot be disputed, and the clearness with which the subject is stated, will commend itself to our readers:

No Republican doubts the gravity of the southern situation. Congressionally and otherwise, it is very bad. The south, as a whole, has acted and is acting with a folly akin to madness, and a renewal of bitter feeling is the immediate consequence. For the time, the south is a sectional aggressor. Its Democracy have regained power by violating the just and eminently national obligations imposed, first, by amendments constitutionally ratified, and next, by legislation giving effect to these amendments and nothing more. The proceedings of the Southern Democracy in Congress add to the bitterness produced by violence and fraud in the States, and invest with peculiar significance the struggles of the extra session. We must deplore the irritating tendencies of the Southern question thus revived, but the responsibility for the revival does not rest upon the north. The worst enemies of the south in the controversy are the democrats whom it has clothed with power. The north is naturally excited, but the sum of its requirements, so far as they have been authoritatively stated, is the application by the south of the principles and measures which have secured the stamp of nationality. This it is that constitutes the moral superiority of the northern position. There is in it no tinge of sectionalism. It does not necessarily perpetuate a remembrance of war—of victory or subjection, of party triumphs or sectional defeat. The weakness of the northern democracy arises from their affiliation with southern sectionalism, and wrong. The strength of the Republican party is in no small degree the result of its national policy. Its policy as applied to the south aims only at securing to all classes of the southern people the full and peaceful possession of rights and privileges which at the north are everywhere unchallenged. With this as its policy, the Republican party declares its determination to resist southern sectionalism. But the understanding is that resistance to southern aggression in its present shape, and the enforcement of the Republican policy, shall be according to constitutional methods. Our system may not provide for the prompt correction of the evils that prevail in the south, or for the prompt assertion of political rights which are there ignored; but the remedies, though slower than we might desire them to be, are sure. The ballot will suffice to turn the tables upon the southern democracy in Congress. The ballot will preserve the Presidency from southern control. Defective laws may be amended, and a vigorous Executive will be able to enforce the law in the interest of the whole people.

There is great excitement near Fort McKinney, Wyoming, on account of the recent rich discoveries of gold-bearing quartz in the Big Horn Mountains, about 75 miles northwest of that post, at the head of the Tongue River. Large numbers of miners are passing. Nearly all the citizens are starting for the mountains. Ore has been assayed with the following results: Lowest, \$4; highest, \$70 per ton.

Five hundred tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and the Earl of Lucan met recently near Westport, in the county of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland, and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction should be granted proportionate to the great fall of prices of all kinds of agricultural produce.

A young lady of Philadelphia had her pocket picked of a wallet containing \$5. On ascertaining her loss she found that a diamond ring, pronounced to be worth \$300, had slipped from the thief's finger during the operation and remained in her pocket.

A Boston inventor while experimenting with a new explosive compound was blown all to pieces by a premature explosion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
JEWELRY
\$75.00 worth for \$15.00
—AND A—
Solid Abyssinian Gold Watch
FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the import of Bankrupt and Auction lots of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country in a very regular manner. We have a large number of failures among the bankrupts and auctioneers during the months of June, July and August (the time when the jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we are disposed to sell at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this stock in the most speedy manner possible, we have decided to sell new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell you at the rate of five Dollars worth for \$1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you a pair of Gold Studs, worth \$5.00; on receipt of \$1.00 articles to the value of \$5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

- LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES. EACH.
- Gen's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins..... 85c.
- Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Plain..... 85c.
- Stone Buttons, Engraved or Plain..... 85c.
- Long Link Vest Chain and Charm..... 85c.
- Long Link Watch Chain..... 85c.
- Stone or Cameo Rings..... 85c.
- Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins..... 85c.
- Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match..... 85c.
- Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins..... 85c.
- Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.
- Ladies Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved \$1.00
- Heart, Shield, etc..... 1.00
- or Gen's Brilliant Diamond-Set..... 1.00
- Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin..... 1.00
- Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match..... 1.00
- Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons..... 1.00
- Studs (3)..... 1.00
- Cameo and other Stone Rings, large..... 1.00
- Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm..... 1.00
- Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins..... 1.00
- Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of \$1.00.
- Gen's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm..... \$1.45
- Seal Rings and Pins, new Styles and Extra Fine..... 1.45
- Heavy Set Stone and Charm..... 1.45
- Studs..... 1.45
- or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings..... 1.45
- Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins..... 1.45
- Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops..... 1.45
- Long Opera or Guard Chains..... 1.45
- Fancy Neck Chain and Charm..... 1.45
- Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of \$2.00.
- Gen's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Studs (3)..... \$1.90
- Heavy Large Solitaire..... 1.90
- Iran Diamond Single Stud..... 1.90
- Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm..... 1.90
- Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins..... 1.90
- or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons..... 1.90
- Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets..... 1.90
- Long Opera or Guard Chains, very heavy..... 1.90
- Australian Diamond articles..... 1.90
- Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops..... 1.90
- Stone-Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins..... 1.90
- Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures..... 1.90
- Heavy..... 1.90
- Any Eight of the above articles will be mailed free to you on receipt of \$5.00.
- Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medal-Iron Charm, in Fancy Link Jewel Casket..... \$2.50
- Long Opera Chain with watch, with outside and Tassel..... 2.50
- Heavy Large Miniature Medal-Iron Locket..... 2.50
- Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets..... 2.50
- Chain Medal-Iron Pin and Ear-Drops..... 2.50
- or Gen's Massive Wedding King Ring or Pin..... 2.50
- or Gen's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings..... 2.50
- Long Shawl or Bosom Pins, finest quality..... 2.50
- Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality..... 2.50
- or Gen's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons..... 2.50
- Gen's heavy Long Link Massif Chain and Charm..... 2.50
- Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins..... 2.50
- Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins..... 2.50
- Iran Burial Pins..... 2.50
- Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs..... 2.50
- Massive Solitaire Stud..... 2.50
- Any Ten of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of \$5.00.

TO AGENTS. For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer: For every \$10.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

- 1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting Case Geneva Watch.
- 1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Case Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
- 1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, with Diamond Dial, by which you can tell the time in the dark.
- 1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for \$5.00, or the Watch and either a Heavy Abyssinian Gold or Silver Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for \$8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full \$15.00 at once can send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to \$20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. desired, will be collected on delivery, but no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 50 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken in the same as cash in any amount less than \$1.00. If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money. Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

THE INVENTORS' AGENCY. T. A. KINSMAN, Prop., 116 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. oct 19-01

READ.

We stood at an open window
Lening far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a hanging shutter,
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late to regret now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT and we make our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our kind friends to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing we will ask the following questions:

Hav'n't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Hav'n't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Hav'n't we made prices much higher than we commenced?

Hav'n't we been very unaccommodating and impudent to you?

Hav'n't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Hav'n't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will be invited to buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of **TOILET SOAPS** received to-day, very low down.

THE OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MAITELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be best policy to stop smoking the cigars with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all our good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire stout rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think as they sell GLASS CROCKERY, STONWARE, can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never sell out on them any of our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all our good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire stout rent and taxes.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

8.—We feel highly gratified at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at his absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends going to New York Saturday night.

dec 15 P. L. B. & CO