THE WILMINGTON POST.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1879.

The *Post and Tribune* of Detroit are about to publish a biography of the late Senator Chandler, made up from original material which is at hand.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to Col. Dumont, chairman of the Republican state committee of Louisiana, is suggestive on all the points on which it treats.

There is a report that the works of Captain Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi are a failure, and that the channel instead of deepening and widening, is shallowing and narrowing.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst., the Minister of Finance read a bill granting to the future queen $90,000 annually, and $50,000 annually in the event of her surviving the King. The marriage has been fixed for the 1st of December.

Wicks made of spun glass have been tried in lamps, and it is said they do very well. It is stated that they supply the petroleum, oil or alcohol to the flame with more steadiness than the ordinary wick; that they secure a clear and pure light at a less expense of fuel; and that they diminish the usual unpleasant odor.

Before the Revolutionary war American clay from Cherokee county and from Pensacola, was imported to England for ceramic works. As early as 1768 a cargo of Carolina clay reached Liverpool. This was the beginning of the English porcelain industry, and samples of kaolin and petunse were found in Virginia then.

The Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Michigan, has been appointed by Gov. Crosswell Senator to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the declining of the Hon. F. C. Beaman on account of ill health. Gov. Baldwin was born in Rhode Island and is 65 years old. He went to Detroit in 1838, and was elected twice Governor of the state in 1869 and 1870.

The nearest approach of any comet to the earth was 1,390,000 of miles in 1770, that is, of which accurate observations were made, by Laplace. There have been, however, many instances where comets at one or other node have passed nearer the earth's orbit, as for instance in 1739 with Biela's, but the nodal points were taken when the earth was further removed from the points of her path.

The military Committees of each House of Congress have before them a great mass of papers in the Fitz John Porter case. They will probably be giving attention to it early in the session. With the damning testimony against him in the court martial before which he was tried it requires several pounds of brass to the square inch to furnish Gen. Porter with brass enough to intrude himself again upon Congress.

Contractors are beginning to arrive at Ottawa in connection with the letting of the contract for the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railway. There are now employed on Section A of the Canada Pacific 1,200 men, and on Section D 1,000 men. The work of excavating is being rapidly advanced and will be continued during the winter months. It is expected that both contracts will be completed before the stipulated time.

Secretary Sherman has prepared his estimates for the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year. He asks for seven millions more than was requested last year. Three millions additional will be required for taking the census. Two millions are wanted for the payment of pensions. The passage of the act paying the arrearages of pensions has greatly stimulated the applications for pensions under the old laws. The Post Office Department, because of its increasing growth, demands two millions more than last year.

The Executive Mansion, commonly called the White House, where our Presidents are obliged to live, is a disgrace to the nation. If the Kidwell bottoms were filled up and the malaria cut off, the location would be as good as any. But the old hulk which stands there ought to be dispensed with, and a new structure with something approaching elegance and having conveniences and comforts, substituted for it. It is nothing but an ugly national barn as compared with the other splendid edifices surrounding it.

Ligon, writing in 1657, mentions a pilot-fish which was captured with a shark by his ship's company. "This little guide of his swims sometimes a yard before him, sometimes more or less at his pleasure; and in his greatest adversity often cleaves to him, and, like a dear friend, sticks closest when he needs him most, for when he is taken this little fish never fails to fasten himself to his head, or some part near that, and resolves to die with him. The experience of this we formed not only in this great fish, but in all the rest we had formerly taken, for we never took the one without the other.

A SOUTHERN DIAGNOSIS.

It is now proposed to send to the southern states several eminent northern Republicans during the ensuing campaigns to discuss public questions. To employ medical phrase, their first duty will be to diagnose this aggravated disease of the uniform southern body politic, and ascertain what medicine ought to be administered to its chronic irregularities. This patient has been out of health for more than fifteen years, and has been doctored on all sorts of theories. First, what is called the heroic treatment was adopted, and the sick animal was treated to repeated allopathic doses of two hundred pound Parrott siege guns, and Springfield rifles. After this was over the equally allopathic style of treatment was applied consisting of vigorous—[illegible], force bills and kuklux laws. Then Dr. Hayes arrived, and went round applying his semi-homœpathic mode of practice, consisting of triumphal progresses, receptions, hand-shakings, and such mild restoratives as were adapted to those periods of real or imagined recovery. Then came along all sorts of empirics, charlatans and quack doctors with extensive appliances of quintessences, infinitesimal, sugar coated pills and soothing nostrums, delicate tinctures, pain destroyers and those inventions that render the couch of disease as easy and soft as a palanquin.

There probably never has been a region on the whole earth which has been more assiduously talked about than the south. The southern Republicans have come in for a large share. In all this multifarious discussion there has frequently been a lamentable want of anything like an analysis of the situation. It is difficult for a person living outside the south to comprehend the complex nature of its politics. The prejudices, the modes of reasoning, the manner in which public opinion is made up in the south, the basis of reasoning, are not understood half the time by those who discuss southern affairs. The stray news hunters, the epistolary ambassadors, who are sent south a good deal of the time, get false ideas. Many of them are fearfully deceived and humbugged. Some fellow arrives in a town, draws on it his note book and pencil, hears what this man and that man says, notes it down, and it is sent north and printed, as the basis of opinion, when it is not.

At one period there sprung up nearly all over the north a total misconception as to the southern Republicans, among almost all classes. The north imbibed opinions from the statements in Democratic papers that the average southern Republican was an ignorant rascal, that his purposes were malevolent, that he was unprincipled in the exercise of such powers as fell to him to exercise, and that the whole Republican official life at the south was base and villainous. Whereas the mass of the native southern Republicans were persons of good motives and were trying to do the best they could under difficult circumstances. They had before them the task of organizing new states out of the wrecked matter left from the convulsion, out of such whites as had independence enough to face the overwhelming majority of the native whites, and out of the recently freed negroes. They did not always act with discretion but they did better than they could have been expected to do under the circumstances. What they did in the way of organic and statute law struck a blow at the incrusted illiberality of the south from which it will never recover. Badly as some of its aspects as reconstruction was conducted, it shook up the dry bones, infused new ideas into communities, made substantially a south so full of the seeds of a more liberal life that the old south is really dead.

When it is remembered that not one in ten of the white families of the south take any sort of a newspaper, and that those which are taken mostly give no fair version of public questions, some idea can be formed of the facts, the information, on which the average southern population make up their opinions. Politics here is of the primary school order. A public speaker addressing a crowd here is obliged to elucidate and explain what in other parts of the country are axioms. The history of the rise and progress of this vast population, a connected history of policies, a comprehensive view of the sequence of events, are not to be taken for granted in public discussions. So if such doctors in affairs as Mr. Conkling were to deal out his tropes and metaphors, or Mr. Blaine indulge in his incisive sarcasms in Louisiana, it would be to very little purpose. It would be somewhat like talking out into vacant space. We would be glad to see the experiment tried, but it would be rather necessary to take along on the occasions squads of cross-roads politicians to translate their lofty disquisitions into the local political vernacular.

Writing to the Boston *Traveller*, Gen. Butler says of the last Democratic National Convention he attended as a delegate: "In the convention of 1860, Jefferson Davis received but one vote, two delegates in a state being entitled to cast that vote. That vote was cast, one-half of it by myself and one-half of it by another gentleman who has been elected as a Representative to Congress since, from Republican Massachusetts. Mr. Davis was not a candidate before the convention."

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM AGAIN.

On the 16th of October the editor of the POST was in Raleigh and had an interview with Dr. Grissom, and in the POST of the 19th of October he published the following:

"Dr. Grissom states that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and says he would not accept the nomination if tendered him by the Republican convention. He further states that he is in favor of Judge Buxton. He says Judge Buxton can be elected (if nominated by the Republicans) by a very handsome majority. He says if the Republicans will nominate Buxton he will take hold of the canvass and give it his personal attention. And he has no doubt of the success of the state ticket, if good men are nominated with Buxton."

The Raleigh *Observer* copied the above article a few days thereafter. Dr. Grissom called upon the editor of the *Observer* and the next day the following article was published:

"Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the N. C. Insane Asylum, authorized the editor of the Raleigh *Observer* to say that the article copied by several papers from the Wilmington POST does not correctly represent his feelings and intentions in regard to political matters in this state, but that the recent statement of the Charlotte *Democrat*, about his wishes and intentions, is correct."

To give Dr. Grissom the full benefit of all that he has said, we publish the extract below from the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 24th of October.

"So much by way of preface to the main thing we want to say. Recently, Dr. Grissom has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and one or two Republican papers have hoisted his name to the head of their editorial columns. As one Democrat who had advocated the retention of the Doctor in his position as Superintendent of the Asylum on the ground that a man's politics should not be the ruling guide in selecting persons to fill such offices, or at least management of charitable and humane Institutions, especially when said officer was not an active, electioneering politician, we did not like the prospect of seeing Dr. Grissom's name used to help defeat the party that had retained him in office and so used while he was filling that office. *But we have the word of Dr. Grissom himself that he is no aspirant for a political office of any sort*—that his name has been used without his consent—that he desires to keep out of politics and retain his position as Superintendent of the Asylum, as well as continue all his life in the discharge of the duties of a physician and alleviator of the ills and afflictions of mankind. He would be pleased, therefore, if his name is dropped from political discussions and never mentioned in connection with political nominations. It is his desire that it should be done.

"We make the above statement on the basis of what we learned in a few minutes conversation with Dr. Grissom. We think it is substantially correct. If any one doubts it let him write Dr. Grissom and satisfy himself more fully."

The editor of the POST does not desire to do any citizen an injustice, and in all cases great care has been used to not quote a persons language. Therefore, we publish the above, for the purpose of doing Dr. Grissom full justice by giving his own statement concerning this controversy. But now, for the purpose of doing ourselves full and complete justice, we propose to quote Dr. Grissom's language to the editor of this paper correctly. Dr. Grissom said to the editor of the POST that he would not take the nomination for Governor of the Republican Convention would give it to him unanimously. But, that if the Republicans would nominate Judge Buxton, he would take the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and would give his personal attention to the canvass, and elect the Republican ticket.

The above is the true language used by Dr. Eugene Grissom to me.

Very respectfully,

W. P. CANADAY,

Editor of the WILMINGTON POST.

ABOUT CATS.

Dr. Burt G. Wilder has just issued a pamphlet entitled, the "Anatomical Uses of Cats." It shows that this branch of comparative anatomy is very useful to the study of the science itself, because the subjects are easily obtained, inexpensive, in small compass, and on the whole a very cheerful and easily managed one, so. He says it is very curious how slight are the differences between a cat and a man," each having a head, a neck, a trunk, and two pairs of limbs with similar bones, muscles and joints," and also the "chest, abdomen and pelvis, contain the same organs, similarly arranged." We confess to being not much posted on this branch of cation, but we have always been a close observer of that feline animal in its moral and intellectual aspects, and have observed that cats might perhaps also be used, in aid of intellectual philosophy and moral science.

For instance there was a cat in the town of Yarmouth, in Maine, which (or perhaps we ought to say who) was in the habit of attending family prayers, and never failed to be present. As the statement runs:—

"At the signal for prayers she would even leave a mouse half caught, or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously compose herself in the lap of the housekeeper with an air of attention to the service that was highly edifying. At the final "Amen" she went friskily about her business.

This devout cat happened to be the maternal ancestor of a kitten which, not having any rights to be respected, was killed by the master of the house who usually said the prayers. The religious cat happened to be in a safe and concealed place where she witnessed the murder of her offspring. Her moral and religious sensibilities were so shocked that she never afterward would attend prayers. She continued to catch mice, purr, and perform other secular duties as before, but to the end of her life she kept up her silent protest against the religious inconsistencies of the master of that household.

The other case which we cite occurred in Nevada, illustrating the nearness of cats to the human race, was different and not quite of so elevated a character. This feline approximation to the human race, exercising those powers with which she in common with us, was endowed, observed a swarm of industrious honey bees in the yard. Seized with that spirit of scientific inquiry which she had in common with us she approached the entrance to the hive, flattened close to the ground, and seized an inadvertent bee as he was going out to his business. This attracted the attention of other passing bees, which reported what was going on to the hive, whereupon they all rushed out, mixed themselves within her fur, and proceeded to serve notice on her to quit the premises. This Nevada cat forgot that serene composure which her more considerate relative in Maine exercised, and proceeded to scream, roll in the grass, spit fire, splutter, squall, claw at the agglommerated mass about her, bounce into the air, turn summersett, until she was a mere ball of fur and bees, wailing in desperation and despair. She was humiliated by being drawn away by a long-handled garden rake in the utmost agony.

We quote from the authenticated account in the *Virginia City Enterprise*:

When after she had been taken to a distant part of the ground the bees stuck to Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl," and bounce a full yard into the air. On coming down she would try to scratch her ear when a sting on the back would cause her to turn a succession of somersaults and give vent to a running fire of squalls. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time. Two or three days after the adventure Tabby was caught by the owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down near the behive. No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a dreadful squall, and at a single bound reached the top of the fence, full six feet in height. There she clung for a moment, with a tail as big as a rolling pin, when, with another bound and squall, she was out of sight, and did not again put in an appearance for over a week.

We suggest to Dr. Wilder whether these instances cited of the religious, moral and intellectual qualities, do not entitle the cats to be considered in the great field of ethics also. They are not only so constructed physically that from them the anatomy of the human animal can be learned from a dissection of their physical structures, but they reason much on the same principles as the human race and their experiences and conduct on given moral questions enter the broader fields of intellectual speculation. It would not be strange if what is known of the reasoning of these two Maine and Nevada cats should aid in throwing light upon such subjects as were obcure to Descartes and Jeremy Bentham.

THE MAINE RASCALITY.

When one man in an election in Maine gets less than a majority of all the votes, the House of Representatives sends two names to the Senate and that body selects from these a governor. At the last election Davis, the Republican candidate, lacked 1,119 votes of the majority over the whole. But the new senate on the returns had 7 Republican majority and the House 28. But the old Governor and Council, who are a sort of returning board, are proposing to turn out, on pretext of fraud, enough Republican senators and members, to give the Democrats a majority in those bodies, so that Garcelon, Democrat, who had the lowest vote of the three candidates (21 841, out of 69,110,) will be elected for Governor thus defeating the will of the people.

A more atrocious proceeding was never known. At the latest reports an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court of the state to decide who were elected Senators and members, and to issue an injunction against the proceedings of the Governor and Council.

Since the beginning of the government North Carolina has had 221 members of both houses of Congress, 26 of whom were Senators. It is surprising how infrequently names have been repeated. There have been 5 Williamses, 3 Speights, Joneses, Hills, Bryans and Ashes, and 2 each of Alexanders, Alstons, Barringers, Blackridges, Branches, Dockerys, Forneys, Franklins, Grahams, Hawkins, Johnstons, Lockes, Outlaws, Reads, Sawyers, Seales, Shepherds, Smiths, Stanleys, Turners, and Vances. There are only one Badger, Iredell, Settle, Macon, Mangum, Reid, Venable, Thomas, Clingman, Bragg, Strange, and so on to the end of the chapter. Very little nepotism in this old sober, Rip Van Winkle "strip of land, lying between South Carolina and Virginia."

"Come and see me," is a phrase in constant use, but it never sounds so sweet as when uttered at the front gate, at 9:30 p. m., just after prayer meeting is out. Then it means business.—[illegible]

LOUISIANA POLITICS

Mr. Henry Carroll of the *Times* is in New Orleans taking a look at the new arrangements there on the part of the Republicans. We have already, some weeks ago, given a brief statement of the convention and the ticket. It will be remembered that the action of the convention ignored old antecedents to a great extent, put out new men or a class, who have not heretofore been active men, and in their resolutions studiously avoided reference to any previous wrangles in the party, except that they denounced the attempt to unseat Senator Kellogg. Mr. Carroll seems to have given a good deal of consideration to the condition of things there, and we quote the following from one of his letters.

It was in this spirit and controlled by these aims that the Republican Convention came together. The New Orleans leaders, office holders and those who desired to hold office, were at a loss to know what to do. They had anticipated a meeting made up of a few dozen stragglers, and they were confronted by a host of earnest men, who were willing to sacrifice all personal considerations for the good of their party, but who could not be controlled in the interest of any man or of a clique. The leaders in question were not prepared for such a demonstration, and for a time they were at a loss to know what action it would be best for them to take. In the end, wise counsels prevailed. It was remembered that the Republicans of the state have been continually charged with nominating to office what are called "corrupt carpet-baggers" and irresponsible negroes, and it was determined on all sides that, for once, at least, such criticism should be made impossible. In short, the convention resulted in the nomination of what may well be called an ideal ticket. Political claims and considerations of all kinds were completely ignored, and to day the men who stand as the representatives and candidates of the Republican party in Louisiana are in every respect fitted to fill the highest stations in any state in the Union. The bitter malice of even a White League Democracy can find no word to say against them. They are beyond reproach, in every way more worthy of support than their Democratic opponents, and, if blood and old association counts for anything, they should be acceptable to every man who claims to be proud of Louisiana. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, the candidate for Governor, springs from one of the oldest, richest, and most respected families in the state. He was an extensive slave owner, and married into one of the great families of the south. He was an officer in the Confederate Army and served with distinction through the war. Returning to Louisiana after the declaration of peace, he gave himself up to the cultivation of his large plantations and had nothing to do with politics. After a time, however, being too much of a man to sanction the methods of the Democracy, and being anxious to preserve the peace in his neighborhood, he consented to serve the Republicans as District Judge. To that position he has been frequently re elected. He is a southern gentleman, in the best sense of the term. Independently rich, of large experience, good ability, and thoroughly educated, the people of Louisiana would have in him a chief magistrate of whom they might justly be proud.

A friend writing us from Smithville, quotes from the *Star*, and then makes some pertinent remarks:

"Bob Toombs's foolishness is already serving the Radical purposes as the *Star* predicted it would. Hear that unmitigated slanderer, the Philadelphia *Press*:

"When Robert Toombs shouts 'death to the Union' he simply utters aloud a sentiment long dominant among a majority of the southern people."

There are not fifty men in the south who hold any such sentiment.' "

It has been said that language was made to conceal, rather than to express one's thoughts. The above from your neighbor, is a fair illustration of the play of words, or, to use an ugly phrase, an effort to "whip the devil around the stump." That plain, honest, blunt old Bobbie Toombs, does not believe in white-washing the truth, or withholding the honest sentiment of his heart for policy sake, is very evident, and he well knows that he reflects the sentiments of a large class of educated and influential men in the south, although they give expression to their views in different language, but in the end it is one and the same thing. We refer to that class who were born and nurtured to manhood under the baneful system and principles of slavery, or owners of the land and slaves. To nearly all of this class put the question—Do you believe in a republican form of government? And nine out of ten will answer you, NO! I believe in a limited monarchy.

The preference is natural, for prior to the war there was no Democracy only in name, south. The past actions of the so called Democratic party south, in abridging the rights and privileges of the people wherever they have obtained power, speaks plainer and louder than any words can do, that the party is entirely under the control of that class who do not believe in a Republican form of government.

Will any one please inform us of the difference in sentiment between the honest, plain and direct expression of Toombs, of "Death to the Union," and of the more refined way of putting it, "I do not believe in a republican form of government."

It would be singular if Toombs should prove to be the Ghost goblin of the south, that Hampton so much fears, and be the instrument of obliterating all of the war Hamburg, Hampton, Butler stateman-ship of South Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

—) AND A (—

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 buying 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 at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries 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 when we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for 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 to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; 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.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c.
" or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c.
Ladies' 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	$1.0[illegible]
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc.	1.0[illegible]
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond Set Rings	1.0[illegible]
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin	1.0[illegible]
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.0[illegible]
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.0[illegible]
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.0[illegible]
" Cameo and other Stone Rings large	1.0[illegible]
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.0[illegible]
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.0[illegible]
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.	
Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	$1.4[illegible]
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.4[illegible]
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins	1.4[illegible]
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.4[illegible]
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	1.4[illegible]
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1.4[illegible]
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charm	1.4[illegible]
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	$1.9[illegible]
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	1.9[illegible]
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	1.9[illegible]
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.9[illegible]
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.9[illegible]
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.9[illegible]
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very heavy	1.9[illegible]
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.9[illegible]
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.9[illegible]
" Stone Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.9[illegible]
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	1.9[illegible]
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	1.9[illegible]
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $8.00.	
Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	$2.5[illegible]
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel	2.5[illegible]
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	2.5[illegible]
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	2.5[illegible]
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.5[illegible]
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.5[illegible]
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.5[illegible]
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.5[illegible]
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.5[illegible]
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.5[illegible]
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.5[illegible]
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.5[illegible]
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	2.5[illegible]
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs 3	2.5[illegible]
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.5[illegible]

Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the 85c. ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 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 Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.

1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest 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 $15.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. [illegible], says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do, they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first establishment and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. [illegible], says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Sportsman, Sept. [illegible], says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending [illegible] what they order."

As to our responsibility, we also refer you to the following firms: [illegible] Bros., [illegible] Clark St., Chicago; [illegible] Wagner & [illegible], [illegible] Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following.

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DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC—WHITE.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. A. A. M., meets 1st Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. [illegible] F. A. A. M. meets 3d Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1 R. A. M. meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. [illegible] R. and S. M. meet 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T. meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge [illegible], meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets [illegible] and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. R. M.

North State Lodge No. 722, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at [illegible]

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. [illegible], meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at [illegible]

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. [illegible], meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month. The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. [illegible], meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. [illegible], meets 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. [illegible], meets every Wednesday evening at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. [illegible], meets every Tuesday evening, at [illegible] on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—COLORED.

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on [illegible] between [illegible] and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner [illegible] and Walnut streets. [illegible] Love Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. OF G. S. AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

[illegible], meets every Tuesday evening.

[illegible], meets every Wednesday evening.

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

[illegible], meet every Friday evening.

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