

The President has located his family, or a part of it, at the Elberon, a quiet Hotel about a mile and a half south of the West End Hotel. It is a charming place, looking out over a green lawn upon the ocean from which the cool breezes court the balconies and corridors of this charming summer residence. The President will stay a few days when he will return to Washington. Mrs. Garfield will stay during the season. The first lady of the land is already on the road to health and rides out nearly every day and lives in the delicious quiet of the rolling sea.

Col. E. B. C. Cash, of Camden, S. C., who killed W. M. Shannon in a duel for insulting his wife, as he confessed, was recently up for a new trial. Judge Cochran, the sitting Justice, charged that the law had never been abrogated, that the charge that the duel was fair was no defence, that the crime could not be condoned because Shannon participated in it, that the killing in a duel is murder and the penalty is death. After reading the testimony, and again charging the jury as to their duty, the jury withdrew, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

There has been for some months a very eccentric fellow, dispensing information concerning the south through the N. Y. Tribune, most of which nobody else had ever known. His epistolary habits were so peculiar that while he dated his letter, say, at Savannah, he wrote about New Orleans or Texas. His last letter, appearing in the Tribune of June 20, 1881, was dated "Danville, Va., April 7," while he said not a word about Danville, but talked very broadly about the rest of the world. The manner in which he dealt with facts was as odd as his manner of dating his letters. His accuracy of statement is far less accurate than that which fills the ponderous volumes of Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President, &c., in which he describes the *modus operandi* of the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States." He asserts, in this Danville letter, though he cannot speak with "positive knowledge, and say that no disturbances or outrages have occurred recently in connection with politics in the regions which I have visited." "I mean merely to say that after talking with people of all classes, the impression made upon my mind is very strong that there have been no political disturbances or outrages for several years." Then he proceeds to give the most approved version of those innocent and unsophisticated Bourbons who are fond of telling every northern man they see, that the only way to preserve order, and to prevent "brigandage" of the kind under the forms of law, and the negroes from being "controlled by the unscrupulous politicians who are now, for the most part, the local leaders of the Republican party." This is the manner in which two political saints converse together.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT LIBERIA.

Commodore R. W. Shufeldt of our Navy has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the new Colonization Society giving his view in regard to this black Republic. That this officer is qualified from long periods of duty on the African coast, to give advice on the subject, there is not much doubt. At any rate his version of Liberian affairs is the most modern extant, and without troubling ourselves much as to the accuracy of the Commodore's statements, we will try to sketch his ideas.

He starts out with stating that it is a mistaken idea that the causes which produced this travesty on a Republic, are not as generally believed, the enervating languor from the torrid sun, the deadly malaria which lurks in those jungles peopled with all sorts of venomous reptiles; the natural degeneracy of civilized races descended from African emigrating back, toward the barbarism that still exists in these jungles; the absolute inconsistency of those immigrants after a few months with self government; the absence of any spirit of enterprise in either agriculture or commerce or the mechanical arts, or the natural incapacity of the native African race, as has been said—or any of those various reasons heretofore assigned for the failure of the attempt to found this nation in Africa by the people of the United States.

He asserts that it is not true that the climate of Liberia is fatal to its prosperity, but that its great bar to advancement are: First, The rivalry of the great colony of Sierra Leone, backed by the British crown. Second, The great flood of Mahomedanism coming from the north and east of the Republic, with apparently irresistible force. Third, The absence of steam navigation and the consequent steady flow of emigration from Liberia; and Fourth, and last, the indifference of the United States, bound by the treaty stipulations which brought the new Republic into life, but forgotten in consequence of certain events which have occupied the public mind more exclu-

sively than any other. The conduct of Sierra Leone is so aggressive that it cannot be justified. It carries on a trade in Liberia in total disregard of their revenue laws. It is true that Liberia appealed to England when she ought to have appealed to the United States. The Commodore makes some startling and sad statements which will be new, we think, to the American public.

I do not wish to underrate the many kindnesses of the British government, and particularly of the British people, extended in earlier times towards this struggling colony. In the great effort made by England for the abolition of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, Liberia was her moral ally at least, but times and conditions are changed, and although the foreign slave trade has been abolished, yet it is a well established fact that domestic slavery exists, not only within Liberian territory, but throughout Africa, and to day contributes by its labor to the commerce on that continent from which England derives such immense profits. The English philanthropist takes no note of this fact, while the colonial governments and the British merchants take advantage of the result. However lamentable, it is nevertheless true that Mahomedanism is carrying all before it in a religious point of view. It has already reached to within 150 miles of Sierra Leone and the capitals of Liberia, establishing everywhere its fundamental dogmas of polygamy and slavery. To those who believe in a higher and purer religion this forebodes a struggle prolonged into centuries, for it is safe to predict that within the next half century the native tribes of Liberia itself will be converted to that faith, unless the Christian friends of the African race in this country and in Europe rouse themselves and determine to resist its encroachments.

He calls attention to the fact that while the United States has increased marvelously in wealth, it has totally neglected to cherish and protect this Republic which it founded. He says pointedly: "A steam line from New York or Baltimore via Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape de Verde, Sierra Leone, and Monrovia, would not only prove remunerative at this time, but would rivet that country to this in such a way as not only to insure to our commercial advantage, but insure the progress and prosperity of Liberia. One thing is certain—unless American capitalists can be found to build American ships for the purpose, but a few years, or perhaps months will elapse before the English merchants will embrace the opportunity and we shall have the mortification of seeing the English flag doing the work between America and her only colony, thus depriving us of the benefit of opening up a trade with Africa, the last and richest field left to the progressive merchant, as well as to the missionary. Livingston has said that commerce and Christianity must go hand in hand in the proselyting of Africa. The people of the United States, therefore, whether actuated by a desire for gain or the establishment of a COMMERCE between the two countries—Immediate and energetic attention to this fact will obviate the last and greatest bar to Liberian progress—the indifference of the people and the government of the United States to Liberian interests.

It ought, after all to be said, that considering the short time that Liberia has existed as a nation, it has in fact accomplished some things. More than 9,000 square miles of territory now contains more than 25,000 colonists from the United States, besides more than 700,000 of the native population which have yet resisted the incursions of the vices of Mahomedanism and made some approach towards a civilized condition, by driving back mostly before their agriculture, rude as it is, the boa constrictors, the wild elephants, the crocodiles and other reptiles and savage beasts, and cultivating their lands. This they have done in spite of the neglect which has fallen upon them from their founders and the competitors and rivalry of more powerful neighbors. Let our statesmen, even though late, consider the propriety of some improvement in the policy of the nation towards its only colony.

ANTI-PROHIBITION. Every true Republican, who wishes his state, his people, and himself all happy and prosperous, should vote against prohibition. A better name for which would be proscriptio, in favor of druggists. The Legislature against the people in favor of the monopolists.

THE CHURCHES. Should first declare the manufacturing and sale of liquor to be a sin before they ask the Legislature and people to make it a crime. Do not ask legislation on a question that they have not had the moral courage to grapple.

Captain S. A. Ashe, editor of the Observer, we suppose, is President of a prohibition club, and we expect John Williamson (if he would accept it) has been Vice President. John might take the place as a good joke, but he certainly would feel injured by such association.

The Republican party has always claimed to be the party of equal rights, liberal principles and opposed to all proscriptio or class legislation. Therefore every Republican in the state ought, if he votes at all, to vote against prohibition.

The prohibitionists propose to allow druggists to sell liquor in North Carolina, but they do not propose to let the former manufacture his surplus fruit; druggists must send to other states and get the liquor to be sold to our people.

To the People of North Carolina, Legislation enacted without the consent of the governed, for the purpose of making our state government and the municipal government thereunder, absolutely un-Democratic, by taking power from THE PEOPLE and bestowing it upon a limited number of citizens who are not responsible to the voting masses for their position of honor, trust and profits, is in direct opposition to American ideas of representative government. Republicans have bitterly opposed the engrafting of these principles on our system of government as contrary to the genius and spirit of a free people. This opposition will not cease until this fungus growth on our Constitution and in our laws has been torn up by the roots.

In approval of past attacks upon the rights and privileges of the people, the Legislature at its recent session passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture, purchase and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in this state, and submitted the ratification or rejection of said bill to a vote of the people. This bill is in fatal conflict with section seven of the bill of rights of our State Constitution, which declares that— "No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

In the teeth of this section this bill proposes to take the liquor traffic from the many and create a monopoly by putting it in the hands of a few persons as described in the bill. Without regard to the abuse proposed to be remedied, the means whereby that end is to be attained, by the approval of this bill, is at war with Republican principles. Class legislation of this kind must be opposed and beaten down at every step. There is no middle ground.

This bill, also in conflict with Section one, Article 2, of our state Constitution, which declares that— "The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Representatives."

This bill a cowardly effort to remove the responsibility imposed upon them by this section of the Constitution, to the people en-masse. It is a dangerous precedent. Whenever Legislatures heretofore shall be afraid to assume the constitutional responsibility of some doubtful political question, they will cite legislative action upon this bill as a precedent, and then shift the responsibility attaching to them as custodians of Supreme Legislative power in the state, and submit the question to a vote of the people.— This will be a growing evil, and will change our American representative government, which has rendered possible, with universal suffrage, the protection of life, liberty and property, and the permanence of government, to such Democracies as have fallen one after another under the new system, which is the French system, and which in that country has invariably terminated in despotism and empire.

This bill, if approved, will confiscate every apple and peach orchard in North Carolina; and every vineyard where the wine juice is converted into brandy. It will render it impossible in parts of the state remote from railroads, for the farmers to ship their grain to market. For it is impossible for them, with our imperfect system of transportation, to compete with the cheap grain of the north and northwest. They can only market their surplus grain by converting it into spirits. It will take away this vast industry from OUR OWN PEOPLE and transfer it to other states of the Union.

Wherever this system of legislation has been tried, it has been proved a lamentable failure and an injury to the people. It is a work of fanatics and not of statesmen. This bill, if ratified, will not diminish the consumption of spirits, but will deprive the state, counties, cities and towns, of revenue derived from this source, and will therefore increase the rate of taxation on real estate and other species of personal property.

The penal clause of the bill will fill up our courts with an immense number of trivial misdemeanors, and greatly add to the expense of the several counties, and aggravate the burdens of a people already taxed to their full capacity.

This question was not discussed before the people at the election of last year, and no such radical revolution, as proposed by this bill, in our system, should have been proposed upon the people before it had been thoroughly canvassed by their candidates for the Legislature.

For these reasons this Committee cannot refrain from opposing the ratification of this bill. There are sufficient reasons without considering that the manufacture, purchase and sale of liquor is legalized by the United States and all the states of the Union. North Carolina people have been taught to believe that the right to manufacture, purchase, and sell liquor, is not to be infringed upon by repressive legislation. Every Congress has been impudently told to remove the tax on brandy and to lessen the tax on whiskey, because our people would be peculiarly benefited thereby. Summary restraint by legislation is contrary to Republican principle. The abuse of liquor

must be remedied and corrected by moral influence and police control—not by legislation. The general government with a large number of revenue officers and stringent laws cannot entirely suppress illicit distillation. That which leaves a man free to exercise his judgment and then convince his reason, will speedily and thoroughly attain the end sought. But legislation which says—"you shall not"—and substitutes force and compulsion for reason and moral influence is in opposition to our governmental system, and must be opposed by all legitimate means, and promptly rebuked.

The question must now be decided at the polls. Republicans in every township must organize and poll a full vote against this bill as the only means of condemning class legislation and to prevent the creation of a powerful monopoly of druggists, apothecaries and physicians, which is always dangerous in a government like ours, and should be prevented in the outset. When this has been done, Republicans will be ready to aid in regulating the sale of liquor in such manner as will remedy and correct as many abuses growing out of the use of liquor as can be remedied and corrected by legislation; abuses not corrected by this means, being left to those influences of society which are more powerful and more effective of moral purposes than a thousand pages of repressive statutes, bristling all over with fines and penalties for statutory misdemeanors which have been and always will be winked at and condoned by the general public—no species of violation of law which owes its criminality to frailties incident to human nature.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee. J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING. The National Temperance Convention in session at Saratoga, of which Gov. Jarvis, of N. C.; Miller, of Va.; Maj. B. D. Townsend, S. C.; E. L. Middinger, Ga.; Rev. J. L. Rogers, Fla.; Miss E. F. Griffin, Ala.; Gen. Alexander Stuart, Miss.; Rev. John Pipes, La.; E. L. Dahoney, Tex.; Prof. Dadds, Tenn.; in a long series of resolutions insisting on the duty of total abstinence, recommending the instruction of children with regard to the effects of alcohol considered from a scientific stand-point, urging that churches work more actively in the good cause, condemning the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day, recommending the use of unfermented wines for sacramental purposes, calling attention to the responsible relations of the National Government to the liquor traffic, asking for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of all brewed, fermented or distilled beverages throughout the land, and insisting that the government make total abstinence a condition of appointment in the public service.

It is our opinion that Gov. Jarvis, and some of the rest of them, will find this sort of a Jordan a hard road to travel. In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected by a vote of 175 to 59. During the debate a very general feeling was expressed in favor of the classification of the various degrees of murder, as in America. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Dept., reports that Kentucky produces 36 per cent of all the tobacco of the United States. The average yield per acre is shown to be 731 pounds, varying from 1,597 pounds in Massachusetts to 471 pounds in North Carolina. This variation in the rate of yield, the report states, is due in differing degree to the use or neglect of fertilizers, the habit of growth of different varieties, and the vicissitudes of seasons. The following shows, in round numbers, the total product in 1880: Kentucky, 171,000,000 pounds; Virginia, 80,000,000 pounds; Pennsylvania, 37,000,000 pounds; Ohio, 35,000,000 pounds; Tennessee, 29,000,000 pounds; North Carolina, 27,000,000 pounds; Maryland, 25,000,000 pounds; Connecticut, 14,000,000 pounds; Missouri, 12,000,000 pounds; Wisconsin, 11,000,000 pounds; Indiana, 9,000,000 pounds; New York, 6,000,000 pounds; Massachusetts, 5,000,000 pounds; Illinois, 4,000,000 pounds; West Virginia, 3,000,000 pounds.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that strenuous efforts are being made to find connecting links of evidence in order to give more unity to the trials of the numerous important political prisoners which must be held next autumn. The fortress and prisons are crowded. It is observed in official circles that Russia cannot possibly make such an exhibition of herself before the world as to try a thousand or two of political offenders, and as something must be done with all these prisoners, to make room for others, the only way to dispose of them quickly and expeditiously is by a system of administrative deportation, which General Melnikoff, the late Minister of the Interior, sought to abolish.

The financial firm of Baring Bros. and Hambro & Co. have taken the Italian loan of \$50,000,000, by the aid of a powerful French syndicate.

Commodore Nih, "the smallest man in the world," was 37 years old when he died, was the son of Rodney Nih of Manchester, N.H., who was over six feet in height, and weighed 370 pounds.

Mr. H. Gray writes to the Atlanta Constitution that the profits of Jeff. Davis on his book for the first year's sales undoubtedly will be as much as \$200,000.

Secretary Blaine and family will go to Augusta, Maine, next week, where they will spend the warm season.

Mrs. Senator Logan has been suffering for several days from what her physicians fear may be a renewal of the attack that prostrated her in Washington last spring.

Miss M. M. Gillett, a Wisconsin woman, has been appointed a notary public for the District of Columbia.— She has the honor of being the first lady notary ever appointed by a President of the United States.

Mr. Longfellow called the compass plant in "Evangeline" "delicate," and when some one told him that the plant was a large, coarse, rough leaved shrub, he substituted "vigorous" for "delicate" in the later editions of the poem.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax has written a letter to John T. Lewis, strongly approving his nomination and course in Virginia, and stating that the western Republicans approve the coalition between the Mahone party and the Republican in Virginia.

General Farre, the Franco Minister of War, explained to the Chamber of Deputies that the sole object of the Tunisian expedition was to protect the Algerian frontier. The chamber unanimously voted the grant of 14,000,000 francs for the cost of the expedition.

John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," died while American Consul to Tunis, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery in that city. The English chaplain at Tunis taking advantage of the public attention directed to that point, is raising subscriptions for a memorial window in the Church of St. Augustine to the poet.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews is a much younger sister of Mrs. Watterson, the mother of Henry Watterson, of the Courier Journal, and the two are tenderly attached. She is a notably handsome woman with prematurely white hair, worn in graceful puffs on her forehead, as are also their three daughters who helplessly call his "Three Graces."

It is pleasant to those who have observed the progress of Washington in the beauty of her parks, to say what is the truth; that the chief credit is due to Gen. O. E. Babcock for those beautiful squares. Now that there is a falling off in the exquisite taste which Gen. Babcock showed in those adornments to landscape scenery, people miss his rare taste the more.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 17, 1881. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST: Sir: A few days ago the following item appeared in the Washington papers:

"Prof. Wiley Lane, of Howard University, will go soon to spend a short time in visiting his father in Elizabeth City, N. C., after which he will spend most of the summer vacation in traveling in different parts of the south, probably in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, in the interest of the University. His object will be to diffuse more general information about Howard University, to show the advantages of student life in Washington, and to increase the number of students at the University."

In pursuance of the plan here suggested, please allow me space in your columns to state the outline of my next: I shall leave here on Monday next, June 20th, and shall be in Richmond, Va., Sunday, June 27th; in Lynchburg, Sunday, July 3rd; in Charlotte, N. C., July 10th; in Greenville, S. C., July 17th; in Columbia, July 24th; in Charleston, Aug. 1st; in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th; and in Raleigh, Aug. 15th, whence I shall go to Norfolk and end the work of the summer. I shall be at these points on the Sundays named, and in the week days shall visit all the important towns easily accessible from them. Having been several years a student at the University, and two years an instructor, I am well prepared to give all needed information respecting it. I hope to have the assistance of all friends of education and advancement to facilitate my efforts in this important mission. Besides my special object, I shall be glad to see and talk with any worthy young men who desire to study theology, preparatory for the gospel ministry. Mail directed to me at the places and dates indicated above, will reach me.

WILEY LANE.

Eleven years ago your daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to an ungodly health by a simple remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had pushed at for two years, before seeing it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters.—The Parents.—Religion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT: WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after MAY 23rd the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad: PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN. Daily except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington at 8:45 A. M. No. 1. Arrive at Charlotte at 1:45 P. M. No. 2. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:45 P. M. Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table. These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT. Leave Wilmington at 5:00 P. M. No. 3. Arrive at Hamlet at 8:00 P. M. No. 4. Arrive at Charlotte at 1:30 P. M. No. 5. Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday. No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT. Leave Charlotte at 7:00 P. M. No. 3. Arrive at Hamlet at 8:00 P. M. No. 4. Arrive at Charlotte at 1:30 P. M. Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company. OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT: WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:15 P. M., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows: DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47, North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:40 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:40 P. M. Leave Weldon at 3:40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 9:55 P. M.

EAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 49 North and 44 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:40 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:40 P. M. Leave Weldon at 3:40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9:55 P. M.

Train No. 49 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Malvern. Train No. 49 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 11:45 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:45 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 5:20 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily and Fast Mail, Thursday and Saturday at 3:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 3:30 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond and Washington. All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt., Nov 27-80.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MARITIMIC—(WHITE). St. John's Lodge No. 1, P. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Capo Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening. Orion Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening. Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets on 1st and 3rd Friday evening of each month.

O. K. S. E. Manhattan Lodge No. 198, meets at 8th and 4th Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. ROYAL ARCANUM. Cornelius Harriet Council No. 211, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Stonehall Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street. Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at the Board of Education. Endowment Rank No. 211, meet 3rd Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. 54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md. The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution for patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL. Fine Engravings, Choice subjects, Lowest prices. Send for Catalogue and price list. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. C. MURPHY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN. Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or indigestion. And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their presence only a blessing?

TANITE. EMERY WHEELS GRINDING MACHINES. THE TANTITE CO. 125 N. 2nd St. Phila. Pa.

NOTICE. ALL persons wishing to purchase land in an expedition, would do well to call on me. He is always on hand. June 25th.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. By his personal friend, MAJOR H. H. HARRIS, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition in which are given the full details of the life and services of this illustrious man.

CONSUMPTION. CERRA'S Cough & Croup Remedy. CERRA'S Cough & Croup Remedy. CERRA'S Cough & Croup Remedy.

BEST. REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE. SEND TO THE WANTS. TEACHERS. SEND TO THE WANTS.