

**THE WILMINGTON POST.**

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1882.

Before a person stops taking his paper from the postoffice he should be honest enough to pay the back subscription.

The Superintendent of the U. S. Census will please accept our thanks for advance sheets of population by counties of the United States.

Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson of Goldsboro, was nominated on Monday last U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. R. is well known in this city, he was a route agent on the W. & W. R.R. from 1870 to 1873.

Tom Cooper sent a keg of whiskey to Senator Vance, just before Christmas, but it didn't have the desired effect. Whiskey don't tell on Vance—Tobacco Plant.

But Vance begged Cooper for the whiskey. How is that?

Thos. N. Cooper had a lively fight for the collectorship of the sixth district; but when the Senate voted on the question of his confirmation, he was laid on the shelf. This was as it should have been. Good people over the whole State of North Carolina will rejoice, and Vance and Armfield will be glad.—*Advocate Clearer.*

If left to the people of North Carolina Tom Cooper would be elected by 116,000 majority, and don't you forget it Mr. Gleason.

Major H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, N. C., was in the city on Tuesday night last. He is talking of starting a brick business here, if he can get a suitable place. The business has paid him at Goldsboro, and now he thinks of branching out. We have no doubt but what this is the best location in the state. He makes very handsome brick, they look as well as the Philadelphia press brick. Should he conclude to locate here it will be very gratifying to our people.

No man who will not pledge himself to stand by the public schools, should be elected to the Legislature; the people should demand of their Representatives a liberal appropriation for school purposes; in fact there should be sufficient money appropriated to keep the public schools running for at least eight months in each year, so that every man's child will be educated. Such a course will benefit the poor people as well as the state. More attention must be given to the subject of education by the masses or the Representatives will never look after the matter properly.

Reader, have you sons and daughters? If so, do you want them to be honest to you and your country? If you do you must educate them; do not be satisfied with giving them an ordinary common school education—do all you can for them, it is the best legacy you can leave them, better than lands, stocks or money, these things they can lose, but an education will be theirs, a sheriff cannot sell it for taxes or an execution for security debt. Every man and woman in the state should be thoroughly educated, and we pray to see the time when it will be the case.

Major George D. Weeks, Special Agent, returned to the city from Beaufort and New Berne on Sunday night last, and stopped over here Monday. We were glad to learn that the Major was so well pleased with his trip among our friends at B. and N. He says he found the Custom Houses in excellent hands, the business well and satisfactorily conducted, and everything working smoothly; and his expressions of surprise at finding such splendid and extensive plantations was gratifying to this "tar heel." He says the country between New Berne and Goldsboro is the finest he has seen anywhere in the south.—This is saying a great deal, as the Major has traveled all over the southern country in the past two years. We are sorry our New Berne and Beaufort friends captured friend Weeks so completely, but then we have to stand it; they never do things by halves, they take all or none. Major Weeks left Monday night on the 10 o'clock train, to look after our friend Johnson, who has the helm of state in the Charleston Custom House.

**WORKINGMEN.**

That the interest of all workingmen in this country is the same there can be no doubts whether white or colored. The men who run the manufactures or till the soil have one common cause to fight for, therefore while they may choose their own associates in social matters, yet when it comes to politics or business they should stand together for their rights against their old foe, the aristocrats, who believe the poor laboring men have no right to think or act for themselves. And the employees may always expect to be ground down until they stand united and demand that justice be done them, they will get by such a course. 1st. Such wages as will support themselves and their families in a comfortable manner. 2nd. Their children will be educated by the state under a general school system. 3rd. They will be put on the jury and have their full rights in the courts. 4th. Public roads will be kept up by tax-

ation and a poor man will not have to work on the public roads 15 days a year for the sake of having a good drive for the rich man's horses and carriage.

These may be very unpleasant things to lay before the rich man who turns over about 8 o'clock in the morning and then takes his second nap before reading his morning paper, but they are none the less true. Why should a poor man work \$10 worth on a public road who hasn't a horse and never will have, for some rich fellow who drives his double team and don't pay a cent in taxes. Let those who are able to enjoy the pleasure and benefits of the public roads keep them up. And let the poor man take the pay for the labor he puts on these roads and buy the necessities of life for his poor family.

It will be said by the rich property holders that we are arraying one class against another. That may be so to a certain extent. We want to array the laboring men up to such a pitch that they will demand their rights. They have gone on from time immemorial being controlled, body and soul by the money kings, both little kings and big kings, doing all the work, paying, neither directly or indirectly, all the taxes; therefore it is time for them to rise and assert their rights. And we appeal to them in the name of themselves, and the love they hold for their wives and children, and the reverence they have for their God to shake off the yoke of bondage they have worn so long and become men among men—cultivate a manly spirit in their children. The laboring white men of North Carolina are as much in fault about this matter as the colored, and we hope to see them take the lead in emancipating themselves. This is a government of the people and for the people, and if the majority of the people will make up their minds to have their rights there will be no difficulty in obtaining them.

**COLORED HONESTY.**  
There are many white people who pretend to believe that all colored people are dishonest. If there are any who truly believe anything so exceedingly harsh of the colored race they should try and remove it from their minds immediately; such sentiments are not creditable to any intelligent person. That there are dishonest negroes none can deny, but that all are thieves is not true. We know the character of the negro as well as any man in the south, and we believe them to be as honest as any other race of people under the sun; and to put it in the mildest terms, it is uncharitable to say they will all steal.

Some months ago the colored people very justly wanted some recognition in the Goldsboro postoffice, and recommended a man for a clerkship; the postmaster, so we learn, refused to appoint the young colored man recommended by the colored people, but went outside and picked up a colored boy of his own selection, and he had only been in the office six months when he was charged with stealing, by the postmaster, and arrested. We know nothing of his guilt, but for argument sake say he is guilty, that does not impeach the characters of other colored officials in the state.

We have been reliably informed that a great many Federal officials are in "high glee" over the misfortunes of this Goldsboro boy, claiming that this case will give the "black eye" to an equal division of the patronage with the colored Republicans; they had just as well cease their laughing for the colored citizens will yet succeed in obtaining the justice that their merits deserve. Some white Republicans claim that they can buy their nominations, it may have been true in the past to a limited extent, but the future will make a complete change; in this and men will be nominated on account of their fitness for the positions they seek and not for their money.

**W. J. BEST.**  
We have had very much to say about the gentleman whose name heads this article. We suppose we formed an unfavorable opinion of him on account of the company he was in when we first heard of him, namely: Thomas J. Jarvis and others, but we are glad to see such complimentary articles of him as we copy in another column from the Raleigh News and Observer and the Boston Herald. Mr. Best is proving himself to be a man of great capacity, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that we have such a man interested in our state, and we hope he will continue in his good work, and may succeed in building a great railroad from Beaufort harbor to Paint Rock, Tennessee line, and that his enterprise will pay handsome dividends to himself and his associates. It shall be our pleasure to give him all the aid in our power.

**PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
Colonel A. H. VanBokelen, Wilmington, N. C.  
We notice by the Washington Post, of the 25th inst., that "Colonel" (2) A. H. VanBokelen, of Wilmington, N. C., is at the Arlington. "How we apples do swirl" away from home by the way will come one he so kind as to give in the name of the regiment the gallant "Colonel" commanded! We are engaged in the collection of records of the distinguished soldiers of North Carolina, and it would be a pity not to have "Colonel VanBokelen's" services included.

**COL. F. W. CLARK.**  
This gentleman has been made the General Freight and Ticket Agent for the Raleigh & Gaston, the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line and the Carolina Central Railroads. We know certain papers are in the habit of publishing complimentary notices of men who are successful in getting appointments, regardless of their fitness. Therefore it detracts very much from the deserving ones. But we take pleasure in saying that the appointment of Colonel Clark was for merit alone. He has worked himself up from a clerkship to the present honorable position. He is in every way suitable for the office he now holds, and the railroad companies are to be congratulated on their success in securing his services. And as for Col. C. himself we wish him the success that is due a faithful and energetic officer.

**FROM NORTH CAROLINA.**  
The Liberal Movement and What will Make it Succeed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:  
I see a communication in your issue of the 25th instant, signed W. S. Ball, 'Greensboro', N. C., in which the writer expresses his decided antagonism to the Liberal movement in this state. It is to be regretted that one undertaking to speak publicly in political matters should fail to give material facts. It is to be deplored that he sets himself up against the policy which the combined wisdom of the Republican party has pitched upon to redeem the southern states from the grip of the Bourbons. I was a member of the executive committee and helped manage the campaign in the late presidential election. In the same capacity I acted in the late campaign, in which "prohibition" was an issue. I accordingly had means of knowing that the number of Republicans who voted for prohibition was about 4,400, and did not possibly reach 5,000. Ninety per cent. of the Bourbon newspapers in the state favored the prohibition act. A large proportion of the leading politicians of that party favored it. The county commissioners, the magistrates, the county officers, and court-house rings.

**IN THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES.**  
I supported it and quietly urged its adoption as a political necessity to get rid of the internal revenue officers in the state and their influence. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose, from the facts which I do know, that with the small exception of the Republican vote stated above, the whole vote cast for prohibition was Bourbon. While Mr. Ball and

**A FEW TEMPERANCE REPUBLICANS.**  
may have upon temperance grounds clung to and voted for this act, which Mr. Ball himself in his letter calls "obnoxious" and "an abortion" (although he canvassed for it), yet the great mass of the Republican party opposed it—*notably two temperance newspapers, edited by Republicans,* saw the purpose of the Bourbons, and exposed it in their editorial columns as a political and not a temperance measure, and as further evidence the heaviest anti-prohibition majorities were in the Republican counties. It is undoubtedly true, and it is well known to the people of North Carolina, that this was the crowning act of a series of encroachments in the way of class legislation upon personal liberty, and a portion of the Democracy determined to resist, and did resist. This element stands ready now to strike hands with the Republicans in opposition to the Bourbon leaders. Neither the writer nor any with whom he is connected desires to drive out or

**OSTRACIZE ANY REPUBLICAN**  
who favored the prohibition act on temperance grounds, but think it fair that the few Republicans who voted for this obnoxious measure should not obstruct the policy of the party and close the gates and bar out those who are ready and willing to co-operate with us. Five thousand men of a party should not die of starvation by the judgment of 110,000 in the state and county, and the national party throughout the country, especially as this five thousand confess that they made a great political blunder. Prohibition was a fraud upon the people of that state. It prevented manufacture and trade. Mr. Ball would not reject it because of the name. He would take a half-dollar with the knowledge that it was counterfeit because the Goddess of Liberty is stamped upon its face. He fears to go with those who led the masses against it because somebody in Kamschaka might at sometime read that our state voted against prohibition.

**THERE WERE MORE POLITICIANS.**  
immolated on the altar of "prohibition" in North Carolina and more political death wrought in the few months the question was agitated than have occurred before in any state at any time.—The Republican party with its liberal alliance will co-operate with Mr. Ball and his friends, especially as he now denounces this prohibition measure as an obnoxious abortion; but he ought not to ask that the mountain go to Mohammed, nor that the monarch be a beggar to the man.

**JOHN J. MOTT,**  
Chairman State Republican Committee.  
The best armor is discretion; the best adviser, justice; the best act, that prompted by charity; the best companion, the frank friend, who is not afraid to tell us of our faults; but the truest friend is the gold, earned and saved by one's self, the sight of which brings neither blush of shame nor twinge of conscience. This is the friend who ever gives to man unfeigned obedience.

**From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig and Chronicle.**  
**Fructifying Garfield.**

The hyena is the most loathsome and disgusting of all animals, not that it boldly attacks the living but that its habits are nocturnal and it preys upon the dead. There are hyenas in this country who wear broad-cloth coats and silk hats, and because of these things, are sometimes admitted into the higher circles of society. By nature, they are vulgar, contemptible cowards, never attacking a living man unless they have an accidental advantage; but they gratify their natural propensity for meanness by maligning and traducing the dead.

A few villains belonging to this despicable class, have been industriously engaged for the past two or three months, in a desperate effort to blacken the memory of the late President Garfield. That they secretly applauded the act of the cowardly assassin, has been charged, and if we had ever doubted the truth of the charge, these events would have removed all doubts on that subject, for the act of the assassin, though a violation of law for which he is to pay the penalty with his worthless life, was not one whit worse than the acts of the abandoned wretches who, for personal exaltation are slandering and traducing one who is in the grave, and whose good name and reputation they never dared to attack while he was living and had a voice to answer their malicious calumny. One of the vilest of these despicable miscreants has recently written a letter for publication in the Washington Post, which we print elsewhere in full, in order that the thousands of readers of the Chronicle may see the character of the warfare that is being waged against the great and good man who now quietly sleeps on the shores of the beautiful lake.

What can this studied, systematic, persistent detraction of President Garfield mean? What can be the motive which inspires it? Who is leading the jacks who are howling and barking over Garfield's grave? What does any one expect to gain by it? Granting that the detraction of President Garfield made mistakes during his life, and who is there that has not made mistakes, common decency demands that they should now be covered with the mantle of charity. Garfield has now been dead not quite six months, and yet for some malignant purpose, there are men living in this country who are busied in the dead hour of the night, searching every nook and corner, ransacking the private correspondence of dead men, smelling about the slums and cesspools for something which may be tortured and misconstrued so as to be made to appear as derogatory to his character. They are assassins at heart, and although they are free and mayhap circulating in good society, they are no better than Guitaen, in any respect, and are infinitely worse in many. His act was cowardly in the extreme, but it was committed in daylight, and in his own name. He did not seek to hide himself behind a fictitious signature.

We know that there are politicians, some now in Congress, who predicted, before Guitaen came to their assistance, that the name of Garfield would go down to "everlasting infamy;" we know that newspapers pretending to be Republican charged him with having forgotten his country and his party; we know that he was charged with bribery and corruption, while President, and by so-called Republican newspapers; we know that the same papers charged that he was the servile tool of a corrupt railroad lobby; we know that from the same source it was alleged that his administration was infamous and tyrannical; we know that the name of Garfield was demanded, and all that; but these things were said when an acrimonious contest was in progress over a New York federal office, all of them being gross and notoriously untrue, but we had not expected to see the unfounded falsehoods reiterated after he was dead. But some malignant spirits, who have been once folded in a gratification of their personal ambition, can never forget, and they will continue to snarl and growl and howl over Garfield's grave so long as they live, and will doubtless die with unaided curses in their malignant throats. But Garfield's character is beyond the reach of their poisonous shafts. He is too firmly fixed in the affections of his countrymen to suffer from the cowardly assaults of his would-be assassins, and although his tongue is silent in the grave, and his voice is hushed in the silence of death, he has millions of friends, east, west, north and south, including men of every sect and every party, and thousands of noble women, who will defend him against all his assailants, whether they come in the shape of a red handed Guitaen, or a black-hearted coward, who safe from the penalties of the law would assassinate his character under cover of an assumed name.

**Anecdote of Bishop Ames.**  
Of the late Bishop Ames the following anecdote is related: While presiding over a certain conference in the West, a member began a tirade against universities, education, etc., and thanking God that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college. After proceeding thus for a few minutes, the Bishop interrupted him with the question, "Do I understand that the brother thanks God for his ignorance?" "Well, yes," was the answer. "You can put it that way if you want to." "Well, all I have to say," said the Bishop, in his sweet, musical tones, "is that the brother has a great deal to thank God for."

**From Personal Experience.**  
35 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 16, '81.  
H. H. WAXNER & Co., Sirs:—I know from personal experience that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a good thing for chronic liver difficulty.  
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Who but dislike to be told of his faults, even by a friend? Yet some are without them. Who but dislikes to be told that he shows the marks of age, however true it may be? Yet all are steadily advancing toward weakness and decay, and sooner or later, must show their effect.

**From the Raleigh News and Observer.**  
The Boston Herald, of Sunday, the leading New England paper, devotes what would be about a full page of the News and Observer to Mr. W. J. Best, giving a detailed account of his operations in saving the Pacific bank, other incidents in his career, and among them much relative to the Midland North Carolina Railroad.

It does seem indeed that Mr. Best has done a very unusual work in relation to the Boston bank. He was a stranger to the stockholders and unknown to the business men of Boston, with the exception of the few interested with him in his railroad enterprise. When called upon to examine the condition of the bank, he found it wrecked. It seemed that no worse bank failure had ever made in the course of business. It is almost incredible, but still it is true that in the short space of a few months he has gotten the bank started again on an excellent footing, having saved probably a million of dollars to the shareholders. The Herald says: The Pacific bank resumed business yesterday, its condition, as brought about under Mr. Best's management, being an agreeable surprise to the business community and the subject of special commendation on the part of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

It was no less a source of surprise and gratification to the stockholders. In regard to the Midland North Carolina Railroad the Herald says:

"The Midland enterprise has its home in Boston, its promoters being, in the main, Boston capitalists. Its capital is \$5,000,000. Mr. Best is president of the railroad company, which is known as the Midland North Carolina Railroad. He is also president of the Midland Improvement and Construction Company, which contracts to build the road, taking all of its securities, both stock and bonds, in payment for the same. The company obtained control of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad in July, 1881. This road is ninety-six miles long, and extends from Beaufort harbor to Goldsboro. It was built by State and local subscriptions, and, during the twenty years of its existence, owing to political manipulations and control, previous to its becoming a part of the Midland system, never earned enough to properly maintain and operate it. All this has been changed under Mr. Best's management. The first six months, according to the statement of the treasurer of the company, show an increase of about 90 per cent. over the same period in 1880. And the statement is made that only the lack of equipment prevented an increase of 75 to 100 per cent. This certainly is a showing highly creditable to the ability and energy of the man who has done the work. The Western North Carolina Railroad also belongs to the Midland. This road extends from Salisbury to Asheville, 140 miles, thence to Paint Rock on the Tennessee line, forty-four miles, and to Chattanooga, when completed, about 103 miles. This road, however, is not in controversy, but it is claimed that it will soon be under the control and operated as a part of the Midland system, which, when completed, will embrace from 700 to 800 miles. The company is now building an air line link from Goldsboro to Salisbury to connect these roads. The distance is 130 miles, of which twenty-four miles are now ready for the iron, and will be opened to traffic during the next thirty days. The whole line, it is stated, will be finished in from twelve to eighteen months.

Speaking of Mr. Best's railroad projects in North Carolina, a gentleman well known in financial and railroad circles in New England, and who for several years was president of one of the largest railroads in Massachusetts, says: "I think very highly of Mr. Best's operations in the south. I consider him a man of great power, but one who always wants to be sure in his premises before launching upon an undertaking, and to investigate very carefully on all sides before committing himself. But after having fully made up his mind, there is almost no end to his capacity for work for work and ability for achieving his aims."

"I have just returned from a visit to North Carolina and was completely furnished with the work Mr. Best has performed there. The road at present in operation is about 100 miles long, with an extension now under building from Goldsboro to Salisbury of 150 miles additional, twenty-four miles of which will be open to traffic this month.—From this point westward the Western North Carolina railroad forms the natural link to the Midland system, which in its entirety, constitutes a grand trunk line from Morehead City and Beaufort harbor on the Atlantic coast through the central and most populous and fertile part of the state to the extreme western limit, with two important branches, one to Paint Rock on the Tennessee line, and the other to Chattanooga, thus connecting both with the northwestern and southwestern systems of railroads, and the immediate acquisition of this latter railroad is assured. So rapidly has business about these new channels of transportation, that the Midland railway has been obliged to put on three extra freight trains a week, in addition to the usual daily freight trains to accommodate its through and local traffic. The eastern terminal facilities at Morehead City, on the sea coast, are of the most available character. There is a depth of water sufficient to enable the largest steamships and vessels to lie at the company's dock; while at Newbern, at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, there are ample facilities for an immense inland commerce, with an outlet also to the sea.—At Morehead City, there is a United States bonded warehouse in connection with the railroad, and three foreign vessels were unloading at the time of my visit. At Newbern, where the offices of the eastern division are located, I found great warehouses full of merchandise and at the end of the railroad docked the Neuse river, sixteen schooners unloading corn in bulk, guano, rice, etc., in addition to which, there are five steamers weekly, going out with the bulk of their freight from the railroad for Baltimore and northern cities.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**JOHN WERNER,**  
The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS  
**NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON.**  
No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.  
**WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction and Lusion, Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oils, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade. None but the best workmen employed by me.

**AT**  
**GEORGE MYERS'**  
**OLD STAND,**  
11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET,  
CAN BE HAD  
**Delicacies**  
FOR THE  
**Christmas Table.**

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest  
**SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNE.**  
Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,  
BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey.  
**Between The Acts!**  
Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.  
**FIRE WORKS**  
AND  
**FIRE CRACKERS!**  
And the Choicest  
**MINCE MEAT**  
AND  
**PLUMB PUDDING.**

Family Supplies!  
Price will suit as well as goods.

**H & B SO. FRONT ST**  
**Home Made Candy,**  
PURE AND WHOLESOME.  
All kinds Made Fresh every day.  
C. F. JEVENS,  
Second St., 31 door below Post Office  
Dec 19 77

**French Confectionery.**  
I am now prepared to furnish the best and cheapest assortment of Confectionery made for six weeks in the Wilmington of this State at 12 1/2 cents per lb.  
**ZIMMERMAN'S**  
Cor. Second and Princess Sts.

**NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**J. L. WINNER, NO. 4, S. FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
I prepared to inform the public that I have prepared elegant watches, jewelry and diamonds in the above entitled section. I have been in business in this branch for 25 years, and my goods are constantly selected by the public.

**CHICAGO, March 22, 1882.**  
TO THE EDITOR:—The Old North State has made rapid progress in educational matters within the last three years; and as this is a matter in which a people never go backward, it is only a question of time when the Common School system of North Carolina will be excelled in no State of the same population and territory.

The public press is one of the greatest elevators in existence, and any one who fails to recognize this fact must have given very little thought to the subject; another powerful adjunct in mind development is the thoughts and experiences of various authors which can easily be brought within reach of the people by means of the Public Library, and by a little investigation it can be ascertained that almost every town when supported by the people in the adjoining country can sustain a public library sufficiently large to supply a variety of reading matter.

A habit of thoughtful reading when properly developed will tend greatly to enhance the appreciation of the press, and will be calculated to bring so light some brains as massive as that possessed by the great North Carolinian, Andrew Jackson.

Initiatory steps for the establishment of quite extensive public libraries have been taken in Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern, Greensboro and Charlotte. The work will be done quietly and effectively, and in your section needs your co-operation.  
Respectfully yours,  
A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

**FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.**  
35 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 16, '81.  
H. H. WAXNER & Co., Sirs:—I know from personal experience that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a good thing for chronic liver difficulty.  
J. R. MCCONNELL.

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