WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1883.

Postmaster General, is in New York. Col, A. M. Waddell will deliver the oration at the King's Mountain school

Hon. Frank Hatton, First Assistan

commencement. Mr. Edmund Richardson, the great Mississippi cotton planter and presi dent of the World's Industrial and Cet ton Exposition at New Orless, is a na tive of Caswell county, N. C., and about sixty-five years of age.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, and the great demand for the last issue of the Post, we will republish in our next issue of the paper the able address of Hon. George C. Gorham, delivered at the National Ceme tery on the 30th of May.

We learn from the Observer that Judges Bond and Seymore are in attendance on the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh. Messrs, Russell, McRae, Stedman and Bellamy, attorneys from this city, are also attending the court. U. S. District Attorny Robinson is also on hand with his able assistant, Mr. Willis Bagly.

WILSON AND FLORENCE R.

The question is very frequent ly asked, whether the new Road from Wilson to Florence, leaving this city off the main line of travel between the north and south will injure Wilmington. It is a very important one, and a matter that should be studied well, but one that an invitation for decoration day, will we take to be entirely settled as to the fact whether the road will be constructed or not. We are informed that Mr. Bridgers and his friends have decided to build the road; so that is settled. Now, the question is, as Boss Tweed it?" If our merchants had treated Mr. Bridgers as a friend instead of treating him like an alien or an enemy; if they had taken him by the hand and seconded his efforts; it they had asked him to join in building up Wilmington and at the same time joined him in have had a bright and brilliant future: but instead of that we may expect to have hard work to hold our own for the were enterprising; if they could see further than their own noses in the future, we might expect even now someting for Wilmington, but they only set back in the shade and take what comes to them, and grumble because Mr. Bridgers does not bring more; hav'nt the energy to strike out and work for the trade of the interior, but wish others to do it for them therefore we may arand wealth.

The railroad men who control the great route between the north and south cannot study about the wants of Wilmington, they have their own interests to lookout for, and they have the energy and good sense to do it. Our people may make up their minds to have two branch roads leading from Wilson, N. C., and from Florence, S. C., to Wilmington, within the next two years, and Mr. Bridgers will not be to blame for performing his duty by his stockholders either. While Mr. B. is at work night and day in the hot sun, our own grumblers are laying back in the shade, drinking ice water and enjoying the cool breezes and swearing that he is the enemy of Wilmington.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

No man ever entered office under such embarrassing circumstances, and with such a large proportion of the nation against him as President Arthur. He found the party split up into factions, rings and cliques; all at war with each other; every man for himself, and no one apparently working for the good of the party, and it looked at the time that President Arthur assumed the chief magistracy as if the whole party was completely and forever gone. But the President took a stand against the great army of office hunters, he turned out no man without good and sufficient reason. He filled vacancies with the best material offered. He appointed Grant men, Blaine men, or Sherman men, according to their merits and not on account of their support for either of the above candidates at Chicago. No man ever acted with more caution or good judgment, and the consequence is, to-day, the party is more thoroughly united than it has been since 1876. President Arthur, in the first place, appointed the leading Blaine man of the country to his cabinet, Hon. William E. Chandler, one of the ablest political managers in the United States. It is very well known that Mr. Browster, his attorney general, was opposed to General Grant, Mr. Teller was almost neutral on the question, while secretary Folger was on the bench in successful candidates will be appointed New York and could not, and did not, in the order named as soon as any vapart for anybody. Mr. Lincoln

nate positions; Mr. Arthur has tried to fill them with the best men, and we all confess that he has succeeded far better than any President has for many

years past. With such a record is it a wonder that the party is fast becoming united, harmonized and solid. The President is at the head of his party, and he recognized that fact, and to be a successful commander and chief of the Repub lican forces he knew that he must have a united army, and like a good general he has gone to work to gain the respect of the rank and file, as well as the officers of the Republican hosts. Now, is it not manifestly the duty of every Republican in the country to stand by the President in this good work, and do all that is possible to make his efforts a complete success? We shall perform our duty to the very best of our ability. Every true patriot to his party and every man who loves principle better than spoils will turn to and do likewise.

We know that every man in the President's cabinet, to-day have fully determined to work for a united and harmonious party, by giving the country, in the first place, good government, and in the second place recognizing no Grantisms or Blainisms, but working for Republicanism. We have full confidence in their patriotism and ability to succeed, and therefore we have no fears for the future of the Republican party of the country. With Arthur as commander-in-chief, aided by Folger, Teller, Chandler, Brewster and others success is bound to be ours.

Gov. Cameron on Decoration Day.

The following patriotic letter from the governor of Virginia in response to

be read with interest: RICHMOND, VA., May 28. - Hon, W. P. CANADAY, WILMINTON, N. C .- My Dear Sir: I have this moment received your invitation of the twenty-sixth, to attend the memorial celebration in your city on the thirtieth instant. The said, "what are you going to do about state of my health imperatively demands a negative reply. Even were this not so, a pressure of official duties absolutely precludes my absence from Richmond at this time. Your letter informs me that Hon. George C. Gorham will be the orator of the occasion. I know him well enough to believe that his utterances will be catholic and national. For if there is one thing building up the railroads, we might over which no excuse is left for people which all Americans should feel in the bravery, and the sorrow which all Ame ricans should feel in the blood shed, of next ten years. If our business men the gallant men who, thinking themselves right, died for the one side and

I believe now that our common memories should be made to contribute to our common destinies.

I believe that these meetings should be held, not only over the federal dead. nor yet over the confederate dead, but over our dead, the dead of both causes; that we should all meet, and all bring a wreath to the grave of any and every man who was brave and honest enough talk that, without the trick of eloquence. of the state exceed her in population I would give you. I hope that the memortal association of your section unite to pay tribute to all the gallant dead, no matter what flag they followed or

what creed they held Your letter assures me I would be welcome could I come. As I cannot come; I hope this contribution to the sentiment of the occasion will be welcome to all classes of our people in your community. At least if, accept ing your kind invitation, I could speak in no other way than of eul gy to the martyrs of either faith. Of course can write only as I would speak. shall never cease to feel pride and sorrow for my confederate comrades; and in this stubborn pride and sorrow for the past I sacrifice nothing of respect for our past opponents, nor of my belief that they are our friends in the presednt, and that a union between us is the only hope for the future.

I am, sir, most respectfully and WILLIAM E. CAMERON. The signer of the above letter is native of N. C., but now the Governor of the great state of Virginia. He was a gallant confederate soldier, and his Post. sentiments are shared by hundred of thousands of ex-confederates to-day, who will follow Cameron and Mahone and their patriotic work of main taining the Union of the states, and cultivating a reverence for the braye men, who died on either side during

the late war. Gov. Cameron is right. He woning have been embraced with open arms by the citizens of his native state, who would esteem it an honor tofhave him back in North Carolina, but we hope the time is not far distant, when his eloquence will be heard upon the hustings, for the benefit of his mother state.

Marine Hospital Service. The special board appointed to examine candidates for appointment as esistant surgeons in the marine hospital service has reported that the following five candidates passed the examination in the order named: One, Arthur D. Bevan, of Chicago; two, A. H. Glennan, of the District of Columbia; three, Eugene Wasden, of South Carolina; four, K. P. Battle, of North Carolina; five, S. D. Brooks, of Wassachusetts. There is at present one va-

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 3-The Richland county Republican conven-tion, which met here yesterday, was one of the largest and most spirited even-held in the county. Senator Sherman was made permanent president. On taking the chair he made a speech discussing briefly the national and state questions that are to form the politics ssues of the immediate future. His declaration that the Republican party was in favor of a tariff for the protection of labor as well a revenue, and that the party planted itself on the principle of the Scott law as right and politic, in that it required the liquor traffic to pay its just proportion of tax-es, was heartily applauded. A full list of delegates, uninstructed, was appointed to the state convention, headed by Senator Sherman, and a resolution was assed in favor of a protective tariff and state taxation of the liquor traffic.

A great man does not refuse to atend a county convention of his neighbors and friends. John Sherman is a great man, one of the ablest living statesman, and a leader whose councils are always good. Had Ohio followed his advice in 1882, it would have gone Republican; it is not apt to be mislead again by the weak headed, and we may look for a grand victory under the leadership of John Sherman, whenever he takes the lead and is properly sustained by the party managers, he always carries his state. His tariff plank alone will be sufficient to carry Ohio.

A Lesson for North Carolina. We think we can see in the marvelous growth of Texas, and the means by which it has been promoted, a lesson of infinite value to other southern a state, which for purposes of development is as new as Texas. The obvious explanation of the extraordinary progress of Texas is that it has pursued a liberal policy in respect to railroads, in the construction of which its people have had the good sense to recognize their only chance to keep up with the procession. Between 1872 and 1882, the state gained 1,175,000 in population; increased its crop of cereals 28,000,000 bushels; its crop of cotton 1,200,000 bales, and added \$26,000,000 to its exports, while it imports increased only \$3,000.000. A million people now Texas Pacific, and New Orleans Pacific in my cellars a moment, and I will railroads, owning taxable property to The cellars, two in number, were the amount of \$300,000,000. A great cool and inviting. Along the thick ricultural region, which, two year ago was almost without a human habitation, is now dotted with farms, and sawmills and villages and cities; and is above all the home of a prosperous people. Such progress has no precedent in history-but a railroad has

been the cause of it all. North Carolina has many advantages over Texas. It has a more healthful climate, a greater variety of products, greater mineral resources, vastly superior facilities for manufacturing enterprises of every kind, more goo cities of the west, and is nearer to the trade centres of the northwest than is any part of Texas. It might surpass Texas, it it would only heed the lesson taught by that wonderful state. Let us train every nerve to secure railroads.

Now is the time to begin the work of leveloping our state, and if we do our duty in that regard we may expect a speedy and profitable return for our labor. It is in the power of the press to accomplish much, and at this juncture, every journalist should aim to advertise the resources of his immediate section to the utmost. The editor of the Dallas Herald did more to insure the development of northern Texas, than all the scrambling, worthless demagogues of that section put together. The city of Dallas owes its greatness to editor Sevindells, and the railroad men whom he induced to look to that quarter for investments. For our part we shall continue to work for the material advancement of Stokes county and the country along the line of rail ways which we have been so zealously advocating. In the end we are sure of success, and the realization of our fond. est hopes in this direction. - Danbury

Anti-Negro Republicans.

The Republican party has an element which has been trying to allow the negro to be recaptured by his enemies ever since the end of the civil war. possengers and for freights. They are like the priest and the Levite see the man who had been beaten and stripped of his raiment by the thieves the French Broad Line-as cheap, of Jericho, and so passed by on the and really on better terms, than by the other side. President Johnson's policy was the first demonstration of the kind. When his provisional state govern- ride from here to St. Louis or to Cinments in the south, controlled by the unrelenting enemies of the negro, were | Col. Andrews was re-elected Pres the BLAINE amendment was proposed ourer, Mr. George trates, M. M., Mr. as a sort of fender. Under this the J. W. Daniels, Auditor, and Mr. W. Johnson governments would have been continued with instructions to allow the negroes to yote, which would have been a dead letter. This amendment was voted down, Thad Stevens charge terizing it as an effort to "lead us into Johnson." While the Republican pur-ty was still engaged in efforts to pro-tect negro rights by force, then this an-ti-negro element was found opposing the sheepfold or goatfold of Andrew

SENATOR SHERMAN AT A peared, and are now acting in Demo-COUNTY CONVENTION. cratic interests, by demanding that ow friends .- National Republican. gue Quickly Made---

Hint to Our Wine Makers. "Just try some of this champagne." said a Broadway dealer to a New York reporter as he poured out a glass of the sparkling I iquid. The wine was rich in color, and seemed to have the bouquet and flavor of certain brands of French champagne. "That champagne is but a year old, and is the product of American vineyards. It is made by streets and parks with the mulberry what is known as the carbonating process. Sit down and I will give you a bit of my experience.

"I have studied wine making ever

since I left school in 1864. About that

time I was taken into a wine house at

Stuttgart. After remaining there a few

years I went to Mayence. Later on I was connected with the well known firm of G. H. Mumm & Co. When I came to this country I already felt dissatisfied with the old process of making champagne. Could there not be found some shorter and less costly method, I often asked myself. Well, the artificial process was discovered, and I immediately adopted it, and I must say ever increases national wealth. Nathat it has given me entire satisfaction, although is has many enemies, By what is termed the 'natural process' the carbonic acid gas is generated in the bottle by a long and difficult process of fermentation. The bottle must be corked and recorked several times and the wine must be seasoned for four | Bouth. states and especially to North Carolina or five years before it is ready for the market. By the artificial process this is all done away with. The gas is forced into the wine from the carbonic generating apparatus in the same manner as into the water of soda fountains. The gas is as pure as any that can be made, for it is evolved in a machine which is lined inside and out with a thick layer of silver. No adulterants whatever are employed in the manufacture of these wines. Rock candy is used to sweeten them, but this is necessarv even in the natural process. The wines from which our champagnes are made come from the best vineyards inhabit the country tributary to the of California and Ohio. Come down

> show you some of them.' butts of wine. On the head of each cask was marked the name and date of the vintage it contained. "The principal kinds used by us in the making of champagne are Zinfandel and Jutedel. become 'bottle ripe.' This usually requires from six months to a year's time. Of course everything depends upon the quality of the grape in wine-making. Give me a first class grape and I will make you a first class wine. But the quality of the grapes varies in different years. The crop last season was ex-cellent in quality. There may be some ment of fine flavor in grapes, since last year was Indeed a comet year. You may obtain some idea of the amount of carbonated wines consumed in this country from the fact tha I slone have sold 21,000 cases during the past twelve months Ac enterprising merchant has recently put up some of his wine in siphon bottles for the use of sick pa tients who use but a small amount at a time."—Richmond Industrial South.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad. was held here last Tuesday.

The new Board of Directors elected are, R. B. Vance, Jude Avery, Judge Schenck, Col. W. E. Anderson, Col. A. B. Andrews, Col. Frank Coxe, S. H. Wiley, Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, and Gen. F. M. Logan, of New York.

The application of the C. C. and A. Road to lay a third rail on the Chester. and Lenoit Narrow Gauge from Newton to Hickory, was referred to the president and directors.

The president read his report in which he stated that he had been west and had succeeded in perfecting arrangements with the principal lines for through cannection with all the great cities of the west, at favorable rates for

As we learn, freights can now in the parable, who pretended not to brought from the great western cities over this line-which is to be known as

There is now only about 30 hours

put in peril by the military bill re dent, Col. Coxe, first Vice President ported by the joint committee on re- and Col. A. L. Reeves, second Vice construction, of which Senator Pessen- President; V. E. McBee, Superintendden was chairman, in February, 1867, ont, E. P. Erwin, Secretary and Trea-A. Turk, Freight and Passenger

Very complimentary resolutions were passed in bouer of Mr. J. R. McMurdo, who had resigned to take a position in Virginia.

We are gird to know that the outlook for the Western N. C. Railroad is

Silk Culture-The People's Industry. In is estimated that there were 20,

000 people engaged in silk culture in

the United states last year, and 40,000 will be engaged in it next year; and that supposing our 50,000,000 poplustion comprises 10,000,000 producers, silk culture may shortly transfer (women, children and old men) 10,000, 000 from non-producers to producers. Silk culture enabled France to discharge a war debt quicker than so large a debt was ever paid by any other nation. Cities and towns may adorn their and thereby turn hovels into cocooneries, and make their poor, aged and infirm self-supporting and contented .-There are 380 silk mills in the United States, Two-thirds of the raw silk which they use is imported, for which \$35,000,000 are annually sent abroad. Silk culture can retain all this money at home, and put it at once into the pockets of farmers' wives and daughters. There is no reason why the entire demand of the mills should not be supplied by cocoons produced here. Silk culture can be conducted wherever mulberry trees will grow; and the harviest, as well as the best varietes, will grow almost everywhere in the United States. Taxation is reduced by whattional wealth is simply individual prosperity. Silk culture is the only industry applicable to every individual. It brings money to the humblest "hewer of wood and drawer of water," the farmers's wife and daughter, the brownarmed son of toil, teacher, scientist clergyman, alike. It is peculiarly the people's industry .- Richmond Industrial

Southern Cultivator for June.

This standard agricultural journal for June is on our table. It affords us much pleasure to note the improvement in this periodical since it came into the hands of the present publishers, and especially to note the continued im provement, for each number really seems to surpass the others-

It is creditable to our southern farm ers that they are sustaining their jour na! (for it is emphatically theirs) so handsomely. And they will doubtless find that the more liberal they are in their patronage the more richly the paper will deserve their support.

This number has Dr. Jones Thoughts for the Month," full of practical suggestions for the cultivator of the crops now growing. We give a few of the leading articles, omitting, of course, the greater number: "Amber Cane Sorghum," "Shipping Vegetables." "Good Roads," "Laws for the Farmer," Bill Arp's letter, full as usual They are shipped to us as soon as made Farmer," Bill Arp's letter, full as usual and stored in these cellars, until they of rich humor and fine common sense. the third installment of "Dickson's System of Farming," a contribution to the political history of Georgia (with fine portrait of Gov, McDaniel and the late Senator Hill.) Orange Grove Talk, with a full page illustration of the culture and shipment of the fruit in the state of Fiorida, and many other artitance. All the departments, "Cattle." "Poultry," "Fish," "Apiary," "Health" etc., have received careful attention.

This number has an interesting contribution on the life and death of John Howard Payne, author of Home, Sweet Home, accompanied by his portrait.

One of the most interesting articles of this number is a comparative statement of 'the cotton crop for the past thirteen years, showing the amount of money received for it and what became

There are several pages of the "Ininiry Department" and "Letters from he Farmers" abounding in suggestions and vastly instructive.

We can but advise every farmer not a subscriber to send \$1.50 to Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga., for this valu able publication

Immoral Publications. Some appalling statistics are given of

he amount of work done by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, in seizing and destroying vile literature. When the society began operations ten years ago, there were 165 different obscene books published in the United States, and numerous photographing establishments were in full blast, manufacturing the most indecent pictures. As the result of persistent effort in the face of bitter opposition the society reports that not one of the books is now issued, and the photographing establishments have ceased to exist, Of books and sheet stock, 27, 584 pounds have been destroyed, with 14,495 pounds of sterotype plates, 352 engraved steel and copper plates, 589 wood cuts and electro-plates, and 50 lithographic etones; add to this 1,376, 330 circulars, catalogues, songs, poems, 4:2 (nearly \$1,000 in 1882), and we get a fair idea of what a noble work the society has accomplished in destroying this destructive and disgusting poi-son. The society has also seized and destroyed 203,238 obscene pictures end photographs, 7,400 microscopic pictares for charms, &c., 1,700 negative plates, and 6,122 indecent playing cards The boldness of the purveyors of this poison and the extent of their business s shown by the fact that 22,354 newspapers containing advertisements of sene matter have been destroyed; 165,280 open letters have been found on persons arrested; 6,000 names of take part for anybody. Mr. Lincoln was continued from Mr. Garfield's cabinet. So, of the first cabinet appointed by President Arthur, Mr. Howe was the only outspeken Grant man selected. And so it has been with the subordinate of handsome stock'ngs will make a stylish bonnet for this nesson's wear.

And so it has been with the subordinate of the part for anybody. Mr. Lincoln examined a class of twenty persons—

National Republican.

During the first year of the 1 ver part captured, and is the same of the southern negroes cought property in the service. The board of mailing have been captured, and is the same of one side and outside addresses, that are soid in facts as matters of merchandise, have been secured. The friends of decency and good order their old Republican ensemble reap-listed by the society. ealers have been discovered; 2,421 let-ticulars to H. Hallary & Co., Portland, are and packages ready for mailing Maine.

A MALARIAL WICEIM. The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

TO THE EDITOR: The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that have felt called upon to make them public. The truth can be amply

In 1875 I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to Florida, which state I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a home on the banks of the St. John's river and settled down, as I thought, for tife. The summer following the first winter I was conscious of most peculiar sensa-tions which seemed to be the accompa-niment of a change of climate. I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizziness and and nauses. My head ached. My limbs pained me and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of nature to become acclimated and so I thought little of it. But my troubles increased until I became restless and feverish and the physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do and I kept growing steadily worse. I the year 1880 my physicians informed me a change of limate was absolutely necessary, wthat could not survive another summer in the south, I determined to return north, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Up-per Sandusky in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure and I again consulted physicians. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on grew so much worse that I gave up an hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a relief greater than any other blessing. But notwithstanding all this, I am happy to state that I am to-day a perfectly well and healthy man. How I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the San dusky O. Republican, entitled:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. EDITORS REPUBLICAN: During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, so many inquiries were made relative to what medicines, or course of treatment had brought such a marked change in my system, I feel it to be due to the proprietors and to the public to state that Warner's Safe Kidner and Liver Cure accomplished for me what other medicines and physicians had failed to do. The malarial poison which had worked its way so thororoughly through my system during my five years rest dence in Florida had brought me to the verge of the grave, and physicians had pronounced my case incurable; but that is not to be wondered at, as it was undonbtedly one of the worst on record. Hough Brothers, of your city, called my attention to the medicine referred to, and induced me to try a few bottles. So marked was the change after four week's trial that I continued its use, and now, after three months, the cure is complete. This is not written for the benefit of Warner & Co., but for the troubled with malarial or bilious at-

Such is the statement I made, with out solicitation, after my recovery, and such I stand by at the present moment. I am convinced that Warner's Safe Cure is all it is claimed to be, and as such deserves the great favor it has received. A remedy which can cure the severest case of tropical malaria of five years' standing certainly cannot fail to cure those minor malarial troubles which are so prevalent and yet so se

ALFRED DAY. Pastor Universalist Church. Woodstock, O., May 10, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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NORTH CAROLINA

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