WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1883

REPUBLICANISM IN 1880. What the National Platform and Candidates Said About of Citizens.

National Rebublican Pldtform, 1880. The equal, steady, and complete en forcement of laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid south can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise | that the government should, by every which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who vio late them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must porform. A nation cannot safely relegate this duty to the states. The solid south must be divided by expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism

the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free violence or fraud. From Garfield's Letter of Acceptance. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government, and, at one time, brought the union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with am ple power of self preservation; that its needlessly and lamentably at strife. constitution and the laws made in pur- will, but they ask in return a pledge of suance there of are the supreme law of good faith, They deeply feel that the the land; that the right of the nation | party whose career is so illustrious in to determine the method by which its great and patriotic achievements will surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; science and action, and equality of op- ten were included renegade Republithat the national laws relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated nor evaded: that every elector shall be permitted, deny. freely and without intimidation, to cast his jawful baltot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts willsoonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good will out last passion. But it is certain that the

can suffer without mjury to all. The most serious evils which not afflict the south arises from the fact that there is not such Treedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restroint upon straint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great

the consequent diminution of pros-

perity. The national government

authority to put an end to these evils:

for all the people and all the states are

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, impulses of our people. In my judg ment these principles should control the legislation and admistration of the government.

From Arthur's Letter of Acceptance. The right and duty to seeure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the national government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrongs to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected -sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole state, often seating not only in congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, numbers | party only as a decoy to enable Demoof men never shosen by the people. The democratic party has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningir contrived to battle and paralyze bird." The house could not disturb This aggressive majority boldly at business by the passage of a low tariff tempted to extort from the executive measure, for it could not pass the senhis approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by re- ate nor have the executive approval. volutionary threats that a constitution. On the contrary, it would, by thus regular.

priations necessary to carry on the government. And these threa's were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forceing an extra session of congress, lasting for months land resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are ikely in many states to subject the majority to the lawless will of a m'

Ominous signs of public disappro val alone subdued this arrogant power the Civil and Political Rights into a sullen surrender for the time be ing of a part of its demands. The re publican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the everthrow of statutes be- journals as the Hartford Courant speak lieved to be salu ary and just It has always insisted that the government of the United States of America is em powered and in duty bound to effectu y protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national. Morathan this, the Republican party

holds, as a cardinal point in its creed

means known to the constitution, pro tect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of congress and of the electoral college from the former slave holding states was the immediate re-The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and many places-especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control-the very this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their voice. It is true that no state statute or constitution in the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement by a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthiow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis in our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were They sincerely offer the hand of good prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, con formalities of statute; but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not

## Tricks That Are Vain.

There is much sense in the suggesion that the election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership would give the manufacturing interests less cause for apprehension than that of Mr. Randall, The letter of Gen. Gordon virtually recom mends that the Democratic party of free trade play a possum game by elect ing Randall. This will put some friends of pro'estion off their guard and make them think the cause of low tariff is dead. Then, if by this means the De wounds of the war cannot be complete- mocracy could succeed, they could aply healed, and the spirit of brotherhood ply the simple remedy of breaking cannot fully pervads the whole countheir pledges as they did in 1846, after try, until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and Polk and Dallas had been elected in equal enjoyment of every civil and po- 1844 on a shout for the tariff of 1842 titical right guaranteed by the consti-The Democratic House of Representatution and the laws. Wherever the tives then passed the low tariff for enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigrarevenue only of 1846 in place of the tion will cease, and the social and in- protective tariff of 1842, on which they dustrial forces will continue to be discarried the election. In the Senate turbed by the migration of laborers and Vice-President Dallas, a Pennsylvania Democratic protectionist, give his castshould exercise all its constitutional ing vote, by which this free trade measure was made possible, and Presi dent Polk gave it his approval. The members of one body, and no member laboring people of America will never be allowed to overlook this bit of his tory. It shows the value of Democratic promises in favor of protection, and it shows the danger of trusting a enough alone till 1885. True, some of Pennsylvania protection Democrat as the party in power. Without such re- the presiding officer of either branch of Congress, Samuel J. Randall as dertaking as they were trying Danspeaker would not be able to save the ville pistols among their white peers of advantages of soil and climate will cause of protection if his election never be realized until every voter can should contribute to the success of the freely and safely support any party he Democracy next year, for it is admitted that his election now would be a mere trick to hide the free trade features of devices of a party to attract votes and bis party. And if that party should be willing to wear a protection mask next year, with Randall on the ticket for the events of our history, and the best either the first or second place, would it not, if successful, break its solemn pledge just as it did in 1846? And would Samuel J. Randall be any more likely to stand out and resist the command of his party than was Vice-President George Mifflin Dallas, the Pennsylvania Democratic protectionist? The protectionists have no interest in the election of Mr. Randall. We have a sen. ate and President to stand across the path of any legislation hostile to the interests of the country. If the speakership contest is to be determined sole. ly in favor of parliamentary skill and personal worth. Mr. Kandall need not fear the competition of any man. But if he is to be used by the Democratic cratic sportsmen to bag protection ducks, we suggest that the game is rather transparent. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any

punished by withholding the appro- the certainty of Democratic defeat in Randall really hones after protection is what afflicts them. let him come into the protection party, and cease serving the party of free how to get rid of Abel gave the aforetrade. He can do it no good as a said Cain both deep and prolonged Democratic leader .- National Republi-

While certain "independent" papers like the Philadelphia Times and the Springfield Republican, are belittling Mahone, such stauuch Republicau of his political position as follows:

"Whatever differences of opinion there may be about Mr. Mahone, with all his faults, no man has been more misrepresented and misjudged, it mus be admitted that he has formulated the best, platform that any party in Vir ginia has had since the days of Jefferson. And his pluck in standing against the fierce storm of abuse and race prejuce, which is raging at present in Old Virginia, ontitles him to the praise given the brave man who dares to face a mob and tell it the truth."

It will be remembered that Mahone'

platform is this: "The scope of the Readjuster party has enlarged with its age and growth It originated in an issue local, and to some extent unpopular. With time, men by whose elevation to citizenship and the changing issues which time brings, it has widened its sphere; and, while its original object has become less prominent, issues of nationalism, so many words denies or abridges the of human rights, of liberty, of peace, exercise of their political rights, but of manhood, of Republican govern- and there fifty thousand men left the ment, have been forced upon it by the fierce enslaught of bourbonism, until these issues are broad enough to be national, and it has the sympathy of every man in this nation who loves iberty and abhors the prescription and bigotry of caste, class, and prejudice, which is the life of bourboniom.

There is probably not a state where bourbouism is more exacting, more brutal, more desperate, 'han it is in Virginia; Lor, on the other hand, is there a state where the young, new blood is struggling harder for a chance to develop the material resources of its grand commonwealth and put it in ine with the march of progress and iberty.- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## Negro Overseers for White

Bourbons. white voters were divided up by Superwith an overseer over each ten. In the portunity, shall be not merely cold cans, as well as bourbons. The Woodstock Virginian says:

"Added to this shameful method come, the fact that lists of 'chiefs' have been captured in Stafford county. with negroes as 'chiefs,' and as many as four white men on the list of negro 'chiefs.' How is this for a white man's Democratic party? No wonder they structed the 'chiefs' not to let the rivates know anything about the 'circulars,' or even who were the 'chiefs,' We think this goes to show that in bourbon estimation a negro Democrat is a white man, while a white liberal is a "nigger." A white man's government only m. ans the Democratic party's government. Your real bourbon has no idea that laws enacted by Re publican majorities in congress and approved by Republican presidents are f any binding force. To him the pe-

The Readjuster Schools Safe We are frequently asked whather the unders can injure the schools

riod since 1861 has been only an inter-

regulin in the legitimate white man's

No, they cannot for two years. They lo not change the sensol board, and sequently no superintendents or rustees. The Grandstaff bill returns 90 per cent, of school faud to the counties and pays \$100,000 a year from the surplus in the treasury till all the funder default is made good. The readjusters left \$1,500,000 cash in the treasury, which is sufficient for all purposes for two years, and Cameron would not let them repeal the Grandstaff bill. Hence they will let well their journals are advocating the removal of the governor and court of appeals, but this will be as careful of unthe while section

'A gentleman who arrived in Washagion yesterday, having traveled through Virginia on the Midland railway, made a remarkable statement to me," said a prominent Democratic attorney to the Avenue man last eve-

"What was it?" queried the scribe. "He said that he looked out of the car window, and along the route he saw an endless procession of long-haired sons of the Old Dominion walking totain office under a Democratic Jongress. He said there were at least 9,-000 of them.

"Did any of them get away?" "No. He said that 9,000 was rather under than over the number .- National Republican.

#### O'Donnell Takes Out Naturatisation Papers.

Yeuxostown, Onto, Nov. 25,-O'Donneil, the slayer of Carey, took out his naturalization papers before will see what they amount to. Having the professional counterfesters Judge Thoman, of this county, now a frightened thousands and thousands of 1879 In his oath he abjured allegiance to Great Britian. O'Donnell took | would now make common cause with out his first papers Oct. 19, 1876, then the negro and treat him as a "man and stating that he first arrived in the Uni- brother." Do they not see, by these

Everything that is subject to hu- to be, how is it that they propose to in connection with my case that en- medicine will thus diminish the quanman conditions is 'inconsistent and ir- give him office and recor

al exercise of the veto power would be showing the Democratic hand, add to Murder as a Political Power. THE OPENING OF CONGRESS. The bourbons have won by means of 1884 Let the solid south and free the Danville affair. But now what traders elect Mr. Oarlisle. If Mr. they are to do with that Danville affair

> Cain was victorious over Abel, but concern. The bourbons have now appointed forty of their own number to investigate their awn Danville case. We are not informed whether Cain set the example of appointing himself a committee of one to investigate the Abel case.

We did not witness this Dauville case, but it presents a very ugly ap pearance. It was presented just at the right time to make a state of popular frenzy which there was no time to allay and correct until it had changed | September 5, 1774; Baltimore, Decemthe public verdict. By tireless riders on panting steeds it was carried from hot presses and spread throughout the state on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The whites were alarmed into voting the bourbon ticket, and many of the blacks were alarmed into staying away from the polls. The hot blood. inflamed passions and appalling prejudices of 1861 were kindled. Virginia seat of government was removed to was flopped, but the devil was played north. The great empire state of New York was as close to Danville as was Virginis, for with the telegraph a thousand miles is as a foot and a foot gress passed July 16, 1790 In 1791 as a thousand miles. New York clanged front at once with more than two hundred thousand of her voters. Next came the great old keystone state of Pennsy!vanis, the home of Whittier. bourbon column. Connecticut and Massachusetts faced about. Even Maryland faltered and grew fainthearted. This thing in Virginia was perfectly understood in the great section of the Union which had freed the slave and was still concerned for fear his emancipation had put upon its peo ple the great responsibility of seeing that this act should not be his ruin. The very lightest and most favorable construction which New Yorks New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana could place on this infuriated rush at the throat of Liberalism in Virginia by the bourbon conspirators and political freebooters was that it meant the challenge of a solid south. The effect was instantaneous, for a solid south was construed by them to mean the exclusion of the north and It appears that the Virginia bourbon resistance to the friendliest overtures ever made by an administration to t. It has not escaped the eye of America that out of more than two thousand negro votes within three miles of Danville, less than thirty-six were polled two days after seven negroes were slain. It has not been forgotten, and it will not be overlooked,

## The Turning Point.

near or can know. - Bristol News.

that no man has been arrested for this,

and that it is not proposed to attempt

to punish any one, so far as we now

Let us have no more of this sickly, sentimental cry of Independentism. The time for it is past. It passed when the bourbon Democracy in this year of grace, in their desperation to make sure, as they thought, of national success next year, became accessories before and after the fact to the murderous slaughter of colored men in Danville, Va., after the race issue had been raised by delusive, mischievous and erroneous ftatements secretly spread far and wide, without opportunity for timely correction or explanation.

No colored man has now a right, in this crisis, to further jeopardize the interests of this race by doing any politi al act that will aid into power any such Democracy that still believes in and adopts the Mississippi plan.

Let men such as Dezendorf and Wickham, whose race is not discriminated against, vote, if they choose, in he air, or openly identify themselves with the Democracy; but colored men who are solicitous for their rights, who are only indignant because the Repubican party has not gone as rapidly forward as possible, certainly do not prefer to co-operate with the lineal descendants of the Fort Pillow massacre, the Confederates of the Ellenton. Cainboy and Danville "riota"

For colored men who "believe in keeping their places;" who are willing to sell their votes for a miserable mess of pottage; whose principles are "the five loaves and two fishes," we have no word of rebuke. They have not even opinions worthy of our respect.

From now until the fourth day of November, 1884, there is going to be a struggle, fierce and relentiess, between those who believe in a strong government, in a nation, in the power of that nation to protect its citizene, even though the state fail by inability or in- cut off and laid down. The register disposition, and those who believe this man takes them away in even hundreds is a mere union of sovereign states and they are immediately counted in which reserves all powers that they do not concede. The Republican party will be forced to take this advanced ward Washington, all expecting to ob- position in favor of protection for all its citizens. The tariff, civil service partment in Washington. The great reform, and the regulation of monopolies are all insignificant beside this one question of the national power. Between it and his opponent there is no middle ground. It must now be determined, and determined once for all that the nation is all-powerful; sy-

The bourbon press of Virginia is full of liberal promises to the negro. We ticket by the cry of "negro rule," they negro is as bad as they reposated him

Beview of the Colonial. Continental and Federal Congresses.

The Forty eighth Coppress will as emble as usual on the arst Monday in December. The first Federal American Congress, under the Constitution, was held in New York, George Wash ington, President, March, 1789, and New York cit; was the first Federal capital. Philadelphia was next made the capital in 1790, and continued so for ten years. Washington has been the capital since 1800. The previous seats of government under the continental regime were as follows, the dates being those of the opening of sessions of Congress: Philadelphia, ber 20, 1776; Philadelphia, March 4, 1777; Lancaster, Pa, September 27, 1777; York, Pa., September 30, 1777; Philadelphia, July 2, 1778; Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783; Annapolis, Md. November 26, 1783; Treaton, N. J. November 1, 1784; New York, January 11, 1785, where the constitutional government was organized in 1789. The Washington in 1800, and the first session of Congress held there commencing on November 17. The permaneut seat of the Federal government was fixed on the Potomac by an act of Conthe site was selected by Washington, and commissioners were appointed to lay out the city. At the time of this location the city was almost precisely in the geographical center between the northern and southern limits of the Union. It was first called the "Federal City" by Washington, and was so printed in the records of the time unil September 7, 1791, when the commissioners gave it its present name. It was incorporated as a city by an act of Congress May 3, 1802. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by Washington September 18, 1793. The resent central structure dates from 818 (completed in 1827) and the extension or wings from 1821, when they were dedicated by Daniel Webster. The first Capitol building was destroyed by the British army during the invasion of Washington in 1814.

The First Continental Congress was seld in l'hiladelphia, in Carpen'er's hall, September 5, 1774 to protest against the encroachments upon the rights of the colonies by the mothers country: Twelve colonies were represented. Georgia only being the missing one. On May 10, 1775, the Secon Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia and during the session of the Third Congress in 1776, on June 7. a resolution of ind-pendence was introduced an was promulgated on July A new constitution was adopted in convention of states held in New York September 17, 1787; the same was ratified in June, 1788, and the new constitutional government was organized March 4, 1789. General Washington was inaugurated April 30, and the present department of state established July 27 of the same year. To go still further back into history there was a Colonial Congress at Albany, N. Y., in the summer of 1754, when an attempt was made to Confederate the British-American colonies. The Second Colonial Congress, consisting of delegates from nine colonies, met ra this city in 1765 to resist the pagsage of the odious Grenville stamp act. This Congress however, assumed no powers of government. The obnoxious law was re-

## The Need of a Solid North.

pealed in 1766.

If the Democracy do not want the red flag run up again they should not hoist a black flag. It they deprecate the use in politics of garments rolled in blood they should but commit murder street for the sake of drawing the race line, and giving the Democratic party the advantage of one hundred and fiftythree electoral votes to start with in the Presidential compaign. The Democratic party would have been stronger before the country at large without Virginia than with it, but the bourbons did not think so, and there arose' a fierce and terrible spirit of wengeance in the breasts of the politicians, who console themselves for the loss of the southern confederacy in the solid south. and the Danville massacre was the resuit. To put down this sort of rebelhon, and finally keep the peace, there is needed the solid north. - Commercial

The mill in Dalton, Mass, in which the paper for the United States paper Boston Herald: "Eighteen or twenty Treasury girls, who earn \$3 a day, count the sheets, examining each one closely and rejecting all imperfect ones. An automatic register at the end of the machine registers every sheet as it is the drying-room. In all the various processes of finishing every sheet is counted, and they are again counted on their receipt at the Treasury Deprotection of the government against counterfeiting lies in the paper here made. The distinctive feature is the introduction of colored sick threads into the body of the paper while it is in the process of manufacture. They are introduced while the paper is in the pulp, and are carried along with it to the end of the machine, where it is with the broken leg, but is far less delivered as actual paper. This has been more fata: than anything else to

## "Most Heartily."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881. ize his po- quiring friends may ask.

JAMES A. LOWREY.

Mason, Guiteau's Attempted Slayer Learns that He is Free -Devotion of a Wife and Mo-

ALBANY, Nov. 25 .- Sergeant John . Mason will leave the penitentiary in his city to-morrow a free man. Official notice of his pardon by the President was read to him in his cell to-day. Tears of joy glistened in his eyes as the Warden finished. He said the good news was wholly unexpected, but that e had hoped to be released before the expiration of his sentence. His comcanions in the shoe shop, to whom he and endeared himself by his gentle deneador, warmly congratulated him today. He has aged somewhat during the past year and a half, but has maintained an air of cheerfulness throughout. The devotion of his wife has been marked and touching. Although unable to visit the jail, she has regularly corresponded. Her letters were long and, judging from Mason's appearance after their persual, were full of news ing pains in my head, limbs and around from that little Virginia home. The last letter from his wife reached him on Friday. Mason was sentenced to eight years'

imprisonment for attempting to kill the assassin of President Garfield. He has been in confinement about eighteen months. The shot was fired at Guiteau on the evening of September 11, 1881. Mason was Sergeant in Battery B, Second Artillery. Early on that evening Captain McGilfray arrived at the District Jail from the Arsenal with his command to relieve Captain Greaves The relieving watch arrived in three wagons, in the front of which were seated Captain McGilfray, Licutenant Richmond, Sergeant Mason and Private Condon. Hardly had the men descended from the vehicle when the crack of a rifle rang out and Mason was seen standing with his smoking weapon in his hands.

"I fired the shot, Captain," he said "and I intended to kill the scoundrel." Guiteau had been leaning by the window of his cell watching the guard. The ball missed his head only by two inches, and embedded itself in the wall of the cell opposite the aperture.

Mason was seized and taken to the Arsenal, where he was imprisoned until the decision of the court-martial the attempted shooting, Mason said to a visitor, "Guiteau" had shot a good man-the President of the nation-and I thought it was my duty to kill him. If it had been a clear day my aim would have been true."

The shot made Guiteau frantic with a fear of popular violence, from which he never recovered until his miserable ife ended upon the gallows. The very Sunday night on which Mason had attempted to kill Guiteau, the latter's victim was lying in intense agony in the Francklyn Cottage at Elbernon. Long Branch.

The verdict of the Mason court-marial was officially announced March 10, 1882, by Gen. Hancock, from the beadquarters of the Department of the east dovernor's Island. The sentence was as follows. "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of pay and allowar ces now due or to become due, and then to be confined at hard labor in such a pecificultary as the proper au thorntes mas direct. for eight years, Mas n was buffred off to the Athaus Peritentiary before he had as opportualiv of taking leave of his sorrowing with and where he has remained ever

Mrs. Mason, who, after her husband's conviction, went to live in Lacus Grove, Orange county, Va, publicly appealed for and for herself and distressed family, and right nobly was her cry maswered from every corner of the land. On March 22, 1882, W. F Dickson, of Chicago, walled on Presi dent Arthur and presented him a monster petition from citizens of Illinois for Executive clemency. But Sergeant Mason in confinement fluxly became an old tale.

. The Secretary of War refuses to say what realons induced the President to pardon Mason. Mason is now forty vears of age. He was born in Virginia. Although five of his brothers served in the Confederate Army, he joined the Union forces during the war. He is nearly six feet tall, a strong, muscular man. He had been ill with fever and ague just before he was detailed as one of Guiteau's guard, and there is no currency is made, is described by the doubt that his mind at that time was slightly affected. This fact, together with the feeling on the part of the public, doubtless led the President to display his Executive mercy

### Healthy People Sometimes Laugh

At the sufferings of dyspeptics, and say that their pains and distresses are maginary. This is not meant for cruelty, but it is cruelty all the same. A person who has a crooked foot, or a wounded hand, or a sightless eye, calls forth sympathy by the exhibition of the defective member. It the dyapeptic sufferer's stomach could be placed on exhibition, the cause of his distress would be apparent.

The man with a troublesome stomach ofien suffers quite as much as the man likely to receive sympathy.

Sympathy is good for sufferers as far as it goes. But Brown's from Bitters is troubles and cures disease. Disap-H. H. WARNER & Co.: Lire -I pointed dyspeption, weary of having most heartily recommend your Sale tried many experiments in seeking Kidney and Liver Cure for kidney and cure, will do well to make one fair trial ted States in 1869. He signed his dec-laration by a crossmark.

brother. Lo they not see, by these ted States in 1869. He signed his dec-laration by a crossmark.

brother. Lo they not see, by these ted States and shall be glad to an lof Brown's Fron Bitters, and report the swer all questions regarding the same result. That this well-tried family tity of human suffering is an estabNEW ADVERTISEMEN



SETH GREEN.

## What the Great Fish Culturist Savs:

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My Symptoms were terrible, I had dull, achmy back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest conidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

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