

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

THE TRUSTEES of our State University have unanimously elected Col. W. J. Martin Professor of Natural History.

A BOLD ROBBERY on a railroad train was committed last Saturday in Missouri. Six robbers, heavily armed, entered the cars, killed the conductor and one passenger, and robbed the express car of several thousand dollars, and then made their escape.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD is daily improving, and his physicians are hopeful of his final recovery. He now eats quite heartily, and is gradually regaining his strength.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO devastated the town of New Ulm, in Minnesota, on last Friday, killing and wounding fifty or more persons and damaging and destroying about five hundred buildings.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST in the New York Legislature is still slowly dragging along, although after several weeks of balloting one Senator has at length been elected as Platt's successor.

INTIMIDATING PREACHERS.

A correspondent of the Anson Times in writing an account of an anti-prohibition meeting held at Troy, in Montgomery county, states that a resolution was passed, "THAT THEY WOULD NOT SUPPORT ANY MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL WHO MADE USE OF THE PULPIT TO AID THE CAUSE OF PROHIBITION!"

We have heard of an individual member of a church, here and there, becoming angry and threatening to withdraw his subscription because his pastor preached prohibition, but this is the first instance of a public meeting adopting a resolution attempting to intimidate God's ambassadors!

Fortunately for the preachers, however, these intimidating anti-prohibition Christians (?) generally pay but little towards their support, so that a withdrawal of their subscriptions will not be materially felt, and consequently the preachers may continue to preach prohibition and still LIVE.

The anti-prohibitionists still live! They show their intolerance by threatening and intimidating the politicians, but all fairminded persons must admit that they go too far when they attempt to intimidate the preachers.

Garfield for Prohibition.

Doubtless our Republican readers would like to know how President Garfield stands on Prohibition. The Greensboro North State, a strong Republican paper, says:

"The President says he feels mortified about the course pursued by the Republicans in North Carolina, and is gratified to know that many of the leading Republicans of both races have refused to recognize the action of the Committee and have repudiated it. His position is rendered the more disagreeable because he is committed to the temperance cause in Ohio in the present campaign, and must do something in North Carolina to show his Ohio friends that he is sincere in his expressions in favor of temperance."

A Bandit's Arrest.

A despatch from New Orleans states that Giuseppe Esposito, alias Badazza, a notorious Italian bandit, has been arrested there and is to be taken to Italy. He is the person charged with mutilating an English curate named Rose by cutting his ears off because the reward demanded for his release was not forthcoming. Badazza's presence in the city has been known for some time back, but no arrest could be made, owing to the want of the necessary extradition papers. He was engaged running a sloop in the Mexican fruit trade, and was driving quite a thriving business up to the moment he was apprehended.

Our European Letter.

On the 25th of June our townsman, Mr. James S. Manning, sailed from New York for a short visit to Europe. Before his departure he kindly promised to favor the Record with occasional letters, descriptive of his journey, which we know will be read with much interest.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, ANCHOR LINE, July 4, 1881.

My DEAR RECORD: I hope that I shall complete the fulfillment of my promise to you with as much pleasure as I begin it. For, now while I write, the restless waves roll up against our vessel and are dashed back a mass of snowy foam.

The voyage across the Atlantic is long and tedious, though it is lightly considered by the people of the North: this is affluence. To enable you to conceive the distance, I mention these facts: To make the trip in ten days a ship must average fourteen miles per hour without a moment's interruption; no rest, no night; but constant work and constant day. It is wonderful to think of, but more wonderful to see the machinery that does this work.

The vessel before leaving New York lays in enough coal to make the voyage to and from Glasgow—about one thousand tons. The steamer is 450 feet long and only 30 feet wide. Ocean steamers are made long and narrow for speed. The main mast is 75 feet above deck. There are 100 men engaged on the ship—this includes sailors, officers, cooks and waiters; and 300 passengers.

Our voyage has not been very agreeable, so many days have been foul; no one wishes more heartily for the bright sunshine and clear weather than the traveler over the seas. Our bad weather began Tuesday, June 28th, when we entered the famous Newfoundland fogs. Those of your readers that have studied the influence of the Gulf stream, will recall the explanation of these fogs. They were not so dense as I expected to see them—I have seen denser fogs in Pittsburg—and seem to lie in bands.

The next day we came upon the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, celebrated for cod fish. We passed several smacks engaged in fishing. These fishermen fill their boats in a week or ten days. When I saw them I thought how much some of my friends at home would enjoy two or three weeks fishing on this coast. In the afternoon of the same day began a storm which lasted until Friday afternoon. I saw the ocean then as my imagination had painted it, and as I desired to see it, I saw it lashed into fury by a strong wind—the white-capped billows wash the deck, the surging waves rolling with angry look towards us, the surface of the ocean white with foam.

Our voyage has not been entirely uneventful. We have seen porpoises sporting in frolicsome joy around the ship, following it, racing in front of it, reminding one of the fabled dolphins of Neptune; and whales spouting water to the height of ten or twelve feet, and then disappearing. We have also had the usual number of sea-sick travellers, and heard the "marine disturbances" with the deep sighs "Oh, my! oh! dear! I'm so tired of this." As I have not been at all sick, I have been able to see the fun in the sea-sickness of others. Very few have been as fortunate in escaping as I. Last night we had twilight until after 11 o'clock; at 10 it was so bright I read a book printed in small type. In twenty-four hours there are not more than three hours of darkness. Of course we have had the comet to gaze at and have wondered what the astronomers have made of it since we left New York.

The most thrilling event of the voyage I have yet to tell you. You have read and, perhaps, heard old sailors tell of the excitement caused on a vessel by the cry of "man overboard." It is this that I am to describe. It happened last Monday as the morning sun was pouring its flood of golden light upon the sea. A few early risers were enjoying the beauty of the scene and the freshness of the morning, when they were startled to see a man climb the railing of the deck and plunge headlong into the depths below. It was an awful act. For a moment the spectators were speechless, then they gave the cry of "man overboard" in such shouts that brought sailors and officers to see the dreadful fact. A sailor seized a life preserver and threw it to the man who was now struggling hard to save himself, but it fell far from him, and he could not reach it. He was become almost a speck on the surface of the deep, when the vessel was stopped and a life boat, rowed by four strong sailors, went to rescue him from his attempted suicide. They reach him living but exhausted and strike out for the ship. The man's brother half

Guiteau's Plans for Shooting the President.

District Attorney Corkhill has furnished and authorized the publication of a statement of the circumstances attending the attempted assassination of the President as derived from Guiteau himself and from other authentic sources as follows: "The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination and the many stories published justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made: The assassin, Charles Guiteau, came to Washington city on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and has boarded and roomed at various places, the full details of which I have. On Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara store, corner of Fifteenth and F streets, in this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest caliber. He was shown two similar in caliber and only different in price. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a gentleman in this city, on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about seven o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street, and practiced, firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place, and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat, and waited his opportunity. On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park, and saw the President leave for the Christian Church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip pocket and followed the President to church; he entered the church, but found he could not kill him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window; after church, he made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without killing any one else. The following Wednesday he went to the church, examined the locations and the window, and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose, and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday. He learned from the papers that the President would leave the city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield for Long Branch; he therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots, to practice his aim and be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot, with his pistol ready, when the Presidential party entered. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence, and, as he knew he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail. On Wednesday evening the President and his son, and I think United States Marshal Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them, and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on a seat in the park opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone; he followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth, until the President entered the residence of Secretary Blaine. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, corner Fifteenth and H, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would attract attention, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited.—The President and Secretary Blaine came out together and he followed them over to the gate of the White House, but could get no opportunity to use his weapon. On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Riggs House about seven o'clock. He then walked up into the park and sat there for an hour. He then took the one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there, had his shoes blacked, engaged a hackman for \$2 to take him to the jail, went into the water closet and took his pistol out of his hip-pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from the body dampening the powder, examined his pistol carefully, tried the trigger and then returned and took his seat in the ladies' waiting-room, and as soon as the President entered advanced behind him and fired two shots. These facts, I think, can be relied upon as accurate, and I give them to the public to contradict certain false rumors in connection with this most atrocious crime."

Merrimon on Prohibition.

The Reidsville Times, an anti-prohibition paper, gives the following account of Judge Merrimon's speech: "Mr. Merrimon spoke here Tuesday evening on prohibition in the opera house. His speech was fully two hours and a half, if not longer, yet he never weakened, but in voice and action was as fresh as when he began. In the great sweep of his mind with every gesture skillfully trained to enforcing each prominent thought he bore the audience with him. We had never seen him so sprightly and elastic, so earnest and eloquent, so logical and confident as with a giant's strength he hurled his assertions and dared any man step forward and prove them not true. "Merrimon wants office!" they say, said he—"Suff! Suff!" he cried, walking the stage and shaping his mouth to the ridiculousness of the word. He said he had been a prohibitionist all his life; if there wasn't another in the State he was one, and yet how inconsistent for those who accused him of wanting office yet boasting that prohibition would be badly beaten in the State. Where was office to come from? But he brought the whole audience to breathless sympathy when, in noticing what is so often said that if a man don't meddle with liquor it won't meddle with him, he cried, "But that is not so! I have never meddled with liquor, I have never drank it, have hardly kept it as medicine in my family, and yet it has meddled with me, has made my boy a wandering vagabond, has broken my wife's heart; yes, when I was asleep, thinking him at home in the house, he was being made a drunkard in the bar rooms of Raleigh."

He told of one of the brightest men in the State, his wife as proud as any in the land, and yet wife and children had to leave him on account of liquor; and the other day Col. Fuller met him in Asheville, and asking him how he was, he replied he would never be sober again, "hell's in my stomach!" said he, "I want a drink—give me a quarter"—and Fuller gave him the quarter and turned aside from the picture.

The "free country" business he drew from life in the picture of an old Harnett county farmer whose son had brought cotton to Raleigh and sold it for two hundred dollars, and the shapers got him in a bar-room on Wilmington street, got him drunk, had him drunk two days and nights in the lockup, and his money gone. The old farmer came to him and Col. Fuller to see if they couldn't recover the money for him. They told him no. "My God! gentlemen!" said the old man, throwing up his hands, "You call this a free country and yet no redress for such an outrage as this!" He told this at Durham, and a man in the crowd said exactly a similar case had happened to a countryman from too much liquor there. Now he wanted the farmers of Rockingham to vote prohibition so that their sons could come to Reidsville and sell their tobacco without the fear of getting drunk and losing their money.

The Saturday evening drinking he made a point on in his appeal to the manufacturers. He mentioned a certain doctor in Raleigh who, as the holidays approached last year, told him he would have no more festivals at his house, that he had become a Prohibitionist from looking on at the motley crowds that gathered on Wilmington street every Saturday and hung around the bar-rooms in drunkenness and disorder. He knew that in this town, as in all manufacturing towns there must be rows and disorders, crowded streets and drinking and swearing from the Saturday evening crowds that spend their wages in grog. How different it would be with prohibition, the money would go to their wives and children. He said the law had as much right to break up bar-rooms that made drunkenness as to break up mill ponds that caused sickness. No man had the right to get drunk. Every man owed it to society to surrender everything in him to government that was at war with the peace and happiness of his neighbors.

As to the Bill, it was a law, it was only whether the penalty should be enforced. Even should the people vote it down, it would still stand a law, though inoperative, but the trouble would likely be with civil questions of law, a man for instance could refuse to pay money for liquor sold to him because of the law prohibiting it, and the question could only be decided in the court.

He made a strong point on the subject of rights, namely: If it was right to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays and election days there was no more harm in shutting up the rest of the year. But he got the politicians and the newspapers in a beautiful way. He said the preachers didn't start the movement, and the politicians and the newspapers didn't start it. Oh, no, said he, sitting behind a wing of the stage and hiding himself, "they are behind the curtain"—popping his head out—and will stay there till they see which way the popular current runs, then they will be the loudest of all. The crowd roared. It was well done."

State News.

Winston Sentinel: The trade in dried blackberries this season will scarcely be one-third in amount to that of previous years, owing to the failure of the crop.

Stevensville Landmark: Mr. M. L. Barringer, of Barringer's township, sowed 1 1/2 lbs. of a red bearded wheat, and has just had threshed out from it 1 bushel and 3 pecks—60 to 1.

Danbury Reporter: It is reported that Collector Everett says that he will retain no man in office under him who drinks whiskey. If the report be true we fear there will be none left to tell the tale.

Concord Register: We learn that Mr. J. L. Graber, living in the Southern part of Rowan, shot and killed two mad dogs on Saturday last, and Mr. Weaver, his neighbor, killed another on the same day.

Reidsville Weekly: A negro man working on the Virginia Midland near Madison, died last week from drinking too much cold water. He died at the spring in a few minutes after drinking about half a gallon of water.

Moore Gazette: B. H. Cole, Esq., of this county, has a young cow on his place with six perfect teats. It is uncommon to see a cow with five teats, but this case is certainly a rare freak of nature.

Laurinburg Enterprise: On Saturday afternoon last, Jake Watson, colored, while fishing at Squire Peter McLaes' pond, caught a black fish weighing twelve pounds, and measuring thirty-one inches in length and fifteen inches around the largest part of the body.

Weldon News: It is reported that last week three colored children living near Gaston were taken suddenly ill and a physician being sent for pronounced them to have been poisoned by eating blackberries upon which locusts had deposited their eggs. The children died.

Greensboro Battle Ground: Two men have carried the mail between Mt. Airy in this State and Hillsville, Va., for ten years. They walk and always blow a horn in regular stage-coach fashion, when approaching a postoffice. The distance, we are told, is 25 miles.

Statesville Landmark: A Mrs. Andrews, aged about 40 years, who died near Sparta, Allegheny county, committed suicide on the 2nd inst., by hanging. She had for some time been a victim of mental aberration and it is supposed that it was in such a fit that she took her life.

Raleigh Visitor: A son of Mr. Madison Pace, residing four or five miles from the city, died yesterday morning from the effects of sunstroke. Campbell Anstin, a colored man residing in this city, was found dead yesterday evening near Col. J. W. B. Watson's cotton gin, just east of the city. It is supposed that he died from the effects of sunstroke.

Anson Times: On Saturday last while a party were fishing on Pee Dee River near Col. Pickett's plantation, Henry Mills, son of Barrrell Mills, Esq., was drowned. It seems he was standing on a rock in the river near a deep hole, fishing, and in turning to leave, by some means lost his balance and fell in. He was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

Wilmington Star: We regret to learn that Mr. John Matthews and his mother, residing about one mile from Magnolia, Duplin county, were struck and killed by lightning during the fearful storm that prevailed on Friday afternoon, and that a brother of Mr. Matthews was badly stunned by the same stroke. No damage to the house.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

BROWN GINS, FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS. Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser. Possessing all Latest Improvements. Manufactured by the BROWN COTTON GIN CO., Latta & Myatt, Agent for Central N. C., RALEIGH, N. C.

REASONS WHY THE BROWN GINS, FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS MERIT THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. They are constructed on systematic, well known and long tried principles. They are made by the most skillful workmen of the best materials, with the latest improved machinery, and are hence uniform in construction and reasonable in price. The brush is adjustable and has driving pulley and belt at both ends. Their reputation as first-class gins is fully established, as they have been thoroughly tested and are used by many of the most prominent planters, public ginners, and oil mills in the cotton growing States. Every machine is fully and legally guaranteed.

Hardware of Every Description, BASH, COOKS, BLINDS, LIME, CEMENT, RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, AC. STORES: RALEIGH, N. C.; WAGON WHEELS, ST. LOUIS, MO.; MANUFACTURED BY TULLIUS LEWIS & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

IRON A TRUE TONIC A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER. IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermitting Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Headache, &c. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, N. C. F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M., President. C. T. FREY, Music Director. THE V. JASMUND, Ph. D., French and German. The Art Department is in charge of an Honor Graduate of Cooper Institute, New York City. Five other experienced and able Teachers. Fall Term opens August 31, 1881. Has just closed a very prosperous session. For thoroughness of its work in ALL Departments, the school invites comparison with any other school in the State. Board, fuel, lights, per month \$11.00. Apply for Catalogue. Jy14-22

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! The good people of Chatham and surrounding counties are respectfully informed that J. P. GULLEY, RALEIGH, N. C., Has just received a tremendous and varied stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Special attention called to Boyden's Shirts and the Pearl Shirts. Our salesmen, Messrs. C. C. and J. N. HANLEY and A. T. LAMBERT, Jr., of Chatham, will be pleased to wait on their customers. J. P. GULLEY, Raleigh, N. C.

M. J. RAMSEY, WITH PAPE & CO., DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, 528 Market St., PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS STEAMBOAT CO. Steamer Schedule. On and after April first and until further notice, the Steamer D. MURPHYSON, Capt. Jerry H. Roberts, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock p. m. The Steamer WAVE, Capt. Wm. A. Robinson, will leave Fayetteville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m. J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Having qualified as Administratrix of John Green, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent, to exhibit the same to me on or before the 7th of July, 1881. M. J. BIRWELL, G. GREEN.

BE WISE AND HAPPY. If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the greatest and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—Press.

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