

The Raleigh Register

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Thursday, October 4, 1877.

J. C. L. Harris, Editor. Mrs. M. B. Clarke, Literary Critic.

W. M. Brown, Publisher & Proprietor.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Mr. Hayt, the new Indian commission has qualified and entered upon his duties.

Gen. Grant is in Scotland and is the recipient of great honors.

The New York Democratic State Convention meets to-morrow at Albany.

The Patent office is in full working order notwithstanding the fire.

Ohio and Iowa vote for State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday next, the 9th of this month.

The President has appointed a commission to examine all the public buildings in Washington to see whether said buildings are fire proof.

The Washington Republican has changed hands, Mr. A. M. Clapp, formerly Congressional Printer, is editor-in-chief with entire new corps of editors.

A daily to be called The National Union will be issued in Washington to-morrow with ex-Congressman Lynch as editor. The Southern policy will be endorsed and sustained.

Gibson and Yellott, Democratic Judges of the city of Baltimore, have been indicted for malfeasance in office and are charged with incompetency drunkenness and complicity with a ring of Baltimore thieves.

New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, Mississippi, vote for State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday the 6th of November next.

The message of the President to the extra session of Congress which meets the 15th, will refer to the deficiencies in the several departments, to the strikes, and will recommend an appropriation to pay off the awards of the Southern claims commission.

The position before Plevna is unchanged. It will require a regular siege on the part of the Russians to capture the town. Osman Pasha lost three thousand men in retaking the redoubts on the Lofcha roads. The Imperial guard of Russia numbering 56,000 men has arrived before Plevna.

The New York Republican State Convention met last Wednesday at Rochester. A State ticket was nominated. The civil service order of the President was censured. The Convention refused to endorse the Southern policy of the President. Senator Conkling absolutely controlled the Convention and very bitterly denounced Mr. Geo. William Curtis, who advocated an unqualified endorsement of the Administration.

The jury in the cotton fraud case in Washington city returned a verdict of guilty. F. A. Sawyer, ex-U. S. Senator from South Carolina and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. P. D. Roddy, Haynes, ex-Commissioner of Customs and F. W. Brooks were defendants. All are in jail except Roddy who is in Europe. The charge was a conspiracy by which a fraudulent claim for \$37,000 was paid and the proceeds were divided among the defendants.

About thirty men have been indicted in DeKalb county, Mississippi, for complicity in the murder of the Chisholm family.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

The Raleigh News is ventilating the slight of hand practices of some of the city officials in managing the city funds.—Greensboro Patriot.

What is the reason The Patriot can't be politically honest enough to tell its readers that "the city officials" are all Democrats! If we admire the "can't-help-it" honesty of the News, we have a contempt for the newspaper that can't come up to the point of telling the whole truth.

A SON OF OLD WAKE.

It is proverbial, that "Old North Carolina" is a good place to hail from. Some of the most prominent men of the Nation drew their first breath and passed their childhood's days in our sturdy old State. Everywhere they are recognized as men to be trusted in all the relation of public and private life. Among those who have gone forth from our immediate vicinity none have gained more solid reputation than Hon. John L. Pennington, the present Governor of Dakota. Mr. Pennington was born and raised in this county, and encountered, as many illustrious men have, all the privations and disadvantages incident to poverty. Starting out as a poor printer boy, he gradually worked his way up to his present exalted position. Since his appointment he has so conducted affairs as to win the support and esteem of men of all parties in Dakota, and we confidently predict, that when the State is admitted into the Union, he will be elected one of the Senators in Congress.

Mr. Pennington's term of service, to which he was appointed by General Grant, will expire on the 1st of January 1878, but we earnestly hope, that President Hayes will retain his services. From what we have been able to learn, if the question of his retention was left to the people of the territory, he would carry three-fourths of the voters. It is a matter of great pride, that we can thus chronicle the services of a native of "Old Wake."

WORDS OF ADVICE.

We requested a prominent Republican of this State to contribute to THE REGISTER, in reply he enclosed an editorial article clipped from "The New York Herald" headed—"New York and New Jersey" which appears elsewhere, and writes the following letter which we publish in full:

"This article from The Herald points to the future, even next year.

"I am too hard worked to write just now; but get a few bold, out-spoken, discriminating writers like "Laborer" to turn THE REGISTER out of the beaten path of party politics, and strive to reach the real wants of our people, and you will find a strong movement in the direction of a National organization, based on the President's Policy; and if it is not all Republican, it will certainly not be Democratic. In fact, I think and feel that the "Policy" will let out the vitals of the old Pro-Slavery Democracy. Hence my anxiety to see the new movement upon a high plane. In the end it will triumph.

"My advice is: Take your position; stand firm; and lay all your plans for a breaking up of the old ideas and the party ruts in which everything has so long run."

We think the suggestions of the writer eminently wise and proper. THE REGISTER has been run upon the idea that the two political parties are undergoing a great change, both as to principles and as to leaders. We doubt if the present names will be dropped, but both parties in the campaign of 1880, will be led by new men and upon new issues. The platforms of the last campaign were substantially the same: the Democrats harped upon fraud and corruption and the Republicans waved the bloody shirt with the swiftness of a cyclone. It will not be possible to make such a campaign in 1880. It is to be hoped that there will be no violence in the South so that the bloody shirt will remain furled forever; that the present administration will be free from peculation, fraud and corruption, so that the "stock in trade" of the Democrats will not be replenished for the next Presidential campaign. Both parties will be without rallying cries when the slogans of the contest of last year have been laid away forever; perforce political parties must and will exist so long as our present form of free government is maintained; naturally then and as a matter of course, new issues must spring up in the near future upon which the people will divide "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude." Some of these issues are now fairly outlined, such as appropriations for works of internal improvement by the National government; the modification or abolition of the present system of internal revenue; compulsory education supported, controlled and enforced by the National government. Other issues will be local and only affect particular States.

We have left behind us the dead past; we are now looking to the future and endeavoring to ascertain the real wants of the people in order that they may be speedily known and quickly supplied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters appearing under this head are published as news matter without regard to the opinion of the Editor as to the views expressed by correspondents. These columns are open to the public without regard to party; letters which are respectful and impersonal, will be inserted under this head.—Editor.

DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

To The Editor of The Register: Sir:—As you have room in your valuable paper, I desire to say a few words in regard to the call of the Convention of colored people to meet in Raleigh, on the 18th of October next, to consider their condition, educationally, materially, and morally. The call, I think, is very wise, and important one, most especially when it is to represent and acknowledge good principles.

The thing which we, the colored people, now need, is education. According to general opinion, education is a subject, we should have pleasure in, and think upon; without it, language is not what it should be: a remark in which there is great truth, and to which there can be no objection.

To the mechanic and working man, education comes as a co-laborer to aid him in the acquisition of knowledge, as the steam engine aids him with speed and power, in the accomplishment of ends to which muscular power is utterly inadequate.

The incidental advantages desired from education are numerous. It comes to lend its aid and stimulus to the young and vigorous mind; not to one, but to all.

This is a great boon, the common property of all; shall they not have it? To the trustees and controllers, to one and to all, we say, shall they not have it? What hindlers?

Let it be said that the trustees and directors are fearful of innovations.

Think not of the innovation, but of the immense benefit you will confer upon the children under your care; they take what you give them; they ask for bread will you give them a stone? How or on what principle can we be good or great without improvement?

To the fraternity of the whites, we appeal with confidence for aid in this great work of mental elevation. Education is an invention second to none that has ever blessed and gladdened the hearts of men. Aid us, then with your powerful pens, and with your influence. In short, gentlemen, establish it as your first principle, that you will not give it up; but as you have opportunity, do all that can be done toward improvement in every thing; so will you give pleasure to all. W. H. D. Manson, N. C. Sept. 28th, 1877

ORIGINAL UNION MEN.

To the Editor of The Register:

The policy of the President in relation to the so-called Southern question, civil service reform and the liberal construction of his cabinet, is beyond doubt, now endorsed by a large majority of the Republicans of the country, and, to say the least, is judicially acquiesced in, by the greater portion of the best elements of the Democratic party. While this is so, we think there is class who should be better represented in the councils of the Nation. On the fit announcement of the new cabinet, some little surprise was expressed that the President should choose the Southern Representative in that body from the ranks of the Democratic party. It was naturally supposed that the President would choose one of his advisers some gentleman representing the Republican party in this section of the Union. As matters have turned out, however, it was best perhaps that the choice of the President fell upon a member of the opposite party. In fact, it is now admitted that the interests of peace and reconciliation were best subserved by the course pursued.

But while the President deserves praise for thus sacrificing his individual views to the interest of the public good, yet something is due to that large class who on the face of vituperation, abuse, slander, threats and ostracism, stood up manfully for the Republican party in the late contest, and by whose votes the continued success of the Republican party was obtained.

There is now a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. Several names have been suggested to the President through the press and otherwise as fit persons to fill the position, but strange to say, they have been suggested by Democrats and selected from the Democratic ranks. Now, in all fairness this appointment should be made from the ranks of the Southern Republican. It would be a fitting tribute to the much abused and long neglected class. It is to be hoped that the President will take this view of the matter, and in presenting the claims of North Carolina it is not saying too much to assert, that Hon. Samuel J. Phillips would grace the Supreme Court bench as well as any man North or South of either party. As a lawyer he has but few superiors in the country, while his conservative course as a politician and his sterling qualities as a citizen gives general satisfaction throughout the nation.

North Carolina presents for the Supreme Court bench of the United States, SAMUEL J. PHILLIPS. R. Oct. 1, 1877.

ONE SENSIBLE ARTICLE.

To the Editor of The Register: Sir:—Your correspondent "Laborer" has hit the true idea: capital, not labor, is needed South.

It is amazing to see how much falsehood and error can be put forth by Democratic writers by way of stating half truths. The South, with all her rich and rare products, and all the blessings of Democratic rule, continues to languish. The politicians see this, and they make desperate efforts to remedy the evil. Here in staid old North Carolina, Gov. Vance, Col. Polk, and others, are flooding the whole land (and many rivers) with their punny efforts to stir up the masses and bring about a change. There is no end to the talk and some of it good small talk, about Immigration, Normal Schools, the Fish supply &c.; but not one of these admirable gentlemen has the least conception of the source of our present troubles. As "Laborer" well says, the immigration of more labor into this State—whether skilled or common—would utterly ruin those already here—our half starved field hands and the crowd of mechanics of the town. What we do want is capital—men of means and enterprise—to take hold of our vast resources, surplus land, rich ores, water-powers, and existing Fisheries, and improve and develop them. In this way increase the demand for labor and thus raise its wages; raise the price of land, and thus strengthen confidence and credit; create a market for farm products and thus encourage Agriculture. A few hundred thousand dollars thus brought amongst us and scattered over the State, would do more than all of the patriotic pamphlets and gushing reports of my good friend Superintendent Polk, "to benefit the farmers."

Why capital does not come amongst us, is an ugly question and I do not propose its solution at present. I hope to do so in some future articles. I will merely add that the State debt and the late usury law, only furnish half of the truth. In 1868 our Democratic friends thought the State could carry over Thirty Millions (including the Confederate War Bonds); and money can be made to pay 10 and 20 per cent in Fisheries, and Farming. But still it wont come. WHY NOT? Mecklenburg county, Sept. 27, 1877.

CHEROKEE SUPERIOR COURT.—This court was opened on Monday the 17th inst, and continued until in the night on Saturday the 22nd inst. Hon D. M. Furches presiding, there was but little business done on the Civil Docket, the court being principally engaged with the misdemeanor docket, and the capital case of Shelton. Our readers will remember, that Shelton was committed to jail last May for killing his brother Thomas Shelton. The trial commenced Friday morning, and given to the jury late Saturday evening. The theory of the defence was that the killing was accidental. The jury after deliberation about one hour returned a verdict of not guilty.—Cherokee Herald.

THE ECONOMIST.

Elizabeth City, N. C. R. B. CROOK, Editor and Proprietor. Terms.—One year, \$2; six months, \$1. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

WORLD for 1877. Daily; semi-weekly; weekly; \$3; weekly, \$1. Address The World, 35 Park Row, N. Y.

THE TERRORS OF TAXATION.

Mr. Slingsby, our assessor and tax collector, holds on, too. He is another model member of our civil force. The principle characteristic of Mr. Slingsby is enthusiasm. He has an idea now that whenever a man gets anything new it ought to be taxed, and he is always on hand to perform the service. I had about fifteen feet added to one of my chimneys last spring, and when it was done Slingsby called and assessed it, under the head of "Improved Real Estate," and collected two per cent on it. A few days later, while I was standing by the fence Slingsby came up and said:

"Beautiful dog you have there."  
"Yes, its a setter."  
"Indeed! a setter? The tax on setters is two dollars. I'll collect it now while I have it on my mind."

I settled the obligation, and the next day Slingsby came around again. He opened the conversation with the remark:

"Billy Jones told me at the grocery store that your terrier had pups."  
"Yes."  
"A large litter?"  
"Four."

"Indeed! Less see; tax is \$2; four times two is eight—yes, \$8 tax, please. And hurry up, too, if you can, for they have a new batch of kittens over at Baldwin's and I want to ketch old Baldwin before he goes out. By the way, when did you put that weather-cock on your new stable?"  
"Yesterday."

"You don't say! Well, hold on, then. Four times two is eight, and four—on the weather-cock—is twelve. Twelve dollars is the amount."

"What do you mean by \$4 on the weather-cock? I never heard of such a thing."

"Didn't he? Why, she comes in under the head of scientific apparatus. She's put up there to tell which way the wind blows, ain't she? Well, that is scientific intelligence, and the apparatus is liable to a tax."

"Mr. Slingsby, this is the most absurd thing I ever heard of. You might just as well talk of taxing Butterwick's twins."

"Butter—, You don't mean to say that Butterwick has twins? Why, certainly they are taxable. They come under the head of poll tax." Three dollars apiece. I'll go right down there. Glad you mentioned it."

They paid him, and he left with Butterwick's twins on his old memorandum book. A day or two afterwards Slingsby called to see me, and he said:

"I've got a case that bothers me like thunder. You know Hough, the tobacconist? Well, he's just bought a wooden Indian to stand in front of his store. Now, I have a strong feeling that I ought to tax that figure, but I don't know where to place it. Could it come in as "statuary?" Somehow that don't seem exactly the thing. I was going to assess it under the head of "Idols," but the idiots who got up this law haven't got a word in reference to idols. Think of that, will you? Why, we might have paganism raging all over the country, and we couldn't get a cent out of them. I'd put up that Indian under "graven images," only it ain't mentioned either. I supposed I could tax the bundle of wooden cigars in his hand as tobacco, but that leaves out the rest of the figure; and he's not liable to poll tax, because he can't even vote. Now, how would it strike if I levied on him as an "emigrant?" He was made somewhere else than here, and he came here from there; consequently he's an immigrant. That's my view. What do you think of it?"

I advised him to try it upon that plan, and the next morning Slingsby and Mr. Hough had a fight on the pavement in front of the Indian because Mr. Slingsby tried to seize the immigrant for unpaid taxes. Slingsby was taken home and put to bed, and the business of collecting was temporarily suspended. But Slingsby will be around again soon with some new and ingenious ideas that he has thought of during his illness.—Montreal Gazette.

ONE WAY TO GET RICH.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get all you can, and save all you get—to stint yourself and everybody belonging to you—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserably and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected, by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?—New York Commercial Advertiser.

GIVING ADVICE.—Advice is a first-rate thing when the person giving it knows what he or she is talking about. But there are volumes of advice and counsel which are utterly useless, because it is simply the result of an uncontrollable desire to say something—what makes no difference. Advice, to be worth anything, needs to be matured in the mind before it is uttered. It is altogether better, however, as a rule, to attend to your own business and let other people's alone, unless you are invited to interfere. Public men are especially the victims of the advice given. All men and women in the world think themselves called upon to give a man who happens to be in public life a sort of advice, seeming entirely to lose sight of the very important fact that any who has mind enough to attract any considerable share of public attention probably has enough to manage his own affairs. Get your own affairs in good shape and keep them in it and do not waste so much of life in looking after other people.

THE LONDON TIMES ON PRESIDENT HAYES.—LONDON, September 20.—The Times editorially commenting on President Hayes' Southern tour, says: "In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in breaking down a compact mass of prejudices and in allaying a

host of conflicting passions. The effects of his policy are now being assured. He has this week begun a journey through the Southern States, which is intended to show that the work of pacification is not far from completion. The Federal Government has no intention of interfering in the local administration of the Southern States.

"The Southern States have no desire to disturb the achievements of the civil war which have been embodied in the constitutional amendments. The removal of the objects of contention make it easy to reestablish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathy meeting of the President and Gov. Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and the South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced."

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—Gen. A. C. Jones who has just returned from an extended tour through the Southern States under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, represents that everything throughout the South has the appearance of growing prosperity; that cities are reviving their former trade; that the country is rich in diversified crops; plantations and farms have the look of thrift; people have more heart and hope than at any time since the war, and the colored population is at work with good wages, contented and happy. Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina will not only furnish the country with their great staples, but in a short time will supply the markets of the world.

THE CITY OF RALEIGH.—It seems, from The Raleigh News, that Raleigh's municipal government is as corrupt and dishonest as New York's was under Tweed and Sweeney. Of the eight or ten officials five are defaulters or in arrears. We hope The News will push its investigations until the whole matter is fully exposed. Under Radical rule we expected to be plundered, but Raleigh has a Democratic Mayor and Commissioners, and they should have been either more honest or more vigilant. Indeed, unsophisticated country people who remember Raleigh under the Holden and Caldwell administrations, the transactions of the Southern Underwriters' Association, and the present defaulting officials, have not a very exalted opinion of the morals of the capital city.—Warrenton Gazette.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED.

At the Contract office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of Oct. 31, 1877, (to be decided by the 10th of November) for carrying the mails of the United States from January 1, 1878, to July 30, 1880, on the following routes in the State of North Carolina and by the discharge of depositories and arrivals herein specified: 13450 From Franklin, by Roan's Mills (n. o.), to Shooing Creek, 28 miles and back, once a week. Leave Franklin Friday at 7 a m; Arrive at Shooing Creek by 5 p m; Leave Shooing Creek Saturday at 7 a m; Arrive at Franklin by 5 p m. Bond required with bid, \$300. 13451 From Lillington, by Buies Creek (n. o.), to Barclayville, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lillington Thursday at 7 a m; Arrive at Barclayville by 10 a m; Leave Barclayville Wednesday at 2 p m; Arrive at Lillington by 5 p m. Bond required with bid, \$300. 13452 From Mount Gilead, by Wadeville (n. o.), to Troy, 14 miles and back, once a week. Leave Mount Gilead Friday at 8 a m; Arrive at Troy by 12 m; Leave Troy Saturday at 4 p m; Arrive at Mount Gilead by 5 p m. Bond required with bid, \$200. 13453 From Lenoir, by Silver Hill (n. o.) and Rocky Mount (n. o.), to Lick Creek, (n. o.), 23 c. to Hill, 25 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lenoir Saturday at 8 a m; Arrive at Jackson Hill by 4 p m; Leave Jackson Hill Friday at 3 a m; Arrive at Lenoir by 4 p m. Bond required with bid, \$300.

For forms of proposals, bond, and certificate, and also for instructions as to conditions to be embraced in the proposals, see advertisement of this date in page 10 of this paper, inviting proposals for mail service in North Carolina, &c., to be found at the Contract Post Office of the above routes, and to be had on application to the Second Assistant P. M. Gene. This should be set in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of North Carolina," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. D. M. KEY, 24-caw10ct31 Postmaster General.

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON NEWBERN AVENUE for sale or exchange for land six or eight miles from Raleigh. For particulars, apply at the office of THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE MORNING STAR.

Published daily and weekly, at Wilmington, N. C.

Subscription rates—in advance:

Daily Star, one year, postage paid, \$7 00 six months, 4 00 three months, 2 25 one month, 1 00 Weekly Star, one year, postage paid, 1 50 six months, 1 00 three months, 50

Address Wm. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 4, 1877.

Board, per month, \$18.

English tuition, per session, \$20.

Apply for catalogue to F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M., Principal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

and examine his stock of

Carpenters' Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

GLASS AND PUTTY,

LOCKS AND HINGES, IRON, NAILS

AND BOLTS,

HARDWARE,

Horse & Mule Shoes

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware and Lamps

CUTLERY of all kinds, GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

My expenses are less than if on Main Street and consequently I can afford to sell

Hardware, Stoves,

&c., lower than elsewhere.

J. C. Brewster,

Holleman Building, Fayetteville Street,

4-11 RALEIGH, N. C.

J. M. Rosenbaum

Has been so long engaged in business in Raleigh that he feels confident that he knows exactly what kind of goods will suit his customers. Besides that, he knows the

TIMES ARE HARD

and that for the present season, at least, nobody can sell goods without putting them down to

VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

To meet the demands of the times and the tastes and wants of his customers, he has recently visited a Northern city, where he purchased a large supply of seasonable goods, consisting of

Men's, Youth's, Boys

and children's clothing, in suits or separate coats, vests or pants—suits on order.

In gentlemen's finishing goods I have a larger stock than ever, from the finest to the medium common, and by favoring my gentleman needs to wear. All the above and a thousand other articles of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

too numerous to specify in an advertisement, were bought in large quantities for CASH, and will be sold cheap for the same.

I am thankful for the liberal patronage I have heretofore received from the good people of Raleigh and the surrounding country, and I hope by selling my goods at prices to be wanted and pockets of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ROSENBAUM.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the matter of The Bank of North Carolina, In Bankruptcy.

At the Court Room 100 door in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, November 12th, 1877, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the open book accounts, notes, judgments and other choses in action, the property of

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,

in bankruptcy, due from various persons and corporations throughout the State, and amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000. Many of these claims are believed to be valuable, and the debtors will find this to be an excellent opportunity to purchase and settle their debts. Purchasers of judgments will be required to pay the cost of such execution of judgment.

By order of the District Court. CHARLES DEWEY, Assignee.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 20, 1877.

The following named newspaper will be paid \$5 for inserting the above notice one week till day, on presentation of a receipted bill therefor, accompanied by each issue of the newspaper containing the same, to A. W. Shaffer, Esq., Register, at Raleigh, N. C., but no notice will be taken of bills which do not comply with these terms.

New North State, Greensboro; Western Democrat, Charlotte; Daily News, Raleigh; Nut Shell, New Bern; Post, Wilmington.

A. W. SHAFFER, Register.

26-wids

A Greenhouse at Your Door.

For \$1.00 we will send free by mail,

8 distinct varieties, Monthly roses, winter flowering

8 " Begonias, "

8 " Carnation Pinks, "

8 " Chinese Chrysanthemums, "

8 " Zonal Geraniums, "

8 " Double " "

8 " Ivy Leaved " "

8 " Heliotropes, "

8 " Abutilons, "

8 " Double Camellias, "

4 " Azalea, "

4 " Lobelia Cactus, "

8 " Euphorbia, "

8 " Fuchsia, "

8 " Double Violets, "

4 " Polyantha, Scarlet & White,