

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 24

LITERARY.

HARPER BROTHERS, publishers of "Harper's Monthly," "Harper's Bazaar," and "Harper's Weekly," have been the most successful publishers in this or any other country; and the most potent reason of their success is the very satisfactory manner in which they please the public; they so thoroughly understand their business and have the money to perform it to perfection.—Harper's Monthly for June is one of the most interesting that we have yet had the pleasure of examining. It is full of substantial, solid and instructive reading matter, and all those who do not get this valuable magazine should make arrangements to do so at once. Address Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months. W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington. Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call. W. P. CANADAY.

The members of the Committee of Arrangements on Memorial Ceremonies are hereby notified to meet at their rooms on Friday, May 28th 1875, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order of Chairman.

DECORATION DAY.—The Committee request and respectfully invite the citizens of Wilmington, and all others who may desire to do so, to take part in the services of Memorial Day, on next Monday, and assist in the decoration of the graves of the Union dead.

MARCO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Chronicle, National Republican and Washington Critic, all speak very highly of the above advertising agency and we have no doubt from the way they recommend Mr. Marco he is the right man in the right place. We wish him success.

Judge Tougeue promises to find an opportunity to tell the citizens of Wilmington before the summer passes why he favors those provisions of the present Constitution of North Carolina, which are designed to promote liberty and equal rights for all men, and why Engelhard & Saunders of the Journal hate them. The Judge says that as between him and the Journal people, they are "the antipodes of political thought; their idea of a convention is one designed to perpetuate slavery, while his is to promote liberty and equal rights for all men."

We promise Judge Tougeue a rousing reception when he comes to the Cape Fear region, and we know his heart will be glad to see how truly, and staunchly and steadfastly New Hanover Republicans stand up for Republican principles. Come on Judge.

SUMNER LIGHT INFANTRY.—We notice in the programme for the Celebration of Memorial Day on next Monday that the Sumner Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. L. Malson commanding, takes a conspicuous part. This military organization has recently been gotten up, and is composed of some of the best material to be found among our colored citizens. As the name indicates, this company is named in honor of one of the brightest and purest statesmen that America has ever produced, and one of the staunchest friends of the colored race, Charles Sumner; and this is but a fitting tribute of grateful hearts to a true and tried friend; to one who now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, but whose eloquence and patriotism has burned deep into the hearts of a people who will never cease to remember him with gratitude and mention his name with praise.

This company was organized several months ago and it was determined to call it the Wilmington Light Infantry, but upon its being represented to them that it was the intention of the survivors of the old company bearing that name to revive their organization, (which has since been done), the name of the company was changed to that which it now bears.

As an incident of Memorial Day, there will be a presentation of a company flag to the Sumner Light Infantry by Flavel W. Foster, Esq., from the portico of the City Hall at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday next, in time for the new company and their handsome flag to take part in the procession. This community owe much to the fine body of men composing this company for having gotten it up, and we hope that their endeavors will be appreciated and they receive the support they so richly merit.

DECORATION DAY AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. MAY 31ST 1875.

All organized Civic Societies and Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the Memorial Ceremonies of the Union Dead, May 31st, 1875. Schools and Societies are requested to bring with them wreaths, flowers, garlands and evergreens for the decoration of the graves. By request of the Committee of Arrangements.

PROGRAMME:
The procession will form at the City Hall, on Third and Princess streets at half past two, p. m., and move promptly at 3 o'clock, in the following order:

- 1st—First Division will form on Third street, right resting on Princess.
 - 2nd—Platoon of Police.
 - 3rd—Chief Marshal and Staff.
 - 4th—Rose Bud Band.
 - 5th—Companies A, and B. Wilmington Rifle Guards.
 - 6th—Ex Soldiers and Sailors.
 - 7th—Schools.
- Second Division will form on Princess street, right resting on Third.
- 1st—Assistant Marshals.
 - 2nd—Sumner Light Infantry.
 - 3rd—Carriages containing Orator, Chaplain, Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city.
 - 4th—Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company.
 - 5th—Brooklyn Fire Engine Company.
 - 6th—Wilmington Bucket Company.
 - 7th—Civic Societies.
 - 8th—Citizens on Foot.
 - 9th—Carriages and Mounted Men.

LINE OF MARCH.
Down Princess to Front street, down Front to Market street, up Market to the National Cemetery.

SERVICES AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.
1—Dirge.
2—Prayer.
3—Music.
4—Oration.
5—Music.
6—Poem.
7—Music.
8—Doxology and Benediction.
9—Decoration of the Graves.
HON. W. P. CANADAY, Master of Ceremonies.

DECORATION DAY.—Next Monday will be a day observed throughout the length and breadth of this long and broad land of ours, as a day set apart and consecrated for the purposes of decorating the graves of those brave men who died in the sacred cause of upholding their country's flag and their country's honor. On that day the many thousands of green, grassy mounds that mark the last resting places of the noble fellows that laid down their lives for their country, will be decked with the fair flowers and evergreens that loving hands and tender hearts shall place upon them; and while interested thousands listen to the eulogies that may be pronounced on their deeds of daring, many, many of those hearts will have their deepest depths stirred and their tenderest emotions awakened at the sad thought that the green turfs before them covers all that was mortal of loved ones who shall never meet them on earth again. "Old Mortality" was accustomed to make his periodical rounds of the weather stained and moss covered grave stones of the Covenanters, whose characters he venerated and whose memories he cherished, and took a melancholy pleasure in re-graving the half obliterated letters, which told of their worth and their sacrifices. And so we of the present day, love to revisit the graves of the nation's heroes; to strew fresh flowers over them; to drop the tears of sincere sorrow, and to testify our appreciation of what they did and suffered for our sakes. The flowers are symbols of our love, and an expression of our faith in a future and a better life.

It is impossible for us to lay our garlands on the grassy hillsides which hedge the bodies of our dead, without stretching forward, and upward as it were, in contemplation of the spiritual life. It is, therefore, a noble and national feeling which consecrates Decoration Day, setting it apart as a fitting occasion for tender memories and heartfelt gratitude. What more appropriate tribute could a grateful nation offer than the periodical visits to the last resting places of its slumbering patriots, and the liberal offerings of flowers and careful attentions?

It is a beautiful custom—better, far better than costly monuments of bronze, or granite, or marble, which minister to pride alone; which remain too often unvisited or forgotten; and the letters on which become dimmed by time, or gather the rust of neglect.

There is another thought: while the humble, grassy hillocks which mark the place where the nation's dead lie, call forth tears and the tenderest offices of affection; while they teach the rising generations the lesson of duty so nobly performed; all feeling of sectional bitterness should be removed, and all personal or class enmities buried forever in forgetfulness. As the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who fell on the

battle-field or wasted away in the hospitals are now one in death, so let all survivors be one in life; one in a living faith, in respect for law, in love for the Union and fidelity to each other.

In no way can we do this more gracefully or more touchingly than in the coming anniversary of Decoration Day, by strewing flowers on the graves of the fallen soldiers, the heroes of the Union.

EXCELLENT TEAS.—The Original American Tea Company, of New York, of which Robt. Wells is President, was established in 1840, and since that time has been steadily gaining in favor, not only in the city of New York, but all over the country, until now its teas reaches every section. The leading press of the city and of hundreds of places in the country have endorsed it as perfectly reliable, and parties wishing excellent teas at low prices, can with perfect confidence send to this company for them. Their teas are put up in one pound packages, with the kind and price printed on the wrappers; also, in boxes containing 5, 10, 20 and 30 pounds. They range in price from 40 cents to \$1.30 per pound. Our merchants can have samples mailed to their address by enclosing 10 cents for each sample. The company wish reliable agents in every town to get up clubs amongst families for their teas, and offer great inducements. Send for our circular. Address always, Robt. Wells, Pres't, No. 43 Vesey St., New York.

Editor Wilmington Post:
Will you allow me space for a word to save your neighbors of the Journal from hysterics? They have recently discovered a mare's nest in the fact that I have expressed a conviction that "there has been a serious if not fatal mistake in the radical programme in the South,"—and that "Reconstruction has been a failure!" Unfortunately for the cackle which they set up in consequence of this discovery, it is a fact which has been well known to almost every Republican and not a few Democrats in the State, that from the first I had little confidence in the plan adopted. To my political associates and personal friends, I have never made any secret of my distrust in the efficiency of what are known as the Reconstruction Acts, to secure the ends which I believe should have been attained by the action of the government in regard to the recently rebellious states, immediately after the war. What should have been secured I have lately had occasion to define in these words:

"The duty which lay before the government was not chiefly nor primarily to restore state relations. That could have been done in ten minutes and by a single act of five lines. Its duty was to erect in the lately rebellious section Republican Governments, in which the rights of all should be secured, protected and maintained. Free speech, free thought, free labor and a free ballot were strangers to the territory which fell a victim to secession. The very basis elements of republican government were lacking in those old States. Reconstruction hinted at going back to these husks. The duty of the nation was, to tread them under foot, and secure to every man in that new domain which its armies had just conquered from slavery, not only the rights of a free man, but the protection and security of a free man, and an unmistakable guarantee that he might transmit them to his children and they to theirs in endless perpetuity." In so far as this has not been done, reconstruction is a failure.

Previous to the passage of the Reconstruction acts, I was well known to be actively opposed to the plan adopted. Week after week, through the journal then under my control, I protested against it as insufficient, unphilosophical and a dangerous experiment. I said then, that any party which at that time could be built upon the principle of the legal and political equality of the colored man, would have no element of strength except numbers. The only lobbying I ever did in my life, was done in opposition to these measures. They were adopted nevertheless, and became the policy of the party to which I belonged. I approved of the principles on which they were based most heartily. I believe in the legal and political equality of all men, as the corner-stone of our government. I had long before subscribed to the theory that upon this continent and in our government,

"Our God is working out in His own way, the truth, which stands in fairest terms, upon the page. That bears the record of His love to man. That of 'one blood' all the nations all, are made; kindred and equals all, and all alike the creatures of His love and care And heritors alike of earthly good—The sky, the air, the land, the sea, belong alike to all and none may gather to himself His brother's share and go unpunished."—I only differed from others of the Republican party; I only dissented from

its policy from a conviction of its impracticability at that time. Opposed to this, was the Democratic party with its impious "white line policy," its blasphemous assumption that God had given to the white man alone, the good things of earth in fee. Between these two I had to choose. Because I doubted the sufficiency of the means adopted to promote the ends I desired to see attained, should I go off and co-operate, as some soreheaded ones did, with a party which claimed a heritable, divine right to rule, only less repulsive to a free man than that of the Bourbon's or of the house of Hapsburg? A Republican by instinct and culture I could not hesitate. I regarded the experiment as altogether delusive in its character; but it had one great merit. It planted itself squarely on the fact that "we, the people" in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, meant landlord and landless, "gentleman loafers," "poor white trash," "niggers" and all. Believing in this grand principle, I entered heartily into the spirit of the measures and did all in my power to secure their success. I deem "reconstruction to have been a failure," because it has not secured all that ought to have been secured at that time. I admit, however, that it has achieved one glorious result, which is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably have been expected to be done in one decade, to-wit: It has forced the democratic party, including the Solons of the Journal, to admit the legal and political equality of the colored man and declare themselves the devoted champions of that theory. In other words, it has forced them to admit that they were right and they were wrong at that time, or else, that they have deliberately written themselves down as falsifiers and hypocrites since. Perhaps a policy which has accomplished the conversion or exposed the dissimulation of such men, ought not to be denominated a failure.

But the Journal grows rampant over an old slander, which it puts in an altogether new dress. It says: "He it was who hastened on to Pittsburg to tell the gallant patriots of the Grand Army of the Republic, there assembled, how he had dragged up seven drowned negro infants, 'by the backs,' in one mill pond of Guilford county."

One of the amusements of my life, for the past eight years, has been to keep a scrap book of the good(?) things printed about me in the Democratic journals. It is entertaining to see in how many forms this slander appears in this ludicrous record. I am charged with having said something of the kind at Philadelphia, New York and Raleigh. Then Judge Kerr went to Washington and swore that I wrote it to General Abbott, and now the Journal comes out and says I said it in Pittsburg. It is laughable, the straits to which they are driven to keep their slanders alive. They have reported me as having been born "all along the shore" from Maine to Minnesota; as having escaped from half a dozen penitentiaries, and now they try to evade refutation by changing the venue every time they revamp an old lie.

I did say, at Philadelphia in 1868, that "I was told by a respectable citizen of the Quaker county of Guilford, just before leaving home, that fifteen murdered negroes had been taken from a river in South Carolina."

It was so stated at the time in the report of every paper but one, represented there. I have these reports before me as I write. The man who told me is still living in this county and is willing to state upon oath at any time, that he made the statement to me in the presence of two others. Whether it was true or not I do not know or care. I told it "as 'twas told to me." Such fish have, however, been found in mill ponds in this district since. I say that now.

The Journal reproduces the very "thin" charge that the ku klux prevailed in this district because of my remissness in the judicial office, when it is established by the sworn testimony of the ku klux leaders, that the Klan was organized in the district before I had even held a court therein, to-wit in July, 1868! I held my first court in September, 1868, and the 14th of that month is the latest date given of the organization of the Klan in any county of the district! They no doubt had a prophetic knowledge of my shortcomings and organized for torture and murder because they foresaw how badly I would do! It is not a singular instance of the forwardness of the Democracy to say my words and think my thoughts for me, nor the only time they have failed to do it correctly.

The Journal states that I told a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper a mass of twaddle, which it recites. I am not aware that I have seen a correspondent of such a paper in three years, but the Journal can easily find my views upon this subject, published over my own name, and written by my-

self, and they are welcome to all that can be made out of them.

I have no doubt that I favored nearly every feature of our present Constitution which the Journal corps particularly hate. We are the antipodes of political thought. Their idea of a Constitution is one designed to promote and perpetuate slavery; mine, one which is designed to promote liberty and equal rights for all men. It is highly probable that before the summer passes I may find an opportunity to tell the citizens of Wilmington why I favor those provisions, and why "Engelhard & Saunders" hate them.

But the Journal is in great trepidation lest I should enter the Democratic party. I cannot say that such a contingency may not occur. When a party has boxed the company of political thought as often as the mongrel which the Journal terms "our party," has done since the war, one never knows from what quarter of the Heavens it may blow next. While I remember Horace Greeley, and Carl Schurz, and Charles Sumner, I can never be quite sure that a like sad fate may not be in store for me. I can only trust that a kind Providence will, "if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!"

A. W. TOUGEUE.
GREENSBORO, May 22, 1875.

What the Leading Democratic Paper of the West Thinks.

Mr. Fernando Wood's slightly confident assertion that "nothing can beat the Democratic party in 1876" was a little too windy to meet with much approval anywhere. The St. Louis Republican remarks that Mr. Wood's sort of talk is exactly the thing which can defeat the party, and then asks him to contemplate these cold facts: "He ought to know, does know, that the Republican party is the roughly organized and equipped, and a nothing can defeat it but the most brilliant generalship and the best of luck on the part of its adversary. Why, when, does he indulge in such childish chatter, which will not frighten our enemy, and will, if believed, demoralize our friends? The presidential race will be no 'walk-over'—rest assured of that. Political walls cemented by sixteen years of unbroken power will not tumble down at the blast of Democratic rams' horns. They must be judiciously mined first and bravely assaulted afterwards. If we carry them after the hardest kind of fighting we shall be fortunate, and anything which tends to delude Democrats with the idea that the task before them is an easy one, is nothing less than criminal folly. Mr. Wood would be much better employed in impressing upon his followers the necessity of winning and holding the independent vote. In that vote lies the balance of power. With it the Democracy is tolerably sure of victory; without it the Democracy is absolutely certain of defeat."—Ed.

There is a Connecticut widower who declares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife, so much as to live within earshot of a saw-mill during a busy season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE WITH BREAST OF fresh milk can find a good situation by applying at this office. Must be neat in her habits. may 23-11

NOTICE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE will be closed at 12 o'clock on Monday the 31st of May.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Collector.
E. R. BRINK, P. M.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

The Spanish Barque ELINA, by an order issued from the United States District Court for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina will be sold by me at public auction on the 1st day of June 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, on board, as she now lies in the Cape Fear River a short distance below the City of Wilmington.

A steamer will leave the dock foot of Princess street at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of sale, to convey to said barque, any persons who may desire to attend the sale.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
By J. N. VANSOELEN,
Deputy Marshal. may 28-11

NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the "Board of Trade" held Monday May 25th, the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the members of this Board close their places of business at 7 o'clock p. m. from June 1st, to September 1st, inclusive; and they request merchants who are not members to co-operate.

J. T. MACKS,
Secretary & Treasurer.
may 28-11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C. May 27, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the Republican Executive County Committee will meet at the Court House in Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., Saturday June 5th 1875.
Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will come before the Committee.
Chairman JAMES WILSON,
JAMES HEATON, Secretary.
may 28-11

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL COFFEE POT. may 21-11

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used. may 21-11

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21-11

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 21-11

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

COFFEE POTS,

CUPS,

BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.

JNO. W. GORDON.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Assets \$450,000

Already doing a leading business throughout the State. It has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.

Assets \$225,000

Has \$100,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders, and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia.

Assets \$500,000

A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of \$100,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets \$200,000

A leading home company, endorsed by such men as Hon. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the rate of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also being business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto. Office New Hanover Bank Building, 62-11-13

THE CITY BOOK STORE

HAS ALWAYS IN STOCK a full assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, and all the latest publications of the day.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mace, &c., &c., with a large stock of Music, Instruction Books, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Harmonicas, Accordions, &c. All of the above are sold, CASH FOR CASH, ON CREDIT & BY NOTES.

No. 17 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.

The finest of family newspapers. Full of interesting news, literature, humorous sketches, spicy paragraphs, etc. Sample copies free. Subscription 25 cents per year, post paid.

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No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Parcel House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the City. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

apr 30-11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock St, between Water and Front sts. Wilmington, N. C.
B. H. J. ABBENS, Proprietor.
may 11-11

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Sabbath School Convention held in the First Baptist church in this city, on the 23rd and 24th of June, 1875. All parents are respectfully invited to attend, by order of the Committee of Arrangements.

RANDAL BAILY, Chairman.
Rocco JACKSON, Sec'y.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT!

AGENTS WANTED!

EVERYBODY READ THIS!

NEW AND RARE.

The Celebrated

BARBOUREINE CORN.

Raised in the Isle of Wight.

The important points of superiority claimed for this CORN, are these: 1st—This corn will yield from two to three times as many bushels per acre on the same soil and with the same culture. 2d—The corn is heavier in weight, has a larger ear, thicker husk and makes Corn Meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding Stock. 3d—That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity. 4th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost. 5th. The grains are very large, pure white, flinty; and it is claimed that an ordinary yield is from 80 to 100 bushels on medium land.

Do not buy from Seaboard, Old Fashioned Corn.

But Send One Dollar for 1 Pint

Of The

BARBOUREINE CORN!

With full Directions for Planting and Cultivating. Corn will be sent, pre-paid, on receipt of price. Address:

L. L. OSMENT,
Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.
may 7-11

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

Pure

AND

SILVER GLOSS STARCH.

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the linen, and the difference in cost between it and ordinary starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1838, and preserves its reputation as pure, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, custards, &c., accompany each one pound package. For sale by all first class Grocers. may 7-11

PLANTS

SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE

respectfully notified that my

GARDEN

AND

GREEN HOUSE

on SIXTH, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.

apr 30-11 GEO. P. LAMB, Florist.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use.