THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

We wish it expressly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for communications which appear in the Post. We publish them merely to show the views of others, believing, as we do, that our patrons have a right to be heard through our columns.

HON. OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

There is no man in North Carolina who stands higher for honesty than the gentleman whose name heads this article, and all who know him know it to be so. But there are some men who try to put down every one who does not agree with them in politics; there are others who are dishonest and believe that everybody else is like themselves in that respect. Colonel Dockery has written a letter endorsing the President, and the *Star* of this city takes occasion to criticise the letter, and says "had President Hayes established a different policy, Col. Dockery would have been one of the first to embrace it." Read the *Star's* article, published the 21st:

DOCKERY LETTER.

Some days ago we read in the Asheville *Pioneer* a letter written by Colonel Oliver H. Dockery to Hon. G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War. It struck us at the time that "my son Oliver" was determined to make the most of the "mammon of unrighteousness," and had a nice little "axe" of his own which he would fondly sharpen on the paternal "grind-stone" if father Hayes and brother McCrary would only hear him. But this "prominent Republican of my State since the war" has nevertheless promulgated some wholesome doctrine—a little late in the day, you know—and made a confession that would have been eminently useful a year or two ago. As it is, let us be very thankful for small favors, and with Sancho Panza, do not look the gift horse in the mouth. He thus arraigns Grant and it is a true bill he has drawn:

"Malfeasance in office by both principals and deputies is rapidly doing mischief. Inhuman and brutal misconduct oftentimes disgracing official conduct and mercenary considerations alone guiding action. The peace and well being of that people, to say nothing of their allegiance to our party, demands a change of regime. Kindness and common courtesy should denote official acts and inspire confidence and good will. Here, my dear sir, instead of yielding to the pressure for more troops thereto not only engendering bad blood, but so directly antagonizing the pacific views of your administration so wisely inaugurated by our illustrious President, let me suggest a thorough investigation and see if the people have not grievances worthy your consideration and entitled to some regard beyond that of periodical calls of tax collectors and unfeeling government agents."

That paper [illegible] issue of the 22d inst:

"Yesterday, [illegible] extract from "my son Oliver," who modestly informs his friend, Secretary McCrary, that he was "one of the prominent Republicans of my State since the war." It is true we do not give Dockery much credit for sincerity, but we give him credit for running the political weather vane on the White House. He understands Hayes' points of policy. Hence he tunes his pipe and sings a sweet strain in celebration of peace. He tells Mr. Hayes in effect [illegible] namely, that

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

And yet there will be people who will certain doubts as to the sincerity of that soothing strain. The matter says:

"The ring will [illegible] the lamb longer [illegible]."

It was [illegible] from the Executive Mansion [illegible] think "the old fox" [illegible] aside his old policy, [illegible] his brazen trumpet [illegible] he would have "played [illegible] of war."

Now, [illegible] better than the editor [illegible] of the *Star* that every [illegible] above article, that Col. Dockery [illegible] of dishonest motive, is a base slander on one of the purest men in this State. The editor or proprietor of that paper knows that in 1870 Col. Dockery would have been elected to Congress by one thousand majority if he had come out and supported Holden's Kirk war—the writer of this article heard him say that he would be defeated before he would do a thing that was wrong, and he denounced it on every occasion in his district, notwithstanding he knew that Gov. Holden was working for Andrew Jones and against him. Gov. Holden and a committee of gentlemen, from this city, headed by Hon. S. N. Martin, that if Col. Dockery would come out in support of his policy, he would support Col. Dockery for Congress. But Colonel Dockery repeatedly refused, and was defeated on account of it. Every man who knows Col. Dockery knows that he is one of the most liberal, conservative Republicans in the State. And we again say, that the article in the *Star* is a base slander against one of the best men in North Carolina.

JUDGE MOORE.

A just complement to an honorable and thoroughly competent Judge from the *Newbernian*:

"This distinguished jurist has been holding the term of our Court, which closes to-day, for the past two weeks. By his dignity, learning and courteous bearing he has made a good impression upon all who have had business before him or been thrown in contact with him in any way."

It was a German editor who said that in the United States thieves are so scarce that they have to offer a reward for them!

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Personal Gossip About President Hayes and his Family.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1877.

The President and Mrs. Hayes have dropped into the routine of their duties as the servants of the people with surprising ease and facility, and the people can be congratulated upon securing servants so well trained and so capable for the service they are expected to perform. But the servants find their new place a very arduous one.

PRESIDENT HAYES IS AN EARLY RISER. He gets up at 7 in the morning, and seldom retires before midnight. Before breakfast, which is served at 8 o'clock, he looks over his private correspondence of the previous day, which is thrown out of the bushels of letters received by every mail at the White House.

This mail is sometimes surprising, let me say by way of parenthesis. Usually the letters for the Executive Mansion are carried from the postoffice by a messenger on four-o'clock—an orderly who awaits at the President's door to do his errands—but since the 4th of March it has been necessary to send it down in a wagon specially detailed from the Postoffice Department for the purpose. When the mail is received it is assorted by one of the clerks, and the private letters—marked personal—for the President are laid aside, to be opened by his son, Mr. Webb Hayes, who has a desk in the Executive Chamber. The other clerks are in anterooms. A great many letters marked personal are deceptions, being merely applications for office, sent under the cover of that word, with the supposition that they would reach the President's eye. But they seldom do, for Mr W. Hayes, when he opens the mail reserves only those letters which he thinks the President would care particularly to see; who has charge of the official mail.

Early in the morning the President reads over these private communications; and has a short-hand writer by him, to whom he dictates whatever replies are necessary. This usually takes an hour, and after he has eaten his breakfast he is ready for official duties. The first thing in order is his morning consultation with Mr. Rogers, his official secretary. This generally begins at 9 o'clock and lasts an hour, in which Rogers submits to him myriads of matters requiring his attention, and receives instructions regarding them.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

At 10 o'clock Senators and members of Congress are admitted, and they being scarce just now, other persons are admitted by appointments in their stead. The President is very good about seeing people. He sees just as many as the twenty-four hours of the day, and his official duties will allow. If a person calls to see the President during calling hours, his card is taken by the usher. If he has an appointment the card is sent at once to the President, and is laid on the table with other cards, in the order in which they are sent in. If there is no appointment the card is taken to Mr. Rogers, who, invites him to be seated and take his turn. As fast as the President gets through with one man, and he does it politely but pre-emptory way of cutting off interviews, he rings a bell and tells the usher to show the next man in.

If there is any accumulation of cards, if there are so many persons waiting that it will be impossible to see them all, as is generally the case, the President sends the usher around [illegible] to inquire which wish merely their respects, and which desire him officially. The latter are given the majority, but the others are not left preference.

The payers of respect are [illegible] into the Executive Chamber in a body, and pass in review before his Excellency, being introduced, if necessary, by Mr. Webb Hayes, who stands by the President's side and lets people whisper their names in his ear. These people are generally from out of town, who want to go home and tell their friends that they have seen the President. There are often delegations of business men and clergymen, members of societies and political organizations, who call to say God bless you to the President, and shake his hand. Often there are old friends and comrades of the President, who wish to see how he bears his new honors, and offer their congratulations.

Many times

PEOPLE WHO HAVE A FAVOR TO ASK deceive the usher, and get in with these payers of respects, hoping to have an advantage, but they are very quickly disposed of. The moment they say, "Mr. President, I wish to show you letters recommending me—," or something of that sort, they hear the discouraging reply: "This is not the time for such matters," and are rebuked by the President, who turns at once to the next. These people have to take their place at the tail of the office seekers' procession, and have to send in a new card. This punishment is never required to be twice inflicted on the same person.

If the president has time, the office seekers are admitted to the Executive Chamber in detachments of five or six at a time, when the President listens briefly to their stories. He makes no promises, but often makes a pencil memorandum on their papers, which, however, they are seldom, if ever, allowed to see. These interviews are cut very short. The President says:

"I have little time, sir; be brief.

If the man is [illegible] to be long-winded, the [illegible], and says:

"What can I do for you, sir? and he generally profits by the example of his predecessor.

THE DISAPPOINTED MAN

cut off in the midst of his statement, comes again another day, and reduces his petition to the requisite brevity. None of the applicants are allowed to sit down. The chairs are all removed, and their statements are made standing. Often when there are only a few people waiting the President will leave the chamber and go into the ante-room, where he will listen to each by turn for a few moments, and then retire again to the Executive Chamber.

At 12 o'clock the Cabinet meets nearly every day, and the session generally lasts till 2 o'clock. After 2, no one is ever admitted except by special appointment, for the President must have some time to attend to other duties besides the hearing of applications for office. He generally lunches at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, and often after lunch enjoys a romp with his little boy Scott in the wide halls of the White House. Sometimes he goes down into the conservatory to smell the flowers; and on pleasant days he often takes a short walk for exercise, or a ride. Generally one of his sons, or one of the young ladies who are visiting Mrs. Hayes, accompany him, and sometimes a Cabinet officer gets into the carriage to talk business during the ride. Last week he took both Hampton and Chamberlain out with him.

After he has gotten a breath of fresh air he returns to the Executive Chamber and works with Mr. Rogers until 6 o'clock, when he dines.

During the Cabinet meeting, or at other hours when the President cannot see visitors, Mr. Rogers comes into the ante room and hears what the people in waiting have to say. No one but they know what his answers are, but he is patient, gentle, and kind.

AFTER HIS DINNER

the President always "relaxes" for a while. He generally has a friend to dine, but he won't "talk shop" to anybody before his family. For an hour or so after dinner he takes a little rest, talks with his guests, or goes out for a stroll in the park. Then he returns to the Executive Chamber, where he remains till midnight, dictating letters, or giving instructions to his secretaries.

Mrs. Hayes receives a great many visitors during the day, and in the evening she is what is called "a lovely lady." Gentle, refined, but plain and unassuming. Domestic in her tastes, but qualified to fill any place, or assume any cares. The nation will love her.

Purchase Tax Unconstitutional

The suit of guilty against J. J. Nowell, sheriff of Wake county, which involves the question of the constitutionality of the merchants purchase tax from July 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1876, was argued on Saturday last before Judge Buxton by J. C. L. Harris for the plaintiff, and T. R. Purnell for the defendant. The following opinion was filed:

The cause coming on to be heard at the present term, pursuant to the preliminary order in the cause, and being argued on both sides, and it being assumed and conceded upon the argument that the purchases upon which the alleged illegal tax is claimed by defendant of plaintiff, were goods of the product of manufacturers of one of the United States, other than North Carolina. I am of opinion that the tax imposed upon such purchases by the State revenue act, ratified 22d March, 1875, of one eighth of one per cent. is obnoxious to the constitutional objection stated in the complaint, and is therefore, illegal, and ought not to be collected. I am strengthened in this opinion, by what I conceive to be a legislative construction of the act to that effect, as the present revenue act omits the discrimination complained of, and taxes all purchases [illegible] out of the State alike.

As to the remedy by injunction: The act of 1864-65, expressly authorizes it, see [illegible] page 92, acts of 1865. Indeed it would seem to be futile to refer an injured party for redress to that branch of the State government which inflicts the injury. If the court can't remedy the injury, it will remain unredressed.

It is adjudged by the court that the defendant, Jeremiah J. Nowell, be perpetually enjoined from collecting of the defendant the said tax of one-eighth of one per cent. hereby declared illegal.

RALPH P. BUXTON,
Judge Presiding.

[illegible] will be found a letter fresh from Col. Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee in which he endorses the *Register*. We hope his letter will prove of great service in building up a large circulation for this paper. We now have the endorsement of the head of the party in this State, and every Republican who is able should send in his subscription at once. We have succeeded much better than we expected up to this time. From the letter of Col. Keogh it may be inferred that he has strong hopes of redeeming North Carolina at the election which is to take place next year. A successful fight cannot be made without a live and vigorous paper at the Capital of the State. *We shall do our whole duty*, and if our friends throughout the State will second our efforts as far as they are able, the *Register* will succeed beyond our most sanguine expectations. Each one of our readers should feel especially called upon to obtain one new subscriber.—*Raleigh Register*.

Rogers.

The business of going to the White House, pledging your zealous and unfaltering support to a patriotic and discerning President, and handing him a bundle of testimonials and an application for office, has suddenly come to an end. There is a Mr. Rogers at the White House, private secretary of the President, who insists on taking charge of all these testimonials, applications, and offers of support, and there is a dreadful rumor that, being a simple-hearted Western man, he lights his fire with them.—*New York Herald*.

Some people feel very bad because [illegible] enough, they don't seem to [illegible] without this great blessing we would still be snuffing a tallow candle with our fingers and rubbing the black off on our hair.

Herbert Spencer says the gold ring now worn by married women is the sign of the iron ring that was worn about the neck or ankle in olden times, and indicates the submission of the wearer.

HAMPTON.

MR. EDITOR:—I give in the following communication my views of the Hampton outrage in South Carolina:

If there ever was an unmitigated fraud and charlatan Wade Hampton, so-called Governor of South Carolina is the man. Without any intention to discuss at this time the policy adopted by him and his co-conspirators to wrest the State from the control of the republican party, parts of which policy were the Hamburg massacre and the Ellenton riots; or the policy of President Hayes which has turned the Republican party here in the South over to the tender mercies of its enemies, or of his kicking from under him the ladder by which he climbed into his present position, I desire to call attention to the speedy and legitimate results of such policy which are already showing themselves. At the time of the recent interview had between Hayes and the rival Governors, at the request of the President, which resulted in the withdrawal of Governor Chamberlain from the contest and the full establishment of Hampton in the Executive office, the usurper wrote a letter to the President in which is the following: "I repeat, therefore, that if the federal troops are withdrawn from the State House, there shall be on my part, or that of my friends, *no resort to violence* to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. *I shall use all my authority to oppress the use or exhibition of force* in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved."

This beautiful piece of rhetoric was telegraphed throughout the length and breadth of the land as soon as the words had fallen from the good man's lips, and the Democratic press rung all the changes upon them, extolling their author as being just the most perfect and godlike man that had lived upon earth since the beginning of the christian era, and having stood like a repentant schoolboy who had been raising a rumpus, making all sorts of sweet sounding, smoothe promises to the President, amid the salvos of artillery and the cheering of our redeemed neighbors, returned to Columbia and without further trouble occupied the Executive office vacated by Chamberlain.

But even then Hampton was not happy. When the twenty seven Yankee soldiers shouldered their muskets and marched out of the State House at noon on the 10th day of April, it was discovered that the State Treasurer and some other State officials occupied offices there, and of course they must be ousted. Proceedings were instituted in the State courts by writs of *quo warranto* to test the question of the right of the occupants of the offices to hold them. Honestly disposed people possess the idea that no other peaceable way was open by which the matter might be settled and Hampton had himself told the President but a few days before that if all show of military interferance was removed, there would be no resort to violence, either by himself or his friends to assert their claims, but that they "would look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provided." In the face of the peaceful pledges made to the President and to the whole world, and in the face of the courts of the State to which appeals had already been made by *quo warranto* to test the validity of the titles of the claimants to the offices in question, it was only *four days* after the removal of the federal troops, to-wit: on the 14th of April, when Hampton stultified his word so solemnly given, by notifying the Republican State office holders that they must surrender their offices.

Had Chamberlain seen proper to do so, he could have held on to the Governorship of South Carolina until the State Courts had decided who was the legal Governor, and under his promise to the President, Hampton's hands would have been tied until such a decision could have been rendered. The mere fact that Chamberlain saw fit to give up the contest in favor of Hampton did not imply that all the Republican State officers should surrender as Chamberlain had done, and once having been declared elected, and thus having a *prima facie* right to the offices, and having duly qualified and, those of them who were required to do so, giving bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, it was a clear violation of law and an infraction of the peace of the community which he had sworn to protect, as well as an act of open and flagrant contempt of the courts to which he and his friends had appealed, to say nothing of his breach of his plighted word to take no action whatever looking to the dispossession of the occupants of their offices, pending the *quo warranto* proceedings.

The demand of Hampton made on the 14th not having been complied with, on the evening of the 17th, just one week after the removal of the United States troops, after the close of business hours and in the absence of the occupants, he caused seats to be placed upon the doors of these respective offices, and when on the following morning the legally elected State officers returned to the performance of their duties, they found their doors not only sealed, but guarded by Constables placed in front of them, with order to arrest any and all persons who should attempt to enter! And the same day the glorious news which had been telegraphed was published in all the papers of the land, that "Governor Hampton had caused seals to be placed on all the public State offices!" And we have looked, and looked in vain to discover if any Democratic paper had denounced the rascally act.

These South Carolina bulldozers *profess* great respect for law. They declared that if the Federal troops were withdrawn, that they would gladly abide by the decision of their courts. They could well afford to make such a promise, in view of the fact that they had already bought up their judiciary, almost to a man. Their avowed love for law was only a pretense, as this action clearly shows, and having appealed to it, which fact was made known with a great flourish of trumpets, and to deceive the public mind, they go now, in contempt of the courts to which they appealed, and in defiance of the promises that Hampton made to the President not to do any thing to create a breach of the peace, and violate the peace and [illegible] all the force and exhibition of force necessary in the settlement of all disputed questions."

And President Hayes stands a quiet spectators to these violations of sacred pledges made to him, and pursues his favorite Southern policy which leaves the Republican party of the South without which he could never have been made President, to the tender mercy of the hungry wolves and bulldozers who would gladly see him and the Union over which he presides, sunk into the deepest depth of perdition.

NATIVE REPUBLICAN.

Letter from Col. Thomas B. Keogh—He Endorses the Register.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 8, 1877.

Hon. J. C. L. Harris, Editor Register, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—In providing for the Republicans of North Carolina an organ at Raleigh you have undertaken a good work. The want of a Republican paper at the Capital of the State has been sorely felt. You have the ability, coupled with journalistic experience, to give us just what we need. I have no doubt you will meet with a cordial support from the Republicans of the State, such a support, too, as will make your enterprise a business success.

We are at the beginning of a new political era. We have new men and new measures to deal with. The South needs peace and quiet. More work and less politics. With oblivion of party bitterness and political contention will come a time of great prosperity for North Carolina. To the emigrant this State, socially and politically, is undoubtedly the most inviting of all the southern States.

President Hayes has undertaken the task of giving us that political rest and cessation from party strife which our people so much crave. Our press and public men should give him hearty support in his noble efforts to bring about good feeling in the South and remove the causes of our troubles.

Republicans are with him heart and soul. Tranquility and prosperity are within our reach and can be secured if Democrats will only join us in accepting these blessings at the hand of a Republican President. Time will show whether patriotism can conquer prejudice.

With many wishes for the success of *The Register*, I am, truly yours,

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chm. Rep. State Com.

KATE CLAXTON'S ESCAPE.

Her Own Account of the Doings of that Fatal Night.

I left the Olympic Theater immediately after the performance, and returned to the hotel with my brother. We went into the dining room to take a late supper, and there we found Miss Osborn and Miss McClellan. Miss McClellan was so bright and cheerful, and I was so charmed with her sweet face and manner, little imagining what was soon to follow. After bidding them good night I went up to my room on the fourth floor, and my brother retired to his room on the same floor. I sat down and read a little before going to bed, and everything at that time was quiet. The next thing that I remember was a loud knocking at the door. I was undressed, and had been sleeping some little time. In a half stupid condition I turned and listened. I listened again, and knocking was repeated. With the knocking, the sounds of which were far and near, came the dreadful shout of "fire! fire!" I sprang from the bed and a terrible feeling of oppression came over me. I cannot describe it. I looked up at the gas in my room, which was burning dimly, and there I saw the smoke curling around the chandelier. Then it appeared all at once to fill the room, and dense clouds came through the apertures of the fire grate. I thought instantly of my brother, and rushed out, undressed as I was, to discover his room. Meanwhile he had been disturbed by the noise, and was approaching my room. I said.—"Let us find the stair or we shall be lost." My brother was half dressed, and reached across the bed to pick up something to throw over me. We could not find the staircase, and confusion and smoke and roar of the fire were mingled with the most piercing and heartrending screams. I shall never forget it. We were not acquainted with the hotel arrangements, for the common practice is to use the elevator for ascent and decent, and therefore could not find a staircase, or any means of escape. There were others on the same floor in the same terrible dilemma, but could not see each other for the smoke. Presently we groped along and found a step downward. We commenced to descend. What happened I cannot say, for I do not distinctly remember. I have been in greater danger, as you know, and I always endeavor to maintain my composure, but the smoke stifled the senses. We reached by some means or other the first landing of the ladies staircase on the Fifth street side, opposite the Olympic Theater. There was a crowd of ladies in their night dresses in the vestibule, and some of the physicians were persuading them to remain, assuring them that all would be safe. We did not heed this advice, and passed out on the street. A way was made through the crowd for us to reach the hotel opposite, and I remained there some little time to recover myself.—There I saw poor Miss McClellan brought in. I can never forget it. My brother procured a carriage shortly afterward, and we came down to the Lindell. I feel very much worse today than I did when I arrived here after the escape. I have lost everything, literally everything, I am under obligations to lady sympathizers and friends for the clothes which you see me wearing now. I have nothing of my own whatever, except the nightrobe in which I escaped.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

A Strange Story of the Visitation of a Lady who has been Dead Many Years.

A rumor has been in circulation in the city for several weeks past that has caused no little nervousness among the superstitious, especially those of the gentle sex. The basis of this story is: Not a great many years ago, a young beautiful lady who came here on a visit to a friends during her sojourn was taken to one of the large manufacturing establishments upon the James river to see the machinery of the factory in operation. While going through the establishment she ventured too near a line of horizontal shafting, and her clothing becoming entangled by one of the pulleys, she was lifted from the floor, thrown a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, terribly crushed, and killed. This was many years ago. Since that event transpired the husband of the unfortunate lady has removed near this factory, and for the past few weeks, rumor has it whenever he visits the scene that witnessed the horrible death of his wife, whether it be day or night, he sees what is to all appearances his former companion in life in flesh and blood. The ghost, or spirit, or whatever it may be termed, has on several occasions remained near him until he moved towards her, when she or it would quietly glide away in the dim distance.

These unnatural visits from one who has been dead for more than fifteen years have not only been witnessed by the husband, but by many others who knew the lady well during her life, and vehemently assert that they have witnessed all of these visitations.

The story, whether it is true or false, has caused no little excitement among the friends of the parties most intimately connected with the affair.—*Richmond Whig*.

Commercial Value of Health.

Very few people can afford to be sick. The rich man may not mind the expense, the man in moderate circumstances can neither afford the time nor expense, and the poor man has no right to be sick, for his sickness must be prevented or cured at the expense of society. The very rich and the very poor patronize the doctor at the slightest symptoms of illness; the one can pay the bills, the other goes to the free dispensary. The man in moderate circumstances avoids the doctor as long as possible, and permits harmless attacks of illness to grow to formidable disease, and often calls in help when it is too late. In every thousand men and women there is always a certain number who are sick. This proportion varies in different places and seasons, but it is a known factor in the health of cities. It may, for convenience, be reckoned at, twenty-five in the thousand. This sick rate being known, it is easy to reckon the commercial value of health, and this being ascertained it is possible to decide the actual money value of maintaing health.

Suppose one thousand men and women in one neighborhood paid, each, ten cents a week to a fund. In a year they would have a fund of $5,500.—Suppose they paid $4,000 to a good physicians for his services, on demand, for a year. A good medical man could easily undertake to maintain the thousand people is in good health, as far as nature would permit, and would still have left $1,200 to pay for collecting the money. The doctor could hardly be expected to collect the money, and a collector, to call each week or month in advance, would be needed. This would only amount to $6 50 a year for each one, and, would entitle each to medical attendance for the year without extra charge. By such an arrangement the patients would be sure of help in need; they could call the doctor at the very first approach of illness, and much sickness would thus be avoided. Everything depends on the first attack in a disease; the first hour is worth more than the second week, and the doctor who is called promptly is generally the most successful. If the doctor felt secure in a good in a good income; if he had his patients in hand at all times, he could do himself more justice, and save his patients much trouble, delay, and pain.

A young doctor puts out his sign and waits weary years for a decently good income. His patients often have the utmost difficulty in paying his bills. And, with all this, by proper association, they could get good medical attendance from a man zealous and eager to keep them well for only a few dollars a year in advance, and the doctor would be saved the worrying care and heart sickening disfavment of hope that are his usual experience in early life. The only wonder is that some active and honest man does not undertake to collect ten or fifteen cents a week from a thousand or more people and provide them with a first class physician. An able medical man could readily undertake the care of fifteen hundred patients, if he was provided with a generous and fixed income. The collector, picking up fifteen cents a week, in weekly or monthly payments, from fifteen hundred people, could easily pay a physician $8,000 or $9,000 a year for his whole time, could guarantee to his patients the best attention on demand, and still have a little something for himself. This ideal in neither new nor visionary. It is already is active operation in several English cities, under what is known as the Provident Dispensary system. It can be made to pay, and might be of infinite value, both to the patients and to the medical profession.

The people of South Carolina couldn't be happier if they had whipped the entire United States of America.

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OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
NEW HANOVER CO., April 7, 1877.

On and after the 9th instant the Warrants of this County on the County Treasurer, for debts contracted since January 1st, of this year, will be cashed at par, as soon as issued each month, either at the First National Bank or the Bank of New Hanover, at the option of the Holder.

ap 13-3t

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