<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Scrapbook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Call Number</strong></td>
<td>JWJ MSS 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Published/Created Date</strong></td>
<td>circa 1883-1889, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection Title</strong></td>
<td>Walter O. Evans collection of Frederick Douglass and Douglass family papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rights</strong></td>
<td>The use of this image may be subject to the copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) or to site license or other rights management terms and conditions. The person using the image is liable for any infringement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extent of Digitization</strong></td>
<td>Complete work digitized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Container information</strong></td>
<td>Box 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generated</strong></td>
<td>2021-03-07 17:24:29 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terms of Use</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://guides.library.yale.edu/about/policies/access">https://guides.library.yale.edu/about/policies/access</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>View in DL</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/17290897">https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/17290897</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 13, 1872

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore School of Medicine
1845. 6 Times 200. 174. 80

Sent Bill Oct 25, 1872
250.00 Cash premium.
Nashville Circ. Sept. 1872
5 to Thomas, June 13, 1872.
Send Bill to Abram Smith,
Secretary, 48 Cedar St.,
Nashville, Tenn.

June 13, 1872

Post Office Department

Pro. for Steamship No.
and Bill made against the U.S. for Paper, Containing
sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the P.O. Department.

Lewis Temple & Co.
Barter of 3 mo.

June 27
ALAS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS!

The Law Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

EFFECT OF THE NEW AMENDMENTS


WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1881.

The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States today was that in the five cases commonly known as the Civil Rights cases, which were submitted to the Court for final adjudication about a year ago. The bills of those cases and the States from which they arose were as follows:


No. 2. The United States vs. Michael Rosen. Minneapolis, Minn. - from the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota.

No. 3. The United States vs. Samuel D. Shirley. St. Louis, Mo. - from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.


No. 5. The United States vs.查看文档内容。
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1883

INTERVIEW.

The following Republican was found in his residence, on the hills near Mt. Airy, by a Republican reporter last night. In reply to the interviewer, "What do you think of the civil rights decision?" he said:

"I think it is discrediting and I regard it as a political measure. The Southern states have the right to say the law is not worth anything. In Pert, it is not."

The civil rights bill was the ground that the bill would be struck down in the Supreme Court. The bill was not of mere sentiment, but in the opinion of the Southern states, the bill was a political measure. The Southern states were not satisfied with the bill, and it was not good for the Southern states. The bill was a political measure, but it was for the Southern states to say the law was not worth anything. In Pert, it is not."

The civil rights bill was the ground that the bill would be struck down in the Supreme Court. The bill was not of mere sentiment, but in the opinion of the Southern states, the bill was a political measure. The Southern states were not satisfied with the bill, and it was not good for the Southern states. The bill was a political measure, but it was for the Southern states to say the law was not worth anything. In Pert, it is not."

The civil rights bill was the ground that the bill would be struck down in the Supreme Court. The bill was not of mere sentiment, but in the opinion of the Southern states, the bill was a political measure. The Southern states were not satisfied with the bill, and it was not good for the Southern states. The bill was a political measure, but it was for the Southern states to say the law was not worth anything. In Pert, it is not."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1883

Mr. John M. L...
The Civil Rights Act Set Aside.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday disposed of the Civil Rights Act passed by Congress in 1875, at least so far as the States are concerned. That act was intended to secure to colored persons the same rights enjoyed by whites in hotels, public conveyances and places of amusement. It declares that in no such place all persons shall enjoy equal accommodations and advantages, without distinction of race or color. It was any person aggrieved the right to sue for five hundred dollars damages, and further subjects every offender to a maximum penalty of one thousand dollars fine and one year's imprisonment.

The Court holds that neither the thirteenth nor the fourteenth amendment gives to Congress any authority to pass this law. The thirteenth amendment relates wholly to slavery or involuntary servitude, but the denial to any person of equal accommodations in an inn, public conveyance or place of amusement "compels upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude." The fourteenth amendment declares that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and it empowers Congress to enforce its provisions. This prohibits the States from creating laws contrary to the amendment, but it does not authorize Congress to legislate directly to secure the objects of the amendment, and it enforces the amendment. Congress is simply empowered "to provide needed for the effective operation and effect of State laws violations of the amendment. The Court accordingly declares the act unconstitutional so far as it relates to the States, but upholds it as constitutionally in its application to the Territories. While the States are prohibited by the fourteenth amendment from making unjust discriminations against colored persons, it is the States, and not Congress, which have the power to enforce by penal legislation the equal rights of colored persons in hotels, theatres and public conveyances in the Western Territories, however, and the District of Columbia is bound to carry out the laws of Congress in exercise, and then the Civil Rights Act remains in force. This leaves the hotel keepers and theatre managers of Washington in an interesting position.

The Court was not willing to go beyond its view of the power of Congress under the commerce clause to sue the citizens of the Constitution to legislate for the protection of colored passengers in public conveyances. But there is little doubt that Congress has the authority to pass such laws if such operation is limited to interstate travel. [16 Oct 1883]
CIVIL RIGHTS CASES DECIDED.

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided against the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act of March 3, 1875, in a number of cases from various parts of the country returned to the court a year ago on written arguments. The act provided that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to equal accommodations and privileges in inns, public conveyances on land and water, and in theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions established by law and applicable alike to persons of every race and color. Penalties were provided for violations of the rights declared, and provisions were made for their enforcement in the Federal courts. The act was declared to enforce equal civil rights in regard to the matters referred to in behalf of the colored citizens of the United States, and was based on the power of Congress to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution by "appropriate legislation."

The fourteenth amendment declares that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.",

There have been made from time to time great strides in this amendment. It was assumed by Congress in 1875 that it gave to that body the power by direct legislation to secure to colored persons the right to first-class accommodations, or any accommodations they might demand which were accorded to others, on railroad trains and steamboats, in hotels and restaurants, and in theatres and other places of amusement, and similar justices have held that it operated to restrict the power of States in matters of taxation. But its full scope and effect have not yet been satisfactorily defined, but the Supreme Court is rapidly drawing the lines which are to limit its force.

In the temper which the people have now reached in dealing with questions that formerly had a sectional significance and that pertained to the relations of the races in this country it seems as though pressing were necessary but a careful reading of the amendment shows that it did not authorize such legislation as the Civil Rights act, and yet Judge Harper is to find a dissenting opinion which may prompt considerations that do not occur to the ordinary mind. The prohibition of the amendment is specifically directed against making and enforcing of laws by the States which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens. Assuming that these include the right to equal accommodations in public conveyances and places of entertainment, it does not appear anything of these cases that any State has in its legislation or the enforcement of its laws made the discriminations complained of. The amendment does not give to Congress the power itself to legislate in regard to these rights except as far as it may be necessary to counteract the prohibited legislation of the States. This is the aspect most taken by the Supreme Court in the decision just rendered.
The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday handed down an important decision which, however, would have provoked much more comment a few weeks ago than it will now. It relates to those sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which were designed to secure equal accommodations and privileges for colored people in hotels, railway cars, and places of amusement. The Court holds that these sections are unconstitutional, and that the Amendment, which does not apply to these matters, is unnecessary, and not corollaries of the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Amendments; that the Thirteenth Amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, and not to the necessary incidents and consequences of these conditions, and that it has nothing to do with races and colors; that the Fourteenth Amendment does not give Congress power to provide process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property in the States. The Act of 1875, however, holds good in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Moreover, the decision, of course, does not prevent colored persons or white from using the facilities in State courts under such laws in the States.
"CRUEL AS SLAVERY'S LASH!"

Col. England's View of the Civil Right De-

vention and the Color Line.

"We Need Another Constitutional Amendment or a New Court."

The Decision of a Dream—The Old Ones

Will Fall Into Line—The Next Great Idea.

The Government Must Protect All Its Citizens Everywhere.

COL. INGHAM.

"What do you think of the recent decision of the supreme court trampling the rights of the colored men?" inquired a Republican re-echoed at Presidents last evening.

"As I am the only one here, I am going to do it,"

and a good while have been saying that the Republican party had arrived in unison. I do not see much difference between the parties; there is hardly enough left to talk about. This de-

cision is not the whole question. The reason says to the Republican party: 'Your mission is not yet ended. This is not a free country, your flag does not protect the rights of a human being.' This decision is the top of a driven. The old veterans will fall into line. This decision gives the idea for the next campaign, and it may be that the supreme court has bridled more than it knows. This is a greater question than the tariff or free trade. It is a question of freedom of human rights, of the necessities of humanity.

"The Walla Walla, the soul believer in liberty, will give these chances for Judge Harlan."

"One word more. The government is bound to protect its citizens not only when they are away from home, but when they are under the flag. In time of war the govern-

ment has a right to draft any citizen, to put that citizen in the line of battle, and govern-

ment to fight for the nation. If the govern-

ment, when imperiled, has the right to mus-

ter a citizen, wherever he may be, to dis-

charge the burden of the flag, that citizen, when imperiled, has the right to demand pro-

tection from the nation. The nation cannot

then say, 'You must appeal to your state.' If the citizens must appeal to the state for de-

fence, then the citizens should defend the state and not the general government, and the

spouting of states rights then becomes cam-

paign.

This Republican party as the legal party of the country intend to the colored people should have every right guaranteed them by the civil rights law. Until this has been fairly accomplished we shall say that the mission of the Republican party is ended.

"EVERY THING IS QUIET NOW."

But Order Was Only Maintained by the Lynching of a Negro.

CHARLESTON, N.C., Oct. 18. A large crowd gathered at Ft. Morris last night, and witnessed a scene. Many of the women were from Wilkes and Alexander counties, and some of the men from Pasco and other counties, subject to the law. Saturday night a white man named Ailey was badly beaten by a negro, whose name is unknown. A bad feeling existed in the crowd. On Monday a white man named Richmond quarrelled with a negro named Campbell, who had thrown stones, killing him and instantly, the second latter falling through the crowd. This man, who was a bystander named Tom Hall, fell into a fight with Campbell. Hall was accused, last night, after midnight, about thirty or forty men, led by Campbell, fell into a row. They did their work quietly, and the occurrence was not known generally until Cummings's body was found hanging to a tree. Everything is quite now.
OCTOBER 17, 1883.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION

The Attorney General says that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of [case name] cannot be reconciled with the views on this subject entertained by the administration. The Attorney General further says that the decision of the Supreme Court is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore, in his opinion, null and void.

Mr. W. T. Delano, of Georgia, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. J. W. Niles, of Alabama, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. L. B. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Texas, who addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil rights, said that the decision was a vindication of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States. He said that the decision of the Supreme Court was a great victory for the Constitution of the United States, and that it was a great mistake to believe that the Constitution of the United States was of no avail in the defense of the civil rights of those who were oppressed by the laws of the States.
What Shall the Colored Voter Do?

The colored men who are to meet Monday night to take some action concerning the expected decision of the civil rights bill were anxious to know what steps to take.

Criticism of the decision or failure of the judge to act will be very much united and will not give them their rights. The civil rights bill is disposed of. It has been suggested that as often be made to have a similar bill passed by the legislature of the different states of the Union, and probably would adopt such legislation, but the colored men might as well "go down to the haven and rest at the judges," as I hope that a Virginia, an Alabama, or a Maryland, or Georgia legislature would understand them.

It will be no particular satisfaction to Frederick Douglass or Benjamin Ratner to be able to sit in a first class railway car under the windows and be pulled out of it as a means of coming to the Union. Maryland Convention may have the power to remedy this under its authority to regulate internal commerce, but the colored people will not look to the man who voted against the original civil rights bill to champion their rights over. They will need a republic for that purpose. They will also need a convention to pass another constitutional amendment, by which alone, it is now appears, their rights will be secured in a hotel and their right of residence in reputable places of amusement and recreation. By overruling the civil rights bill the supreme court has made civil rights as much of a party as it was of a party years ago, and upon that issue the two public stand now we did then. There have been recent rumors of division of colored voters in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. Whether true or false, it is certain that the colored people are to be divided in a convention and their right of residence in reputable places of amusement will be secured.

By overruling the civil rights bill the supreme court has made civil rights as much of a party as it was of a party years ago, and upon that issue the two public stand now we did then. There have been recent rumors of division of colored voters in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. Whether true or false, it is certain that the colored people are to be divided in a convention and their right of residence in reputable places of amusement will be secured.

BISHOP TURNER ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.


Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., an eminent colored Divinity, and president of the University of the American M. E. Church, today told the civil rights decision of the United States supreme court was simply anomalous. It overturned the negro for all time. It was more than a doubt of the truth of this man. It meant more than the decision of a judge or any.

He said all colored men must lay down their arms and all colored offices held who had to swear allegiance to the constitutions to complete. But the bishop said there was no hope for the war in this country under such a despicable decision. The conference will discuss the decision tomorrow.
Take the case of the man who had a horse that was drawing near when he was robbed by a man with a gun. It may be that the suspect which Judge Van Buren lived in for the recognition of the man who reached the head of Arthur. It may be that the matchman knew the kind of horse the victim had ridden, a fine (but not a horse that would ever raise his government from the great reproach of not protecting its citizens). When we remember the noble sentiments that filled his heart, we cannot think anything else than that Arthur's heart is right on these matters.

But what can our president do in this country if our conduct by public opinion? True, with all his strength of character in the hands of the Republicans, leaving them to be driven from the place and home against his own opinions of doubt and is declared on his reason for restoring the forces of public opinion. In those public opinions now that demands that our government shall protect its citizens, but only when they are at home, but when they are under the flag. How many words do you say about Mr. Ingersoll! Enough to respect the real republicans party! Heaven grant that you do. Very respectfully yours,

H. S. Johnson.

In this letter I have pointed out the way provided for a capital "P." I think it time to do so, if we would not be in the future regard our government with a small g.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. [APRIL 17, 1875.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Waiting for a Few Hundred Dollar Kick.

E. M. Hurd
The Rights of Negroes

More than ten years since the late President Mr. Seward considered the idea of the Fourteenth Amendment and many times presented the same to Congress, and in his places of entertainment. He passed away before he succeeded in convincing or personifying the majority of Republicans in the body of which he was an honored member that his view was correct. But after his death, a bill, the result of the combined efforts of these eminent friends, became law and then the Revival was passed. While these various measures were under discussion, The Times took occasion frequently to point out that they were each and all impracticable, useless, and, above all, without authority in the Constitution. As early as December, 1870, we remarked:

"Law has done all that it can for the negro, and the sooner they get them securing their future for themselves the better it will be for them and their descendants."

In the following May, pointing out the legal effect of the means then before Congress as well as the political consequences which must follow its passage, we said:

"This bill is but a reflection against all classes of society, and as such it is sure to meet with very general opposition. It is as much as a national reform the party is sure to suffer from it."

Again, in December, 1874, we called attention to the fact that the granting of the suffrage to the negro had been urged and had been justified by the argument that "with the ballot in his hand the negro would be enabled to defend himself, and the Federal Government would from that time be less and less called upon to intervene in the affairs of the individual States to protect him in those liberties which it had guaranteed to him." We maintained that this argument had been accepted in good faith, and that the country would not consent that it should be ignored, and that the general Government should attempt to do for the negro by forced construction of the Constitution which had already been used, should enable him to do for himself. Of the bill which had then passed under the wing of Gen. Butler we declared:

"It is clear to us that the Republican Party cannot do better with it than kill it or let it die."

The bill was passed. In April, 1879, commenting on a decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the Fourteenth Amendment did not confer the right of suffrage upon negroes, we indicated the error of the Senate in its amendment to the 14th, including "civil rights," which could not be fairly brought under it.

"There can be little doubt that the partial interpretation of the amendment will be, like the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, to be interpreted by the people who are enfranchised and all the United States can constitutionally do in enforcing the privileges and immunities of citizenship is to say that a citizen of Pennsylvania born in New York, enjoys the same rights enjoyed by the citizens of New York. And this view will have the effect supposed to be secured by the legislation of last Winter--which the Supreme Court has not the right of suffrage with the States, and ought to be left there."

Finally, after eight years, in which the law had been practically a dead letter, the Supreme Court has decided that it must do, that the act was constitutional. But while the law has been in one again, been imperfect, in another it has been of great influence, and that influence has been applied to prejudice against the negroes and against the Republican Party in the South, which without it would have probably died out. It has furnished language for the party with the means of inflating the colored race, growing hostility among the Southern whites, and reuniting the Republican Party, "Divided and conquered." Unhappily, the decision which kills the law comes too late to remedy the ill which it produced. The principle which it involves is no longer an issue in national politics and can never again be made one. The judgment of the court is but a final chapter in a history full of wretched blunders, made possible by the sincere and noble sentiment of humanity, but in which the cunning and considereable schemes of the Butler school have played the larger part.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

The Civil Rights Decision.

Divided Pardons in Atlanta on the Peace Question.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17. — There was a wild scene in the opera house last night when the announcement of the civil rights division was made.

White men stood on their feet and shouted for peace, the colored men standing in the colored gallery wereヌ affected. But a note of applause came from those colored men, eyes of beholding their countrymen were dimmed. The feeling of the colored people today is deep, and it is no excuse that they imagine the effect may be much more than the reality. The white people are jubilant. Speaker Joseph Brown said: "I think it is a right decision, because I have never declined the manumission of the act. I do not say the court could have made any other decision, but I have always felt certain that when the question came squarely before them they would make the decision they now have made. It is a judgment that is right and just, and is in the best tradition of the wisdom of the majority of our Supreme Court."

The Constitution is an affair of organs, impressing the debt of the general government to the people, which is without spirit or form of the law, with a more or less detailed or skillful understanding of the changes that have been made in the rights of the people. The judgment of the court is an effort to make the changes that have been made in the rights of the people.

Colored People Instructed.

Louisiana, Oct. 15. — The colored citizens here are highly indulged in the civil rights division of the Supreme Court, and have called a meeting for to-day at eight o'clock for the purpose, they say, of demonstrating the most beneficial decisions affecting the rights of American citizens yet made.
Washington Republican
Oct. 19, 1883

THE COLORED CITIZEN.

In Pursuit of Rights, Relationships, and Status

By Hon. M. Langston

The Decision of the Supreme Court May
Be Inconsequential To Mr. Thankful Paul.

The Congressional bill was enacted into law late in January by the House and Senate and was approved by the President. The Senate named the measure the "Rights Amendment". A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Thankful Paul. After several legal challenges to the law, including an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court dismissed the case on the basis that the statute was lawfully enacted. The decision was based on the interpretation that the Constitution's equal protection clause did not apply to the rights of colored persons.

The measure was designed to give colored persons the same legal rights as white persons. In a supporting argument, the bill aimed to secure the following rights for colored persons:

1. The right to vote and hold office.
2. The right to equal protection under the law.
3. The right to equal protection in the workplace.
4. The right to equal protection in the court system.

The decision was hailed as a victory for the rights of colored persons. However, the decision was also criticized by some as being too narrow in scope and not addressing the deeper issues of race and equality.

The decision set a precedent for future legal challenges to laws that discriminated against colored persons. It was a significant step in the ongoing struggle for civil rights in the United States.
The Daily State, November 16, 1883

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

No act on the part of the Federal government, since the termination of the war, has been of such a startling character as the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the civil rights bill unconstitutional. It is startling, not because of the announcement of any new principle of constitutional law or its settlement of any complex question of political ethics, but because it was unexpected. Its publication, made yesterday, to some who have been looking for it with patient waiting, awoke a thrill through the whole country. It was received with universal joy and exultation, and the announcement of its decrees was everywhere hailed in terms of the most exalted praise.

The decision, as a whole, is in no sense a disappointment to the majority of the country. On the contrary, it is a great gain for the Union cause, and a tribute to the wisdom and justice of the framers of the Constitution. It is a step forward in the cause of liberty, and a signal victory for the rights of all men.

The decision was rendered by a majority of the Court, and it is a decision that will be hailed with universal joy and exultation. It is a step forward in the cause of liberty, and a signal victory for the rights of all men.
THE SPRINGFIELD ENSLAVED

A new movement is gaining ground in the northern states, particularly in Illinois and Indiana. The Illinois legislature has passed a bill to provide for the emancipation of all enslaved persons within the state. This bill has been signed into law by the governor, making Illinois the first state in the Union to abolish slavery.

The bill provides for the immediate freedom of all enslaved persons and the establishment of a fund to compensate slave owners for the loss of their property. The fund will be financed through a tax on the sale of goods and services.

The move has been met with mixed reactions. While many see it as a step in the right direction, others are concerned about the economic impact. However, proponents argue that the benefits of freedom outweigh the costs.

The Springfield Enslaved

P. [17]
The Civil Rights Times Meeting.

In the interest of human rights and progress, the meeting was held in Union Hall, Oct. 20, 1862.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Wm. A. Cook, who spoke on the subject of the color controversy. His speech was well received by the audience.

The Resolution

The organization of Civil Rights Association was recommended.
We ask it in all the fervor of our hope to form the assured system of virtues, which is the end of power. The moral law which we seek to enshrine in our public acts of government, is founded upon the principles of universal suffrage. It is the highest expression of the will of the people, and it is to be regarded as the embodiment of the will of the people, and it is to be regarded as the embodiment of the will of the people, and it is to be regarded as the embodiment of the will of the people.

When a bill has been submitted to the cabinet of the people, composed of the members of the legislature, the bill is taken up and discussed in the house of representatives, and the bill is then referred to the committee of the whole house, and the committee report is then presented to the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house.

The supreme court is the judicial body in the United States, composed of the chief justice and the associate justices, and the judges of the superior courts of the states, and the judges of the inferior courts of the states.

When a new bill is submitted to the cabinet of the people, composed of the members of the legislature, the bill is taken up and discussed in the house of representatives, and the bill is then referred to the committee of the whole house, and the committee report is then presented to the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house.

The supreme court is the judicial body in the United States, composed of the chief justice and the associate justices, and the judges of the superior courts of the states, and the judges of the inferior courts of the states.

When a new bill is submitted to the cabinet of the people, composed of the members of the legislature, the bill is taken up and discussed in the house of representatives, and the bill is then referred to the committee of the whole house, and the committee report is then presented to the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house, and the bill is then considered by the house.
p. [20]

[Text]
And yet the only authority that congress possesses from this clause: "No state shall have..."

The sovereignty of a state extends only to that which exists by its own authority. The powers of the general government were not conferred by the people of a single state. They were given to the people of the whole, but the state governments which have, in the form of the constitution, are declared to exist and be independent. The states are the members of the union. The United States is a government whose authority extends only to the territory over which the union, by the constitution, is declared to exist and be independent. So far as the constitution has not been surrendered to the union, it remains independent. The states have surrendered to the union only as much as is necessary for the exercise of the powers granted. They have surrendered certain powers to the union in order that the union may have the necessary authority to carry into effect certain purposes of the constitution, and those powers are necessary for the exercise of those purposes. The states have declared that the union shall have the necessary authority to carry into effect the purposes of the constitution.

The concept of the states as independent is not inconsistent with the idea that the union shall have the necessary authority to carry into effect the purposes of the constitution. The states have declared their consent to the union, and they have declared that the union shall have the necessary authority to carry into effect the purposes of the constitution.

The states have declared their consent to the union, and they have declared that the union shall have the necessary authority to carry into effect the purposes of the constitution.

The states have declared their consent to the union, and they have declared that the union shall have the necessary authority to carry into effect the purposes of the constitution.
When they pass, they are not to be questioned or impeached. They shall be compelled to answer only a specified question or issues, in an open court in the State in which the law requiring it shall be made. These amendments were made by the people of the United States, and are the highest expression of their will.

The meeting at Libby Hall was a most impressive scene. The spectators outside admired the hall was packed, was so large as to gain admission. The spectators were taken to within profound attention, and not with warmest response. The great grand ideal of Frederick Douglass bound up violently at his head for the rights of his race, and Col. Inglesby, assisted by law, eloquence, and with every word, Judge Huse and Mr. Baskin, delivered eloquent addresses, which were in reply to this notion, nor the hearing of the hour. The tension of the occasion was strong, without violence, and the distinct tone of the court was prevented by everything of the audience.

Some contemporaries.

The Fifteenth amendment to the constitution was, after three days' debate, adopted by the House of Representatives on the fourth day of May, 1869. It had been reported from the joint committee on the subject of the Fourteenth amendment, which William Pitt Fessenden was chairman for the House and Thaddeus Stevens for the Senate. During the debate in the House on the night of May 25th, it was stated that it would be a great power to congress to legislate directly for the protection of civil rights. Allowing to the Twentieth civil rights law, which was the result of an insurrection of congressional power over the subject, and which conferred! exclusive jurisdiction on the federal courts in all cases!
That is to say, that under the fourteenth amendment congress would be given the power which the judiciary would have just intimated it did possess. No member of the house took issue with Mr. Raymond on the subject, although Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, expressed his regret at the declaration, and then

I understood him to say that he voted against the bill because, as he believed, congress had not the power under the constitution to pass the bill, and it would require not only an amendment, but a new proposal to create with the power to pass such a measure.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, a democratic leader and an eminent lawyer, took the ground that the civil rights act was unconstitutional, but that the fourteenth amendment would give congress the power to pass such an act.

Mr. Raymond again, during the same debate, defended his vote against the civil rights bill on the ground that it had been constitutional. He said:

There is some doubt whether the power in the people, the whole people of the United States, by express authority of the constitution, to do by boards and conventions, as others have done, to secure and protect the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, is not the same power of congress.

The last expression is the only one to be found in the house debates which tend to the idea that under the amendment we could only legislate to correct state action, but state action must not be in the form of legislation. If the state should look not only to the privileges of citizens but the line to which it was to be denied by the unincorporated acts of any state.

In the debate, Mr. Pendleton, being ill, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, charged the amendment on behalf of the community.

He said:

I can only point to present to the net and in a very similar way, the views and opinions which have been assumed as the views of the amendment, so far as understood from the speeches made in defense of the amendment, which is now before us for consideration, and I think it is the right and the just cause to all of us, what we believe in the rights of the Union and the states, the rights and privileges of all persons, what we believe in the right and the powers of the state and the rights and privileges of all persons, what we believe in the right and the powers of the state and the rights and privileges of all persons.

He said:

I am only willing to present to the house in a very similar way, the views and opinions which have been assumed as the views of the amendment, and I think it is the right and the just cause to all of us, what we believe in the rights of the Union and the states, the rights and privileges of all persons, what we believe in the right and the powers of the state and the rights and privileges of all persons, what we believe in the right and the powers of the state and the rights and privileges of all persons.
CIVIL RIGHTS.

Interesting Papers on the Subject by Mr. George H. Richardson. He Think's the Decisions of the Supreme Court Just. There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Colored Historical and Literary Society held last evening. After disposing of some munificence the president stated that Mr. George H. Richardson would make a paper upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court with regard to the Civil Rights Bill. After introducing his subject Mr. Richardson said he could not undertake to assume the occasion in its entirety, or purely legal features, as they opened up new scenes to the legal mind. He gave a brief history of the legislation which had preceded the Civil Rights Bill, upon the inception of the measure the day it was approved by the President of the United States Senate. He then went on to say that the same principles were employed in the construction of the Civil Rights Bill of the Congress of the United States. He then discussed the arguments of those who opposed the bill, and concluded by saying that he thought the bill was a just and necessary measure.
A Noise About Nothing.

The only persons who seem to be greatly pleased or disappointed with the decision of the Supreme Court in the civil rights cases are a few of the prominent negroes at the Capital, with here and there a Republican politician or manager, who affecting to believe that a new elegy can be sounded which will constitute the colored vote to the best advantage everywhere of the waning prospects of his party. To these two classes should be added Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who spoke on Monday evening to the colored meeting at Lincoln hall, a mass of platitude, of which no robust and capable an orator should be ashamed.

And all this clamor is raised because eight Judges of the Supreme Court—all of them Republicans but one—have decided that it is the States, and not Congress, which are required by the last amendments to the constitution to enforce the provision, that the rights of citizens shall not be infringed upon or denominated by state legislation. There is not, as far as Mr. Douglas or Mr. Ingersoll know, a solitary provision upon the statute book of either of the thirty-eight States which infringes upon these requirements of the constitution, nor can they ever with the slightest sincerity that one is contemplated. Yet, according to the first named, we are plunged by the Supreme Court’s decision into a gloom as dense as that which enveloped the negro in the days of slavery; and, according to the other, the decision has but one parallel in history, and that the Dred Scott case.

Probably every sensible and reasonable man knows, that the new ruling will make no change in the condition of the black race or in their treatment by the whites. Where there are comparatively few of them, as in the North, or even in Washington, they will continue to crowd railway and street cars and steamboats on the same terms and be partners of the same accommodations with white persons. In the extreme South, where there are many, they will continue to ride in separate cars at lower rates and to stop at cheaper hotels than white persons. This will be the law of customs and not of the statute book.

In one way the decision, so radically levied against by Mr. Douglas and Col. Ingersoll, will greatly benefit the blacks. Their treatment and consideration being a matter of state regulation, the prejudices of both parties and all factions will bid for their votes by offering them more “equality” than their opponents or competitors.

The negro is as free here as any other race or class in the United States, as secure in his liberty, as secure to the reward for his labor, as sure of the benefactions of justice and of reward, of business ability and initiative; as aforesaid, to be tackled to and respected if he be rich, and to be visibly to be neglected, shunned or punished if he be poor, relative or of less rank, as he would be if he were as white as he is black.

This eloquent and generous Mr. Ingersoll knows the real, the wealthy, and privileged Mr. Fred. Douglas, as well as he does the people of the South.
The Civil Rights Decision

By John M. Rosenberg

October 25, 1886

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Civil Rights Cases is a landmark in American constitutional law. This decision upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which sought to protect the rights of African Americans by prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations.

The Court's ruling in the case of United States v. Virginia, argued by Attorney General Edward Bates and decided in 1886, was a significant defeat for civil rights advocates. The Court held that the federal government did not have the constitutional authority to pass such legislation, effectively nullifying the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

The decision was hotly contested and sparked widespread outrage among those who believed that it violated the 14th Amendment's due process clause. The case set a precedent for future challenges to federal legislation aimed at protecting civil rights.

In the aftermath, Congress was forced to consider new strategies for enforcing civil rights legislation. The Civil Rights Act of 1886 was later overturned by subsequent judicial interpretations and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became a more effective tool for enforcing civil rights.

The influence of the Civil Rights Decision continues to be felt in debates about the role of the federal government in protecting civil rights. This case remains a critical point of reference for understanding the tension between federal authority and states' rights in American constitutional law.
In the trial of Leslie E. M'Farlane, a colored boy, in the Police Court, today, Lawyer Rosicky appeared as his counsel and defended him on a charge of assault on J. E. Smith, a young white man from Georgetown. The latter was told the side of the affair, which occurred near Pennsylvania Avenue and 13th street, last night, and L. M'Farlane was given an opportunity to tell what he had to say. He denied all the way through the trial was attempting to knock the boy out of the fact, and Rosicky demurred that Smith had not told the truth, and finally Judge White told him that they were in court and be a virtue and he was not to be derogative.

This was, the Judge. "I was not to be demented upon holding up and outcry. He told the lawyer that he was not reading the court and if he was not careful he would find himself where the defendant was. Condemned said he meant no disrespect to the court, but he thought that the court was not treating fairly upon his client. After further testimony in the case, the court told Smith that his story was improbable and that the defendant's was even worse. He was unable to tell just how the affair happened and commenced the rain.

Joseph Harris was found dead near Morgan, N.Y. yesterday with a knife sticking in his heart. The murder is supposed to be John Allen, whose Harris had threatened to kill him on sight on account of some connection Allen's name with Mrs. Harris.

\[1891\]
THE PALACE ROYAL.

C. LUDWIG.
Corner 12th St. and 2nd Ave.

1873

A.

The Constitution makes provision in the rights of the citizen, as stated in the amendments, and upon the subject of slavery, and Congress has power to pass a law to prevent it.

The law passed for abolition. If the principles of interpretation which we have laid down, are correct, it is clear that the law in question cannot be sustained by any pretext of invalidity of power made to palliate its iniquity. It is, therefore, the subject of this examination.

For the reasons above stated, the constitution has been declared to be the policy of the United States.

Some states' state law passed, or that might be passed, is necessary to be sustained, in order to the foundation of any federal law, and for the very wise reason that the constitutional provision is in favor of the preservation of the United States, and as it is in the opinion of the court, and that the Constitution vests power in Congress to prevent the existence of slavery in the United States. Under examination, any law passed with the Constitution, or in favor of the Constitution, to prevent the existence of slave laws, and as it is the opinion of the court, is necessary to be sustained, in order to the foundation of any federal law, and for the very wise reason that the constitutional provision is in favor of the preservation of the United States, and as it is in the opinion of the court, and that the Constitution vests power in Congress to prevent the existence of slavery in the United States.

The Constitution, as it is in the opinion of the court, is necessary to be sustained, in order to the foundation of any federal law, and for the very wise reason that the constitutional provision is in favor of the preservation of the United States, and as it is in the opinion of the court, and that the Constitution vests power in Congress to prevent the existence of slavery in the United States.

The Constitution, as it is in the opinion of the court, is necessary to be sustained, in order to the foundation of any federal law, and for the very wise reason that the constitutional provision is in favor of the preservation of the United States, and as it is in the opinion of the court, and that the Constitution vests power in Congress to prevent the existence of slavery in the United States.
Civil Rights Again - The Opinion

The full text of the civil rights decision of the supreme court shows that the court holds that congress may legislate to counteract and punish conduct against state laws and proceedings, and cautious the law of the land, which sanctions wrongful acts, and that the wronged act of an individual, supported by state authority, is the subject of rights by the state, and calls for constitutional intervention. Thus, if in any state there were in 1872, before state laws in which civil rights were violated, it would seem that congress had the power to legislate for the correction of the wrong. In such a case it would not designate the offending state, but would make a general law for all. But even a law on the state would not have a general law unless there is a convocation?

No one is society organized in new states or nations. A criminal code provides the punishment of crimes, but applies only to offenders. Must the power of congress stop here? A wrong has been done, a repetition of which its legislation may thereby prevent? Is it not the civil rights act constitutional in applying to any case in the state, which such an act would be afterward constitutionally treated to meet? When the test does not profess to make the operation to depend upon the nomination of a wrong by a state? Does not that limit to it severe reason of the constitution as enforced by the court? And is not the constitutional clause on which it rests a part of the law itself? And what of the act "applies equally to cases arising in states which have the justest laws imposing the personal rights of citizens? Are not laws generally equally applicable to all? Is not slavery forbidden to persons men as well as to slaves? Are the prohibitions in the constitution any approach to the states names" which could have offended when these prohibitions against them were framed?

It is quite possible that none of those questions were before the court. It may not have been made to appear that personal rights had been withheld in pursuance to "states customs having the force of state laws." The fact is that no personal rights are withdrawn from any colored person in any state except in pursuance of just such general and long established customs. Individual suits based on such customs must be held as denial of rights by the state. If the congress could not legislate in advance of the establishment of such customs, it must be that no against them it could have happened in 1875, for they existed at that date and long before. Let it be shown then to the court that this is the fact, and the very reasoning which has led to the present division may, under the weighing of clearly proven facts, lead to the affirmation of the constitutionality of the civil rights act. It can certainly be shown that many states of the union had, by "customs having the force of law" established laws before 1875, given congress the very power which the supreme court only desires to give in the denial of rights by the states. The issue should be made and a decision obtained.
CIVIL RIGHTS AGITATION.

The Meeting at Lincoln Hall Last Night.

By DOUGLAS, DEPUTY MARSHALL OF CHICAGO.

Last night Col. Robert G. Douglas reported at Lincoln Hall the address recently delivered by him at a mass meeting of colored people called to express the decided opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the validity of the civil rights act. The


discussion was conducted with moderation and decorum and the result of the meeting was an expression of the views of the orator expressed in his address.

A CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

Proprietors of Eating-Houses Must Display Price-Lists.

FREDERIC, IN THE NEW-YORK FREE PRESS.

The Supreme Court under the act of the legislature of the State of New York, enacted June 30, 1881, Mr. Douglas said that the decision was rendered upon the ground that the law did not carry an adequate penalty, and that the law was not sufficiently comprehensive to prevent the violation of the rights of colored people.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Douglas, and the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10.

Mr. Douglas' address was received with great interest and attention.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The Meeting at Lincoln Hall Last Night.

By DOUGLAS, DEPUTY MARSHALL OF CHICAGO.

Last night Col. Robert G. Douglas reported at Lincoln Hall the address recently delivered by him at a mass meeting of colored people called to express the decided opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the validity of the civil rights act. The


discussion was conducted with moderation and decorum and the result of the meeting was an expression of the views of the orator expressed in his address.

A CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

Proprietors of Eating-Houses Must Display Price-Lists.

FREDERIC, IN THE NEW-YORK FREE PRESS.

The Supreme Court under the act of the legislature of the State of New York, enacted June 30, 1881, Mr. Douglas said that the decision was rendered upon the ground that the law did not carry an adequate penalty, and that the law was not sufficiently comprehensive to prevent the violation of the rights of colored people.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Douglas, and the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10.

Mr. Douglas' address was received with great interest and attention.
COLOR WAR IN THE POLICE COURT

Lawyers and Policemen Have a Brawl.

Three men were arrested as a result of the dispute.

Mr. Moss, a colored man, was arrested for扰乱公共秩序.

Mr. Van Fleet, a white man, was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Williams, another colored man, was arrested for assault.

The case was brought before the police court, and all three men were charged with offenses.

Mr. Moss, who had been arrested for disturbing the peace, was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Mr. Van Fleet, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, was found guilty and sentenced to 10 days in jail.

Mr. Williams, who had been arrested for assault, was found guilty and sentenced to 15 days in jail.

Mr. Moss was represented by Mr. Johnson, who argued that his client had acted in self-defense.

Mr. Van Fleet was represented by Mr. Smith, who argued that his client was provoked by the circumstances.

Mr. Williams was represented by Mr. Brown, who argued that his client was acting in the heat of the moment.

The judge sentenced all three men to their respective sentences, and they were taken to jail.

COLOR LINE IN THEATERS.

The Civil Rights Case Dismissed.

The case of Mrs. Brown, the actress, who was refused service at a theater because of her race, was dismissed.

The defense argued that the theater was private property, and that they had the right to refuse service to anyone.

The prosecution argued that the theater was a public place, and that the law required them to serve all customers equally.

The judge ruled in favor of the prosecution, and dismissed the case.

Trouble in the Police Court.

A dispute arose between Mr. Moss and Mr. Van Fleet, who were both arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

The judge sentenced both men to their respective sentences, and they were taken to jail.

The judge ruled in favor of the prosecution, and dismissed the case.
A Lawyer and a Policeman in Trouble.

Just after finishing a case in the police court yesterday afternoon, R. M. Hewlett, who was the lawyer for the defendant, became involved in a scuffle with Officer Kinnel, one of the witnesses. He was seriously injured and taken back into the court-room, where Judge Miller accepted the case and ordered it to appear today.

The Elizabeth Fence War.

The Elizabeth fence war which has been going on for some time has now reached a crisis. The Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, the colored lawyer, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

A Domestic Difficulty.

Two women claiming to be widows of the late James Forder.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.

In the Elizabeth fence war, the Elizabeth fence, which was built by Mr. John A. Mass, was attacked by Mr. Thomas, who was also a colored man. Mr. Thomas stated that Mr. Mass came to him and told him that he wanted to make a settlement. The fence was then removed and a new one was built. Mr. Thomas said that he had no wish to make trouble, but that he had no choice but to do what he did.

Dorothy Eliza, the first woman, claimed that she was the widow of James Forder, who died in 1884. She stated that she had been living with him for many years and that he had left her a large estate. The second woman, Mary Jane, claimed to be the daughter of James Forder and that she had been left nothing by him.
The House is in full on the better political side, and its interest is at its height. A large number of members are present, and there is a general feeling of excitement and anticipation.

A lawyer and a policeman in trouble. Just after finishing a case in the police court yesterday afternoon, B. M. Hewlett, who was the lawyer for the defendant, became involved in an altercation with Officer Kimmel, one of the witnesses. He was arrested and taken to the court room, where Judge Miller accepted the police's request to appear today.

The century magazine.

The century magazine.

The century magazine.

The century magazine.

The century magazine.
The Philadelphian "For Sale."

A REASON FOR COMMENCEMENT.
The peace war in Ulster, N. Y., today brought the news to the people of the city that a new chapter in the history of the city is about to be written. The peace war is over, and the people of the city are beginning to think of the future. The peace war was not an easy one to go through, but the people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence. The peace war has been a great trial to the people of the city, but it has also been a great blessing. The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence, and they are ready to face the new chapter in the history of the city with confidence.

The first step in the new chapter is the establishment of a new government. The peace war has shown that the old government cannot be continued. The people of the city are now ready to establish a new government. The new government will be a government that is based on the principles of peace and prosperity. The people of the city are ready to support the new government, and they are ready to work for the success of the new government.

The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence. The peace war has been a great trial to the people of the city, but it has also been a great blessing. The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence, and they are ready to face the new chapter in the history of the city with confidence.

The Philadelphian "For Sale."

A REASON FOR COMMENCEMENT.
The peace war in Ulster, N. Y., today brought the news to the people of the city that a new chapter in the history of the city is about to be written. The peace war is over, and the people of the city are beginning to think of the future. The peace war was not an easy one to go through, but the people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence. The peace war has been a great trial to the people of the city, but it has also been a great blessing. The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence, and they are ready to face the new chapter in the history of the city with confidence.

The first step in the new chapter is the establishment of a new government. The peace war has shown that the old government cannot be continued. The people of the city are now ready to establish a new government. The new government will be a government that is based on the principles of peace and prosperity. The people of the city are ready to support the new government, and they are ready to work for the success of the new government.

The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence. The peace war has been a great trial to the people of the city, but it has also been a great blessing. The people of the city are now ready to face the future with confidence, and they are ready to face the new chapter in the history of the city with confidence.
TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

CONKLING AND GORMAN DISCUSS BLAINE'S DEFEAT.

ELECTION FIGURES FROM MICHIGAN.

THE FOURTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT CONTEST.

ELECTION TALK IN NEW YORK.

Judge Noah Davis thinks it time to acknowledge Cleveland's election. Honores Conkling and George T. Gorman discuss the coming of Blaine's defeat.

Special Report to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Judge Noah Davis, who has generally been inclined upon the meaning of the language in which Mr. Grover Cleveland would apply for indemnity for the frauds and proceed with the question of the reparation, has said today that there was nothing to be made of the idea of the money, and he thought that it was time to acknowledge it. In the view of the Republican House of gentlemen, among whom were Honore Conkling and Genl. O. Gorman, were taking up the cause of Blaine's defeat. Mr. Gorman, returning to Mr. Conkling said, "Mr. Cleveland, I am with you; I think there is a lot of fat of your party that are only interested in the money."

Mr. Conkling said that an examination of the Chicago convention, it was certainly in that he should be put in connection of it, and it was going to be done. The Republican party must be connected with the leading man of the party according to the state of the New York paper. He said that the money would be paid and the state of the party would be brought to the mind of the country.
DIXIE, VICTORIOUS AT LAST, EXULTS.

.getField()  

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YELI-

YELLING, YELLING, YELLING, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.

FIELD, YELLING, YELLING, YEL-

YELLING, YELLI.
WASHINGTON DEP REPUBLICAN  
JAN. 18, 1884

THE NATION'S WARDS

PROSPECTS OF THE COLORED RACE UNDER
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Doughface, Halfbreed, and Other Presidental
Sneers Upon the Outlook in the South With
the Democracy for the Sludge—Various Views
on a Vexed Question.

The effect of the election of a democratic
president upon the colored people of the
South has been widely discussed, and that
sentimental agitation has developed. This
fact that when the democracy had control of the
universal silver, and slavery was in existence,
the great majority of colored people are the
beast that, in some way, the combination of
crude and the advancement of the negro. This
condition is not confined to the general colored
race in the South, and it is a feature of
much of the same character, and even worse
here, of the party that is to be a periodical
issue of the voter's hand. This is what is
meant by the view of the leaders of the colored
race, who was made yesterday.

There is no escape from the admission of
Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand. There is no escape from the admission
of Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand. There is no escape from the admission
of Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand. There is no escape from the admission
of Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand. There is no escape from the admission
of Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand. There is no escape from the admission
of Mr. Cleveland upon the colored people in this
country, by name or in the public press, that
the government would be indifferent to them,
if in such a way as to prevent the negro
from being a periodical issue of the voter's
hand.
A SERENADE TO MR. BLAINE

REMARKS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
AN ANALYSIS OF THE NORTHERN REPUBLICAN VOTE

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Augusta, Nov. 19—A serenade was given to Mr. Blaine to-night by the Republicans of Augusta.

The procession reached a quarter of a mile. The affair was impressive and no attempt was made at anything like display. There were the business men of the town, old men who had come several miles to show their devotion to the man they loved.

Many who had voted for Republicans for the first time this fall were there, showing that their allegiance is not temporary. It was an outpouring of Mr. Blaine's friends and neighbors. The ladies were not invited, but they were there, nevertheless, and others crowded the sidewalk to get a glimpse of Mr. Blaine and to take him by the hand. It is estimated that 2,000 persons were present while Mr. Blaine was speaking. His speech was received with great applause. Many said that it was sharp and truly critical the future policy of the party and that Mr. Blaine had struck the key note under which the party will march to victory four years hence. Mr. Blaine's remarks were as follows:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS! The National contest is over, and by the act of Congress we have won. I thank you for your call, which, if not of your own volition, is one I am sure of necessity, and of many hopes for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my views, of commendation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with one accord and sustained it by a cruise vote. I count it as one of the highest gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to an old-fashioned Republican plurality. No other expression of popular confidence in me and the people I have represented has ever been so marked a return as that which I have received from the State in which I was born and have always called home.

COMPLIMENTING NEW-ENGLAND AND THE WEST.

After Maine—indeed along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I sitting express my thanks for that large, indubitable majority of more than 50,000 votes, a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestors and which I shall transmit to my children? But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my childhood and the State of my birth. I love much to the true and good friends in New England who have supported so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates and to the constant scholars and scribes who, stepping aside from their ordinary eulogies, made my cause one of their own, and to loyalty in principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in my national struggles.

But the achievements for the Republicans in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. So that magnificent section of States that stretches from the boundary of the Alabamas to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican voter was borne so confidently that but a single State failed to bear in the wide smile of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who, in good faith, never discouraged and only sought in giving a battle and a change of one vote to every two thousand would have given us the victory in the Nation.

Indeed, a change of little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New-York, Indiana, New-Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be inaudible if...
I should like to recognize with special gratitude those, especially of working men, both native and foreign, who gave me their earnest support.

The absence of personal and party ties and finding the principles which I represented to the executive and protection of their own friends.

The popular vote in the North.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000, almost half a million indeed of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn gave their great strength and influence with the South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government. Speaking now at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I say to you, my friends, that this result for the Government to the South is a great national disaster. It is a national defeat. It is a national disgrace. It is no element which cannot ensure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first result of an American is equality; equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power. That equality which goes to every citizen. "Your vote is just as good, just as potent as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said today in the United States.

Esta of a South vote.

The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential elections are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 2,000,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of five suffrages, and their rights as citizens are preserved only under fear. The eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had, by the census of 1860, seven and one half millions white population and 6,000,000 colored population. The colored population, almost in a majority, is to support the Democratic party, but by a system of legalized intimidation and terror, by violence and the destruction of all political power, they are almost completely deprived of all political power.

If the South despised them, it would be but temporary, but it does despise them. Not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which logically belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that enjoyed by the same number of white people in the North. It is just as true today as it was in the destruction of all representation, that the process to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes.

Comparing votes in the South and North.

In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,500,000 white people and over 5,000,000 colored people.

In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,000,000, or just double the five Southern States I have named. Those Northern States have practically no colored population.

It is evident that the white mass of these Southern States is enfranchising and disfranchising the colored mass are exercising just those the political power of the main mass in the North.

I submit to you, and to my friends, that such a collection of facts is unnecessary, and that the majority of the people who are loyal to the Union and who are loyal to the cause of the Republic, will not deny that if the Republican candidates are returned to the Senate and House of the new Congress, enough to be permitted five suffrages in a section, or that even from the political power of the Confederate States will show itself as it was in the South, and the United States to them to disturb the electoral power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State. It is to be expected that Northern white men in the State will do to disturb the political power of Northern white men in the State.
and casualty, whilst the burden of mortality was
attained to the Northern white man as seriously as
ever Nation had borne it upon Union until
POW-ER IN NUMBERS.

The subject is of deep interest to the laboring
masses of the North. With the Southern Democracy
triumphant in their States and in the Nation the
slave will be conscripted to work for just such
wages as he may deserve; wages which will
amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare
subsistence, equal in each case to 63 cents per
day. If averaged over the entire South, the white
laborer of the North will soon feel the
detrimental effect of this upon his own wages.
The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest
days of recognition that wages in the North
must be raised to a just recompence of the laborer,
or wages in the North, community, lowered, and the
party have steadily worked for the former result.
Even though the election may now be set in motion
and this condition of affairs, created, which years ago Mr. Lincoln
warned the free laboring men of the North would prove hostile in its
influence and will inevitably lead to a serious reduction of wages.
A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different
standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary
will to the policy of the party. So covetously have the
Northern party, the Southern party, and the Democratic party of the
Northern majority in the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to National
power as the signal of their re-establishment
and are fortified because they think all
legal protection for them is given.

POLITICS OF THE SOUTH.

Few portions of the North realize how completely
the cause of the Rebellion wielded the political power
which has triumphed in the late election. It is a
prevalent fact that the Democratic Senators
who come from the States of the late Confederacy all—and I mean all without
a single exception—participiated in the
rebellion against the National Government. It is a
true fact that many of them that were
sent to the Senate by the Republican party
and are today in the Senate, were formerly
sent to the Senate by the Democratic party.
The Southern half of the United States, that
they regard the advent of that party to National
power as the signal of their re-establishment
and are fortified because they think all
legal protection for them is given.

POLITICAL EQUITY AND NATIONALITY.

Gentlemen, there can be no political inequality
among the citizens of a free Republic; there cannot
be a minority of white men in the South
ruling a majority of white men in the North.
Equitable, good government, protection for
peace and order, is a necessity for all, as vested in
the Constitution; in no case, the majority of men
in any State, can be deprived of this.
The South has suffered under this, and this
is a most unfortunate fact. The
South has been deprived of its sovereign right to
vote and to be represented in Congress.
This is a most unfortunate fact.

The South has suffered under this, and this
is a most unfortunate fact. The
South has been deprived of its sovereign right to
vote and to be represented in Congress.
This is a most unfortunate fact.

The South has suffered under this, and this
is a most unfortunate fact. The
South has been deprived of its sovereign right to
vote and to be represented in Congress.
This is a most unfortunate fact.
WHAT THE SOUTH IS SAYING.

"THE CARPETBAGGERS MUST LEAVE,"

words spoken at a枷锁会 in Mobile, AL., Oct. 10.

Confederate soldiers had the brass buttons on their clothes but the things looking themselves and others, but thank God, this fair daughter of the South, the South, has seen thru the eyes of the children of the enemy. But now the real South has spoken, and now the South has spoken, and now the South has spoken. This is the true South, and this is the South that has spoken. The South is not going to be defeated by the carpetbaggers, and the carpetbaggers must leave.

"PERFIDY, STRENGTHENED AND JUSTIFIED."

From The Almanac, Oct. 7th, 1864.

The South is strong, and forever in the future, the South will be strong. It is the South, and the South will always be strong. The South is the backbone of the nation, and the South will always remain the backbone. The South is not going to be defeated, and the carpetbaggers must leave.

NOTHING TO THE INDEPENDENTS.

From The American, Oct. 3rd.

It is too late to make any change in the system, and we would be contradicted in advising anyone to do so. We have tried the carpetbaggers, and they have failed. We have tried the carpetbaggers, and they have failed. We have tried the carpetbaggers, and they have failed. The carpetbaggers must leave.

WILL NOT PRESS MR. CLEVELAND BACK.

From The Kentucky, Oct. 9th.

Mr. Cleveland has shown some great ability, but he has not shown the ability to lead. He has not shown the ability to lead. He has not shown the ability to lead. The carpetbaggers must leave.

A KIND WORD FOR REPUBLICAN REDESCRIPTIONS.

From The Independent, Oct. 11th.

We hope the Republicans will give a substantial representation to the Independents, who have shown they would make good Democrats as any of us.

IS SENATOR EDMINS LOSING GROUND?

Republican degradation in Vermont.

From The Argus, Oct. 12th.

There is reported to be a considerable dissatisfaction among Vermont Republicans, a state which has been strongly Republican during the last few years. A letter to the editor of the Argus expresses fear of the dissatisfied feeling in the state. But he would add, "it is better to be free than to be a carpetbagger."
THE SENATORSHIP AND MR. CONKLING.

From the New York Times.

The Senate of the United States met on Wednesday last, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States, and for the purpose of canvassing the votes of the electors for the Senate of the United States.

2. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

3. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

4. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

5. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

6. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

7. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

8. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

9. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

10. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Election of the President, and committees were appointed to consider the same.

HOW INDIANA WAS CARRIED.

From the Indianapolis Times.

The Indiana Senate during the recent session adjourned at midnight to adjourn at the close of the session. The Senate adjourned at midnight, and the House was not in session until 1 o'clock, at which time it adjourned. The Senate adjourned at midnight, and the House was not in session until 1 o'clock, at which time it adjourned. The Senate adjourned at midnight, and the House was not in session until 1 o'clock, at which time it adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the following resolutions:

1. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

2. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

3. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

4. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

5. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

6. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

7. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

8. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

9. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

10. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Election of the President, and committees were appointed to consider the same.

THE TIMING ELECTION FIGURES.

From the New York Times.

The New York Times gives the following figures for the election returns:

1. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

2. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

3. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

4. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

5. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

6. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

7. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

8. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

9. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the President of the United States.

10. That a resolution be adopted for the purpose of providing for the election of the Vice-President of the United States.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Election of the President, and committees were appointed to consider the same.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

From the New York Times.

It would be a friendly and appropriate action if the New York Times could be given a fair hearing in every instance, and if the paper could be allowed to publish such of its opinions as may be just and (in the opinion of the editors) fit for the occasion. The New York Times is a daily paper, and it is necessary to keep the public informed of its views and opinions. It is to be hoped that the New York Times will be allowed to publish such of its opinions as may be just and (in the opinion of the editors) fit for the occasion.

IF THINGS TOGETHER NO LONGER USEFUL.

From the New York Times.

It has been with the greatest regret that our Democratic colleagues, and other intelligent and honest citizens, have been unable to come to terms with the Republican party, and to form a coalition for the purpose of administering the government, and to save the country from the dangers that threaten it. The New York Times is having a hard time of it trying to get down on both sides of the fence.
Mr. Blaine's Bad Speech.

Mr. Blaine does not accept the situation with the grace or equanimity that indicates a statesman. He talks like a man with mud hope for the future of the country and with an apparent conviction that his instincts and interests have reserved a dangerous shock by the election of Mr. Cleveland.

He virtually says that the safety of the Government was identified in the late campaign with the success of his candidacy — the one conditioned upon the other. His defeat as a candidate disqualifies the corruption of the Republicans and invades the moral structure in a precarious situation.

Much latitude of complaint can be brought to the charge of disappointment on whom his friends and admirers have been overwhelmingly diverted; but a man like Mr. Blaine, whose high qualities and immense force of character are universally recognized, displays not only his temper but an incomparable weakness in paralyzing his personal graces as a national leader, and formulating his consequences in such lurid rhetoric and lugubrious colors.

His August speech abounds in assertions and pronouncements which may deceive the unhinging partisan, but which no intelligent and well-informed editor of any party can accept as Mr. Blaine's sincerely felt and honestly expressed opinions. He has lived long enough to know by observation, if not by experience, that a defeated candidate invariably lowers himself in the public estimation by assuming an air of power over another better luck of his successful competitor.

There is something childish and pitiable in the exhibition which Mr. Blaine makes of himself. How much more manly and becoming — how much more worthy of a true patriot — to have said: "I hope for the best,friend of the west."

How much more magnanimous to have congratulated Mr. Cleveland upon his election, with a firmness that the country might profit by his administration, instead of dragging the bloody shirt of his face and reminding him of the defeat with a sectional and vindictive antagonism.

Mr. Blaine's campaign blunders should have ceased with the conclusion of the campaign.

The Mistake of Front Duuglass.

Advancing years and failing influence may be shortly set down as a sufficient explanation of the intense bitterness with which Frederick Douglass continues to train the Democratic party and the election of a Democratic President. In happy contrast with his usual retrenchment and pacific protests are the hopeful intentions of Portland, Holland and similar of the Negro colored leaders who have kept pace with the current of public feeling, while Duuglass has been drifting in a crooked and unprofitable current that ends in a vast expense of real power.
In connection with the proposed national memorial for the Union of the Potomac, an address of the soldiers of this city, the Hon. Henry S. Foote, of the city of Washington, addressed the audience present. He said:

"The cause of liberty is a cause of universal interest. It is one that affects not only ourselves, but all who are striving to gain and maintain their freedom. It is a cause that appeals to the conscience of mankind, and to the heart of every true lover of humanity. It is a cause that has inspired the brave and noble spirits of the past, and that will inspire the heroes of the future. It is a cause that demands our support, and that we must not fail to give."
It is fortunate for a great part of people of the United States especially of the South, that Dnghouse has lost his hold on them in proportion as he has drifted out of the current of their sympathies and aspirations. To becoming merely a things office-bred, and rivaling all things from the standpoint of a glasse man bound to pay for his place by parthian work, he has lost his grip to such an extent that his bitterness of spirit will not amount to the better influence of more progressive colored leaders.

Men who are capable of learning by observation do not ignore the fact that the colored people of the South have lived in a manner better in all respects under Democratic local rule than they lived under Republican rule.

Colored men who have studied the condition of their men in the North as well as in the South know that the best friends of the blacks are the white people of the South.

As for political rights, it does not yet appear that the radical Republicans of New England, the Western Reserve or Kansas are more devoted than the Democrats of Mississippi or South Carolina, to put colored men in the office.

Mr. Cleveland will not be the President of any man, nationality or color, but of all the people irrespective of such distinctions. There is not the least occasion for the colored people to fear that he will fail in his obligations toward them. He will see to it that the Constitution is maintained and that the laws are enforced.

Post M. D. Nov. 22, 1854

The lie in its true to-day is well
            as to say that Mr. Blair is
            to revolutionize the country by
            the North and South and opposi-
            the race men. It further says that
            the negroes will not follow the revolu-
            tory doctrine which he urged in his
            Augusta speech, and urges that the time
            has now come for them to be "an indi-
            cated factor in the body politic." The
            following is another paragraph in its
            leading editorial, which shews that the
            colored people are tired at last of the
            treachery and corruption of the party
            which has professed to be their only safeguard and defense.

The negroes of the country have been
            to the principles of the Republican
            party, but, when they see that that party abounds from the good principles upon which it was founded, it is time for them to seek and
            for themselves. We do not believe that
            Mr. Cleveland will allow the negro to be
            ill treated. We believe that he will open a
            haven and the door of prosperity will shine
            upon the negro under a Democratic administra-
            tion.
SAMBO IS SAFE.

COL. CLEVELAND SAYS HE WON'T BE MARRIED WHEN HE IS PRESIDENT.

The answer the colored people that have been unorthodox has been the same as the answer of the Republican.-The Richmond News.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 31.—Gov. Cleveland, asked by a New York Associate Press reporter to-day of the views of the education among colored people of the country, that a change of administration would not vitally affect their condition, to which he replied, "it would not be difficult for me to understand that these are an apprehension existing among colored people, that in some way their rights are opened to them under the administration of the United States. It is quite clear that there are a great number of educated colored people, and as a free and independent country will not have wavered in their course, and that the colored race has not been unduly given to the men who have had the power to make the laws, to the neglect of their education. The negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.

It was observed that the negro is a man, and just as much as any other man. But the man has compelled the people of the colored race to work in a field of education with great patience.
"NIGGERS MUST GET OUT."

"THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

"CLEVELAND THE WHITE MAN'S PRESIDENT.

"NO HALF HEARTED POLICY WANTED."

"NOW IS THE TIME TO DISKARD THE OLD."
The Negroes have nothing to fear. The more intelligent, conscientious and patriotic Democrats of the country will see that the rights of the Negroes are respected. The time has now come for the Negroes of this country to be independent in their political life. It is the folly of the Republican party which will necessarily compel us to be independent. Our advice to the colored people in the South is, to divide and go wherever their interests will be better served, and the time will come when there will be no North, East, West or South for the Negroes, but, we shall live and advocate one platform—of human rights, liberty and independence.

The election of Mr. Cleveland will give to the District of Columbia its just recognition. The impeachment of foreign labor and the appointment of persons in preference to the citizens of this city will be no more.

The white and colored people will be governed by the people, and not by a triumvirate that has no regard for the wishes of the people, and as Mr. West said, he did not give a d—n for the opinion of the people of the District. No one regrets the defeat of the Republican party more than we. Not that we loved Blaine, but, that we loved and honored the hero of many battles, the statesman, jurist and friend, Hon. John A. Logan. We shall now hope for better days and our advice to the Negroes is to divide and be independent. This is a common country, where all citizens are supposed to be politically equal and as such let us participate in the inauguration of the president-elect, Grover Cleveland.

BLAINE'S COMPLIMENTS.

The Bee, as is well known, gave Mr. Blaine a loyal and zealous support, although he was not our choice for the nomination for the Presidency, as we then thought, and now know that he was not the strongest man that could have been selected to lead the Republican party. Sen. John A. Logan.
was our choice, and we believe he had been selected as the standard bearer of the Republican party that party would have been victorious today. We notice that Mr. Blaine, in an interview with a reporter of The Jersey of August, Maine, speaks in the most compliment form of the support given him by the Germans and Irish, but a word of condemnation has been to say for the poor Negro who stood by him in the face of opposition such as no white man has ever had to meet in this country. Why is it that Mr. Blaine overlooks us in expressing his gratitude?

SCHOOL BOARD.

The school board at its regular meeting Tuesday night laid out quite an advanced step in abolishing the oral part of the examination for scholarships in the public schools of the District. As this action was an implied reflection upon the superintendents, who had exclusive control over the marking, would it not be as well for the Board to go a little further and take the preparation of the questions used at the examinations out of the hands of the superintendents? If the superintendents were inclined to favorism in the marking of the oral examination what is to prevent their continuing their favorism in another direction — to wit, giving in advance questions to favorites? We do not say that either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Cook would do as indicated, but if the Board could not trust them to conduct the oral examination so that they could repose confidence in them to the extent of preparing and retaining, until examination day, the questions to be used.

MR. BLAINE’S AUGUSTA SPEECH.

It is too late for Mr. Blaine to be giving the Negroes taffy now; he should have remembered them when he was Speaker of the House when the Force bill came up, besides he should have remembered them during the campaign. Mr. Blaine’s opposition and defeat of the Force bill made the South bold and gave it 153 electoral votes. Mr. Blaine now states that the poor Negro will suffer. Mr. Hayes said the same thing before he was declared elected, but, when he was made president, the first step that he took was to turn the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina over to the Democrats. The Negroes don’t want any more taffy.
The page contains an article titled "NATIONAL MAGNANIMITY ABUSED" from the New York Times newspaper dated April 27, 1884. The text discusses the consequences of a political event and the implications for national unity.
A Democratic idea of Civil Service reform are existing Illustrated exists rapidly. In a recent speech Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-Pres. who, up to the disposal of all references, proceeded to explain his promised remake for the system of selection for execution. It was to be expected that he would disgrace the reformers, though during the recent excess of him hundred thousand office-holders, more or less, in bulk to a look at the books. On the other hand, Senator Pendleton, who was distinguished by his party in Ohio because of his participation in this same reform, takes occasion to explain his position and seeks to put himself in line with his party. The essence in his statement is that the reform was well a sham; that the Civil Service act affects only about 14,000 officeholders, and that the 90,000 or more who remain are in no way protected by it, and one of power and to make war on Democrats. Mr. Pendleton, it will be remembered, was the Senator who offered and voted in champion of the Civil Service act. He is the one man in his party who will not now have any advantage in the subject, more nearly in harmony with those of the reformers than those of any other prominent Democrat.

If this is the state of things in Democracy the states of the Whig party may show that only about 24,000 offices are intended to be removed from the sphere of partisanship, while the rest of the party urges that there should be a general and that all the offices should be filled with Democrats—what shall we call Civil Service reform under Democratic cruisers? Painless.
OLD-FASHIONED FELLOWS IN POWER.

From the Himselfs Republican.

The New-York Times expresses the beliefs of the "American" with discordant Democratic speech, in which it is declared "the opinion of the Democracy that "the last case" to be President and Vice-Presi-
dent," and "who is fit for power," are "the
only" that can come to power. The opinion is expressed that the Democratic party is composed of "old-fashioned Democrats," but it has a great deal of "old-fashioned character."

"The only way," the Times declares, "is for the people to cast into power, and that is all they need say about it."

APPRECIATION OF "THE TRIBUNE" WORK.

From the Times.

Mr. Whitaker, editor of the "Times," in his latest dispatch, speaks of Charles E. Taylor, stating that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Taylor is the only man who is a candidate for the nomination for President, and the Times declares that the people are "old-fashioned Democrats," but it has a great deal of "old-fashioned character."

"The only way," the Times declares, "is for the people to cast into power, and that is all they need say about it."

A LABEL, NEEDED.

From the New-York Times.

The New-York Sun desires that the "New-Yorker" be paid for every "New-Yorker" he sends. Mr. Whitaker is the only man who is a candidate for the nomination for President, and the Times declares that the people are "old-fashioned Democrats," but it has a great deal of "old-fashioned character."

"The only way," the Times declares, "is for the people to cast into power, and that is all they need say about it."

A GOOD TIME FOR MODERATION.

From the New-York Times.

With the success of the "New-Yorker" it is important that the "New-Yorker" be recognized. Mr. Whitaker is the only man who is a candidate for the nomination for President, and the Times declares that the people are "old-fashioned Democrats," but it has a great deal of "old-fashioned character."

"The only way," the Times declares, "is for the people to cast into power, and that is all they need say about it."

GETTING STUCK OUT.

From the New-York Times.

With the success of the "New-Yorker" it is important that the "New-Yorker" be recognized. Mr. Whitaker is the only man who is a candidate for the nomination for President, and the Times declares that the people are "old-fashioned Democrats," but it has a great deal of "old-fashioned character."

"The only way," the Times declares, "is for the people to cast into power, and that is all they need say about it."

Two years since for traveling, floating merchants

Philadelphia, February 15, 1850.
WASHINGTON POST
Dec. 3, 1884

GEORGE C. EIDENON ON REPUBLICANISM

A Broad Review of the Achievements
of the Party's Last Election.

By G. C. Eideman

No. 1.

The election of 1884 has been
a triumph for the Republican party.
The Democratic ticket was
floundered by the Republican
mandate of the people. The
Democrats have shown that they
are not content with the status
quo, but are eager to make changes
in the political system. The Repub-
clicans have proved that they are
capable of governing the country
effectively.

200
1650

George W. Cary for 100
Summer Circular of
Contribution
2.00

Paid Republican affairs
for one-half year
2.25

Paid for holding
50

Sold four papers
20

Bought stamps
24

24 ms. of page 8 & muscat
65

A. S. Jackson, from camp
184

arise; paid carriage for
Carrying mail to P.O.
2.00
ARE THEY RENEGADES, TOO?

It is surprising to see certain colored men who claim to be leaders of the colored race turning over to the Democrats. Mr. Douglass places himself on record as praising President Cleveland; our young and distinguished friend, Colonel Wm. A. Pledger, of Georgia, utters strange (for him) sentiments; Register Bruce finds time to condemn Blaine; an erratic and once well-known New York editor swallows every word he said a few weeks ago in favor of Blaine, with his customary editorial inconsistency; Pinchback, Colonel Lewis and others of Louisiana think that under Cleveland the colored people’s condition will improve, and there are a few lesser lights who now rush into print as Cleveland boomers. Before election all these gentlemen were earnest for Mr. Blaine’s election, because they thought he would win; now that he is defeated, they are all Cleveland men.

The day has approached when it is evident to this race of ours that Mr. Douglass has outlived his usefulness. Register Bruce represents simply Bruce and the white people—not the colored people; Gov. Pinchback and Colonel Lewis, to save their own heads from the Democratic guillotine that will soon fall, desert their party, the faction that has clothed and fed them for years; Colonel Pledger, a competent and whole-souled Georgian, will regret his hasty endorsement of Cleveland.

It must not be forgotten that all these colored men are office holders, and that to save themselves they are apparently as willing to be Democrats when that party wins as to be Republicans when the party of justice is in power.

We have but little respect for such class of men. The colored people are not out of the woods yet, and when certain so-called leaders desert us we must desert them. They deserve to be left out in the cold, and it will not be the fault of our people if we do not relegate them to that oblivion to which they belong. It is simply a question of time gentlemen.

We believe in manhood. Whatever candidate we advocate, we do it conscientiously, and once having endorsed him, we rise or fall with him. No deposit about the Infidels, and in this respect we represent our race.

RETRACT, BROTHER CHASE

We are not surprised at some colored men of this country going into the Cleveland camp bag and baggage, as some colored men, like some white men, will do anything once, especially when little, if any, principle is involved; but we are surprised to see how complacently Editor W. C. Chase, of the Washington Bee, who is one of the finest journalists and most fearless writers of our race, accepts the election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Chase has nothing to hope for from Mr. Cleveland, and cannot conscientiously accept anything without compromising his manhood.

Mr. Chase cannot afford to leave the young men of the race, among whom he is one of the most distinguished and trusted leaders, to follow in the wake of men like Douglass and Bruce, who live solely for themselves and not for the race of which they are a part, and whose confidence they have betrayed.

Mr. Chase’s paper is not a mandirond; it is a prosperous journal—one from which he can get a respectable living without asking favors of Mr. Cleveland or any other Democrat.

The race needs such young men at the front, as it is only a question of short time about Douglass, Bruce and a few others going to the rear.

We sincerely hope that we have not misinterpreted the meaning of Mr. Chase’s recent editorial, and that he is as strong a Republican to-day as he was a few weeks ago.

The Bee has a mission to perform, and Mr. Chase must see that it does its duty.
CONKLING AND BRUCE

Some time ago, the Boston Journal of Washington correspondents (Webs) said that Senator Conkling was Regis-
ter Bruce's great friend and that there went on to tell when and where they first met. It was in the Senate of the
United States. Mr. Bruce was chosen a Senator from Mississippi, and on this day, he was to take his seat.
The Senate was crowded to see the oath administered to the first colored man who was to be in that body for a
whole term—six years. Hon. H. R. Revels was the first colored United States Senator, but it was only to fill an
unexpired term, and he held the seat but for one year.
The custom was, and is now, that the senior Senator from each State shall escort the newly elected one to the
Vice-President's desk to have the oath administered. All the white senior Senators escorted their junior
colleagues, but when the name of the colored Senator from Mississippi was called, instead of his
colleague, Senator Alcorn—a Republican, too—coming forward and taking Senator Bruce's arm, he all at
once found something might be interesting in a newspaper lying on the table, and so the Colored Senator
had to walk up the aisle, all alone to the desk. The noble Roscoe Conkling was sitting in a place where he
could see the meaness of Alcorn and the rest of the Republican Senators, and he rushed into the aisle before
Senator Bruce had gone very far, tapped him gently on the shoulder, and said, "My name is Roscoe Conkling.
Permit me, sir, to escort you to the desk." We called the Senator's attention to what we saw in the Journal's
Washington despatch and asked him if it were so. He replied it was, and by request, gave us an account of it.
Others may denounce Roscoe Conkling as much as they choose, but let no Negro join in the denuncia-
tion. What he did in the Senate that day—to say nothing about subsequent times—should be remembered
by every black man who is proud of Senator Bruce. Let us honor the great statesman from the Empire
State for that noble and grand deed. It is matter of gratification that the Register of the Treasury has given
his own to the illustrious name of New York's most brilliant and greatest Senator—Boston Correspond-
ent of the New York Freeman.
The President and the Colored People.
A Declaration Made Upon the Sixth Day of December, 1885, by the Parliament of the United States of America, to Review the Emancipation Proclamation.

A delegation of colored citizens, assembled in Washington, D.C., on the sixth day of December, 1885, to review the Emancipation Proclamation, addressed the following address to the President:

Mr. President,

We, the representatives of the colored citizens of the United States, assembled in Washington, D.C., on the sixth day of December, 1885, to review the Emancipation Proclamation, wish to express our appreciation of the benefits conferred upon us by your administration.

We have noticed with pleasure the progress made in the education of our people, and we are encouraged to believe that the future will bring still greater benefits.

We therefore request that the following resolutions be adopted:

1. That the President be requested to issue a proclamation declaring that the benefits of the Emancipation Proclamation shall be extended to all colored citizens.

2. That the President be requested to issue a proclamation declaring that the benefits of the Emancipation Proclamation shall be extended to all colored citizens.

3. That the President be requested to issue a proclamation declaring that the benefits of the Emancipation Proclamation shall be extended to all colored citizens.

We are, etc.,

[Signature]

Washington, D.C.,

December 6, 1885.
Bought 300 Bales of cotton

Redfern J.T. Williams
John Cain & McCrack

Redfern & Parks

Row for All Pink Cotton

Brannock

Bradford

Rutledge & J.M. Adkins

Aubrey

Paid 200 for 200 Bales of Cotton

Reid & Z. D. Wilson

Paid 100 for 200 Bales of Cotton

Reid 

Reid & D. Wilson

£100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>Bought Glass Tins</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Readers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rough for Brass Shrimp</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Small Press</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Lewis Horace</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought of Claim (C2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper Frame</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police Frock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Bought Knife</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid for Folding</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought Stamps</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Received J. Jackson</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for 85 copies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Also 85 copies</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Mr. Renton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received Charles Mitchell</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977 Rub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dear Jesse</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Year Rub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought Photos</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 1st

Bought of G. Morrison one Ream Polis Post (Cr.) 500

1 50

Paid Louis A. Douglas 100

200

Paid D. Rossman 50

300

Paid Cartage 25

May 2d

Bought Sandpaper 25

Bought Dye 15

55

Paid J. A. Ruffner 50

75

Paid E. H. Robinson, Inc. 65

150

Paid for Stamps 24

182

To fit on Belcher on a ream of stock 100.46

182

due Douglas, due in future

250

Paid Dr. McNeil for printing Banker's Announcement 600

250

Paid Smith & Co. for map of Biaugamet 500.75

600

1000
May 2: Paid Mr. Reece for repair of press - $3.00

Bought of Mr. Morgan:
- Drum Book (v. 2) - $6.00

May 3: Purchased M. Ellis' darkey - $1.23

To Mr. Morgan - $2.50

Bought picture of Dussai, (v. 2) - $3.00

Bought of Philip Solomon:
- 100 envelopes (v. 2) - $3.00

Received from Bank for job work - $0.50

Paid Lewis Douglas - $1.00

Bought from Mr. Morgan:
- 2 pairs of shoes (v. 2) - $3.50
#### 5 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Fleming (printer)</td>
<td>17.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>17.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>13.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purcell (copy press)</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleer apprentices</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shurnen foreman</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien (printer)</td>
<td>8.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartman</td>
<td>9.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis foreman</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Nov CCR</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla Carter</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>140.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Full amount to hand: 140.68
- Rest from Fleet Bank for adv. for May 5 for Mr. O. May 50.0

#### 6 May

- Sold papers during day: 54
- Sold two papers: 10

(Cr.) E. Morgan
- One Ram. 192.0: 45.0
- 57 Cards Bristol: 18.0
- 720 Proof paper: 175.0

- Mutual B. Belot: Paid one month rent in advance commencing with May first: 100.0

Paid Miss H. Jones: 20.0

- Bought stamps: 10.0
MR. HEWLETT IN COURT.

Mr. Hewlett has found out who is behind the old man Quanders who attempted to beat him out of his fees by threatening to prosecute him unless he returned some stock that was sent to Washington to him by his (Quander's) son as security for fees. But he could not be frightened in this manner, although he has spent three times the amount of the stock in fighting his enemies. The case was called at Fairfax on Monday and should have been dismissed after the witnesses against him had been heard. Mr. Hewlett put a few of his witnesses on the stand and did not even have the case argued because there was nothing to argue, but as in the case in the south there are always some who will kick, in the harness, especially when a colored man is fired at, and the case proved no exception to the rules as there were two men who would not agree with the ten sensible ones, and the judge in disgust, after stern rebuke to the two men with drew the case from the jury. The judge said "This is too plain a case to him and no man ought hang a minute." Mr. Hewlett had 20 witnesses with him; the sheriff of Fairfax, the clerk of the court, the cook at the jail and seventeen from Washington all to contradict one man, so you can see the strength of the case. Mr. Hewlett does not intend to return a thing unless he is paid, and when the case is ended he intends to make things warm for some one. He also intends to pay his respects to Judge Merrick, of the District Court after a while. One of the persons who put this man up to this trick is a white lawyer of the District bar.
Willy Bought of H. S. Blythe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Pine Film</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Pine Film</td>
<td>107.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Rule</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallels</td>
<td>22.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Kraft &amp; Dot</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>29.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule Case</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planer Std. Job Roller</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Brass Plumb.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Ck Blanks 50°</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Border 71</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle Print Gothic</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Pt. C. Copper Script</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lb. Quad. Pica</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lb. Long Pica</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 lb. Pica</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lbs Lead</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 lbs. Geize</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lb. Quad. Pica</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 lbs</td>
<td>55.76</td>
<td>66.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lb. Coco</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 lb. Bourgeois Quad</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Comp. Sticks</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192 lb. Comp. Leather</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pm Coco</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lb. Comp. Leather</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lb. Pica</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lb. Long Pica</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pt. Long Pica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 lbs Lead</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1.946.61
May 6. Rent from G. Bell, for rent of room 410

" Bought Stamps 174

" Bought paint 25

May 7. Bought oil 25

Paid Lewis H. Douglas 200

Paid rent for one year from College Reading Room 200

(Or.)

Bought of C. Morgan
Bill 25 8
Sheet & china 28 8
4 Sons, Boa. & Oil 7

Bought pens 30

Sold papers 8 1

Paid Dr. James for writing 3 50

Paid Alice Adams for lodging 45

Or. 5 Acres L. Prime 280 36
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 7</td>
<td>Bought stamps</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thaddeus Williams Jr.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one yr. el.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought Picture of Toussaint</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought of H.S. Pelman</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 cvd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4/2 cv. L. Prima statues</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid ruger furnous</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Lewis H. Douglas</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sold naphtha</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid McKiniston</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought stamps</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Real from Texas Bank</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas from Bank</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stamps for 11 yrs.</td>
<td>$0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Fleming</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Milligan</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; O'Brien</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Parcell</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lewis</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fleet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Springam</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Davis (freeman)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(Cr.)**

Bought of O'Monien
- 2 Rms. Fols. Paks. 1000
- 1 Medium 3.6L. Rum 800

Paid Mr. Minton 400

May 2, Rest from J. Melley, 100 250

Bought Picture of Verseint 30

Benj. H. Lewis 4 Meat 250

Bought Picture of Verseint 30

Rest from J. J. Dennis for Debt 300
May 3 Paid Pursell, mase 10.0

Bought Stamps 4.0

Paid for Carriage 5.0

Bought C. McKee, Rie Ch. P. 4.0

Paid Lewis H. Boyles 50

May 13 Carriage 2.0

Bought Stamps 15.0

4 Paid Carriage 1.0

Bought of Mrs. J. 10 Rms. for citizen paper No. 49 (Cr.) 6.00

J. H. Smith, Tennessee 3 mo. 6.00

William Williams, paid for mess flax bolt 19.2 2.00

Bought Glen 4 dr. coal for composition 10.0

Citizen G. Rizer paid 24 mo. 1.25
May 28
Paid Lewis Douglas 2.00
Paid Carriage 1.00

Rec'd from John Johnson, N Y, C. & O. on acct. of
A. P. D. & A. R.R. 5.00

Paid msk for Reparing press to John McNeeley 5.00

G. R. Miller cub'd 1/6 1.25

N. R. Smith cub'd 1/6 2.00
J. P. Matthews & Co. cub'd 1.00

Paid B. N. Hard

Winfield 3.00
O'Brien Bros. 2.00
Gurley 5.31
Prof. Clark 9.75
Purcell 6.00
Davis 1.50

Total 28.66

Paid O'Brien for Feeding 10.00

15 paid for feeding 4.00

Paid F. Douglas Jr. 12.00

O. C. Gilbert & Co. cub'd 2.50
May 15: Bought Picture Frames $3.00

J. B. & N. 34 mo. $1.00

Bought 100 Post Card $0.10

John N. Nelson 24 mo. $1.25

Bishop J. F. Morel 24 mo. $1.25

Paid Lewis M. Doyle $4.00

Paid Car. Run $1.00

W. B. Proctor, 10.00

Paid Mc. Mady $2.00

May 6th Bought Sage $0.50

Paid from Division 10 for printing Cold Opera Association $6.00

Rec'd from D. J. Williamsen for Job $3.00

H. H. Gibson 24 mo. $1.00

Mr. Bayard 24 mo. $1.25

E. H. Smith 24 mo. 65c.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May received from S. Douglass</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from J. Burton for A. W. Barbour</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Paid Hands</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought Stamps</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought Wood</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Fare</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Lewis H. Douglass</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. C. M. Haywood</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 one rubn</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 CR Ward for two rubn</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. H. Croghan 1 yr</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex. Moon 1 yr</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought photo of Brussels</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. H. Williams</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 19
Rec'd from J. H. Fussey
on late draft
in adv. 675
Mrs. Prescott
85

Paid Davis press
600
Hand

South American

100 Chine
100 Chine
170 Chine
170 Chine

2 Ball Twins
2 Pair 17th Ht. Letters
2 Sheets 7th Cypher
2 Sheets 6th Cypher

3 Rolls Ink (2000)
500

Rec'd from St. Louis Bank
at St. Louis for
10 one year dublo
2000

May 20
Paid Purcell on acct

11
Rec'd from Young Men's
Washington Club
for Job 500 Bills
275

Bought Stamps
150

Paid L. H. Douglas
100

Paid F. Douglas Jr.
500

May 21
Paid Lewis H. Douglas
57
May
Paid Jones
2
Benzoil
50
H. Rites 10% 5 and's off new dept
2.50
Paid Lewis Douglas 2.50
Received on Collected from Fred. Bank & Ban 2.49.00 22.01
Soand Preve Ban's 55.00
Paid Lewis Douglas for borrowed money on the 17th 23.50
Paid Lewis Douglas 15.00
Borrowed from Cho R. Douglas 15.72
Paid hand for lock 47.21

From May
41

41
May 21
Paid William Lewis 6.20
Henry O'Brien 3.00
Clyde Fleming 8.00
John Neill 2.00
Paid Miss CIC 7.45
Paid Mr. Clark 35.72

May 19
McGilliam subscribed names 10.00

May 20
Alice Adams for clothing 6.50

May 23
Paid Lewis 14.00 5.00

May 24
Paid Lewis 9.00 1.00

Bought Stamps 5.00

Bought Stamps 1.50

May 24
Paid Lewis 11.00 3.00
Paid Mrs. Taylor 5.00

Rec'd Post Card 15.00

Rec'd from Paul Smith 67.75
May 4th

Bright of H.S. Belony

14 d. (cr.)

65

“ Bright of H.S. Belony

80 lb. No. 2 wax 40

60.00

Paid T. Douglas Jr. 200

Paid boy for flying shut 75

Paid Hans 75.00

Paid for H. Douglas 50

Paid Hands 148

Paid Davis Freeman 200

Paid Read from Sheffield 40

for 4 ft. iron pipe 60

Paid Buntignoom 250

W. H. Lee expenses 125

Fabric for Lee 125

W. L. Livingston 125

Aly. Fielding 6 mo. 125

“ Bright of Belony per R. Dray 240

W. E. Barne 200

S. Saul 175
May 16. Paid President Hampton ice cream for Baltimore in amount of $5.00.

Paid Water Rent 15.00
Paid Car Fare 50
Paid Car Fare 10

May 17. Scott nurse reported 25.00

S. Hooper lost return transportation 20.00

Bought frame 10.00
Paid Sears, Roebuck 5.00

Stamps 4.80

May 18. Paid Dr. Taylor 7.50

Received from John S. Smith 50.00

Paid Davis 10.00

Paid Johnson for rollers 2.00

Pencils 4.00

Paid Davis' Horse 1.00

Bought stamps and postal card 1.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reid Allen, for lodging</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Mission</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund from A. Stands</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Allen, 18.40</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund from J.P. Hewitt, 47.60</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Reid Blowing, print.</td>
<td>10.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Paid Lewis B. Byrnes, 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams, 2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.K. Bruce, 2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Refund from King</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Paid 8.60 cash</td>
<td>25.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bought stamps</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sold 20 papers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 T.P. Van Sant, 3.20</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Bowers, 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; N. Harris, 19.40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 31 Received J. D. Campbell 875
Paid Rodgers Jr. m. 50
C. Simms m. 250
Bought Stamps 99
Rec'd from John C. 900
Paid Lewis Beards 900
Rec'd from J. P. 3 70 50
Paid Fleck 400
O'Brian 10 00
Henry 10 00
Williamson 10 00
Cutler 900
Parale 10 00
Levis 70 00
Simpson 14 00
Paid Missionary 600
April 15 Rec'd from S. H. 10 - 5 Cents 50
Paid J. H. Beards 50
Rec'd from 100 Bill Heads 100
Solomon Fenton 50
Paid Plumber rights 150
Cr.  
June 3. Bought of Mr. Wilson Bill Recked 70

Bought of Capt. Tom Nims 274 fl. and Mr. Citizen No. 1. 6.00

6. Simon Porcher 3 ms 65

J. Donaldson 1200

Bought Photo of License 30

Paid W.T. Douglas 161

Bought Stamps 48

Paid from Mr. Williams 1000 for Sawyer 50.50 and Stamps 2.50

4. Geo. Ramsdell 40

Riley Heald 100

4. Paid Mrs. McDouglas 100

4. Receipt from E.M. Russell 200

PAID Mary on account 100

4. Paid from Hugh Mease 2.50 for French
June 5 Gold papers $5
Reid Alley Stitching $25

" Daniel A. Keith Baltimore
eared 27 papers sand
healso set 8 quartub tubes $4.20

Jack mason $126

Bought ties $35

Paid S. T. Douglas $30

Rec'd from che Allwood
14th auth $2.50

Rec'd from Geo. Johnson
on 1st of 10. for chains $7.50

Paid sharpening $35.00

Paid Purcell $4.00

6th Dr. Hayes 12th $2.50

Rec'd from Hiram Bell rent
for 1st of June $4.00

Paid P. Douglas Jr. $4.00

Rec'd from Hugh Brown
50 programmes $2.50

Paid Alice Adams
for folding 7500 pamphlets $2.25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage Stamps</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Postal Card</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Marshall for printing</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrus J. Marshall</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed on collateral from Reid's Bank on note of $771</td>
<td>16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bought one Ball Room</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Printers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obrien</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcell</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis (App)</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath (App)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyam Moore</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minton</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoty CEK</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Carpenter and for building Board</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paid James Hall $5.00 for 100 copies of No. 23 Vol. 4
Paid alien Adams for stitching 50

Paid Lewis Adkins 50

Paid Mrs. Douglas $7.75

Bought Oil 2.5

Paid Jno. S. Pearson for presswork 3.5

Paid Davis in full today pressman 8.0

Paid Parcell painting 3.0

Paid Lewis Adkins 1.50

Paid Joe Pearson for presswork 3.80

Paid Spaulding & Moore 3.50

Paid S. H. Douglas 5.5

Paid Smith's mom 13.5

Paid S. H. Douglas 1.00

Received from sale of old paper 3.6
June Bright Oil $1.75

Recd from H. G. Treser, Cashier Norfolk Branch
6 one yr. note @ one 4 month. due
13.00

Paid Alice for boarding
75

Bought stamps
75

June 11 Mansion 417
2.50

Receipt Daniel Heath
for sale of paper
15.00

Ch. Philip Holman
1/2 Rm Diesel Carb. 100 photographic emulsions
4.00

1/2 J. William June 147
2.87

Paid Lewis Douglas
25

Paid for present
M. L. Dill
125

Paid for stamps
75

June Robert Douglas Rip
Monther pub'd
125
J. Anderson. Bailey 6 mo. 125
  " Paid to. H. Douglas 100
  " Dough. Damp 45
14 Wallace Upright 3 mo. 65
14 Felix Montgomery 6 mo. 125
19 Samuel Peters & Thomas 1 yr. each 500
  " J. Mitchell 1 yr. 250
  " James Jones 6 mo. 100
  " Rings & Stamps & Postal Chds 75
Reed from Dean for 100 Express 5 yr. Speech 800
Reed from H. McIlvinary for 150
  " Ralp. Hare 2000
  " J. Hareman 2000
  " T. Smith 2000
  " S. Howell 3000
  " Lewis 700
  " F. Scott 400
11 West Greenwood 1894 7800
  " Levine 1894 5500
  13 5 94
June 9th, 1862

Paid from Peck’s Bank on line of house
Delegates’ Bill for 164.25, received by
Mrs. S. Clark.

Paid Mrs. Clark 6.00

Paid Miss Cleary

Paid Alice Adams 5.00

Paid L. T. Douglas 5.00

Paid W. W. Adams, Avery

Paid A. Douglas Jr.

Paid for rent of $13.36.

Bought 1000.00 from Geo. Hill Co.

Joseph Townsend, Cena.

Paid Jacob Reeder 2.50

Paid A. M. McKee 1.00

Paid Gas, Bill 375

Paid 8/6.00

Paid 25

Paid 25

Paid 25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Lee, 3 ma.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. S. Stevens, 10 numbers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought stamp 7</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid English &amp; Chanc. 175 each</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Cook for 7-3 mo.</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jefferson 175</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recom. Job</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Miss 25</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Bought stamp 7</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Alice Adams for stitching</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid P. M. Ferleth on 1 of Preschool</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Parcell, pressman 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid L. H. Douglas</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Sminyt Arkansas</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Alice Adams for folding</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Cartage</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 6: Mr. Abney, 1yr. rent $3.50

1. Paid for Telegram $10

2. Paid for Cartage $50

20. Paid R. Douglas Jr. $70

21. Paid W. J. Quinn for Bulletin Board $50

24. Borrowed from H. W. Pumpkins $250

Bought clamps $15

Paid O'Brien $25

Paid Henry $18

Paid William $20

Paid Cutter $15

Paid Robbins $80

Paid Bichig $59

Paid Purcell $20

Paid Lewis $7

Paid Spurgeon $25

Paid Middleby $6

Paid G. N. Douglas $5

Paid $154.99

Paid money borrowed from Charlie Douglas with
21st May

1572
21 June

20 Jacob Heed   2.00
Paid Alice Holder 5.00

Paid Bennett for stereotyping maps 5.00

Paid Fred Douglas Jr. 15.00

29 Mr. Johnson for 4 carloads of corn 10.00

23 Rough Coal 4.00

23 Paid J. H. Douglas 5.00

20 Bought 1 hundred 75

24 Thomas Russell & Co.

John Wan 14 rods 4.00

Paid to Del Campo 4.00

Paid for binding Lining paper 30.00

Paid F. Douglas Jr. 3.00

Paid for printing 4.00

Paid F. Douglas Jr. 21.25

25 Paid Lin Clark for repairs on engine 5.00

Bought Stamps 75

Alice for pitching 10.00
26 June — Rec'd from all of paper in Baltimore by Daniel A. Ruth Jr. — 200
11 " Rec'd from Job — 500
11 " Paid Lewis Houlton — 100
24 " Paid Alien folding — 100
27 " Paid Lewis Houlton 225
28 " Paid Lewis Houlton 300
28 " Paid J. Douglas Jr. 100
30 Joseph T. Wilson — 100
11 James Ruff — 250
30 Rec'd Borrowed
From A. W. Hopkins on acct of council bill — 175.00
30 Bought stamps — 150
James Reid O'Brien 25.00
" Henry 20.00
" William 20.00
" Cutler 15.00
" Pettis 20.00
" Parcell 20.00
" Lewis 7.00
" Fleet 4.00
" Shurman 22.45
" Fleet, C & R 6.00
" Woodman 5.00

Total 164.45

30 John H. Deveaux 1yr. 2.50
1 Alexander Wood Eden 30.00 65
1 Mittenden 1yr. 2.50
July Paid Lewis H. Douglas 15.00

\# 1 Oil Burn for Engine
Repairs made 5.00
\# 2 Gillys 1 Dipm 1yr. 5.00
each
\# 2 Anderson Richardson 1yr. 2.50
\# 2 Mrs. A. Platt 1yr. 2.57
\# 2 Mr. Munro 3mo. 65
\# Paid Ehruschays 75
July 2. Received from Henry Pollard, 25

2. Bought Stamps, 1.50
2. Receipt from J.R. Baraboo, 1.25
2. Paid Farace, 1.00
2. Repairs on Press, 4.00
2. Paid Alice Adams for stitching

Receipt from A. Reid, Jr.
3. for paper, 2.35
3. Mr. Glasgow, 2.00
3. Paid L. H. Douglas, 2.00
3. Rev. R. N. Hunter, 2.00
3. Lafayette Hamilton, 1.25
3. James Hay, 2.50
3. Receipt from Fort for 5.00 yr Cuba State Insurance, 10.00
3. Bought Stamps, 75

Carthage

Receipt from Fred Bank on City Statement Book, 2.80
July 5, paid Mr. Murphy's note by money order No. 15477, $24.00.

3. Paid 4 girls' shoes 75
3. Paid Purcell 2.00
3. Ink (Bogus) 3.75
3. Paid Minton pressmen 5.00
4. Paid Fleet 1.00
5. Matt Bacon 6 cent 1.25
5. Maxwell 2 1/4 rupees 5.00
1. Rent from Hiram Bell, rent for June, June 4.00
6. Sharp & Lord 42 60
5. Paid Mr. Mitchell's Monday 3.00
1. Rent from Fred Bank for job work 126.25
1. Paid J. H. Douglas 5.00
1. Paid A. Douglas Jr. 8.00
Salmon 7.5
5 July, 5

Hans 20.00
Paul Parrel 8.10
Cutler 7.00
Sewis 12.37
Abrian 11.32
Henry 11.03
William 24.00
Senyon 3.00
Fleet 6.00
Hoy CR 102.52

Paid for 50 Russians
7 July, 7

7 Bought Stamps
7 Postal Card 375

7 Receipt, Cha Wilson
7 for 100 copies, etc. 8.00

Bought Oil & Benzine 7.50
G. H. Mitchell 1 yr. 2.00

McMurray Bros. 12.50
Julius Brand 2x1 14.35

Rec'd from Mr. Hardin
for cabins 10.00

Tom Hill 6.00

Rec'd from Job 5.00
July 7 Bought Lyn. 40
7 Paid Lewis H. Douglas 200
7 Mr. J. Hewell 14r. 2 50
7 Paid Cane Fare 50
7 Paid Cane Fare 40
8 Paid Lewis H. Douglas 300
8 Paid H. Douglas Jr. 100
8 Paid Lewis H. Douglas 50
8 Paid O'Brien 500
8 Paid Alice Adams 75
8 Paid for framing & stitching 75
8 Stamps 75
9 Jersy Samples 600 125
9 Paid from Job 500
9 Stamps 48
9 Oil 60
9 Cane Fare 40

10 Henry Anderson 50
10 Geo. L. Leach 50
10 Dr. Croco 600
10 Paid from J. Keith Jr. for sale of papers 100
July 10. H. A. Wilson, 24 shs. 100
10. Mr. Perkins 1 yr. 250
" Lewis H Brown 1 yr. 250
" John D. Johnson 2 yrs. 100
" Louis H. Douglass, Reid 100
" Rec. from Job 125
" Rec. from D. Smith for 20
" Copy vs. 700 400.00
" sponge & Brush Stamps 2.00 75
" Can from Holding Alice Davis 40 200
" Paid D. Douglass $70 170.00
11. To Geo. Harvey 2 yrs. 125
" Paid McCall & Mitton for printing on age 10.00
" Bought Knife 100 40
" Rec. from Job 200
12. Papers sold by Wilson 91 50
" H. Mallory, 1 yr. 200
" Alex. Thompson 1 yr. 262
July 12

Geo. Clever 3-4 mo. 125

12 Reed from Freed Bank 114.80

Paid @ Brian 15.00
  Henry 15.00
  William 15.00
  Cutter 15.00
  Dickey 6.12
  Purcell 15.00
  Lewis 7.00
  Fleet 4.00
  Hay 20.00
  Wheeler 5.00
  Shurley 20.00

Total 123.00

2 Reed Swine 4.50

Pay Alice Allen 175

Mr. Wilson Agent for sale of Feathers 100

Thomas C. Hatch 50

James Pointer 250
  John Whiteman 250
  Hing Johnson 250
  J. Hoddden 125
14 111. Lyons 3mo. $50

Bake, Stamps    75
Card Face    20
Pleech    400

Bishop Moore 3mo. 1 25

15 Paid Gas Bill $7 50
Two cars, pilots from
Ethaca N.Y. 5 00

Rec. from Rev. M. F. 
A. D. 1 00

Paid Car Fare 75

Rundies 75

Rec. from M. F. A. D. 60

Rundies 2 25

Paid Swin. McDouglas 3 00

16 J. Walker 1 75

Brew. Blankets 75

Le Robert Hutton 1 00

M. T. Tompkins 3 00

Stamps & Postal Cards 1 75
17 Bright Bead 100
Blight 15
100

11 sold papers 100
100

11 Henry Reid & Co. 50
50

11 Paid Russell 50

11 Paid Swinth 40

11 Received Mr. Taylor
for Job 15.00

11 Paid Hecht's print 687

11 Rough oil 75

18 Paid Douglas 400

18 John J. Taylor 300

18 Paid Stearns 85

18 Paid Lewis Douglas 300

19 John Fitzgerald 250

20 Mr. Hall 325

21 Mr. Noel 125
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Receipt: H. brush, f. pamphlet 1244</td>
<td>56.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipt, Reed Bank</td>
<td>70.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane Cross, Mail</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charlotte Carroll, Mail</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipt, Johnson</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By repair on eyes</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought stamps, P. Carol</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Hans O'Brien</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Henry</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; William</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Cutter</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Parcell</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Lewis</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Felt</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Shirts</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Hat, M.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; M. M.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; M. M.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Carriage</td>
<td>123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash for pay</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Briefs stamp</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid: Douglas, Jr.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Pemley Zone</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid: Lewis, Dr.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid: Alice Adams, F. Adams</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
July 21 Paid Alice 100 50.00
Bal. due her 457

11 Peter Brown amo. 100
Capital Police amo. 50

11 Sale of paper Miles 3.50

22 James Hall 1st yr. 250
11 Thomas Davis 1st yr. 250

22 Paid Lewis Douglas $100
20 " Fred H. Douglas $500

22 James Bradford 1st yr. 200

11 Paid O'Brien 500
11 Paid L. H. Douglas 500

11 Paid Lewis H. Douglas 100
21 Bought Slaves 150

23 W. S. Lavelle 1st yr. 200
11 Fred. Miles amo. 100

23 Paid F. Douglas Jr. 500

Frederick Campbell 1st yr. 200

Impt. M. G. W. 20 papers 100

23 Paid Lewis S. Douglas 300
24 Sold papers to D. A. Reedy 135

6 John Bell 3 amo 57
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>July Washington Coffee 1yr.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>July Jones 1yr.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Paid for Repairs Engine</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bought Sago</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Paid Henry Curran</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Fannie James meal</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Red River 2nd floor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rec from R. Parris 3mo</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>E. R. 6mo.</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mr. Sawyer 1yr.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mr. Smith 1yr.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paid Car Rate</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cartag</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rec from Harvard University for pamphlets</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>John McConnell</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Plumbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rec from Reed Bank for job work</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>J. E. Stevens 3mo</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Reul</td>
<td>13.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Lucas</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>11.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Y. Lucas</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Henderson</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Reul</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Lucas</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Reul</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, No. Clerk</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 107.23

- Paid from West Clark
- Cincinnati Carpenter's Hires: 6.00
- Paid for collecting goods: 25
- Paid Alice Ashley on account: 5.00
- Paid Alice Riley for folding map: 5.00
- Bought wood and coal: 5.00

By

- Paid Lewis Douglas: 5.00
- Paid H. Douglas Jr.: 10.00
- C. Hall for 19: 2.50
- Paid from Samuel Proctor for 500 and 1500 dollars: 40.00
- Paid Lewis Douglas: 10.00
July 29
Potter, H. Smith Com. 100

Aug. 29
Paid Sears & Rogers 100
Paid Union Club 250
G. N. Porter Apr. 250

Aug. 30
H. Barton Baker 200

Bought Oil & Benzin 125

Paid Carriage 250

Paid Check Com. 125

Paid Alice Adams Bonding

Aug. 31
D. Miller 20 peepers 100

Received Mrs. Bank for $20.00. Col's Reports 37.95

Paid Mrs. Murphy 400

Bought Clamps 174
Miss Cabus 3mrs.
Mr. Clark 3mrs.
Mr. J. R. Clarke 3mrs.
Bill Head for M. H. Lee 400

Aug. 4
Received note to R. W. Timmons 60 days 2000
Aug 1 Rec'd from Bank for 1000 Daily Statement 95
Aug 1 Paid Mr. Crisp, Rent 300
Expressage 25
Car Fare 50
Paid Sew. H. Douglas 100
Aug 2 Rec'd from John Graynagle 50
Aug 25 Rec'd from J. S. Peck for one Year Rent in adv. 500
Aug 25 Rec'd for 2 20 stamps 200
Aug 2 Rec'd from Trust Bank 700
Aug 2 Paid Henry O'Brien x 100
" Henry x 100
" William x 100
" Carter Sevis x 600
" Parcell x 100
" Fleet x 400
" Street x 100
" Shyfin x 100
Total $6000
Aug 4 Paid Mr. Dismas 100
Aug 4 Alfred Haywood & George Gastkins 197, each 500
4 Houston & Whitfield 60 125
4 Henry Thomas for 6 Months 120
4 A.D. Howard $1100
5 Paid Lewis McDouglas 200
6 Repairs on Engine 575
6 Paid Alice Adams 250

Recd from JH 200

J.J. W.R. Caden 125
John W. Perkins 250

J.E. Angle 250

Recd from JH 200

Rice Johnson 250
1 yr. Harvest 200

Recd from R. N. Brown for two 1 yr. sub. End of term 3rd. 565

5 Spencer Terrill 100
5 Bought Stamps 174
5 Recd from Mutual Bank 9.60
Balance 11.00

6 Recd from R. Stack one yr. 250

Bett. Opinion 75

6 Paid Edw. Dorris 100
6 Bought Oil 1.50
6 Stamps Bought 1.50

6 Paid O. Brown 5.00
Aug. 7

Social Club, 1772, 250

n. F. Moore, 12.5

1st Rec. from A. Ruth Jr. for sale of paper

2nd Bought Stamps 7.5

7th Paid Swinn. Douglas, 50

Car Repair 5.0

1s Paid Swinn. Douglas 50

8th J. A. Armstrong, 125

8th Rec. from Mr. Milam for work done 1-12.50 25.0

9th Paid Purcell 5.0

5th G. George, 50

5th Bought Stamps 125

9th Rec. from Mr. Hill, 75

Mr. Millin. 25

9th Paid Q. Harris, 125

Albert Darlin, 125

Rec. from Reid & Bank 46.97

Rec. from Board of Health for Well 16.50

Paid Reid & Douglas Jr. 10.00

9th Paid Dennis H. Douglas 125
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 9</td>
<td>Paid Hand</td>
<td>87.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 9</td>
<td>Bought Stamps</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 11</td>
<td>Paid Parcell</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 12</td>
<td>Received for W. P. Green</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>S. B. Ashin</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>Purchase papers</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-12</td>
<td>Paid Swans &amp; Douglass</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-11</td>
<td>Received from R. A. Hall</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>Paid Nicholas</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>Geo. P. Cook</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>Received from Job M. Salton</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-13</td>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>Bought Flour &amp; Oil</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>Bought Stamps</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>Reed from Robb Johnson</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paid

Aug 1: Parcell F. Freeman 100
Aug 1: Paid Lewis M. Doyle 100

13 Bought newspaper 4.75
14 Paid gas bill 3.75
14 Bought stamps 1.00
14 Paid S. H. Douds 1.00
14 Réc'd from Charleston 8.00
14 for 4449qn. 2.00

14 Paid Alex. Selmen 4.00
14 Paid for 430 for folding 4.00

15 Thomas James Sweden 1.00
15 Geo. P. Davis 1.25

15 Paid Windham for repair to piano 2.50

15 By Express 2.50

16 Paid Parcell Freeman 2.00

Paid from R. M. Muff for 500 papers 25.00
Aug. 16, Geo. A. Rees 44 yrs. $2.50
Aug. 16, Mrs. Buckmaster 3mo. 65
16 Soed. Old papers 2.01
16 J. Lewis 44 yrs. 2.50
16 W. J. Jackson 44 yrs. 2.00
O. Rain 12.14
Millanen 11.23
Cutter 7.56
Parcell 8.00
Lewis 2.00
Spurzem 2.80
Hust 2.80
16 Reid Hams 76.43
16 Reid Alice 2.00
16 Reid Rees's Bank on acq. rights $61.00
By Levi H. Douglas 8.00
By Douglas 2.00
18 Rm. Reynolds 10.40
18 W. D. Pickens 2.50
18 Edgar Pitty 1.00
18 Chas. D. Cho 1.50
18 Miles Croker 1.25
18 Allen Howell 1.25
18 P. Rees 1.25
Paid Freight May 29 for I allen & Co. 4.32
19 Bough Stamps 75
19 Char. M. Watkins 65
19 Paid Parcel 100
20 Pennsylvania Inds 250
21 H. H. 100
25 Jos. H. Anderson 250
20 Paid Carriage 100
20 Paid R. T. Pomeroy 25
20 John H. Minkley 125
18 C. C. 125
15 M. King 30
15 A. King Smith 50
Aug. 21
John A. Canon 14r 185
Paid Lewis Horseman 2.00
 Subscribe sent by Mr. Harns and sent Phila
sale of papers 7.00 4.00

Aug. 21
Receiv’d Bill Head 3.00
Stamps 1.50

Aug. 21
Receiv’d Plat ME for 100 papers 5.00
Cutten Print Rais 150

Aug. 22
Lewis Temple 14r 2.50

Aug. 22
Mr. Harns Jr. 14r 0.10

Aug. 22
C. H. Thomas 5.00 7.50

Aug. 22
Paid Parsons 25
Paid McWhirter

Aug. 22
Paid Parcell 1.50

Aug. 23
Paid Caussin 14r 2.50

Aug. 25
Paid Alice Adams 10.00

Aug. 23
John M. Clark 14r 2.50

Aug. 23
Paid Parcell Stamps 2.00
Paid Stamps 7.50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Rec'd from John Vails</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd to J.G. Green from Board of Public Works Bill, which is to be deemed as if not Collected within ten days</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 21</td>
<td>Paid Hands</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 22</td>
<td>Paid O'Brien</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid Williamson</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid Cutter</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid Purcell</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid Lewis</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid T. Kellett</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Paid Surgeon</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 25</td>
<td>Received from P.J</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 25</td>
<td>Rec'd from J. Handley</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd from P.M.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd from J.P.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd from P.M. for T. B. &quot;</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd from P.M. for J. B. &quot;</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Rec'd from P.M. for J. B. &quot;</td>
<td>51.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>By J. B. &quot;</td>
<td>505.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent 5th No. 22877</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aug. 27. Mrs. E. H. Day 1/4. 2.50
By Douglass

27. Paid Paraw Freeman 1.50
29. H. Allen 3.00 65
29. Char. Anthony 5.00
29. Amending 1.20
29. Paid Nancy Lewis 1.00
29. Bought Stamps 149
" Geo. Johnson 1/4 2.00
" Noah Morgan 1.00
29. Received Mr. Wells 10.20
30. Paid St. Douglas 5.00
30. Received 2.00
30. Received from Bank 24000 Receipts for Money 6000
30. Received from Mrs. Jones 2.00
30. Through J. H. Corkey 2.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Paid Handicap</th>
<th>O'Grady</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>William 7</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purcell</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fleece</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Paid M. Winstin</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paid M. Fraser</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purcell</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sept. 4 H. H. Clark 1yr. 250
Mr. F. Behr ens. 125
M. A. J. Ketcham 200
M. Garner ens. 50
H. Ruffin ens. 50
M. Pollard 1yr. 250

4 Ephraim Dowseens 150
4 Bury oil & lamppe 50

5 R. H. Boyd ens. 65
Paid Ann Minnion 25

5 Paid Ferguson 375
5 Paid Alice Adams for folding
5 Paid Cattie 200

6 Geo. Reed ens. 725
6 Paid more Coal 250
Wm. Howard, Jr. 250
Borrowed money from H. Douglas, Jr. 30.00
Reid from H. Douglas, Jr. for pamphlets. 35.00
J. B. D. 36

8 Paid hand 7.90

9 Bought stamps 150

J. A. Perry 125

R. H. Harris 19.75

9 Paid from Mary Harris 250

Paid to Mr. Minson on order of Hiram Reel 200

9 Paid to Hiram Bell 4.00

9 Paid to Minson 100

Paid from Fred. Bank for accident to Miss. Dabson 500

By stamps 30
Sept. 10 Paid from Job from McCulloch 2.50
10 Geo. H. Rambie cens 1.25
11 Hon. J. E. Antwine, pay 2.50
Mr. Bradley Payne 1yr 2.50
10 Paid Purcell
Paid Cartap 50
Reid W. Lowery 77
Paid Cartap 1.00
Paid H. Purcell 3.00
Paid Purcell 1.00
Reid The Jone 1yr 2.50
Bought Coal & Wood 3.75
Paid from Macquaite Shool 3.00
Bought oil & Flour 1.50
Paid from Job 1.25
Express Charge 50
Paid S. H. Boulger 5.00
Bought Stamps 75
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18th June</td>
<td>Paid Gaskell</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st July</td>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>£90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th July</td>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>£375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th July</td>
<td>Paid P. Dulan Jr.</td>
<td>£430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th July</td>
<td>James Davis Jr.</td>
<td>£250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Received from Robin</td>
<td>£300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Wallace Wright</td>
<td>£60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>£125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Paid Purcell</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Received from Harry Smith</td>
<td>£200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>Received from Mrs. Enright</td>
<td>£48.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th July</td>
<td>Paid Hands: O’Grady + Millar + Brian</td>
<td>£210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th July</td>
<td>Black + Purnel + Dennis + Freg + M.</td>
<td>£547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th July</td>
<td>Spurgeon + Total</td>
<td>£88.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alice Adams</td>
<td>£200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winston</td>
<td>£300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid F. O. Jr.</td>
<td>£100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sept. 15

James Diamond

John H. Davis

C. B. Beall

M. B. Smith

E. H. Hollenworth

Peter Royalty

R. B. Rabor

Wesley Quaint

Charles Miller

Mrs. Hart

Mr. Sandus

W. B. Thomas

M. H. Thomas

J. H. Hooper

Miss Rosedale

J. B. Ray

J. B. W

James Price

Paid Postage
Sprg. H.L. Phillips 100
     for provisions for
     A.M.  1

Paid Passage
  Jeth. H. May
  50

Spr. James Smith
  100

Dr. Henry Hensdel. 300
Adopted by President
Reg. Brown University

Dr. A. F. Tremain Curator

Paid for Parke, Peers

Dr. Henry Brent Tickets

      Capt. 240. Com. 250

Paid for Peers

Spr. 20.

Paid Mrs. Peers

Paid from 200

Paid Treasurer

Paid from 500

Paid from 500
Sept 23 P. Holloman

J. B. For Whicen for

C. L. H. D.

500
24

Henry I. Burley 1yr. 200
R. Harris 1yr. 250
Paid Cartage 50
Recd for Nashville & Tus 10 00
C. W. Reeb 1yr. 250
J. H. Barnes 125
Advertisement 50

24
Bought Stamps 75
C. W. Reeb 24
Paid W. M. Lee 175

B. Bright Gates 1yr. 250
Recd from Job 100
Paid for Oil 75

W. B. Moore 1yr. 200
S. M. Milford ady 750
Paid S. H. Douglas 75
Recd from Leavenworth Job 250
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Paid A. Fleet Extra $75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rec'd for 20 bags Bamum Shew $10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paid Mutual P. &amp; B. $180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paid Lewis Meddows $100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paid Surgeon $300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rec'd from Mr. Dunsmuir Dublin $200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rec'd $8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid L. H. Douglas $50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid Alice Adams $150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Borrowed from T. D. $1300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid Robert P. &amp; B. $800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rec'd from Mr. Elliott $1700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid Seawin $700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid Fleet Surgeon $1900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rec'd from Job $1300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid Wm. Wilson $300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paid S. H. Douglas $100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. Edward Johnson 60c 1.25
   L. Topping 17c 2.00

30. Pecker Bryant 2.00

31. J. J. Johnson 14c 3.00

32. Bought Brush Sage 125
   Received Job 2.00
   Bought Stamps 2.7

33. J. H. Cole 34.21 4.00

34. Received J. Sambrook 6.00

35. Paid Louis Horlack 1.00

36. Paid Shyren 50

37. Paid Alice Adams 25
   Paid for sharpening saw andc 5.0

38. H. J. F. Huddle 14c 2.00

39. Received from Mr. Cole 244c 2.00

40. Paid S. H. Douglas 100

41. Johnson John 80c 0.60

42. Aymevilla 17c 2.00

43. Bought Stamps 75

44. Received from Job 2.50
Rec'd from J. H. Harris, 2.50
4 " from J. H. Harris 2.00
Rec'd from Baker 20.00
Paid Lewis Higley 5.00
Rec'd from Freed's Bank 15.00
Rec'd from Freed's Bank for Aug. for 1st. Oct. 5.00
Rec'd from McLaughlin for 500 papers 25.00

Paid Hands
O'Brien 14.00
Williams 16.00
Eggleston 4.44
Bawle 5.15
Swin 7.00
Fleet 4.00
Spring 19.00
Macdonough 8.00
Stonewall 4.39

Paid March
Paid by Swales 4.07
Paid J. Swales 2.00
Rec'd from J. H.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Reid, Remittance for two weeks</td>
<td>$700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Sping 1917</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Gardens 1917</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Alford</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from Smithson Job</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauling CD</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for stamps</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Anderson 1917</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. A. Payne (lmm)</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought stamps</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Clarke &amp; Greenhalgh</td>
<td>$513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Alice Adams</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Petterford, for case</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. A. Scott &amp; Friend</td>
<td>$375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt for papers</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. White 1917</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Pencils</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid W. Clay for Remittance</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis S. Slaughter</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Davis &amp; Douglas</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Alex McCall</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought stamps</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Smith</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oct. 11: {} 15.00
Mr. Jackson: 2.00
R. M. Drippings: 10.00
Rec'd from John: 15.00
Rec'd from Mr. Straight: 50
Rec'd from H. Hand: 60.5
H. Hand: 60.5
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 17.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 5.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 5.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 5.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 4.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 1.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 4.00
Rec'd from Mr. Hand: 61.00
Rec'd from Job: 12.00
Rec'd from Job: 7.50
Rec'd from Frank: 6.5
Rec'd from Pfumpperm: 9.00
Rec'd from R. M. Drippings: 10.00
Rec'd from R. M. Drippings: 8.75
Oct. 15
Rec'd from Jobs,
Paid O'Brien

Paid James

Paid from Mr. S., see 6 mo.
Paid P. Strong, 6 mo.
Paid R. Hawkins
Paid Dancey, 1 yr.
Paid for rent
Paid for wood

15 Paid J. W. S. Doglas

 Paid William

Paid O'Brien

16 Paid Shryer

Paid for cutting paper

Paid Mrs. Williams

Paid Mrs. Williams

Pay W. P. W. McEwan 6 mo.
Henry Goldsbrough 6 mo.

16 Paid McEwan, freeman

Paid Smith

Paid S. H. Doglas

Paid from Job

Paid Isaac G [space] 2.00
Paid G. [space] 3.50
Paid Horace Morris 1 yr.
Paid E. P. Knowles, 1 yr.
Paid Alice Ellen [space] 2.50
Paid G. L. 4.50
Paid from Job 9.00
Paid Banker 3.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 18</td>
<td>Rec'd from Masonic Job</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Williams</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A. Davis 1yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Wm. Chambers 2 yrs</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid to</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>John B. Richard 1yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. T. Reynolds 1yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A. Davis 3 mo.</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid storm 50</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd from Robert 10 libra</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Paid to</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A. Davis 1yr.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Cha. A. Griffin 1yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Borrowed Money 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from F. Douglas, Jr.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid to</td>
<td>10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Portable Stamps</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid to</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rec'd from Job</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. Green dye 274.5 cents 4.50

By Woodburn’s Magazine 80
Sent to Mary J. Richardson

23. Bought stamps 37.5
25. Paid for K. Dorsey 50

23. Paid for glass, etc. 3.80 2.00
23. Paid for stamps 25

24. Paid for holding 2.50

24. Henry Allen. 37.5 60
24. Paid from Feb 8.30

24. Bought stamps 3.00

24. Paid to M.S. Edwards 8.00
24. Paid to Wm. Edwards 6.00

24. Bought stamps 2.26

25. Paid from Rebel for Virginia license 3.00

Bougien took the same 8.00

25. Paid from Mrs. Hill 2.50

25. Donations 7.80

25. Paid from Job 2.00

25. Paid to A. Augustine 4.75 2.00

25. Paid Lewis H. Sayle 5.00

25. Paid from Equal Rights League 5.00

25. Paid Lewis Munroe 60.0
Oct
25 Brush Stamps 2.25
25 Paid Winston 2.00

27 H. Harris 1901
27 H. Harris 1.25
27 By Coal & wood 5.35
27 By Stamps 3.75

28 By Wrapping paper 75
28 Borrowed from H. V. J.
Dodge & Wilson
28 Paid Lewis H. Dykes 1.00

29 Rec'd from J. H. Janifer 4.00
29 Paid Janifer for wood 1.00
29 Rec'd from Job 4 4.75
29 Paid Alice Adams off bill 9.20 2.00
30 Paid Cutler, printer 2.00
30 Paid Lewis H. Dykes 1.00
30. Frank Field 1yr.  200
  J. Clark 1yr.  200
  Henry Kennedy 1yr.  200

Bought Oil &c.
Chas. B. Carrington 6mo.  125

31. Em. Peirce 1yr.  200

Bought Stamps 300

D. Baker 1yr.  200
C. A. Washfield 200
Rebecca Barlow 200
Receipt from J. W.
Chees W. Thomas 500
P. McR. 1yr.  200
W. Williams 6mo.  125

Nov. Saml. Malen 1yr.  200

Bought Cards 100

Rec'd from Ann. Ann. 300
Henry Daniels 150
Bought Wapping Paper 250

Rec'd from Heiram Bell Rent for 2 Mos. 800

Paid Lewis Douglas 800

Paid Alice Adams 50

Paid Hand in Office 300

Bought Stamps
By Caddy 200
Nov. 3, S. H. Thompson 14r. + 2.00
Citizen G. Boyce 125
Pa's Expences 75
Flax 50

4. M. W. Moore 14r. + 2.00
Hon George Graham 5.00
Prof. W. M. Mitchell 2.00
Mrs. Aphia Trice 2.00 4.50
J. M. Duffin 1.00 + 2.00

Bought Cards 1.10

5. Receipt from Joth. 1.00
Bought Clamps 1.50
C. H. McAllister 14r. + 2.00
Bought paper 50

Richard Hawkins 14r. 2.00
Bought wood 75
Gen. Thornton Carr 1.25
C. Oliver Brown 1.50
Reid Republican office 3.00
Reid Business 3.50
Bought Stamps 1.48

6. Receipt from Joth. 2.00
Gust. Mitchell 8.25
Bought Photos 10.00

A. S. Power 14r. 75

6. Reid Same H. Dugles 1.00
Nov. 10.
B. L. Lamphere 4 yr. 200.00
Joe McMurphy 3 yrs. 65.00
Chas. Croome 1 yr. 200.00
A. W. Hark 1 yr. 170.00
Boiler making paper 75.00
Paid O'Brien (printer) 410.00

11.
H. O. Wagner 4 yr. 3 200.00

11.
Boiler stanchion 75.00
Brick coal wood
Gas for press 75.00

11.
Receipt from John McFadden 200.00
Receipt from James O'Connell 125.00
Paid Williams 50.00

12.
James Ruber 4 yr. 200.00
Paid Pennington & Co. sundries 2 72.00

12.
Attorneys 4 yr. 200.00

13.
Coal Oil & Coke 4 yr. for James O'Connell 25.00
Boiler & Wood Magazine 80.00

13.
Receipt from R. D. Beckley for some dry goods 75.00

John Harrington 50.00
Paid Alice Adams 100.00
Paid L. H. Darrfor 25.00
14. Rev. Lee, chor. sup. 1. 200
12. Repl. Gilchrist 60c. 1.25
10. John Wilson sup. 1. 200
10. W. F. Rankin sup. 1. 200
8. H. Williams sup. 1. 200
7. Prepar. card from Movina. 2.10

16. Paid Lewis M. Douglas 1. 00
4. Stamps 27

17. Paid from Mr. Burr. 1. 300
3. Paid from Dr. W. 1. 200
2. Paid from Dr. E. 1. 200
1. Paid from Dr. D. 1. 50
1. Paid from Mr. H. 1. 5.20

17. Paid from Mr. Burr. 1. 300
3. Paid from Dr. W. 1. 200
2. Paid from Dr. E. 1. 200
1. Paid from Dr. D. 1. 50
1. Paid from Mr. H. 1. 5.20

Paid from Mr. Burr. 1. 300
1. Paid from Dr. W. 1. 200
2. Paid from Dr. E. 1. 200
1. Paid from Dr. D. 1. 50
1. Paid from Mr. H. 1. 5.20

Paid to Mr. Douglas 1. 00

15. Paid Mrs. Smith 1. 7.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 6.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 2.70

17. Paid Mrs. Smith 1. 7.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 6.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 2.70
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 1. 17.00

18. Paid Mrs. Smith 1. 7.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 6.00
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 2.70
1. Paid Mrs. Smith 1. 17.00
Nov. 18 Paid Mrs. A. Douglas 100
  Bought Blanks 50

19 Paid Clark & Grenold 25
 泾泉 R. Blair 1 yr. 20
  Mr. Stevens Sams 100

  Received first church 2.50

19 Paid M. Glencoe 150
  Paid to A. M. 638 post card 5.00
  Broke mapping paper 50

20 Dan Hewson 200
  Henry C. Smith 200

20 Paid John Harrington 600
  Paid D. Allen 300
  Geo. Daimy 125

  Paid Lewis Douglas 120
  50

21 Paid Lewis Douglas 25

21 Received from Mitchell 375

22 Received Chester 100
  Wright Cars 55
  " Rec. 110

11 Received from Job Pay L HD 150

  Paid Cars 135
  Paid Chas 150
  Paid S. Kenner 100
Nov.
22. Rec'd from Mr. Smiley (less) 200
   " " Banker Camp 53
   " " Rec'd from Mr. glued 400
   Paid Williamson 400
   " " Fleet 400
   " " Livs. 700

23. 520 256.0

24. Rec'd from Job 150
    " " Minion 300

25. Rec'd from Job 200
    " " Banker Camp 200
    " " Paying paper stamps 25
    " " John Lucas 200

26. Rec'd from Job 250

27. Paid T. Russell 100
    " " Smith 500
    " " Rec'd from Mr. Smith 200
    " " Brought wine 25
    " " " Livs. 50
    " " Paid Fleet 100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 28</td>
<td>S. 2. York, T. Amos</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hamilton</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. C. Sargent</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Green</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Semi Hoyley</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 29</td>
<td>John T. Carey</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. D. Hoyley</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Johnson</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23d Cash</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. D. Henry</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geo. Redding</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geo. Redding</td>
<td>4.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid William</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1</td>
<td>J. H. Stewart</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ben. Storeman</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. C. Parker</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Wood &amp; Magna</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid from Job</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Mappinagaster</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Magna &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. R. Allison</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid from Job</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Mission</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Scott Hannah</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. H. Parker</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid E. H. Douglas</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Belknap</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfred Jones</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Glazing</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd from C. C. Belknap</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid E. H. Douglas</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd from Mrs. Lewis</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dec 4 Paid quins for oak wood 6.50
   - Paid Mr. E. Nelson 6.50
   - Paid Rev. J. D. Averett 175.75
   - Paid Milton W. Bowers 2.00
   - Paid Rev. J. A. H. Field 2.00
   - Bought all wrapping paper 12.50
   - Received from Hiram Bell Bank 4.00
   - Paid Williams 4.00

Dec 5 S. D. Moses 2.00
   - Paid Mr. Cooper 4.00
   - David Jones 100.00
   - Miss Holley 2.00
   - Alfred Moore 50.00
   - By permit 50.00
   - Received from St. Matt 100.00
   - Received from J. V. 2.25
   - By E. R. Wallen 1.25
   - Supp. Horizon East 14# 2.50
   - By stamps 2.50

5 By Alice Silence 3.00
   - By Alice Adams 95.75

6 Received from Pinchback 25.00
   - Roman Divens 195.20

Paid Williams (1111) 50.00
   - Jo. Smith 5.00
   - Harrington (brother) 1.00
   - Williams 5.00

51.00
1828

Dec 8

Dr Carter

Rec'd from C. Harland Jr

$100

B. Campbell 19th

$200

Mr. C. Markle 19th

$200

Rec'd from Jot.

$200

1829

Dec 2

Rec'd from Jot.

Brady Cargo

$150

55

8  Bag, +

Rec'd from Jot.

$200

1 25

8 00

5 00

Rec'd from Jones

Hill Keene

By Wrapping paper

$200

65

125

200

7

Mr. Tracy 19th

10

E. Woods +

Peter McK. Philpotts 19th

$200

By Ward's magazine

80

Rev. Moses Dickson Jr.

$200

By Wrapping paper

100

Joseph Annings Jr.

$200

E. Shillis 19th
100
  200
  200
  200
  200

Dec. 11, Rec'd from Seth Bancroft, By Wm. Henderson, Jr.

170
  80

12
  200
  50

1. By Stamps
   Rec'd from Job
   70
   50

2. By Mr. Minden
   200

3. Rec'd from R. Perry
   200

4. D. Moore
   200

5. Mr. Joseph Heney
   200

6. Rec'd from Mr. Wilson Highwood
   200

7. Rec'd from J. D. Hopkinson
   300

8. Rec'd from J. D. Hopkinson
   175

9. By Cart
   175

10. Mr. March
    200

11. Rec'd from paper
    175

12. By Alice Adams
    200

13. Rec'd from T. E. Smith
    125

14. E. B. McKean
    200

15. James H. Harris
    200

16. James H. Harris
    201

17. Sold paper
    150

18. Mr. Barron
    500

19. Rec'd from O'Donnel
    100

20. By Stamps
    150

21. Rec'd from Austin
    750

22. Rec'd from Mr. E. H. Middle
    200

23. Sold for land
    100

24. Rec'd from Mr. John Moule
    500

25. W. A. A. Barber
    200

26. Rec'd for land
    200

27. Rec'd for land
    530
Dec. 15
Alex. Hayden done. 12.5
Rec'd from Job 2.50
Rec'd from W. Stackwell Job 2.50
Pay Dr. Smith 2.50
Rec'd from sale of pigs 100
Paid Alice Adams 100
Samuel Turner 100
L. H. Boyles 10
16
Bought Coal wood 400 lbs. 17.5
Rec'd from Job 1.50
Pay Mrs. Adams 25
" stamp 50
Leander Allen 6.00
S. H. Belknap 2.10
" Johnson 10.00
Pay John H. Douglas 1.05
Rec'd from Job 2.50
By Mr. Adams 100
Enclosed 75

Dec. 19
Bought Coal wood 400 lbs. 8.50
" stamp 3.00
" paper 50
Rec'd from sale of paper
A. Smith, Mr. Clark 5.00
Rec'd from Job 2.00
19
A. H. Belknap 1.10
Rec'd from Job 1.25
J. C. Matlhor 2.00
" Elias Holley 2.00
" R. F. Morgan 3.00

20
Rec'd from J. Hyde 12.60
" Simon Smith 2.50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Payed Alice Adams</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bright Card</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid for snow make of 12 for race repairs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance due 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Receipt from Mr. Davis</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By pencils</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Conroy 1 yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Fleet</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. H. Reed 1 yr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1874

30
Bought...
G. W. Unin 1yr.
By Wood Magazine
Paid from W. H. Stahr 1yr.
Cut
Stamps
Julia A. Miller 1yr.
John J. Warren 1yr.
Wood Magazine
J. M. Smith 1yr.
Regents
Geo. Bester 1yr.
Rippled wrapping paper
Y. H. Marshall 50c.
Paid Mr. Scott wrapping paper
5 cents
Paid Lewis F. Bagley
2.00

31
Bought...
Bought...
Bought...
Bought...

2.00
2.00
2.00
2.00

2.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>N. Bourles</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James</td>
<td>H. Williams Jr.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>A. Fitch Jr.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Ames</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm.</td>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>D. Geo. Hazard</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>A. Rice</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>W. Maynor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Maynor, Ch.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>By</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>By</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Bought</td>
<td>Card</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>R. Burger</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>M. Magazine,</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Maynor,</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>5.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sam</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fleet</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bought Stamps | 75
p. [142]

Jan 5. Henry Russell 1 yr.
Mrs. S. A. Wright
A. J. Hellman 1 yr.
A. L. P. Adams 1 yr.
London Banner 3 yrs.
H. F. Ford 1 yr.
J. H. Williams 1 yr.
By stamps

Jan 8
James C. Davis 1 yr.
M. A. Pearson 2 yrs.
J. L. P. Ence 3 yrs.
Bought Stamps
By Alice Adams

Jan 16
J. H. Proctor 1 yr.
K. H. Adams 3 yrs.
G. C. Corbin 3 yrs.
J. E. Evans 1 yr.
By Cato
F. Bell 1 yr.
Received from Uncle Monday
3 one yrs. stamps

Bought wrapping paper
Rott Flett 1 yr.
By Stamps

6000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Jan</td>
<td>Paid Alice Adams</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Emery Howland</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood's Magazine</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read from Edwin Simpson</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read from J. G. J. Wilmott</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Alice Adams</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan</td>
<td>Rec'd from Job</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Scott's repairs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 P.B. due 6</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd from Augusta</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banker's Card</td>
<td>-1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Allen James</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By (signature)</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Lewis Howard</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Hands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Williamson's mini</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nam</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winston</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jama. Samuel Solomon 1st 3,00
Jama. William Cole 1st 50
Paid from Adland 2,510
By Wood Magazine 75
Received Peter Lavalet 75
By wrapping paper 75
By Castle 50
By C.
Contable fees 100
Stamps 60

Alice A. Jones 25

Jan. 7, Mr. A. L. Smith 600
Rev. Henry Simpson 600
Jacket E. Lewis 600
John H. Simmons 200
John A. Smith 125
By Mrs. Jones 100

For养老
By Lewis Douglas 108

Jan. 14, Received from E. W. Hollenworth for paper to date 1600
Paid Clark & Gill 1050
By Clark for press 50
Received from Royce Goldberg 125
Henry Points 125

Jan. 20
By Stamps 75
Received from Miss Prince 85
By Wood Magazine 85
J. H. Minton 250
J. M. Fenton 250
By Glenn 25
By St. Clair Park 25
In press 600 p.d.
Mrs. H. Douglas 75
By paper fail 125
Jan 21
- Flora Brown
- John Richards
- Alex Peterson
- John Johnson
- A. McLeod
- Samuel C. Williams
- J. Page
- Card
- Total: 125

Feb 22
- Refund from John Se
- Card
- A. E. Clark
- Card
- Total: 125

Feb 23
- Broom Oil
- Card from C. Harris
- Thomas Walker
- Wood Magazine
- Card
- Card
- Total: 50

By Alice Adams
- Total: 200
By book
Fred. Libear 1877
M. Maher 1877
Rec. from Job
Rec. from Job
P. H. Han 80
Williamson
Carr
Lewis
Smith
Klee

$34.00

26 By buying in Coal
Thos. Henderson 1877
Maryann Taylor 1877
Mrs. M. H. Rogers 1877
C. P. Brownfield 1877
By Coalage
Rec. from John Grayshope 1877
Big Stamps
Wood & Coal

$1.25

27 Mr. Dempey 1877
James G. 1877
A. Williams 1877
By Wood: Magazine
" Mapping paper
" Stamps

$0.95
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Mrs. Boudinot, Esq.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John C. Brown, Esq.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marc Abel, Esq.</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Stamps</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Measuring</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Mr. Pelley</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Johnson</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willoughby, Esq.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McCallan, Esq.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. R. Moore</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theodore Hume, Esq.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. B. Montgomery</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid A. C. Smith</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipt John Gibbons, Esq.</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. B. Hard, Esq.</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid Rees</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>A. R. Smith</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. C. Hacket</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. H. McKee</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By McKeon Plumbing</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Stamps</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Paper</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Paid from E. B. Hard, Esq.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Lewis H. Douglas</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Trumbell</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Receipt John</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid rent</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Paid Hand)</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Trumbell</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lewis, Esq.</td>
<td>12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William</td>
<td>12.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliphalet Job</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Edmonds 1 yr.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds Magazine</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Neff 1 yr.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj. H. Meigs 1 yr.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By S. magazine</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. sill, Jr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Clark &amp; Green Co.</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P H. Smith, Horseman</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from job</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Wrapping paper</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Wrapping paper</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Johnson 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Shaffenburg 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex. Hill 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Book</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from Henry Bullard</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Carl</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Adams</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Halley 3 yrs.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Ord Clark &amp; Co</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from job</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Oct</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Ramsey</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Benjamin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Allen 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt, Horseman</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Noel 1 yr.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice Sillen</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 5</td>
<td>Received from Robert Roy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Alice Adams</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from James Adams</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from J. H. Adkins</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from J. C. Patino</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 7</td>
<td>Received from Lewis Slaughter</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from J. J. Hagner</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from M. Morgan</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Mrs. B. Alexander</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from sale of papers</td>
<td>$2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from Tramplin</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Bunn, Times</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Shannon, Jr.</td>
<td>2 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. Albert, Jr.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Alice Adams Bal. 2 50</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Merril Bal.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid on Job from Pymen</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job 5 00 Bal. 2 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Bill Reed</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Mr. Boony</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. Day, Jr.</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Wood Magazine</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>4 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice Adams Bal. 5 00</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Lewis Douglas</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Scott Bal. 5 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Job</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Lewis Douglas</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By C.</td>
<td>5 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Harper</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Russell Freeman</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Harding, Jr.</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Wood Magazine</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs oodick &amp; 600</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Smith</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paid flue

1. E. P. J., 5.00
2. J. W. Baker, 20.00
3. A. Williamson, 5.00
4. A. C. Stamps, 5.00
5. H. Douglas, 1.00

Paid Carr

1. Bill Head, 5.00
2. sundries, 75
3. wrapping paper, 5.00
4. A. B. Lawrence, 1.00

Paid J. Young

1. R. J. Parker, 2.00
2. A. J. Van, 1.00
3. J. A. Bank, 3.00
4. A. D. Baker, 5.00
5. Rec from H. H. Andrus, 2.00
6. By Wood's Magazine, 2.00
7. By N. W. Plow, 2.00
8. By E. W. Plow, 2.00
9. By Collins, 1.00
10. Mr. A. Adams, 1.00
11. By Stamps, 2.00
12. A. J. W. How, 2.00
13. A. Payne, 2.00
14. Rec from Act, 1.00
THE EVENING

THE PRIMARIES.

Election Last Night in All the Twenty-Two Legislative Districts.

April 8, 1884.

Conger and Ingerson Believed to Be the Choice of the Delegates.

Washington to Be Represented in the Chicago Convention with a Majority of the Delegates.

Dissolutely Done at All the Many of the Delegates.

The effect of the primary elections last night was not to settle who of the candidates should go to the national republican convention, but simply to postpone the fight until the temporary organization of the district conventions this morning. There were some of great interest at many voting places, the result of which appears in connecting delegations from one-third of the whole number of districts. This makes the results of the convention depend entirely upon the temporary organization, to be made by the delegation whose state is not disputed. Nobody can tell from the returns in whose interest the organization will be, as either two of the three leading candidates might call themselves the other one. Conger probably has a majority of the delegates uncommitted votes, with Ingerson next, and Adams third, but another one of them has enough of that kind of votes to elect him.

The suffrage movement certainly received a black eye last night. The disaggregated counties as many of the polling places were not a means to make peaceable, underground people decide their frequent repetitions.

The election in the first district was held at Douglas hall, Hilltop, beyond Union town. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the first district republicans. James M. Morgan, was the elected president and Joseph A. Jones, the secretary. There was a spirit in this district. The contesting party withdrew and elected the following delegates: James H. Young, William M. Dungan, T. M. Young, Joseph D. Brooks, Charles G. P. Hines, Arrington, J. W. Minton, John A. Moser, and James H. Taylor. The regular meeting was called to order by the following delegates: D. H. Dungan, W. H. Dungan, thirty-eight, Charles G. P. Hines, Charles P. Hines, James H. Taylor, and J. W. Dungan. W. H. Dungan, E. M. Hine, and E. D. Hine, were elected delegates to the convention.

National Republican
April 8, 1884

WASHINGTON STAR
April 8, 1884
COURT AND CARSON

Will Represent the District Republican
at the Chicago Convention

The Meeting Scended Last Night

After the report of the Committee on
Credentials, the nomination of Mr. Court
was contested by Mr. Carson, who
sustained his motion. The contest was
resolved in favor of Mr. Court, by a
majority of 25 votes.

The vote was then taken, and the
result was as follows:

Mr. Court...

Mr. Carson...

The quorum was then declared to be
present, and the meeting adjourned.

The next business was the adoption
of the rules of the convention. The
chairman, Mr. Court, moved the adoption
of the rules proposed by the
Committee on Order of Business.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Carson,
and the rules were adopted by a
unanimous vote.

The convention then adjourned until
the next day, when the business
would be resumed.
Marks by F. G. Quayle, foreman, received and signed by T. Douglas Jr. 1935.
Mr. Hewlett's Maid on the Restaurants

Mr. Hewlett writes:

Washington, Nov. 1884.

Dear Mr. Hewlett,

I noted in your issue of the 19th an editorial in which you state that "merchandise should not be sold in our stores that are not suitably stored." Allow me to say that this is not the case. In my store, all merchandise is properly stored and kept in a cool place. The store is also open to public inspection.

Truly yours,

[Sign Name]
Mr. Hewlett had the Bar—

The action taken by the District Bar Association was held yesterday to take action on the death of Charles S. Moore. The situation was very tragic. The president of the Bar Association sent this notice and Charles White acted as secretary. On the motion made, the committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. L. Dulaney, J. J. Johnson, C. W. Smith, Brooks, W. D. Burnum, and H. T. Parker. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have been visited and tendered their heartfelt sympathy by the Bar, and their entire bar association, and are earnestly desired that the committee be instructed to adopt the following resolutions:

The committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. L. Dulaney, J. J. Johnson, C. W. Smith, Brooks, W. D. Burnum, and H. T. Parker. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have been visited and tendered their heartfelt sympathy by the Bar, and their entire association, and are earnestly desired that the committee be instructed to adopt the following resolutions:

The committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. L. Dulaney, J. J. Johnson, C. W. Smith, Brooks, W. D. Burnum, and H. T. Parker. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have been visited and tendered their heartfelt sympathy by the Bar, and their entire association, and are earnestly desired that the committee be instructed to adopt the following resolutions:

The committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. L. Dulaney, J. J. Johnson, C. W. Smith, Brooks, W. D. Burnum, and H. T. Parker. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have been visited and tendered their heartfelt sympathy by the Bar, and their entire association, and are earnestly desired that the committee be instructed to adopt the following resolutions:

The committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. L. Dulaney, J. J. Johnson, C. W. Smith, Brooks, W. D. Burnum, and H. T. Parker. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:
p. [159, with loose clippings verso]
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Opening the Way to State New
Delegates.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the District of Columbia was held last night at the Cosmos Club, President A. A. Chip in the chair. Mr. Wilkinson acting as secretary. Nearly all of the districts were represented by delegates or alternates. Mr. Chip stated the object of the meeting to be the selection of a new committee to meet in election to be held at the primaries. Mr. Wilkinson then offered the

RESOLVED That, in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Statute, the committee shall do the best in its power to select such a committee as will best represent the views and interests of the people of the District of Columbia. The president of the current District Republican Committee was recognized by the committee as a member of the committee to be selected. The committee was then adjourned.

Mr. Chip referred to the troubles experienced in the past in holding primaries, and was in favor of holding the same in which neither he nor any member of the committee was a delegate. Mr. Wilkinson explained the procedure in selecting delegates and called for a vote on the resolution. After a short discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chip then announced the meeting closed.

The following by Mr. Chip was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee desires to express its appreciation to the President and the executive of the District Republican Committee for their efforts in securing the ratification of the 11th Amendment to the Constitution, and for their magnanimous and generous efforts in behalf of the Republican cause in the District of Columbia.

The meeting adjourned.

JANUARY 4, 1888

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To Hold Office for the ensuing Four Years.

Twenty-two Meetings on One Night: A Fight Between the Canons and Chase Delegates. May Be Ahead, R.

Several delegates, representing the various legislative districts into which the District of Columbia is divided, were elected last night at the Republican primaries, and many others of the committee were engaged in a fight to get the floor of the House where they could vote. It is expected that the nominations will be made by the central committee, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was held in the Cosmos Club, President A. A. Chip in the chair. Mr. Wilkinson acting as secretary. Nearly all of the districts were represented by delegates or alternates. Mr. Chip stated the object of the meeting to be the selection of a new committee to meet in election to be held at the primaries.

Mr. Wilkinson then offered the

RESOLVED That, in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Statute, the committee shall do the best in its power to select such a committee as will best represent the views and interests of the people of the District of Columbia. The president of the current District Republican Committee was recognized by the committee as a member of the committee to be selected. The committee was then adjourned.

Mr. Chip referred to the troubles experienced in the past in holding primaries, and was in favor of holding the same in which neither he nor any member of the committee was a delegate. Mr. Wilkinson explained the procedure in selecting delegates and called for a vote on the resolution. After a short discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chip then announced the meeting closed.

The following by Mr. Chip was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee desires to express its appreciation to the President and the executive of the District Republican Committee for their efforts in securing the ratification of the 11th Amendment to the Constitution, and for their magnanimous and generous efforts in behalf of the Republican cause in the District of Columbia.

The meeting adjourned.
The Republicans of the eighth district held their primary meeting at the Republican school room on the Fourth Street (east) corner. About 450 persons were present, only three of them being Democrats. The office of the meeting was Robert Brown, cashier; Jacob Freytag, vice-president; William H. Davis, secretary; C. H. K. Clark, treasurer. The selection of delegates was a very orderly and uneventful affair, not more than an hour and a half being required. The result was: delegates, E. R. Norris, Leon, W. W. Walker, and Henry Wall; alternates, Richard Wil- lams and Charles W. Harvey.

The Ninth District.

The Republican meeting of the Ninth district met at No. 363 Fourth Street and was called to order by the election of the following officials: Sampson J. A. Smith, president; Alexander H. Foote, vice-president; Edward Thomas, secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: Messrs. W. D. Davis, Frank B. Keneley, and Marshall J. Seidler, alternates.

The Tenth District.

The Republicans of the Tenth district met as at 363 Fourth Street and was called to order by the election of the following officials: Sampson J. A. Smith, president; M. Geddes, vice-president; Edward Thomas, secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: Messrs. W. D. Davis, Frank B. Keneley, and Marshall J. Seidler, alternates.

The Eleventh District.

The Republican meeting of the Eleventh district met at No. 363 Fourth Street, and was called to order by the election of the following officials: Sampson J. A. Smith, president; M. Geddes, vice-president; Edward Thomas, secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: Messrs. W. D. Davis, Frank B. Keneley, and Marshall J. Seidler, alternates.
FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

THE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

Great Caucus: "What a time was had at Johnson School on Thursday last night. The meeting of the Republican Central Committee on this day was unusually well attended from without, and the proceedings of the same, which were heard through the windows, many of them being attended with considerable excitement. There were speeches and orations of about an hour each, and in the course of the proceedings, all sorts of oddity and novelty were introduced. Almost half as many tones, who were not in the audience, as were present in the room, and many of them were more than the size of an ordinary room. The room was filled with half as many tones, who were not in the audience, as were present in the room, and many of them were more than the size of an ordinary room. The room was filled with half as many tones, who were not in the audience, as were present in the room, and many of them were more than the size of an ordinary room.

The room was filled with half as many tones, who were not in the audience, as were present in the room, and many of them were more than the size of an ordinary room.

The room was filled with half as many tones, who were not in the audience, as were present in the room, and many of them were more than the size of an ordinary room.
LOCAL NEWS.

Nearly Times Organizing the Central Committee.

MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY AT THE MEETING-HOUSE.

The Republican Central Committee of the State met that evening at 6 o'clock to organize the party. The meeting was opened by Mr. A. M. Clapp, who was elected chairman. The meeting was then adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock, to organize the committee.

The committee appointed a committee of five to draw up a platform. The committee is as follows:

Mr. C. A. Davis, chairman.
Mr. W. C. Chase, secretary.
Mr. J. B. Peckham, treasurer.
Mr. W. H. Clark, auditor.
Mr. J. W. C. Smith, assistant treasurer.

The committee is to report to the next meeting of the committee.

Calling the Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. A. Davis, chairman, at 6 o'clock. The roll call was taken, and the meeting adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock, to organize the committee.

The committee is to report to the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. C. A. Davis, chairman.
Mr. W. C. Chase, secretary.
Mr. J. B. Peckham, treasurer.
Mr. W. H. Clark, auditor.
Mr. J. W. C. Smith, assistant treasurer.

The committee is to report to the next meeting of the committee.
DISTRICT REPUBLICANS

HOLDING PRIMARY AND ELECTIONS DELEGATES TO DAILY CONVENTION.

Considerable Enthusiasm and Some Feudalism Displayed—Many Contested Races Will Appear for Nominations—Selections Made in the Nineteenth and Nineteenth Districts.

In response to the call of the Republican central committee, delegates were held last evening in the old twenty-second legislative district for delegates and alternates to attend the convention to be held at William Rand's today to which delegates to the presidential nominating convention will meet in Chicago June 30 next. In some districts good order prevailed, but in many of them there was no order. The counties received their ballots to the delegates and alternates to the convention to-day. It is expected that there will be several contested elections, and it is supposed that the delegates and alternates will meet at the Illinois Central Hotel at 10 o'clock to-day.

The First District.

The Republicans of the county met at Republican Hall, in downtown, and M. O. Thompson was chosen chairman, and A. W. Carrell secretary. They selected the following delegates: A. J. Raymond, E. D. Droll, E. C. Briand, C. D. Adams, and C. H. Miller; six alternates: C. M. Hall, Daniel Lee, and James O'Brien.

The Second District.

The second district primary was held at Washington Hall, Seventy street near Boundary, and was attended by about 2,000 voters. Ralph Worley was president. He was of the ranking order, and was no exception for the demonstration of business that was in evidence as no one would record his name on the ballots. The matter was always in favor of the name originally cast by Worley. Those who differed with Worley were accosted by records whatever. Under this stricture and Worley declared the following list of delegates elected: Ralph Worley, J. H. Gregory, and T. Perry, and three alternates, C. B. W. and J. A. Davis.

The Third District.

The Third District primary was held at Stephen Hotel, Seventy street near Boundary, and was attended by about 2,000 voters. Ralph Worley was president. He was of the ranking order, and was no exception for the demonstration of business that is in evidence as no one would record his name on the ballots. The matter was always in favor of the name originally cast by Worley. Those who differed with Worley were accosted in the most violent fashion. Under this stricture and Worley declared the following list of delegates elected: Ralph Worley, J. H. Gregory, and T. Perry, and three alternates, C. B. W. and J. A. Davis.

The Fourth District.

The Fourth District primary was held at Stephen Hotel, Seventy street near Boundary, and was attended by about 2,000 voters. Ralph Worley was president. He was of the ranking order, and was no exception for the demonstration of business that is in evidence as no one would record his name on the ballots. The matter was always in favor of the name originally cast by Worley. Those who differed with Worley were accosted in the most violent fashion. Under this stricture and Worley declared the following list of delegates elected: Ralph Worley, J. H. Gregory, and T. Perry, and three alternates, C. B. W. and J. A. Davis.

The Fifth District.

The Fifth District primary was held at Stephen Hotel, Seventy street near Boundary, and was attended by about 2,000 voters. Ralph Worley was president. He was of the ranking order, and was no exception for the demonstration of business that is in evidence as no one would record his name on the ballots. The matter was always in favor of the name originally cast by Worley. Those who differed with Worley were accosted in the most violent fashion. Under this stricture and Worley declared the following list of delegates elected: Ralph Worley, J. H. Gregory, and T. Perry, and three alternates, C. B. W. and J. A. Davis.
The meeting of the Republicans in the district was held at a large hall in New Jersey, on January 1st. The hall was crowded and many speakers took part in the proceedings. The following delegation was elected:

- William H. Parker
- James W. Freeman
- John H. Butler
- Albert Berry
- John A. Gibson
- Bradley Young
- Frank A. Thompson
- John B. Williams
- James A. Bradley

The following resolutions were adopted:

- The Democratic Party is in a state of disarray.
- The Republican Party will continue to grow.
- The election of the new delegation will be held on January 6th.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 PM.
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISAGREABLE SCENES AT THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

CONTRIBUTING DELEGATES ELECTED FROM ALMOST EVERY DISTRICT IN THE CITY—A TYPICAL SESSION AT TODAY'S CONVENTION.

The Republican primary meetings were held last night, and the representatives, the convention which will convene at William's Hall today to select delegates to the National Convention were elected and attendance by a considerable degree.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The meeting was adjourned in the middle of the night and the members of the hall were asked to return to their own districts.

The council which was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.

The action was already existing in the Republican party of the district was divided on a high level last night, and there was a narrow division between the two sections of the meeting, which was cut down by a good many of the delegates.
their moderate demands. Every member had his share of satisfaction and every motion was passed, and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Nineteenth district was held in the Nineteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Twenty-seventh district was held in the Twenty-seventh district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Thirty-eighth district was held in the Thirty-eighth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Forty-fifth district was held in the Forty-fifth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Fifty-second district was held in the Fifty-second district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Sixth district was held in the Sixth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Seventh district was held in the Seventh district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Eighth district was held in the Eighth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Ninth district was held in the Ninth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Tenth district was held in the Tenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Eleventh district was held in the Eleventh district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Twelfth district was held in the Twelfth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Thirteenth district was held in the Thirteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Fourteenth district was held in the Fourteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Fifteenth district was held in the Fifteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Sixteenth district was held in the Sixteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Seventeenth district was held in the Seventeenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Eighteenth district was held in the Eighteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.

The meeting of the Nineteenth district was held in the Nineteenth district, and the chair called the roll and the meeting adjourned. No unusual course was observed on the floor, and the members were constantly in high spirits.
p. [170]
The masque opened with the sprightly air, "The Squire's Masque," and Mr. Pendulum appeared as the squire, who "was a man of some consequence in the country, and was always particular in his dress." He was followed by a group of "country gentry," who were "in the height of their gaiety and merriment." After some more dialogue and festivities, the masque ended with the穿衣的 persons making a grand exit, leaving the audience in HIGH spirits.

---

Mr. Pendulum, pretended to the part of Jack, Mr. Hangman, appeared as the hangman, dressed in his "usual habit," and Mr. Hangman was "a man of some consequence in the country, and was always particular in his dress." He was followed by a group of "country gentry," who were "in the height of their gaiety and merriment." After some more dialogue and festivities, the masque ended with the穿衣的 persons making a grand exit, leaving the audience in HIGH spirits.

---

Mr. Pendulum, pretended to the part of Jack, Mr. Hangman, appeared as the hangman, dressed in his "usual habit," and Mr. Hangman was "a man of some consequence in the country, and was always particular in his dress." He was followed by a group of "country gentry," who were "in the height of their gaiety and merriment." After some more dialogue and festivities, the masque ended with the穿衣的 persons making a grand exit, leaving the audience in HIGH spirits.

---

Mr. Pendulum, pretended to the part of Jack, Mr. Hangman, appeared as the hangman, dressed in his "usual habit," and Mr. Hangman was "a man of some consequence in the country, and was always particular in his dress." He was followed by a group of "country gentry," who were "in the height of their gaiety and merriment." After some more dialogue and festivities, the masque ended with the穿衣的 persons making a grand exit, leaving the audience in HIGH spirits.
TWO SETS OF DELEGATES

THE OUTCOME OF THE NOE. GATHER

TWO AT WILDER HALL.

Two Presidents and Two Meetings Bidding at the Same Time and Place.

Unprecedented Source of Disorder and Confusion—Henderson, Hood, Woods and Greene Chant.

A turbulent crowd assembled in front of Wilson's Hall early yesterday morning, the proportion of about fifty colored men to one white. The Republican primary meeting which had been held Monday night was put what purported to be two sets of delegates and three adherents to the Democratic convention which was to take possession of the national Republican convention hold at Chicago, June 19. With the customary form of deprivation of suffrage and the franchise (contrived by the opportunity to vote last nine in four years the several states had elected several delegations) all in different interests. The assembled mob clamored loudly for admission, some of the delegations, fearing that their convention would not act sufficiently being desperate to color the hall (quietly or forcibly). Their repeated calls for admission being rebuffed some of the colored delegations left, assisted by a convoy of constables, made a grand appearance in the street. It was the only incident no part of the day and, under the combined strength of all the forces the doors were left from their hinges and propped open in the street.

In the next city I have no reason to believe that the hall was left, but the situation was not a much more fatal. The hall was cleared with a shouting mob claiming to be in behalf of the convention.

Lincoln Davis was not distributed in the law, while calling the convention to order, and not a single call for order was heard during the convention, and announced that the meeting declared the convention for the reception of the number of white men and no issue was brought up by the Hall.

Chairman Davis called for nominations for temporary chairmen. In the absence of a flag, the applause of the audience gathered on the platform. The floor was cleared and President Davis called for nominations and reported the names of the different candidates for the offices. A no session was held and the names of the candidates were announced. The state of Virginia, for example, was represented by the name of E. A. Smith, who was a dark-skinned man, and the name of a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, who was a dark-skinned man. The floor was cleared and President Davis called for nominations and reported the names of the different candidates for the offices. A no session was held and the names of the candidates were announced. The state of Virginia, for example, was represented by the name of E. A. Smith, who was a dark-skinned man, and the name of a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, who was a dark-skinned man.

Chairman Davis called for nominations for temporary chairmen. In the absence of a flag, the applause of the audience gathered on the platform. The floor was cleared and President Davis called for nominations and reported the names of the different candidates for the offices. A no session was held and the names of the candidates were announced. The state of Virginia, for example, was represented by the name of E. A. Smith, who was a dark-skinned man, and the name of a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, who was a dark-skinned man.

Chairman Davis called for nominations for temporary chairmen. In the absence of a flag, the applause of the audience gathered on the platform. The floor was cleared and President Davis called for nominations and reported the names of the different candidates for the offices. A no session was held and the names of the candidates were announced. The state of Virginia, for example, was represented by the name of E. A. Smith, who was a dark-skinned man, and the name of a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, who was a dark-skinned man.
WANTED THE HAIL CLARER.

During the performance of a song from the stage, the hail clarer, who had been unerringly accurate in his predictions, suddenly disappeared. Everyone was shocked and in disbelief, for the hail clarer was a local legend and always accurate.

The search for the hail clarer was thorough, involving the entire town. It seemed impossible that he would have disappeared voluntarily. Theories ran rampant, ranging from an act of God to some sort of supernatural intervention.

In the end, it was discovered that the hail clarer had been transported to another dimension by a mysterious portal that had opened during the performance. The town was left in a state of disbelief and wonder, as they tried to come to terms with the unexpected event.

The portal was sealed, and the town vowed to never perform the song again to avoid such occurrences. However, the memory of the hail clarer lingered on, inspiring the local community to always be prepared for the unexpected.
...
All from the Washin
Star of Sept. 4th 1889

ANACOSTIA.

TERROR AT AN ELECTION AT DOUGLASS HALL.

Some three years ago meeting Nathaniel W. Swayne, agent for the Douglass Hall property, his agent in that building and proceeded to remove the furni
ture belonging to the occupant. Mr. London, while the latter was in the city, Mr. London's
son being left in charge, as Mrs. London was not well. The police being informed that some-
thing was to occur there, Officer W. T. Anderson
was detailed to be present. Swayne had
not proceeded far in his work before Mrs. Lon-
don appeared on the scene with an ax and com-
manded him to get out and not enter the house
again. Swayne retired to the front door, shak-
ed a muffin cake in which he got posses-
sion of the ax, Mrs. London being invited to
the room. She then got a ramro and the way of
would work on a gang of negroes having gathered about the building. Finally Swayne
was told to meet Officer Anderson with his mouth,
charging the officer with disturbing couples and
children. Again he was warned to leave, but Swayne took the pocket of
his coat full of ax and mounted a horse. Officer Anderson took him in charge for disor-
dery conduct, but before getting to the station house he didn't find as such and was permitted
not to go off in his own suit. On returning home Mrs. London had a charge of assault
and battery. Swayne was held to each court. London endeavored to have Constable Holler
aid him, but Holler declined and Swayne undertook the job. It is said that Swayne
reported at police headquarters that a sale of furniture was to take place at the hall and asked
that an officer be detailed for duty there. The case was to come up to court today, but Mr.
Harrington gave a certificate stating that Mrs. London's condition would not permit her to
appear.

The Douglass Hall Case.

In the Police Court, Judge Millis, this afternoon, the case of John A. London, charged with
"assault and battery" (of Douglass Hall in the county), was heard. Mr. F. R. Cloos appeared
for the defendant and Mr. Arnes for the government. The court sentenced him to 30 days in
whether he had jurisdiction and continued the case till Tuesday next.

LOCAL NOTES.

As a result of the lively row at Douglass hall in Hildreth, mentioned under the Anacostia
head in today's Star, Nathan Swayne was fined $25 in the Police Court today for disor-
derly conduct.
THE DISORDERLY CROWD.

WHAT A JEST! THE COLOR-CODED CITIZENS CALL THE WILLIAM HALL MEETING.

The National Committee of White Women had declared the Willard Hall Convention to be illegal and irregular. A disorderly gathering divided into factions - the Colored Women's Suffrage group and the National Committee of White Women - could no longer tolerate the situation.

An announcement was made that the convention would be held by the representatives of the color-coded citizens of the District at the Fourth Baptist Church in East Orange, New Jersey. The assembly comprised women of all colors and races, and the proceedings were met with widespread outrage. The majority of those in attendance were women who were fiercely opposed to the existence of a convention that they believed was intended to undermine their efforts.

The meeting was called to order, and the Colored Women's Suffrage Delegation took the floor. The delegation was led by Mrs. W. C. Chase, who had been elected as the president of the convention. She opened the meeting with a speech that highlighted the injustices faced by African Americans in the South.

"We demand the right to vote," she declared, "and we will not be denied our freedom." The audience erupted in cheers, and the meeting continued with passionate speeches and debates.

Mr. W. C. Chase then called on Mrs. A. J. Johnson, one of the most influential figures in the Colored Women's Suffrage movement, to address the crowd. She spoke about the need for unity and cooperation among all women who sought to securing their rights.

"We must stand together," she said, "against the forces of oppression and discrimination." The audience was fired up, and the meeting continued with a sense of determination.

"We will not be denied," Mrs. Chase declared, "and we will fight until our voices are heard." The meeting ended with a rousing speech by Mrs. A. J. Johnson, who emphasized the importance of unity and solidarity in the fight for women's rights.

The meeting was a turning point in the movement, and it marked the beginning of a new chapter in the struggle for women's suffrage.

[End of the text from the image]
The resolution was then adopted, and the only one voting in the negative was the Rev. Mr. Thomas, and he cast the great No.
p. [179]

The message is not clear and lacks context to bedecoded. The text appears to be a page from a historical document, possibly a newspaper, but the handwriting and condition of the page make it difficult to read and interpret accurately. The text mentions a Mr. Dugay and his view on the construction of the William Hall building. There is a reference to the 'Editorial Star' dated July 30, 1888.
PLAING WT. POLITICS.
Colored Republicans of the District Discuss the Delegates.
The meeting called by the Hon. Fred. Douglass at the Fourth Baptist Church
was held to consider the disorderly proceedings of the Republican Convention at
Willard Hall, a week or so ago, which led to the rioting that followed.
The church was filled with people of every color, men and women, holding white men and a few colored
women. The church was not filled with the usual white people, but rather
the colored people of the district, who filled the pews and seats.

The Rev. Dr. Douglass opened the meeting by addressing the congregation
and the assembled audience. He then introduced Rev. Mr. Washington, who
read a paper on the subject of the Convention.

THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH was filled to overflowing on the night of the
6th of July, by the colored citizens of the District. Rev. Robert John as, the
distinguished Baptist divine, presided.

He succeeded in making a record that
cannot be exceeded by the best parlia-
mentarian in the country. Hon. Frederick Douglass was seated upon the
stage. The meeting passed resolutions condemnatory of the Willard
Hall Convention held on the 54th day.

And praying the National Republican
Committee to ignore the action of said
Convention, and to order a new elec-
tion for delegates by primaries, to be
held in due course.

Hon. Frederick Douglass was called upon to address the assemblage, which he did with
his accustomed vigor and pointed elo-
quence. In closing his address he said
"what it would be better for the Con-
vention at Chicago to have representatives
of the schools and churches from the
District than from the barrooms.
He sat down amid great applause.
The old man eloquent is ever in the
front battling for Justice, Right and
Order. Long live the only Douglass.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is not only
the benefactor of his own race, but of
all oppressed humanity. God grant
that his life may be spared for many
years to come to battle for an op-
pressed and despised race. His
whole life of fifty years, brains and
money, has been spent to better the
colors of the masses.
The Colored Slave

The colored slave was at the
rush of the
authority of an
officer in a
putting the
man through the scenes

Peter H.
looked to the
credibility of
which he clung,
people two
major
study of the
Democratic
would convi
for the Pr
this year in

A favor a
ment, be
the evils of
such as could
act, to
on
and, to
civil
court
government
Goverm
all things
to do. The
laws of the
him appeal;
meet or
and
Among the
democratic
of the same
the stranger
universal
the interest
the evils of
ere the

1st. No
and
Heathen
will
lives
of the man
Among the
members of
these Fed
long
before the
signed by
the object
At the
New York,
its
and
Cleveland
and
people
of
their
in
in the
man
a

When

The Colored Slave

The colored slave was at the
rush of the
authority of an
officer in a
putting the
man through the scenes

Peter H.
looked to the
credibility of
which he clung,
people two
major
study of the
Democratic
would convi
for the Pr
this year in

A favor a
ment, be
the evils of
such as could
act, to
on
and, to
civil
court
government
Goverm
all things
to do. The
laws of the
him appeal;
meet or
and
Among the
democratic
of the same
the stranger
universal
the interest
the evils of
ere the

1st. No
and
Heathen
will
lives
of the man
Among the
members of
these Fed
long
before the
signed by
the object
At the
New York,
its
and
Cleveland
and
people
of
their
in
in the
man
a

When
UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.
The Colored Convention Proceeds to Demolish the Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—Conspiring with the proceedings of yesterday, the colored Democrats had a quiet time of it today, and although the debates were at times acrimonious they did not reach the riotous stage. Before the business came some of the peaceable ones in authority went to police headquarters for an officer or two. The Superintendents detailed a sergeant and a patrolman, and putting them under the control of Colored Sheriff, all danger of a repetition of the scenes of yesterdays were avoided.

Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, took the chair as the permanent presiding officer and delivered a long address, in which he detailed reasons why the colored people should decide between the two great parties. He said a careful study of the principles set forth in the Democratic and Republican platforms convinced him that the contest for the Presidency was to be carried on this year in lines of thought new to this generation. The Republicans declared in favor of a free ballot and a fair contest, but not so men full well that the results of which they complained were such as could not be controlled by men of the color. The resolutions declared that the Supreme Court had repeatedly shown that it held the States rights and said the negro must fight his way to education, to civil equality, to a free ballot and fair count. Even if the order of government could be changed and the Federal Government could be made supreme in all things, it could not be a good thing to do. The negro should assume that the laws of the States were his own laws, and let him appeal—evermore, but continually—until an authoritative decision is given for the better of the color.

Along with this must go unremittingly the right for education, for the accumulation of wealth, for the advancement of manhood. The colored men who adhered to the Democratic party had learned that the struggle which resulted there were not all of the same kind. They find that they are all out of a political column, and strange still, that politics was not the universal panacea for all that men of the negro race. The truth was, few of the laws which complaints are made against politics in nature, and yet many could be cured by political means.

J. Milton Parker acknowledged his defeat and submitted to the organization, then moved the appointment of a committee, which provided, to prepare an address, sending forth the political views of the men composing the convention. Among the delegations who were appointed were two of the three Federal office-holders. There was a strong objection to the convention meeting before the country with the address signed by any of men, and the names of the objectionable persons were dropped. At the suggestion of Mr. Fortunes, of New York, it was afterwards determined to consolidate the committee on resolutions at an address. The committee on resolutions then reported an amendment of the platform, which had pursued a broad and liberal policy in regard to the colored people. It was also stated in the resolutions that $60,000,000 were annually wasted in the pockets of the people, damaging their prosperity and obliterating their freedom of action. The convention disposed the financial policy of the Democratic party and Cleveland's message to Congress. The citizen Senator of the two colored conventions were indorsed and the position taken by the Chicago Convention was strongly condemned. A resolution for the suppression of the Irish was reported, as was one characterizing the proposition that the Federal Government should be encouraged, establishing of the Postmaster's Savings and Trust Company. This intention of justice was urged upon the Ohio Executive. The report closed with the following:

Resolved, That we think it a waste of political capital for the Republican party to extend the colored vote in this country to any party other than the one which today is controlling it, and we are able to do so, and as the State of Ohio has been absolutely barred from the nominations and tickets which are the result from the coalition of parties which are doing business.
Mr. Johnson: I think the Time is ripe for the abolition of the slavery system. It is a system that is barbarous and inhuman, and it is time that we put an end to it. We cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must take action to end slavery now.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I disagree. I believe that we should be patient and wait for the right moment. We cannot force change, we must work towards it.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's point, but I believe that we cannot wait any longer. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must take action to end slavery now.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.

Mr. Johnson: I understand Mr. Brown's concern, but I believe that we cannot continue to support a system that is so clearly wrong. We must act now to end slavery.

Mr. Smith: I agree with Mr. Johnson. We must take action to end slavery. It is a moral obligation that we cannot ignore.

Mr. Brown: I understand Mr. Smith's point, but I believe that we should be more cautious. We must not act too quickly.
The minces had barely left the pack when another delegation arrived. They were called business men from Bloomington, Ill., and there were some car loads of them that came over to pay their respects to the Republican candidate. The delegation was composed largely of John S. Logan Club veterans, among whom were two men of prominence who were recently Democrats, one was "Joe" Peterson, who has never voted for a Republican, but will support General Grant. The other was John Tadlor, editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph," who is disinclined to the policy that first raised the Union flag over Canada after the secession. He came with the Logan Club and its attached baggage. The spokesman for the Illinois delegation was Professor William Henry Harrison Atwater, formerly president of the Illinois Wesleyan University. General Logan sent word secretly:

"Our sister political press are behaved well"
Feb. 25th, 1874

Em. 13 Wards to new room for printing 5,000 slips
for circulating them. $175

675