The Daily Review.

JESSE T. JAMES, Editor & Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The people of the United States live under two forms of Government—national and State, says the New York *World*. They are governed by two systems of fundamental law. One is embodied in the Federal and the other in the State constitution.

There are thirty-eight State constitutions. Not one of the earlier and perhaps none of the later of these instruments now exist in the form in which they were first adopted. They have been amended to correct defects and omissions overlooked by the framers; they have been modified from time to time and adapted to new circumstances and conditions brought about by growth and progress. The fundamental law of the thirteen original States is vastly different to-day from what it was a century ago.

While the development of State constitutional law has kept pace with the advance of the times, the fundamental law of the nation has undergone no such development. It has never been generally revised, as many of the State constitutions have been. It has received fifteen independent amendments. Twelve of these were adopted so soon after the framing of the constitution as to belong practically and essentially to the original instrument. The other three grew out of extraordinary circumstances, and were carried to secure exceptional ends.

When the constitution was framed the nation was in its infancy. The framers were wise men and statesmen of rare foresight; but they little dreamed of the marvellous strides that the country would make in territorial size, population, material wealth and power. They did not realize nor provide for the social, political and industrial conditions and the governmental needs of a nation of fifty million people at the end of nearly a century's wondrous progress.

It is not strange, therefore, that the constitution of 1787 is not adapted to all the necessities of to-day. In the national fundamental law, as in that of the several States, experience has brought to light defects and omissions. These, as we have said, have from time to time been remedied in the State constitutions, but the Federal constitution has been changed in but few of its provisions during the past eighty years, except by the Supreme Court, and the changes wrought by this tribunal have not always been for the better. It has repeatedly given to Congress mischievous powers which the founders of the government never intended to confer upon that body, and, on the other hand, it has stripped Congress of powers which they evidently designed it should have.

The importance of amending the constitution in certain particulars is generally conceded. Every year numerous propositions to that effect are made in Congress. Some of these are mischievous, trivial or otherwise objectionable. But some are judicious and meet with general favor. Foremost in importance just now is the proposed amendment to take from Congress the power which the Supreme Court has just conceded to it to issue legal tender notes to any extent at any time. Authority to veto separate items in an appropriation bill has been given to the chief executive in many of the States with great advantage to the people. Why should not the same principle be extended to the national government? A few years ago the Supreme Court declared that Congress had no power to protect trademarks. There can be no valid objection to clothing Congress with such authority by constitutional amendment, and there are good reasons for doing so. One of the most curious omissions in the constitution is the lack of power in Congress to legislate in the matter of marriage and divorce. It may pass uniform laws of naturalization, bankruptcy, copywright patents, &c., but it may not deal with what is of vastly more importance to the people—namely, the marital relation. The evils of our varying and conflicting laws of marriage and divorce are notorious. There is but one remedy, and that is uniform. Congress should have the power to enact such a law, and this would also enable it to deal most effectively with polygamy.

There are other questions touching the amendment of the constitution that demand attention and consideration. By the most favored mode of changing that instrument two-thirds of both houses of Congress must propose an amendment, which to be adopted must then be ratified by three-fourths of the States. This renders it well nigh impossible to make any dangerous, mischievous or objectionable change in the fundamental law of the nation, and puts an effective check on any injudicious tinkering with it. It is not likely then, that any harm can come from efforts to amend the constitution. On the contrary, ends of the greatest importance and value may be attained. We trust that Congress will take up in earnest some of the desirable propositions now pending before it. There are several proposed amendments which are generally recognized to be good ones, and they can be carried if they are pushed with vigor. At any rate, they ought to be taken up and considered.

The Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, has been appointed Archbishop of Philadelphia, which See has been vacant since June 20, 1883. Rumors of this appointment have been current for some time past. A few days ago a cable dispatch announced the appointment to the Philadelphia Archepiscopate of "Archbishop Read of Loando," an obscure place in Africa. A search of the ecclesiastical records disclosed the fact that there was no prelate of that name or locality, and it was concluded by Archbishop Freehan, who had just returned from Rome, that Archbishop Ryan, of Selamis, (his new title,) was meant—Such proves to be the case. The province accorded to Archbishop Ryan includes the Dioceses of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Erie, Harrisburg and Scranton, and ranks higher than New York. It has a Catholic population of over 600,000. Archbishop Ryan is fifty years of age, and was made Coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick in 1872. He stands very high, both as a preacher and theologian, and is generally regarded as the ablest orator in the Catholic Church in America. His departure from St. Louis will be the occasion for universal regret, but his promotion is hailed with proud satisfaction alike by the priesthood and laity. He is known in Chicago almost as well as in St. Louis, and his appearances on important church occasions in St. Louis have always been regarded as notable events. Archbishop Ryan's immediate predecessor in Philadelphia was the Most Rev. James Frederick Wood, who died in June of last year.

The experts at the United States signal office are studying the characteristics of the recent destructive wind storms and getting at the laws that underlie their phenomena. According to these gentlemen the connection between the storms and the prevalence of sun spots is very remote, if any can be said to exist at all. They explain that tornadoes are due to a collision of warm and cold currents of air, and are apt to be found in southern latitudes, therefore, in the early Spring, following the advance of warm weather Northward. Most of the cyclones originate in the Northwest, and commonly reach the Atlantic coast to the North of Washington. Kansas is preeminently the cyclone State, having had as many destructive storms of that description during the century as the entire South. As a rule their worst force is spent before they reach the Atlantic seaboard. The laws of storms have long baffled the best scientific minds; in fact, until a comparatively modern time it was supposed that there were no such laws but that the wind blew where it listed. But within a century meteorology has advanced to a recognized place among the sciences. Methodical and thorough observations of the wind have been taken and many useful discoveries made. The most important, perhaps, is that almost all winds are rotary in character, so that a mariner, by observing the features of an approaching storm, can direct his vessel in such a course as to avoid its full fury. Much still remains in doubt, however, regarding the causes and nature of destructive storms, one reason being the suddenness of their approach and the difficulties of measuring their velocity. At such times the wind-meter is generally blown away and the observer is in the cellar.

APRIL ANTICS.

A bucking horse is frequently the power behind the throwe.

The farmer is very previous. No sooner is the spring well started than he goes to seed.

A young woman is about to open a cigar store in New York. We have no doubt she will have capital to back her.

The young lady from Vassar does not speak of a clammy sweat, but of a bivalvular transpiration.

It is a curious fact that no matter how green one is in the use of the telephone, the moment he puts his mouth to the transmitter he turns yeller.

When a New York family have trouble with the Irish servant they try to Bridget over.

"Yes, I am real sorry," said the henpecked husband; "sorry to know that our forests are being so rapidly destroyed. When they are gone I'm afraid they will make broom-sticks of iron."

A hand grenade has been invented that will put out a fire. One is wanted now that will put out a cat when thrown into a back yard.

"Mr. Jones," said little Johnny to that gentleman, who was making an afternoon call, "can whiskey talk?" "No, my child, how ever can you ask such a question?" "Oh! nothing! only ma said whiskey was beginning to tell on you."

SHORTS

The evidence of relieving officers at Birmingham, England, discloses a dreadful state of things. In some cases two families, including children, occupy one room; in others one small house contains several families mixed up in a most demoralizing way.

Whaling days have gone by, and yet this seems strange alongside of the report of Captain Roche of the schooner Lizzie P. Summons, who tells that 168 barrels of oil and 2,500 pounds of bone, that a single whale yielded, brought him in between $13,000 and $14,000.

"John," said the butter dealer, "always put in a couple of sheets of paper when you weigh. Customers will think you neat and cleanly in your business. They don't like to have their butter slopped into a scale that, for all they know, has never been washed.—And besides there's a good profit in buying paper at a half a cent a pound and selling it for thirty-five or forty."

A remarkable decrease in blindness has been observed in England for every decade since 1851, and the percentage of decrease in the last ten years is larger than has been shown in any preceding enumeration. The fact is attributed to the recent advance in eye surgery, improved sanitation, and the diminished prevalence among children of purulent diseases, such as smallpox.

There is a woman living in Detroit who has not allowed herself to be seen by men for many a year. She lives in her hermititage all alone, goes to bed at 2 o'clock every afternoon, and gets up at midnight to go out and make her purchases. Her name is Odell, and it is said when a girl she was disappointed in a love affair and made a vow that she would never again look on the face of a man or allow a man to look at hers.

Wilmington District.

Methodist E. Church, South, Quarterly Meetings.

SECOND ROUND.

Wilmington at Fifth Street	April 5- 6
Clinton Circuit at Johnson's Chapel	April 12-13
Topsail Circuit at Herring's Chapel	April 19-20
Bladen Circuit at Soule's Chapel	April 26-27
Wilmington at Front Street	May 3- 4
Brunswick Circuit at Macedonia	May 10 11
Smithville	May 17-18
Whiteville Circuit at Fair Bluff	May 24-25
Flemington Circuit	May 28
Elizabeth Circuit at Bladen Springs	May 31 and June 1
Newton Grove Mission at Black's Chapel	June 7- 8
Cokesbury Circuit at Cokesbury	June 14-15
Point Caswell Mission	June 18
Duplin Circuit	June 21 22
Onslow Circuit	June 28 29
Waccamaw Mission	June 28-29

W. H BOBBITT, P. E.

By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet the whole physical mechanism often becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor.

It is said that Mr. Howell's first poem was rejected. But he needn't let that worry him. Our first poem was also rejected. And so, by the way, was our last.

"You should not have stayed away so long," she said in icy tones as her theatre escort slid into his seat ten minutes after the ring-up of the second act. "Oh! Ex—Excuse me—I met my old friend Tom in the foyer, and"—"Was Jerry there too?" was her artless interruption, as she turned her attention to the stage.

A Williamsport youth sent fifty cents to a New York firm to learn how to keep from swearing, and received in reply: "Don't open your mouth." He has sworn ever since."

Hysteria and Nervous Prostration.

We give our readers an extract from a cheerful letter, writted by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Richmond, Ind., who says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of hysteria and nervous prostration." Comment is useless.

"I Climb to Rest" is the name of Lucy Larcom's latest poem. Whence the inference that her poetry does not pay enough to permit Miss Larcom to room on the parlor floor.

The Great Southern Remedy.

For the cure of all diseases arising from diseased blood is ROSADALIS. It cures Scrofula, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria and all diseases of a kindred nature arising from an impure condition of the blood. It is perfectly marvellous how, in many cases, after physicians have failed to cure, a single bottle of ROSADALIS seems to effect such a marked change as to give new hope and life. Read this letter.

REHOBOTH Va, Nov. 22, 1880.

I have been a great sufferer with inflammatory Rheumatism for the last twelve months. I was induced to try your preparation, Rosadalis, and I have been greatly benefited. My hands and feet are still enlarged, but I feel so much better, that I want to continue taking the ROSADALIS.

MRS. M. Y. DANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAILROADS, &c.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov 17, 1883

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV'R 18, 1883, AT 1.05 A. M., Passenger Trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY Nos. 47 NORTH AND 48 SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8.53 A. M
Arrive at Weldon 2.31 P. M
Leave Weldon 3.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilm'gton, Front St. D'pt, 8.40 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY—No. 40 SOUTH.

Leave Weldon 5.50 P. M
Arrive at Wilm'gton, Front St. D'p't 10.25 P. M

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY No. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington 8.00 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon 2.20 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS—Nos 45 and 42

Leave Wilmington, (Sundays excepted) 12.30 A M
Arrive at Weldon 6.30 A M
Leave Weldon, (Mondays excepted) 1. 05 A M
Arrive at Wilmington 6.55 A M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road Leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1.20 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., Daily, (Sundays excepted). Returning leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M and 3 P. M. Daily.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 8.30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all Points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 7.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
nov 17

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C. Nov 17, 1883

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV'R 18th, 1883, at 4.33 A. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

No. 42—Leave Wilmington, (Mondays excepted) 7.15 A M
" —Arrive at Florence 11.40 A M
No. 45—Leave Florence, (Sundays excepted) 7.40 P M
" —Arrive at Wilmington 12 10 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS, DAILY—Nos. 46 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington 9.10 P. M
Leave Florence 2.40 A. M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction 6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia 6.40 A. M.
Leave Columbia 9. 55P. M.
Leave C., C. & A. Junction 10.20 P. M.
Leave Florence 4.33 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington 8.23 A. M

NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, DAILY No. 40 WEST.

Leave Wilmington 10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence 1 45 A. M

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY No. 43 East.

Leave Florence at 3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington 7.42 P. M

Train 43 steps at all Stations.

No. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C & C. R. R., C., & R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take the Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and Augusta on Train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 6.10 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent
nov 17

Carolina Central R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER OCT'R 1st, 1883, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily except Sundays.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 7.00 P. M
Leave Raleigh at 8.00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte at 7.30 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 8.15 P. M
Arrive Raleigh at 8.30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A. M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte 8.15 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby 12.15 P. M.

No. 4 Leave Shelby 7.40 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte 5.40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N C R R, Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent
oct 1

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—	
Standard	11
2 lb	10½
1¾ lb	9¾
BACON—North Carolina:	
Hams, ℔ lb	15
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10
Sides, ℔ lb	11
WESTERN SMOKED—	
Hams	17½
Sides, ℔ lb	12½
Shoulders	00
DRY SALTED—	
Sides, ℔ lb	11½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	00
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	1 75
New New York, each	1 90
New City, each	1 60
BEESWAX, ℔ lb	26
BRICKS, ℔ M—	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
North Carolina	23
Northern	20
CANDLES, ℔ lb—	
Sperm	18
Tallow	11½
Adamantine	12
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Northern Factory	13½
Dairy, Cream	14
State	10
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Java	18
Laguyra	
Rio	13½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bus., in sacks	77½
COTTON TIES, ℔ bundle	1 50
DOMESTICS—	
Sheeting, 4 4, ℔ yd	6½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	85
EGGS, ℔ dozen	25
FISH—	
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl	16 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half bbl	8 50
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	9 60
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half bbl	5 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ bbl	7 75
Mullets, ℔ bbl	4 00
Mullets, Pork bbls	7 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5
FERTILIZERS, ℔ 2,000 lbs—	
Peruvian Guano, No. 1	57 50
" " No. 2	36 00
" " Lobos	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate	00 00
Carolina Fertilizer	00 00
Ground Bone	45 00
Bone Meal	00 00
Bone Flour	00 00
Navassa Guano	40 00
Complete Manure	00 00
Whann's Phosphate	00 00
Wando Phosphate	00 00
Berger & Butz's Phosphate	00 00
Excellenza Cotton Fertilizer	55 00
French's Carbonate of Lime	7 00
French's Agricultural Lime	8 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl—	
Fine	0 00
Northern Super	5 50
" Extra	6 00
" Family	7 00
City Mills—Extra	6 00
" Family	5 75
" Extra Family	6 00
GLUE—℔ lb	11
GRAIN, ℔ bushel—	
Corn, from store, bags, white	
Corn, cargo, in bulk, white	
Corn, cargo, in bags, white	66
Corn, cargo, mixed, in bags	
Oats, from store	65
Cow Peas	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—	
Green	4
Dry	11
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Eastern	1 20
Western	1 15
North River	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	3½
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Northern	10½
North Carolina	00
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 40
LUMBER, City Sawed, ℔ M ft.	
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00
West India Cargoes, according to quality	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00
Scantling and Board. com'n	12 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—	
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	0
" " " in bbls	40
Porto Rico, in hhds	00
" " in bbls	00
Sugar House, in hhds	00
" " in bbls	26
Syrup, in bbls	40
NAILS, ℔ Keg, Cut, 10d basis	0 00
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Kerosene	11
Lard	1 10
Linseed	90
Rosin	90
Tar	00
Deck and Spar	00
POULTRY—	
Chickens, live, grown	25
" Spring	10
Turkeys	75
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	90
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—	
Sweet	50
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—	
City Mess	28 00
Prime	16 00
Rump	17 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	4½
Rough, ℔ bushel	95
RAGS, ℔ lb—Country	1½
City	1½
ROPE, ℔ lb	14½
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	00
Liverpoo	00
Lisbon	00
American	00
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Cuba	00
Porto Rico	00
A—Coffee	00
B— "	00
C— "	7½
Ex C—	0
Crushed	10½
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	5
SHINGLES, 7 in. ℔ M	10 00
Common	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50
Cypress Hearts	0 00
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	12 00
R. O. Hogshead	00 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	12 00
Fine Mill	11 25
Mill Prime	7 50
Mill Fair	6 00
Common Mill	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	0 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gal—Northern	1 00
North Carolina	1 00
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	25
Unwashed	20
Burry	11