

THE WILMINGTON POST.
W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 29, 1878.

QUARANTINE OF THIS PORT.

We do not write this article with the purpose of censuring any one, but rather to state our views as to the proper course to be observed by all parties having interests involved under the quarantine laws of the state, the observance of which are deemed necessary in every well regulated community. There are two parties having supposed differences of opinion, the authorities who are charged with the protection of the city against the introduction of contagious diseases, and the commercial interests that demand no restrictions on commerce beyond a careful supervision and enforcement of the quarantine laws as viewed from the most enlightened standpoint.

The commercial interests ask that the same privileges be extended to the commerce of this port as is allowed in other ports, and it is not to be presumed that they desire in any way to endanger the health of the city or the lives of any person connected with their interests, by favoritism, or other demand, than a strict enforcement of every safeguard that experience has shown to be necessary. On the other hand we do not think that our Mayor and the Board of Aldermen intend to exact unreasonable provisions in the enforcement of quarantine law detrimental to the commerce of the port.

It seems to us that the quarantine officer is properly charged with the strict enforcement of his duties and that his leaning, in every instance, would be extreme on the side of assured safety, and that no officer who values his reputation as a medical expert would ever decide a doubt other than on the side of the health of a citizen against the entire commerce of the port. We deem but three things essential to escape contagious diseases brought from foreign ports during the approaching summer, cleanliness of our city; confidence in the quarantine physician, and the landing of infected vessels at quarantine. Under such regulations we think that the lives and business interests of our citizens will be guarded, and that no contagious disease need be apprehended except from inland.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

We give below the views of the Georgia Republicans, as to the platform of the party of that state. It is broad enough, and enlightened and liberal in its purposes to commend itself to the people of that state who are wise in their generation. Under the 8th article, wherein the privilege to vote *just once* free and untrammelled is thought to be a liberal request, we think much of prosperity or adversity for the state depends. It is possible for corrupt combinations to temporarily succeed, but the days of hanging witches in New England have passed into oblivion, and political compulsion will receive emancipation at the hands of a free people as surely as compulsory labor, and at a day not in the distant future.

The resolutions are as follows:

- 1. Resolved, That the United States is a nation, not a confederacy; a government of the people, by the people, for the people; not a league of sovereign states.
- 2. Resolved, That "The State of Georgia shall ever remain a member of the American Union; and the people thereof are a part of the American nation; every citizen thereof owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this state in contravention or subversion thereof shall ever have any binding force."
- 3. Resolved, That the first duty of the government is the protection of all its citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.
- 4. Resolved, That prosperity and human liberty depend upon the education of the people; that education increases the security of life and property; prevents crime, makes better citizens, promotes happiness, teaches respectability and independence of character, enlarges the sphere of intellectual enjoyment, purifies public morals, and enlists public opinion as well as the influences of religion against immorality and crime.
- 5. Resolved, That a system of general education, to be forever free to all the children of the state, should be established by the General Assembly and amply maintained by taxation or otherwise.
- 6. Resolved, That free speech and a free press are essential to the maintenance of human liberty.
- 7. Resolved, That the exercise of the elective franchise is one of the most sacred rights and solemn duties of an American citizen, and that every qualified voter should be protected by the full power of the government, if need be, in the free and untrammelled exercise of the right to vote "*just once*" at all elections.
- 8. Resolved, That mechanics and laborers should have liens upon the property of their employers for labor performed or material furnished, and that the General Assembly should provide for the speedy enforcement of the same.
- 9. Resolved, That we view with apprehension and alarm the following features of the Constitution of 1877, viz: The omission to provide for the protection of mechanics and laborers; the failure to insure an efficient system of free common schools; its certain tendency to trammel and unjustly limit the elective franchise, and the refusal of its framers to provide for a suitable punishment for persons engaged in dueling, as was provided in the Constitution of 1868, thus virtually re-establishing the code in Georgia.
- 10. Resolved, That we therefore earnestly solicit the co-

operation of all good citizens in efforts to secure in these particulars, at least, amendments to the Constitution.

11. Resolved, That the present system of punishment for criminals in this state, commonly known as the "chain-gang" and farming out convict labor system, is a relic of barbarism, and degrades the honest labor of the state by being brought into competition with it; and we demand that the General Assembly shall remedy this evil at the earliest day possible, by providing a system of punishment for criminals that is not inhuman.

We speak of the national debt, but do not think the enormous \$18. Some years ago, by adding some claims allowed, it amounted to three billion dollars. If this sum was in \$1 greenbacks, and laid down in a pile, although one bill is only the two hundredth part of an inch thick, it would make a pile 236 miles high. But if you would spread it out to the width of the globe, it would reach from the top of Mount Everest to the bottom of the Marianas Trench. It would require 93,750 wagons, with a ton to each; place the wagons in procession, giving the space of a team between each, it would make a line of wagons over 585 miles long; traveling at the rate road wagons do, it would require twenty-three days to pass your door. Now if this amount of cash had been in nickels—5 cents each—and piled up in one corner of the Garden of Eden, on the day Adam was turned in, and if he had let that apple alone, and had gone to work at the pile of money to give us a "fair count" and had he counted sixty per minute working eight hours per day, six days in the week, he would not be through the job yet by many years.—*Hiram Martin, in Cincinnati Courier.*

This statement has evidently been a matter of some figures to Hiram and it may prove valuable to the Secretary of the Treasury by enabling him to figure down to a dot how much time will be required to get in the legal tenders after resumption. It also enables many doubtful minds to approximate the extent of the Garden of Eden. There is one cheerful thought surrounding these estimates, and that is that the Treasury has a larger clerical force than is known to have been employed under the civil service rules of the Administration of Eden.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

From an elaborate article in the New York Herald we take the following extracts showing the process of coinage at the Philadelphia mint. We should, if space permitted, copy entire, as the description is very full and interesting.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The United States mint in Philadelphia is a handsome white marble, two stories high, with an imposing Grecian portico, supported by two Doric columns, and approached by a flight of wide marble steps. The Philadelphia mint was founded April 2, 1872, the first director was appointed by President Washington April 14, 1872, and the present building, which is situated on the pleasant part of Chestnut street, near Broad, was first occupied on the 23d of May, 1873.

RECEIVING ROOM.

In the centre of the building is the receiving room. It is surrounded by the offices of the director, the chief assayer and the melting department, with which it has easy access. Much depends upon the absolutely exact and nice working of the receiving department through which all the material used in the mint first passes; for it is only from the perfect administration of this department that the losses and gains of the minting process can be realized. The work of the delivery department must at each month's balance tally with the receiving registry, and if there is a deficiency in the accounts an investigation follows and the discrepancy discovered. The nugget, pure or mixed with quartz; old, unused or worn out plate; ancient jewelry, bars from the assay offices of the government and from foreign countries, and refuse matter in every conceivable form are received at this point, to be transported to the first process, for it is upon its errand of good or evil, as the medium of exchange for the business of the world.

SCALES TO WEIGH A GRAIN OF DUST.

The consignment, whether it be small or large, is first carefully weighed, and the number of the assayer of metal, and number of the consignment are entered upon the books of the receiving department and also upon a tabulated statement of each day's proceedings. As exactitude is of paramount importance in this, the initial stage of the work, it is requisite, that the officials should be painstaking and trustworthy men, and that they have at their command means of weighing their valuable receipts to a perfect nicety.

In this room three sets of scales, varying in capacity from 100 ounces to 6,000 ounces, and so perfect is the adjustment of these beautiful pieces of mechanism that the largest scale will indicate with ease the weight of the hundredth part of an ounce. It will actually weigh a grain of dust. A breath will tip the beam, and airtight glass cases are necessary to enclose the instrument. If you put a piece of blank paper on the scale and then write your name on the paper these balances will indicate the difference in weight. These scales are the very perfection of mechanical workmanship. The arms of the instruments hang onagate pinions, the metal portion having been made of case hardened steel, and, although they have been in constant use for thirty-two years, are as accurate in the indications as when first placed in position.

THE MELTING ROOM.

Here is commenced the process of testing the intrinsic value of the metals received. If the package is small it is sent in bulk, but if large a portion only is taken for refining. In this room are four furnaces, kept in constant use in the refining process. It is the province of the management of this room to take from the gold or silver received for refining all refuse matter or base metal, the metals, in order that the assayer may reach by assay an approximation of the inherent value of the consignment. The furnaces are small and charcoal is solely used, in order to avoid the presence of sulphur, which is destructive to the finer metals. Nitre, soda, and common salt are used as purifiers, and at times powdered charcoal. Sometimes, but rarely, other means have to be resorted to.

THE MELT.

The condition of the melt must be watched at regular intervals, in order that the instant of purification the liquid metal may be poured. The contents of the crucible are poured into a shoe or open mold, and when cooled the ring or nugget, is separated from the flux and returned to the receiving room. From this piece a sufficient quantity is taken to make an exact assay of its value, either by acid or cupel process, and upon the percentage value of this test the depositor is paid for his consignment.

THE ASSAY.

This form of detection of the true value of the precious metals is tried outside world generally, as mercury and few are permitted to see the operation as conducted at the mint. A plain statement, devoid of technicalities, will be of interest to those who cannot gain access to the inner workings of this establishment.

ASSAYING GOLD.

The piece of gold which is taken from the bar is beaten out and rolled into a thin plate, and from it is weighed out a half gramme, the customary quantity for gold being tried. This quantity is placed in a cupel or small dish made of bone-ash, an article capable of absorbing the baser metals, and placed in a furnace heated to a bright red heat. The cup is permitted to remain until the surface of the melted metal has become bright. This indicates that the whole of the base metals has been converted into oxides and are absorbed by the cupel. The button thus produced, when cool, pressed into a sheet between cylinder rollers, and annealed at least twice, and is then made into a little roll termed a "cornet." The silver that remains is extracted by the use of sulphuric acid. This is effected by the use of the platinum apparatus, an English invention. It consists of a small tray technically called a basket, made of platinum, divided into twelve small compartments, each of sufficient size to hold a cornet. In this is boiled nitric acid, which extracts the silver and leaves the gold free from admixture with any other metals. The gold is then left in its purity.

THE SILVER ASSAY.

Granulated silver is used in the silver assay, as it has been demonstrated by this mint, the mint of Paris, France, that out of a granulated mass the same fineness results, whether by assaying a single granule or a number together.

From a sample of silver prepared in this way the weight 1.115-1000 of a fixed very small quantity is taken, which is dissolved with nitric acid. Into this solution a pipette full of standard solution of salt is introduced, and it instantly produces a white precipitate which is chloride of silver, containing of metallic silver 1000 parts. (A pipette is a small oval shaped glass vessel.) To make the chloride subsides rapidly the liquid should be violently shaken, and this is done by a mechanical arrangement, the time occupied being about twenty minutes. If the entire amount of silver is not precipitated an introduction of a portion of the solution is made capable of precipitating a thousandth of silver and a white cloud of chloride will be seen. This is repeated until the liquor is clear. If in the operation three measures of the decimal solution is effective it will show that the 1.115 parts of silver contained 1,003 parts of pure silver. All the excess was impure matter. This department of the Philadelphia mint is perhaps the most important of the government's metallurgical science. As confirmative of their evident superiority an incident would not be inappropriate.

AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE.

Some years ago, when but moderate quantities of gold were mined in this country, the mint depended for its supply mainly upon the receipts of British coin. It was discovered by an assay that a consignment from England was far below the English standard. Notice to that effect was served upon the Royal mint at London. The assertion was strenuously denied on their part, and insisted upon just as firmly by the officials of the United States mint.

The controversy, which was animated, gave rise to the formation of a committee of investigation on the part of the London mint, and has recently completely sustained the allegations of the American experts. From that date there has been no questioning the decisions of our mint masters.

THE SEPARATING ROOM.

The separating room occupies the greater part of the western side of the building on the second floor. The gold and silver in large masses are separated from each other after samples have been once melted and assayed. In separating and purifying gold a certain quantity of pure silver is added. The whole is then immersed in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver and leaves the gold pure. The silver solution is drawn off and the gold is left at the bottom of the tub. In preparing silver the mass is melted and granulated and dissolved in nitric acid. It is then a chloride and contains all of the base metals. The chloride is precipitated by using common salt, and rendered into a thick, creamy mass. By pouring zinc on the precipitate it becomes metallic silver, and washing and melting brings it to virgin.

MELTING.

In this department there is a force of forty-one men engaged in melting gold and silver, or in subsidiary operations. Of this force there are seven voltmeters and seventeen helpers engaged solely in melting silver. The gang are now working exclusively upon the preparation of the silver dollars. It is claimed

by Prof. Booth that he can melt daily with this force ingots sufficient to make \$50,000 silver coins. This is their full capacity of work within ten hours, and is larger than has ever been executed in this mint or in any other. By working overtime with the same force and with the same furnaces they could produce \$75,000 daily, or, lastly, by using the additional furnaces and overtime, \$120,000 per day might be produced. This would increase the ratio of production from \$1,000,000 per month to \$2,250,000 per month.

It is curious to note the amount of work \$1,000,000 per month involves. The \$30,000 production per day weighs 6,170 pounds, and being handled sixteen times a day makes it 98,700 pounds. The iron moulds, weighing 40 pounds each, carried 64 times for each melt, make 78,900 pounds handled, the total being 175,600 pounds, or 78 tons. A melt of silver from the present pots 3,000 ounces, weighing altogether about 183 inches in length, 14 inches in width and one-half inch in thickness; weighing about 44 ounces troy. These ingots are rolled down from the new dollar to a thickness of 82,100th of an inch, and cut to a diameter of 1 1/4 inches. The keeping up of the average of purity in the melting is done by a constant succession of granulated assays. In a melt after the first two ingots they pour a granulated assay, and next to the last another assay. If they do not agree the melt is condemned. The silver now in use is the Dore silver from the Comstock lode. It seldom needs refining, and is taken as a rule from the bar to the melting pot.

ROLLING.

The ingots of metal pass from the melting rooms directly into the rolling room to be milled into suitable sizes for the planchet or cutting process. The cutting presses are in the rear of the rolling mills. There are nine of these machines, each capable of cutting 225 pieces per minute. They can all be adapted to roll the new dollar, as they can regulate by a screw in the central punch. Samples of each series of cuttings are carefully weighed before they are permitted to be used. The planchets after being adjusted to the required weight are carried to the cleaning room, and are then ready for the final process.

THE DIES.

The dies used in coinage are at present made under the direction of Mr. Morgan, a former employe in his special department of the Royal Mint of London, a gentleman of rare ability as a designer and engraver, and of fine artistic taste. The new coinage will illustrate his abilities in no measured degree. The mode of preparing the dies is slow, requiring great care, first in the separation of the material, and second in the annealing and adjustment for the blow. Each die under ordinary usages is subject to one blow a day; but Mr. Morgan, in order to facilitate the production of dies to meet the present urgent call, has undertaken to give them two blows every twenty-four hours. This is but an experiment and may not be successful. The adjustment for a blow the die must be brought radially to a cherry red heat in a charcoal furnace and permitted to gradually cool within the furnace, the operation occupying from sixteen to twenty-four hours. The blow producing an impression is from a hydraulic press exerting a power of about one hundred tons. It is not a rapid blow, but may be truly termed a pressure exercising a quick but not percussive power. A percussion always crystallizes the metal, an objection entirely avoided by this application of force.

COINING DEPARTMENT.

Occupying the larger portion of the eastern floor, it is considered the most interesting part of the operations of the mint. There are eleven presses in this room of different sizes, varying according to the weight required of them. Each press is capable of coining 120 pieces per minute, but the average run is but eighty, as beyond that number the danger of injury to the press in case of accident is much increased.

The larger presses, of which there are five, will only be used in coining the new silver dollar, and at the rate of eighty pieces each per minute, or 24,000 an hour. On each silver dollar, to create a perfect impression, a force of eighty tons is used, and yet the machines are so delicately adjusted that the observer deems the assertion as bordering on the marvelous. The impression on both sides of the coin are made with one motion of the press. The steel die is fastened upon what is termed a stake and placed on the bed of the press, surrounded with a collar. Working directly over the lower die the obverse die is fixed, and it is from this portion the needed pressure is regulated. Two iron arms called fliers catch the coins as they drop from the brass tube, which is filled with planchets, grasp it and place it on the lower die. At the instant this die sinks below the collar the upper one descends upon the piece, its impression given, and in an instant the completed piece is caught by the feeder, removed, and another planchet takes the position.

This is the finishing process, and the coin, bright and sparkling, is taken to the counting board to be repacked, weighed and shipped to its destination. It may be observed here that in this, as in all other departments of the mint, the weighing process and an exact entry of the sum is of necessity.

The gold and silver coins, when completed, are transferred to the chief collector's room, where they are put up in packages ready for delivering to the Treasurer.

Referring to the remarks about the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court in the Anderson case being in the interest of conciliation, the Cincinnati Times says: "It is the business of a court to measure out justice—and justice is a passionless thing to which neither patriotism, sentiment, nor conciliation enter. The idea of supposing that a great court should take into its deliberations a romantic idea conciliating anybody, escapes being an insult to every sense of justice by its exceeding absurdity."—*Inter Ocean.*

The Detroit News publishes the following: "Erratum—In the case of the signing to the communication on Senator Conkling, on our Equitas page to-day, for 'A Quiet Ass' read 'Equitas'." Typographical error in the most carefully managed papers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1, 1878 TO APRIL 30, 1879.

Under the Revised Statutes of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, is required to PROCURE, AND PLACE AND KEEP CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS, A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1878, before commencing or continuing business after April 1, 1878, and a return as prescribed in Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Dealers in liquors, retail, wholesale, 25 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale, 50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, not set
Liquors of spirits, 20 00
Liquors of wine, 10 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, 500 00
And on sales over \$100, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$100.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 5 00
Manufacturers of cigars, 10 00
Manufacturers of pipes, 10 00
And for each work manufactured, 20 00
Manufacturers of cigars, 10 00
Manufacturers of cigar, 10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses or other animal, 30 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animal, 25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal, 15 00
Foot or public conveyance, 10 00
Drovers of less than 500 barrels, 50 00
Drovers of 500 barrels or more, 100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the above mentioned requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Isaac J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh, N. C., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1878, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specific directions as to the proper use of same, and POSTAGE STAMPS, or the amount required to pay postage. The postage on one stamp is five cents and on two stamps is ten cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RATIM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1878,
March 22—4.

CITY GROCERS AND OTHERS

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE GOODS received by us on consignment: CHEESE, CRACKERS, FLOUR, CANDLES, SOAPS, FISH, &c.

SAUSAGE, EGGS, POULTRY, &c. Apples, Flour, &c. We encourage none but the best quality, and sell at the very lowest market prices to close. We are instructed not to hold goods, but sell.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
Next north Princess and Water streets, Jan 18th

NOTICE.
HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Executor of the estate of Samuel Nixon, deceased, notices hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties having claims against the same to present on or before the 8th day of December, A. D. 1878, of this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARGARET NIXON, Executrix,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1877—Jan 18 6w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP. HOUSES AND LOTS. BUILDING LOTS. IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

JUST IN TIME FOR 1877 XMAS 1877

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS IN THE CITY, consisting in part of
Raisins, Currants, Citron,
Apples, Poultry, Live or Dead
Oranges,
Nuts, Fresh Eggs,
Etc., etc.

Best St. Louis Flour at 50 per bush,
Superior Flour at 40 per bush, of the best quality,
GEO. C. SCHULTZ,
Live Flour Store,
N. E. cor. Market and Princess
dec 21 4t

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Klinger's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, we also convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

Don't want you to waste money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay getting these Powders at trial, as they will cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 30—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COME!
To Where the Banners Hang Upon
The Outward Wall,
AND BUY THE CHEAPEST
DRY GOODS

Ever offered in Wilmington.
Note the Following Retail Prices:

4-4 Brown Cotton, 1/2 cents
4-4 Brown Cotton, 3/4 cents
4-4 Heavy Brown Cotton, 7/8 cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton, 5 cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton (good), 8 cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton (best), 10 cents
Cottons, 5 cents
Calicoes, very good, 6 cents
Calicoes, best, 7 cents
75 cent Worsted Dress Goods at 37 1/2 cents
50 cent Worsted Dress Goods at 25 cents
30 cent Worsted Dress Goods at 15 cents
25 cent Worsted Dress Goods at 12 1/2 cents
20 cent Worsted Dress Goods at 10 cents
Needles 5 cents a paper, Coates' Spool Cotton 5 cents. Pins 5 cents. Hosiery very cheap.

A Large Stock of every kind of
DRY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our greatly increasing sales encourage us to make new additions to our stock by every steamer.

HEDRICK!
N. W. cor. Front and Market st.,
Feb 23 Wilmington, N. C.

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY,
WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
GOOD FRESH BREAD, CAKES of all kinds,
and of best material. Also fresh homemade
CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor,
dec 21 y

THE PURCELL HOUSE
HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a
First-Class Hotel!
Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per day; With Rooms, per month, \$55; Table Board, per month, \$25.
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
ALWAYS ON HAND AT
Regular City Prices.
We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. It has been spreading for 35 years, until now it embraces the habitable globe. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast. To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable. A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse or cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, scree-vorm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swины, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, bites, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the pores to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

February 1 by R

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.
People are getting acquainted—and with the wonderful merits of this great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

BIGGEST THING OUT.
GRAINS OF WHEAT MEASURING ONE HALF INCH IN LENGTH. SAMPLES FREE, to every Farmer in the United States. Greatest Curiosity in Seeds ever seen.

S. Y. HAINES & CO.,
dec 23 t
Sweetwater, Tenn.

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday March 5th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 9:05 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 12:45 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 12:45 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 7:45 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 7:50 P.
Arrive at Weldon at 11:45 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 11:45 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 10:10 A. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.
March 7—4
GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN— (Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 11:45 A.
Arrive at Florence at 3:17 P. M.
Leave Florence at 3:15 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 6:49 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 7:34 P. M.
Leave Florence at 11:20 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia at 2:05 A. M.
Leave Columbia at 12:50 A. M.
Leave Florence at 3:18 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:45 A. M.

This Train will only stop at Wilmington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmons ville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 1:00 A. M.
Leave at Florence at 2:04 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia at 3:19 A. M.
Leave Columbia at 12:15 A. M.
Leave Florence at 3:18 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:00 P. M.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt.
Nov 11—4

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GENL. SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 4, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, 4TH INST., 1877, Trains will be run on this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Wilmington at 5:56 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte at 11:45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte at 12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 9:45 P. M.

SHELBY DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte at 7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby at 11:45 A. M.
Leave Shelby at 12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 9:00 P. M.

These Trains will leave Wilmington, Charlotte and Shelby, Daily, except Sunday.

Freight train will leave Wilmington and Charlotte on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and leave Summerville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

J. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
Oct 4