THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspa-per in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at \$700 per year, \$400 for six months, \$225 for three months, \$100 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year. THE WREKLY STAR is published every Friday torning at \$150 per year, \$1 00 for six months, 50 ents for three months.

cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One equare one day, \$1.60; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; one week, \$4.00; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; dix months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$80.00. Ten the of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Pelitical Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each absequent insertion.

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be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. By ary other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Mar-

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

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vertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple column advertisements.

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Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, ac-cording to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisemen is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.



By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C .:

SUNDAY MORNING, July 10, 1881

A GREAT SUBJECT-CONSIDER IT. The very strong work of ex-President Davis is destined to do no little good, we believe and hope, in the North among a large class of readers who had forgotten the first principles of our grand Government. Under the specious, false and destructive teachings of Hamilton, Story, Webster and other expounders, the North had wandered away from the old republican paths which our honored and able constitutional fathers trod. Under the stress of war, and the want of well-grounded convictions, and a proper understanding of the limitations and teachings of the Great Instrument-the Charter of every Freeman's Rights-the people of the North, as a class, have departed from the safe ways of the past, and the greater portion of them have forgotten, or never knew, the true conservative principles of the Constitution under which they live. There is no doubt of this. The last twenty years rise up in judgment against them. Principles are held among them that are destructive utterly of the great law of the land. The infractions of the Constitution have been so frequent and the teachings of their leaders are so subversive of the guards and limitations of the Great Charter that the masses of the people have no proper knowledge of the true genius of our peculiar form of Government and no regard for the rights of sections that are in the minority.

No one can read the Northern papers of the past two or three weeks without noticing the number and character of the articles referring to our form of Government, and the sad departures from the safe and good ways of Madison, Jefferson, and the better Presidents of the past. Last Sunday the New York Sun had a timely editorial on "Thomas Jefferson." This pleases an intelligent correspondent in the North so well that he is moved to write to that paper saying, among other things:

"It is right to the point, and shows plainly what our present Government is coming to, and, in fact, what it has already arrived at. It is absolutely necessary to the good old Jeffersonian principles if we wish to perpetuate republican institutions. I was formerly a Republican, never sought for office, and never held office. But I became disgusted with the profligacy and corrup-tion and alarmed at the increasing centrali-zation of power at—Washington, and went over to the Democratic party, believing its principles to be the best, and the only salvation for this country."

It is to be noticed that when the New York Times discusses Mr. Davis's very remarkable contribution to the political and historical literature of the country that it does not for a moment deny that Mr. Davis is correct in his unanawerable argument in favor of secession being a constitutional right prior to the war, but it contents itself with saying that his argument "stood on the facts of 1787, and not on the facts of 1861."

the South acted upon the facts of 1787, then it had the right under the Constitution, to secode peaceably So strong is the case on the side o the South that the able Times does not hesitate to say this:

Why should we hesitate to acknowledge the difference between these two sets of factal. To-day, whatever the case in 1787, the sovereign power is in the aggregate of the voting citizens of the States united, and not parcelled out into a collection of sovereignties bounded by State lines. Were the boundaries of a dozen States blotted out, the citizenship and the sovereignly of the American people would remain unaffected. When and how these changes States became a more perfect union than they thought possible. A sovereign people had grown up where before there were sovereign States."

We ask every intelligent reader to scrutinize this statement. The Times admits that as the Government was framed the States were "sovereign." Its plea is that the war changed the Government. As that so? Is the Republic of Washington and his illustrious and patriotic compeers verthrown and another one -a strong Government-a centralized Government-"a sovereign people," which is only another name for a "Nation," in European parlance—substituted? Such is the admission - such the argument of the ablest of all Republican papers. Dhow & nwo

Mr. Davis is right in his argument, admits the Times. Before the war the States were "sovereign," quoth this great organ. But new by the war-all is "changed." That is to say, we have no lenger severeign States, but a "orystallization of States," which is again only another name for a centralized, strong Government. Read over again and again what the Times says, and the readers will see that all the STAR claimed during the campaign of 1880 in the long series of editorials on the dangers that threatened the people is more than confirmed. We admire the candor of the Times, if we dread its theory. The Charleston News & Courier criticizes briefly the position of the New York paper, and comments upon it, saying that "the relations of the United States had become too vast and complex, the partnership business too extensive, for one-sided dissolution." Says our Charleston contemporary:

"The changes which had been made looked to a limitation of the powers of the General Government, not to any curtail-ment of the authority of the States. The Constitution, the only law, the only fact which the Southern States knew and recognized, was the same as regards secession in 1861 as in 1787. The reviewer granted this. It was upon some other authority than the Constitution that the North relied. The 'partnership business' had become 'too extensive for one-sided dissolution.' The North had made up its mind that, law or no law, the Union should not be dissolved; and Northern might was stronger than Southern might.

"It would have saved much misunder-standing had the North taken, years ago, the position which the reviewer in the Zimes now occupies. It is intelligible that the North should, by force of arms, prevent the consummation of secession; it is not atelligible that the right to secede, under the old Constitution, should be seriously

What then is the outcome of the whole matter? Briefly this: the South has made out its case; it stands justified in its interpretation of the Constitution. In the second place, the North by endeavoring to prevent a peaceable secession on the part of s guide, knew this when he voted for the South, by strength of arms and resources, backed by Europe as a recruiting station, did succeed in changing-in overthrowing the Government of 1787, according to the able Times, and substituting a Government of a very different kind.

Is there not good and abundant grounds for the fears felt by every sincere lover of liberty and a pure democratic Government-a Government of the people and for the people?

Is there not the best reason for saying that the North needs to study the great underlying principles of the Government of our forefathers and to go back to first principles?

Is there not the greatest possible necessity for a Democratic party whose mudsille, whose foundation stones, whose whole structure rest from the shock of the bullet he upon the will of the people and upon the sovereignty of the Commonwealths that compose the Union?

The once famous Rev. Dr. John Cumming is dead. Twenty-five or thirty years ago his name was in the mouths of all the reading people, and his various works on the interpretation of prophecy were read widely. He was a preacher of very marked gifts-one of the great pulpit speakers of mighty London. He belonged to the Established Church of Scotland, and was born in Scotland November 10th, 1810. He went to London in 1833. He was the author of a number of works, among them "Apocalyptic Sketches,""Daily Lafe," "Voices of the Night," "The Great Tribulation," and "The Seventh Vial." His friends had provided him with an annuity of \$2,500. He expended a vast amount of brain-work over the

the Scriptures, but it was to tell those things that have not been revealed. His prophetic writings have not stood the test of time although they are full of eloquence, learning and intellectual ability.

The most disgusting story, well uthenticated, it seems, comes from Albany, concerning Conkling's "pardner," ex-Senator Platt. Carl Schurz referred to it in the extract we gave recently from the New York Evening took place is another matter. As a fact, Post. The whole revelation is most that had happened which the ferristies shameful and shows Platt to be worse did not count upon—the crystallization of shameful and shows Platt to be worse than Conkling. The details are much too gross for publication in any decent Southern paper. It occurred at the Delavan House, and the "Half-Breeds" played the spy upon Platt and "laid in ambush to glut and gloat over the indecency," as the Norfolk Virginian describes it. The following is a specimen of Northern criticism upon the development. We copy from the Rochester (New York)

"Conkling, fleeing from the wrath and the shot-gun of an injured husband at Cononchet, Platt, tracked by the sleuth hounds of half-breed malevelence, and hunted from illicit cover at Albany ! and these two late shining lights and stalwart leaders of the 'great party of moral ideas' in the United States Senate, who seek return to their abandoned seals that they may again beacon that party on its way in administering the government of fifty millions of free and bonest people !

Platt had to resign. There was more significancy and appropriateness in the saying attributed to him than was at first supposed -"Me too

It is a noticeable fact that the wealthy and prominent Jewish congregation who worship on Lexington Avenue, New York city, have taken a step that will excite interest beyoud the great oity. Hereafter it will hold Sunday services. There was very pronounced opposition to the movement and the congregation was divided into two equal parts. The matter has not as much religious significancy as might be supposed when the chief cause for the change considered. It was mainly this n New York it was necessary to transact business on Saturday, and it hope of a final recovery. was necessary to have some synagogue open on the Christian Sabbath that the Jews might have some place to attend if they so desired. The New York Sun says:

"It is said that the attendance in many of the synagogues of this city on Saturday is composed almost exclusively of women and children. It is a matter of course, therefore, that the problem presented by such a state of facts should long have been serious subject of consideration, and that some efficient step to remedy it should finally be taken. The opposition to the change has been founded upon the argument that services on any day but the Sabbath are opposed to the Jewish ritual, and that it is made perilous by the fact that Sunday is the Sabbath of Christianity."

Discussing the failure of the pro hibitory liquor law, the Leavenworth, Kansas, Times says: "Such an impracticable measure never was enforced, and never can be enforced, till human nature is thoroughly reconstructed and reorganized, and every member of the Legislature, with sense enough to find his way from his home to the capital without the bill."

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

THE SCENE IN THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN THE WATCHERS GAVE UP

Correspondence Philadelphia Times. Washington, July 5.—The op-pressive quiet of a hot summer's hight hung over Washington last night. The evening had been the most depressing since the awful shot was fired. The news was unfavorable. and the waiting people, wearied with their self-imposed vigil, realized last night without being told that the President was passing through a terrible crisis and was fighting against fearful odds. They pressed against the gates and seemed to try to look within the walls, where lay the wounded object of all their thoughts. They were right. There was a crisis. For the first time after his recovery seemed to lose hope himself. Part of the time he was delirious. He slept a little, but it was a sleep largely produced by frequent doses of morphine. He suffered pains; he moaned and tossed in his bed. The cheerful look departed from the eye. There were no jests upon his lips. The wives of the cabinet officers were constant in their attendance. Everybody was already worn out when the result of the early evening consultation was announced. As is already known, it was unfavorable. Tympanites had again appeared and apparently in a more threatening form than before. Grave men shook their heads and Mrs. Blaine came from the President's room weeping. Even the brave Mrs. Garfield lost somewhat of the splendid courage which had sustained her throughout her trying ordeal. She almost fainted, and as the hot breath of the night and the

Wash Solder TIME. Way at the other end of the city That is giving up the discussion. If impossible. He was always searching the chief men of the country were

apartment it seemed as though they

foreboded a tragic ending of the

grieving with the nation. I sat at the great east room with the Attorney General. Secretary Blaine came down alone. He looked worn out physically, and his face was the picture of unutierable grief. He spoke to no one, apparently saw no one.

His eyes were on the floor as he passed out upon the porch fanning himself. That sick man's fate meant a great deal to his first Secretary; but there has been no talk of that, and for all that the world knows there has been no thought of it. The speatsele of The strong man of the White thouse struck down in an instant without. warning, for no reason, and only to gratify the whim of a madman, absorbed everything el-e. The highest public duty, to save the life of the President, seemed to be the only thought: WHEN HOPE HAD FLED.

Sitting in the room with Mr. Mac Veagh I learned the state of mind of all about the White House. It is the fact that for at least two hours last night there was no hope of the President's recovery. The doctors, the attendants, the ladies about the house and those who visit the family had given up. It was not thought that the patient would die during the night, but it was conceded that at least all hope had left. It is wonderful how strongly the President has attached to himself all those about him. Great, big, bluff, hearty Ingersoll, who has loved Garfield many years, but who has been somewhat estranged of late, walked through the upper halls with tears streaming down his cheeks. The members of the Cabinet seemed to feel as though they were losing a close personal

GRIEF CHANGED TO JOY. Suddenly there was a change for the better. Towards midnight the troubled slumbers of the President became peaceful and he sank into the best sleep he had enjoyed since the shooting on Saturday morning. His pulse and temperature became better; there were signs of an improved vitality; the breathing was easier; the pains ceased; there was no longer any appearance of dangerous inflammation or of peritonitie; hope began to dawn where despondency had been; the faces that bad been full of gloom began to look hapeful; there was yet some encouragement; recovery flung out her signals in the steady breathings and the peaceful siumberof the President. The improvement continued and soon it was certain that the patient would at least survive through the night, and that it could again be said that there was

All to Fun.

Winston Leader. The colored orator, J. C. Price, stated at Reidsville, and also at this place, that a vote was taken on the subject of prohibition by the Press Association, and the result stood 44 papers for, and 6 against and 6 neutral. The Reidsville Times says: That would seem a wholesale gurgling of fresh and unadulterated sentiment from the rural districts and the towns in favor of the bill, were we not assured by a brother who was at the convention that the voting was "all in fun." Surely it must have been or the convention would have hardly hung its hat up to the finest champagae supper that ever graced a dry town. Drinking and dancing ruled the hour. We should prefer believing it a joke to the impression going out that the vote was taken after the supper and was done upon a nervous sober.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- There seems now to be a pretty general demand for the sholition of the spoils system. The independent press has always been of the opinion that the system is dangerous and demoralizing, and the independent press has been pretty liberally speered at by the organs for having expressed its epinion. That Times, Ind.

- In New York and in Pennsylvanis alike the people do not govern; they do not appoint or elect those who hold the official authority. In either State a political boss, created and made great only by the spoils system, governs and appoints or elects all those who hold the power.—

Phil. Evening Telegraph, Rep.

- There are now supposed to be in Paris, says the Beangeltoal Christendom, 75,000 Protestants, among whom are 35,000 Reformed, 89,000 Lutheran, and 10,000 other denominations

We Offer for Sale

1000 Bbls FLOUR, all grades; 1250 Bbis SUGAR, all grades; 300 mags COFFEE, Rio, Lag. and Jaya, 25 Whds Cuba MOLASSES, 200 Bbls MOLASSES and SYRUPS, 75 Boxes MEAT, D. S. and Smoked.

50 Tubs BUTTER, 30 Boxes CHEESE, . 100 Bbls and house CARES, 300 Boxes CANNED GOODS. 20000 Pounds RICE, whole and half; 2000 Bushels CORN, white and m'xed;

300 Boxes SOAP, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Wrapping Paper, Bags

and Twine.

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ADRIAN & VOLLERS, Wholesale Grocers,

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Seed Peas OF ALL KINDS, HAY IN SMALL AND LARGE bales, Oats, Fran, Grain of all kinds, Meal at bot

tom figures, at C. F. Flour and Pearl Hominy Mills.
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je 26 tf Proprieter. The Marion Star.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN the Pee Dee section, and of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State, offers to Commission and Wholesale Meschanin and Managacturers, and

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and

Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bedily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. JACOBS OIL as a sufe, sure, simple and of the External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

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Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, and many lives are lost through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is perfectly safe. Read the following:

BAINERIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVE! PAIN KILLER never fails to afford instant veticf for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.
NICHOLVELE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The very best medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have The very best medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is sure cure every time.

Mongora, Iowa, March 12, 1881.

I have used your Pain Killer in sweets cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.

LECALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.

For twenty years I have used your Pain Killer in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it choose cure. Would not feel safewithout a bottle in the house.

J. B. Ivir.

Saco, Mr., Jan. 22, 1881.

Have used Perry Davis Pain Killer for twelve years. It is safe, sure, and reliable. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.

H. I. Naves.

ONEIDA, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1881.

We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.

CONWATHORO, S. G., Feb. 22, 1882.

Nearly svery family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.

U. S. CONBULATE.

In the house.

U. S. CONSULATE,

CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.

I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an additionable seccesty.

I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul. household as an indispensable necessity.

I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BUETON-ON-TRENT, ENG.

I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhose, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your Pain Killer, and found almost instant relief.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.

During a residence of twenty three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhose, dysentery, and cholers, and never knew it to fail to give relief.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

iy 1 D&W2m

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Workmanship and Honest Material, are, we use the Best of Mineral Paint, the Sequa Oxide of Iron which is the Double Oxidation of Iron, which proves to be the best. There are various grades of that material, the same as with other commodities in the market; the same way that oils and other material used in painting are adulterated to suit the prices for work. Now we use the best, and make it a point to stop all leaks with our Cement, that gives the best of satisfaction to those we have done work for, where others have falled. It is not the aimple fact of dambing on a ceitain amount of material, and that in many cases of inferior quality, that protects your roofing, but it is good material, put on with good indement and care which saves you much of the analysace of linving your roofing to some up almost every menth, and your custern water not fit to use half the time.

By care and attention to square work we have gained the best of testimonials, and hope to secure your patronage.

your patronage.

Please send postal card to

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Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company



WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1st 1881.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WILMINGTON & Welden R. R. Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable, at the office of the Treasurer, on the 15th of July, 1881, to all who are Stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 11th of July.

J. W. THOMPSON, jy 8 St. Review copy.

Sec'y and Treas.

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B. L. PERRY: . zac Proprietor. First Class in all its appointments. Terms \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

To my Friends and Patrons.

O N AND AFTER JUNE 1ST MY SHOP HOURS
will be changed as follows; Shop opens at
5 30 A. M. and closes at 8.00 P. M. (except Saturdays), thus afferding my journeymen, an opportunity to enjoy the recreation due to every one during
the warm season. Buring Shop Hours we may always be found at our posts prepared for business.
my 29 tf Respectfully, H. C. PREMPERT.

Greensboro Female College, as the Greenibero; No Cado edi ed THE SIST SESSION OF THIS WELL KNOWN Institution will begin on Westperlay, 26th August. Terms for Session of Twenty Weeks Board and Tuition in full English Charge, \$25. Charges for extra studies meaning apply for Catalogue to 1 and 1 post particulars apply for 1 and 1 post particulars apply particulars apply for 1 and 1 post particulars apply particulars apply 1 and 1 post particulars apply 1 and 1 post particulars apply 1 and 1 post particulars apply 1 and

BINGHAM SCHOOL, Mebaneville, N. C. Is Pre-Eminent mong Southern Boarding Schools for Boys in age and numbers, and its are of patronage for 1880 exceeds that of any other school in the Union. The steady growth of the School is shown by the following totals: For 1876, 103; for 1877, 123; for 1878, 142; for 1879, 166; for the scholastic year ending June 3d, 1880, 189; for the year ending June 3d, 1880, 189; for the year ending June 3d, 1890, 189; for the year ending June 3d, 180, 180; for the year ending June 3d, 180; for the year ending

lecting of Trustees of the University. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TRUS-THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TRUS-tees of the University of North Carolina, in the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1881, at 4% o'clock P. M., at which a Professor of Natural History will be chosen in the place of Dr. F. W. Simends, resigned on account of ill health. Applications should be addressed to PRESIDENT BATTLE, jy 6 D&W2w. Chapel Hill, N. C.

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Great Specific Cures that loathsome disease,

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all traces of mercury from the system. Curcs Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Eczema

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary stage. Removes

Hear the Witnesses

Catarrh, or any Blood Disease.



Malvern, Ark., May 2, 1881. We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1881. We have sold 1,206 bottles of S. S. S. in a year. thas given universal satisfaction. Fair minded

physicians now recommend it as a positive specific, S. Mansfield & Co. Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1881. 8. S. has given better satisfaction than any edicine I have ever sold.

J. A. FLENNEB.

Dallas, Texas, May 14, 1831.
I have seen S. S. S. used in the primary, secondary and tertiary stages, and in each with the most wonderful effect. I have seen it stop the hair from falling out in a very short time. I advise all sufferers to take it and be cured.

W. H. PATTERSON, Druggist. Washington, D. C., May 12, 1831.

8. S. S. has given better satisfaction than any nedicine we have ever sold. SCHELLER & STEVERS, Druggists. Denver, Col. May 2, 1881.

Every purchaser speaks in the highest terms of L. MEISSETER.

Richmond, Va., May 11, 1881.

You can refer anybedy to us in regard to the merits of S. S. S.

Polk, Miller & Co.

Perry, Ga., October, 1880,
We have known Swift's S. Specific used in a great
number of cases, many of them old and obstinate,
and have never known or heard of a failure to make
a permanent cure when taken properly.
H. L. DENNARD, BLI WARRIN,
W. D. NOTTINGHAM, WM. BRUNSON,
MOORE & TUTTLE, T. M. BUTNER, Sheriff. I am sequainted with the gentlemen whose signa-tures appear to the foregoing. They are men of high character and standing. A. H. Conquitt, Governor of Georgia,



If you doubt, come and we leare you, or charge you nothing. Write for particulars. Ask any lead-ing drag house in the United States as to our character.

81.000 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis 100 bottles. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFICOO., Proprs. Seld by drugglets everywhere. Atlanta, Ga. For further information call or write for the little book.

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COOKING BUTTER, from the MOUNTAIN BUTTER. all yesterday on the charge of steal

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