ADV SETISING RATES (DAILT).—One source one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.70; three days, \$2.00; four fage, \$1.00; free days, \$5.50; one week, \$4.00; we wonks, \$6.50; three months, \$5.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$50.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$50.00. Ten months of solid Monnaged type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Postivals, Sails tops, Po-Nics, Scotisty Meetings, Pulitical Meetings, Soil, will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under boad of "Thy Beans" of cents per has for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for sold mosequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements mearing once a week to Daily will be charged \$100 personance for each buscrion. Every other day, three fourths of de Pwice a week, two thirds of daily rate. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are observed for as ordinary advertisaments, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate Gonnés will pay for a simple announcement of

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to security any special place, will be charged attra

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till for-til,' at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transfers also for time actually published.

Ammement, Angtion and Official advertisements one follow per square for each insertion. An entire charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements

Remilliances must be made by Check, Draft, Postas Money Order, Express, or in Segistered Letter, Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publishers.

sandidates for office, whether in the shape of ta begrade ed lilw , selwrotte ve encitavingment Payments for translent advertisements must be mule in advance. Known parties, or stranger

self proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-self, according to contract. Contract advertisors will not be allowed to anmod their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at tracelesti rates.

Chammanications, unless they contain impor-ant nows, or discuss brindy and property subjects of rest interest, are not wanted; and, if accu-tion in every other way, they will invariably be a justed if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the bume or seriou they desire to advertise in. Where no isthe is named the advertisement will be inserted a the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advantament is in, the propriates will only be compountible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

EVENING EDITION.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S POLITICAL RECORD

Mr. Tilden is not the most in-

tellectual man in the Democratic party. No one ever supposed that he was as able a man as Horatio Seymour or Judge Thurman and others that might be named. But he is a great party manager. He is a good specimen of a New York politician. It has come to pass that he exerts more influence over the destinies of the Democratic party than any man in it, or who has been identified with it during the last decade. What he says is regarded as oracular. Today it is believed that he will dictate who shall be nominated at Chicago and upon what platform he shall stand. It becomes of interest to know where he stands as to Tariff Reform If he is honest and trustworthy it will not be difficult to tell, because he has a record extending through nearly thirty years of political life. If he is not honest and trustworthy then his utterances are of no value and they ought not to have any influence in determining She future course of the party.

What then is Mr. Tilden's record? In 1855, he was running for the Attorney Generalship of New York. He said then

"The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by the independent action or columnary association of indiridusis, those objects which are at first attempted, only through the agency of government, and in lessensing the sphere of leginlation and enterging that of the individusi russon and opnaciones. Our American institutions have recognized the idea more completely than others, and the Democratic party has generally been the faithful guardian of its progressive development. In most of the great practical questions of our time if has opposed the interference of the Government, even for the hest objects, and because it was solicitous for those objects has preferred to trust them to wiser, safer and more efficient agencies. Devoted to the rights of our American industry, which is now begin-ning to fill the world with the renown of its achievements, it has refused to direct its application by prohibitory or protective tarife; preferring that each man should judge how he can make his own labor most productive, and trusting for the aggregate result to those natural laws which enable every one of our million of city population to daily choose his food, and yet furnish huyers for everything that has been provided beforehand.

If he is honest and trustworthy it is easy to see from this how As would vote if in the Senate on all such measures as the Kansas cattle bill and Blair's scheme for helping illiteracy mainly in the North, Mr. Tilden would never vote for measures that allow "the interference of the Government," and "gven for the best objects," like relieving Ohio river sufferers, caring the mouths and hoofs of cattle, and educating the arabs and poor children generally of New York city.

In 1874 Mr. Tilden was the Demperatic candidate for Governor of New York. Here is the platforms

"Rosenus reform; federal taxation for resenus only; no government partnership with protected menopolate."

Is not that sound? Did it fit 1974?

evil is far greater now than it was ten years ago. We extract a few sentences from his speech accepting the

"Simplification and reduction of tariff-and taxes—the people must have these mea-sures of present relief, measures of security for the future. The federal government to reading enseard in a career of tentralism, ab-sorbing all governmental powers and assum-ing to manage all the affairs of human socia-ty. It undertakes to direct the business of individuals by turiffs not intended for legiti-mate taxation, granting special privileges mate taxation, granting special printings and feedering menopolitical the expense of the people. The Democracy is becoming an adequate and effective instrument to reform the administration and to save the country. * * * Come weal or come woe, on will not lower our flag."

Ah, does he propose to lower it in 1884? If so, why? Let the people the opagessed people Mr. Tilden talked of ten years ago, have an an-

Mr. Tilden was nominated for the Presidency two years afterwards-in 1876. Where did he stand then? Had he "lowered the flag" then? What said the platform?

"We demand that all custom-house taxstion shall be ONLY for Resenue.

Ah, here it is-"only for Reveque." There is no Sam Randallism in these ringing words. There was no hedging-no unworthy dedging and straddling then. But the Democracy have lost ground it seems. From a noble party of principles it threatens to become a party of mere shifting, time-serving expediency.

But did Mr. Tilden agree to accept the nomination with such a plank in the platform? He did. That plank was submitted to him before it was adopted. Mark that, The committee appointed by the National Convention to inform him of his nomination said:

We present you with the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention, and we have no doubt that you will recognize in this declaration measures of political polsey which immediately concern the happi ness and welfare of the entire people of this country, and we feel that your election to the Presidency will be a guarantee of their success, and it will be as much your pleasure to enforce and maintain them, if electid, as it is ours to give them the stamp o national representative approbation."

Now what did he say? Did he tell them that he would not carry out in good faith the principles and policy annunciated by the Convention. Nay

"If your choice should be ratified by the people at the election, I should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me very much in the spirit of consecration in which the soldier enters battle."

In his letter of acceptance he characterized the High War Tariff as a "most unscientific and ill-adapted method of taxation" and declared that it had "increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury."

With these declarations before the country Samuel J. Tilden was elected by more than a quarter of a million

What is there in that fact to make Democrats timid, unstable, unsound in 1984. If Mr. Tilden is honest and reliable he would be with the Reformers now if in the Congress.

SENATOR BLAIR ON GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

The debate on educating the masses by the Paternal Government has opened. Senator Blair's speech magnificent absurdity because based upon his bill. We ask the attentive reader to put the following things together and then watch the

Mr. Blair says that "nearly threefourths of the illiterate voters of the country are in the Southern States, those States having one-third of the voters of the country."

Certain eminent Southern "educators"-it used to be teachers-"had expressed the conviction that many of the States (Southern) were unable to meet the difficulties which illiteracy was imposing upon them." Put these two facts together-the threefourths illiteracy and the inability of many Southern States "to meet the difficulties"-that is to say, to educate this immense three-fourths. Keep that in mind and then read farther.

Senator Blair contends that there had been no "diminution" of this stupendous "illiteracy" between 1870 and 1880. That is not true as to to the States to be expended in a there has been no "diminution." Then what? Read farther.

The proportion of white people in the Union in 1880 who could not write was 6.96 per cent.; of blacks 47.70 per cent. But the sage Senstor is pleased to say that "had common schools extended everywhere and in sufficient numbers throughout the United States there would have been no war."

Mark you, there has been no "diminution of illiteracy," and of the white population there are 93,04 per cent, that can read, according to Blair. This looks as if illiteracy was not so great among the whites after monthly has been published for nearly a and equality in incidental taxation.

If so, why does it not fit 1884? The | all. But still illiteracy brought on the war. The whites brought it on. and not the blacks. Blair's figuring will not do. The whites brought on the war; illiteracy was the cause; but over 93 whites in every 100 could read. Blair will have to try again as to the cause of the war.

Now go back again. Blair says three-fourths of the illiteracy is in the South. Of the negroes 47.70 are illiterate. He says illiteracy is a great curse, even to bringing on the war. Is he in earnest in all this? Does he really mean what he says? Does he really purpose in his bill to cure this awful illiteracy in the South. Who can say that when he examines his plan?

He proposes to distribute so many millions yearly upon a "basis of illiteracy." That looks fair. It looks very fair, but read farther. These millions are not to be distributed upon the basis of illiteracy at all only when the States raise themselves and expend for educational purposes onethird of the sum to be given by Paternal Government. That is to say, illiteracy is most dense in North Carolina, South Carolina and Arkansas. Wherever there is illiteracy there is poverty. But yet these illiterate and poor States in order to draw the Paternal help must raise one-third as much as it is proposed shall be given in aid. North Carolina has say 47.70 of illiterates. She is poor, but she must raise \$1,000,000 to receive \$3,000,000.

Massachusetts is very rich. She can raise and does raise millions for her public schools. She needs no help for there is not much illiteracy, but still the Paternal Institution at Washington that is to go into the wholesale pedagogic business gives Massachusetts \$1,000,000 more or less. And so with the rich and flourishing States generally. The rich and prosperous are helped, whilst the poor are burdened.

The Blair bill reminds us of the High Tariff. It favors the rich and oppresses the poor. Many luxuries are lightly taxed and many necessaries are heavily taxed. The higher priced goods pay less duty than the coarse fabrics. But this by the way.

There is no sincerity in Blair's plan. By it the rich and prosperous North will get what it does not need, whilst the poor and illiterate South will not find relief only by burdening itself to reach it. If Blair believed all he said, he would have moved that the South receive three-fourths of the \$15,000,000 for the first year because he says that illiteracy is a most direful curse to the country and the South has three-fourths of that

But he proposes no such measure. He does not really go to work in a sensible way to remove the curse. He gives help to those who need no help and he doles out his help to those who are whelmed, submerged in the slough of ignorance.

There is 47.70 per cent. of illiteracy among the negroes. They can not be taught unless the whites in the South will agree to tax themselves one dollar for every three dollars that the Paternal Pedagogic Institution may bestow. He calls this helping the ignorant. It looks much

like oppressing the whites, In what we have said we have not considered the Constitutional features. We do not believe that the Congress has any right to make this distribution in the first place, and if it has then this follows: the President must have charge. We will consider this more at length hereafter. We have already in several editorials pointed our objections to this seheme of taxing the people by the Federal Government just to help the States educate their voters. It is all gammon. It is a tremendous farce. It is another move to strike down the States. It is another concession to Hamiltonianism. It is another effort to make the people lean on Paternal Government. The States can tax themselves to educate their own children. Why take from the States \$15,000,000 in taxes just to return it the South, but let it go as a fact that | given way? Why not let the States attend to bome affairs? Why break down local self-government?

No good, sound Democrat can vote for any such measure. He may call himself one but he is not advanced as far as the horn-book of true Democracy if he favors the grand Republican, Hamiltonian scheme of Paternal Government Pedagogy.

THE PERIODICALS. The Eclectic Magazine for March is we filled, as is usually the case. It contains 17 articles taken from the foreign periodicals, and in addition literary notices, foreign literary notes, and miscellany. This half century, and it is as readable to-day as at any time. Every famous literary periodical of Great Britain is drawn upon from time to time to make up this excellent eclectic monthly. Whilst we would not make selections precisely as the editor does, we concede that the most of the articles are readable and many of them profitable. We sometimes wonder how a certain paper was chosen when there were so many that were better that were overlooked. Price

\$5 a year. E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, N. Y., bublisher. The Modern Age for April has an interesting story by Canivet called 'Sosthenes Bard." Mr. Barclay, member of Parliament, has a paper entitled "A New View of Mormonism." The fine novelist R. D. Blackmore, has a story called "Not Until Next Time." There is a poem by Robert Browning and many other papers by foreign authors. Price 15 cents a number or \$1.60 a year. This is a cheap eclectic, but does not draw mainly upon the more famous periodicals.

The Musical Herald, a monthly magazine, published in Boston, is well worth attention. It is a good thing at 10 cents a number. Published by The Musical Herald Company. You will like it. Try it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- It is one thing to know the relation between the Fourth of July and the Declaration of Independence, but it is another thing-and inestimably more essential-to know the motives that inspired the colonists to the Declaration. It is one thing to know that Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson lived and were great men in their day; but it is another thing -and a great deal more important-to know of the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories of government, in what respects they differed, the relations sustained by these contemporary statesmen to the General Government, and how far each succeeded in perpetuating his doctrines. The pupil who leaves school without adequate knowledge of the motives of the revolutionary fathers, the actuating and precipitating causes of the separation from the thraldom of kingly rule, comes into his majority so poorly equipped for the duties of citizenship that the chances are most decidedly in favor of his proving a very dangerous voter. During the period when his mind is most impressionable, when his heart is most easily touched, when his imagination is most easily kindled by the stories of the brave struggles of the forefathers for liberty, he has failed to adequately learn the one great, vital lesson of his country's history, and becomes the easy prey of the demagogue.- The Current

- Hon. Henry B. Payne is rapidly approaching that stage in the journey of life when he can enjoy the mellow twilight that falls on the pathway of the octogenarian. It is a stage adapted to rest and reflection. But Mr. Payne's active organization apparently rejects the privilege of repose. Touching the question of his ability to undergo the hardships of a term in the White House, he seems to feel somewhat as the venerable negress did who, upon being asked by a little girl, "Do folks ever get too old to marry?" answered, "I dunno, honey. Yo mus' ax sum'un older dan I is."-Brooklyn Eagle, Dem.

KENNETH RAYNER'S REPLY TO HENRY A. WISE.

Raleigh News-Observer.

The following remarks of his in the United States House of Representatives some time prior to the war, under very peculiar provocation, have at least made him known throughout the limits of his beloved

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, remarked: North Carolina had so long followed Virginia that she now felt like an apprentice just set free."

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, arose and said: "Sir, North Carolina needs no defender here, and if she did, she would be unfortunate in having no abler advocate than myself. It is a sufficient compliment to her to say that while on the North and on the South of her the spirit of reform has been unable to contend with the demon of faction, on entering her borders the flag of constitutional freedom is seen floating in triumph from her Atlantic beach to her mountain tops.

"She reposes not idly on the fame of her ancestors, and if she has not as many bright names to adorn her history, as those who revile her, she is at least saved the disgrace of violating their dying precepts and dishonoring their shades.

"Let it be remembered that Athens was once the noblest and proudest state of Greece. All the other members of that confederacy were glad to do her honor. Yet she was the first to surrender her freedom to the golden bribes of Philip, whilst the Thebans, who had so long been the objects of her reproach, perished nobly on the field of Cheronea, with the expiring liberties of Greece. Let the gentleman from Virginia take the allusion and apply it at his leisure.

A VOICE FROM MAINE.

From report in Belfast Age.

Resolved, That we, the Democratic State Committee, in behalf of the Democrats of Maine, denounce the present Republican tariff as levying a tax upon the people far beyond the necessities of the government, tending to build up monopolies, and impoverishing many industries to enrich a few; and that we hail with the highest satisfaction the efforts which the committee on Ways and Means in the House in Congress are making to establish a tariff reform, which is demanded alike by frugality in the administration of the government

THE LATEST NEWS

PROM ALLPARTS OF THE WORLD

EARTHQUAKE.

Newfoundland Gets a Big Shake.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) St. John's, N. F., March 19.-A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here yesterday. The weight of the disturbance was felt in the vicinity of Harbor Grace, Heart's Content, Hart's Harbor, Brignus Bay, Reberts and Hollyrood. At St. John's disturbance was feeble. The line of volcanic travel was from north to south. The disturbance took place between 1.30 and 1.45 p. m.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Madame Anna Bishop.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1" New York, March 19.-Madame Anna Bishop, once a famous singer, who had a world-wide reputation, died suddenly last night of apoplexy, at her residence on Park Avenue. Her husband, Martin Schultz, was at her bedside when she breathed her last. She leaves no children.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Prices Ir-[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, March 19, 11 A. M.-The stock market opened strong, but declieed 1 to 11 per cent., the latter in Pacific Mail, which fell off to 54%. After 11:30 | T o'clock a stronger tone prevailed, and prices advanced 1 to 5 per cent. Denver, Texas Pacific and Kansas & Texas continue in good demand. There was a difference of 1@1 per cent, in cash and regulars in Michigan Central.

Nathan Myers' crockery store, 101 Gravier street. New Orleans, was burned yesterday. Lcss \$25,000; fully insured.

Neuralgia and Sick Headache. In Aurora, Ill., lives Mrs. Wm. Henson. She says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of

Awnings.

neuralgia, vertigo and sick headache." †

WE MAKE AWNINGS OF ALL KINDS. GET our estimate before placing your order. Mat tresses renovated, furniture upholstered and repaired, and the handsomest stock of FURNI-TURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., in the city, to be sold at low down prices, at

> THOS. C. CRAFT'S, AGT., Furniture Dealer,

BOSTON POST.

THE OLD, INVINCIBLE AND THOROUGHLY TRUE BLUE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. The clean Family Newspaper of Massachusetts. Containing the most complete news of any paper in New England.

The Boston Daily Post is especially noted for its reliable Commercial and Financial Features. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY-One Year, \$9; Six Months, \$4.50; in ad-WEEKLY-FRIDAYS-\$1.00 per Year in advance;

CLUB RATES.

Five or more to one address will be furnished s follows: DAILY POST at \$8.00 per year per copy; Ten copies for \$7.50 each, in advance.

WREKLY POST at \$1.00 per year per copy.

In Clubs of Five or more, one copy will be given to the organizer of the Club.

sep 8 D&W tf

Just Received. $\Lambda^{ ext{T CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS,}}$

NEW FLOUR,

NEW WHEAT.

CORN. HAY, GRITS, HOMINY and MEAL always on hand and for sale low,

C. B. WRIGHT, Proprietor

CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS.

Naval Stores Market Report, AND PRICES, CURRENT.

The first number of a WEEKLY JOURNAL, Devoted exclusively to the interest of

SOUTHERN PRODUCE,

Will be published SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1884,

containing the latest information from all the markets in the world, respecting SPIRITS TURPENTINE,

LUMBER, COTTON, TOBACCO. WOOL, &c.

and the value of all articles used by PRODU SUBSCRIPTION \$2,50 PER ANNUM, COVERING POST-Specimen sent on application.

R. DUNDAS CHATER. 187 Pearl Street, mh 18 tAp 5 tu th sat NEW YORK. ADVERTISE IN

Merchant and Farmer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA It has a large and increasing circulation in the heart of the Pee Dee country, the best Cotton section of the two States.

It is a desirable medium of communication with both the Merchants and Farmers of this section, and particularly with those of Marion and Mariboro Countles. It is therefore the paper for the Business Men of Wilmington.

J. D. McLUCAS,

dec 5 tf

Proprietor.

The Robesonian Published every Wednesday in Lumberton, N. By W. W. McDIARMID.

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AND THE largest advertising patronage of any paper in the State. It now has over eight hundred subscribers in Robeson county alone, besides a general circulation in the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Richmond, and in the adjoining counties, Marion, Mariboro and Darlington, in South Carolina.

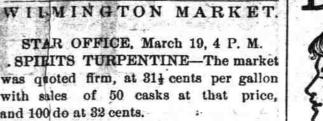
The Central Protestant A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWS paper and the Organ of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina, is published at Greensboro, N. C.

Greensboro, N. C.
Terms, \$2 00 per annum, in advance,
The eligibility of its location, the number and
activity of its agents, and the constantly increasing demand for it among the more solid classes of
readers in various sections, give the CENTRAL
PROTESTANT peculiar claims upon the patron
age of the advertising public. Terms very favorbie. Consult your business interest, and address
the editor

J. L. MICHAUX, Greensboro, N. C.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.



with sales of 50 casks at that price, and 100 do at 32 cents. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at 500 bbls Good

Strained at quotations. TAR-The market was firm at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market

was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 101 cents per lb for Middling.

following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 81 Good Ordinary..... 91 Low Middling......10} Middling......10½ Good Middling.....10¾ PEANUTS-Market firm, with sales re

ported on a basis of \$1 35 for Prime, \$1 50@1 55 for Extra Prime, and \$1 60 @1 70 for Fancy.

							7	=	77.	Ψ.	7.5	277			50						
Cotton									_				-	3			(E	2		36	bales
pirits	T	ur	þ	ei	n	Li	n	e						•	•					87	casks
Rosin.				٠.		•	٠	٠	•	٠			٠		•		٠	•		1,282	bbls
Cotton Spirits Rosin. Far	Γu	rp		n	ti	n			•		•	•	•			•			(4) (4)	372	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial. NEW YORK, March 19, Noon.-Money strong and easy at 11@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4864@487 and 487@4891. State bonds quiet. Governments lower for three per cents. .

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 487 bales; middling uplands 11 1-16c; Orleans 11 5-16c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: March 11.04c; April 11.06c; May 11.25c; June 11.39c; July 11.51c; August 11.59c. Flour quiet. Wheat opened 1@1c lower, but reacted 1c. Corn dull. Pork dull at \$17 621@17 75. Lard steady at \$9 75. Spirits turpentine firm at 35c. Rosin firm at \$1 50@1 521. Freights

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, March 19, Noon-Cotton steady; uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales to-day of 12,000 bales, 1,000 of which were for speculation and export; receipts 13,700 bales, 5,850 of which were American. Uplands, l m c, March and April delivery 5 61-64d; April and May delivery 5 63 64@6 2 64d; May and June delivery 6 4-64@6 3-64d; June and July delivery 6 8 64@6 7.64d; August and September delivery 6 1-64d; September and October delivery 6 12-64d. Futures quiet

New York Rice Market.

Bacon-long clear middles 45s. Lard 47s.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 18. The movement is in small lots to a moderate extent at generally firm prices. We quote: Carolina and Louisiana common to fair at 5@51c; good to prime 57@61c; choice to fancy at 61@71c; Rangoon at 41 @5c duty paid; 21@21c in bond; Patna at

Savannah Rice Market.

Savannah News, March 18. The market continues steady and unchanged. Sales for the day were 59 bbls. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5@5‡c; Good 5‡ @51c; Prime 6@61c.

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 18, Peanuts are held firmly, with steady demand in a jobbing way. The quotations are at 10c for best hand-picked, 9%c for extra do, and 8c for other lots.

Burnett's Cocoaine for Loss of Hair CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1880.

Three years ago my hair was coming out very fast, and I was nearly bald. I was also troubled with dandruff. I began using BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and my hair immediately stopped coming out, and has constantly been getting thicker. My head is now entirely free from dandruff. My wife has used the Cocoaine with equally as gratifying results. P. T. Platt, with F. MacVeagh & Co.

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS are the purest

Groceries. Groceries.

1500 Bbls FLOUR, all grades, 250 Bbls Granulated SUGAR, 200 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,

40 Tierces LARD, 100 Cases and Buckets LARD,

50 Boxes CHEESE, 40 Tubs BUTTER. 150 Boxes and Bbls CRACKERS. 200 Bbls SEED POTATOES,

30 Bbls TURNIPS, 20 Bbls APPLES. 50 Hhds MOLASSES.

 $125^{\mathrm{~Bbls}}$ 200 Kegs NAILS, $\bar{2}\check{5}\check{0}$ Bundles HOOP IRON,

50 Bbls and Half Bbls MACKEREL, Tobacco. Cigars and Snuff, Candles, Soap, Candy, &c., For sale low by ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

N. A. Stedman, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Princess, between Front and 2d Sts. in the Basement of Building No. 114, next to old Journal Building, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Practices in all the Criminal and Civil Courts of New Hanover, Bladen, Columbus, Pender and Brunswick Counties. jan 19 D&Wim jan 19 D&W1m

The Sumter Advance. The People's Paper,

PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C., BY DARR & PARMELEE, two Practical Printers—the former having published the first daily newspaper issued in Columbia, over thirty years ago, being well known by all its citizens.

THE SUMTER ADVANCE is the best Advertiging Medium in the County for merchants. other business men.
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Sumter' S. C. sing Medium in the County for merchants

The Lincoln Press, UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLN

TON, N. C.,

By JOHN C. TIPTON, Ed'r and Prop The PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it, to be one of the best Advertising Mediums in Western North Carolins. It has a large and steadily increasing patronage in Lin coin, Gaston, Catawba, Cleaveland, Burke and Mecklenburg counties. Advertising rates liberal. Subscription \$1.50 per annum. mh 11 tf

Disfiguring



HUMORS. Itching and Burning Tor. tures, Humil. iating Erup.

tions, such as SALT RHEUM or Rezema, Psoriasis, Scald form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Secretains, inherence of Contagious, and Copper Colored to the rited, Contagious, and Copper Colored Discase are positively cured by the CUTRURA REMEMBERS AT HAIR Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood but

er, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impur-ties and poisonous element, and thus remove Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. instantly al lays Itching and Inflammation. clears the skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores

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