es of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged redinary advertisements, but only half rates aid for strictly in advance. At this rate will pay for a simple announcement of

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ontract advertisers will not be allowed to d their space or advertise any thing foreign ir regular business without extra charge instead of the contract of th Remiltances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registere letter. Only such remittances will be at the isk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue sines they desire to advertise in. Where no sue is named the advertisement will be insert in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts it he paper to be sent to him during the time is advertisement is in, the proprietor will only responsible for the mailing of the paper to his service.

The Morning Star

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

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1885.

EVENING EDITION SANITATION-WHAT IT HAS DONE AND MAY DO.

The importance of sanitation has been often urged in these columns. But in as much as it is one of those questions that come directly home to every reader it cannot well be discussed too much. Health is the greatest boon of this life. The publie health is the most important question that a Legislature of a State could consider after providing ways and means for the perpetuity of the State Government. When the longevity now of the people in the most favored sections and counties is compared with that of thirty, fifty and a hundred years ago, it is seen at once what a great advance there has been in medical treatment and sanitation. The STAR, in former discussions, has brought out the statistics

ring the last two hundred and fifty years there has been a steady advance in the average of human life in the more civilized countries. On the 22d of September last the Eighth Annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was held at Leicester, and sat for four days. Its proceedings were instructive. Professor de Chaumont, in his opening address, stated that "most sanitarians agreed that the death-rate was capable of being reduced to 15

that illustrate the improvement, Du-

per 1,000 by the reduction of preventable disease." The reader of Macaulay will remember that the average human life in England some two hundred years since was about 29 years. Now it is probably 33 years. If Professor de Chaumont and the sanitarians are correct then before a half century passes the average of life in the most favored countries must rise

still higher. Probably by A. D.

1935, it will have risen to 38 or 40.

It is interesting to note what would s the result if the death-rate of at Britain was actually reduced to 1,000. He says the average of would then be 54 years. If the le desth-rate could be reduced to 12 in the 1,000 inhabitants the an duration of life would be raised o 65 years. If it could be reduced to an average of 8 deaths in the 1,000 then the average of human life would This is worth considering. When a rections:

ance of all chilling draughts are the best preventives. He gives statistics to show how deaths from typhoid fever have been diminished.

As to cholera, he says that Europe has been visited six times by th Asiatic scourge, in 1832, 1849, 1854 1866, 1873 and 1882. That 1849 was the most fatal. 1873-'75 it frequently got into England but "never managed to get a foothold." It has not got into England yet, though it has had lodgment for three years in Egypt and in Europe and there is constant communication. The lesson he draws is: quarantine by land and sea is futile, but the paramount importance of hygienic measures is established Is it not wise to try both-to quarantine all vessels and to use ever possible precaution in the way of anitation?

Prof. de Chaumont gave his opin on of the worth of vaccination. He says it is "one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon humanity." Dr. A. Ransome, in his address, gave some statistics as to vaccination. He

"A saving of life to the extent of threefourths of a million persons in a decade may now be reckoned up from the pages of the Registrar-General, and the diminution in certain classes of disease pointed unmistakably to the influence of measures of preventive medicine. Thus a comparison between the ten years, 1861 70, and the three years, 1881-83, shows that the annual saving of life in small-pox had been 2,444; measles, 1,898; scarlet fever, 11,934; fevers 15,418; diphtheria, 1,222; cholera, 2,470 diarrhœa, etc., 6,942; phthisis, 16,692 other tuberculous diseases, 1,170-total,

The death rate in both army and navy has been very greatly reduced by it. In the Prussian army no death from small-pox has occurred since 1874, owing to the compulsory system of vaccination. Austria and France neglected to enforce it strictly and suffered from considerable mortality.

MOR LAW.

When the Chatham mob did its sweeping work the press of the State tion of the act. If mobs are to do the hanging in North Carolina then there is no use of the farce of trying men for their lives in the courts. The hanging of Lee by a mob at Rockingham is just one of those acts that are to be deplored. Doubtless the wretch deserved hanging, but in a State that before the war was lawabiding above all others, and whose people were as little addicted to violence as any people under the sun, this usurping of the authority of the courts over life and death is out of place, and every good citizen should denounce it. In South Carolina the people seem inclined to prevent the execution of mob law, and to prosecute all who are engaged in it if they can be ascertained. That is a good example, and the law officers of North Carolina should not be slow in endeavoring to ferret out those who join mobs and engage in hanging men without any pretense of trial or any of the forms of law.

If the people would reflect seriously upon this grave matter they would be deeply moved at the prevalence of lynchings. No mob is fit to take life because of passion and prejudice. A man is adjudged guilty without investigation and is sent into eternity. Doubtless in the regular courts men are sometimes wrongfully punished, and even innocent men have been hanged. How must it be in hangings by a wild mob greedy for blood? If mobs are to prevail no man is safe. The law abiding people will have to organize against mobs for their own safety. And so violence begets violence, society is thrown into chaos, and the whole State suffers. Steps should be taken to crush out this reign of

TREE RAISING. In the North tree raising is regularly practiced. We do not mean putting up trees, but putting in the ground the seeds of chesnut, hickory, walnut, spruce pine and other trees. The methods necessary in cultivating each kind of tree is well understood and practiced. For instance, in a recent editorial, the Boston Post treated of the manner to plant seeds of different trees and of stually be 93 years. Think of that, the pine and spruce gave these di-

with a pail of seed passing along with a common vegetable seed planter. Or a man may, with a common corn hoe, dig flat holps about four or fire fash holps about four or fire fash holps about four or fire feet apart, a boy with a pail of seed passing along with him and dropping three or four in each hele. The map then flaps his hos on the seed or treats his foot on it. Pine seeds need very slight covering. From six to eight acres

can be planted in a day with a ploughed furrow, or three or four by the hos. The work should be done as early as the frost will admit in the spring. Early planting does the best, that the seed may germinate before hot, dry weather sets in."

So necessary and profitable is tree planting that in all Northern States it is now much resorted to. Unwise slaughtering of trees in the past makes it a necessity now to cover vacant and barren lands with trees. The STAR has often urged tree planting and explained why this should be done. In the South the plan is to destroy. After awhile it will come to pass that all intelligent owners of land will appreciate two facts: first, that it is an abuse and waste to out down a tree if it can possibly be avoided, and, second, that it pays to plant trees every year. We notice that one man in Massachusetts will plant 300 acres the next Spring with pine seed. Al cattle and sheep are excluded from lands devoted to tree raising.

THE PERIODICALS. North American Review for December up to its standard. It has a marked pecu liarity among American publications in this: it discusses mainly current topics, rarely dealing with the past. It offers but little that is engaging or superior in the way of literature. Its contributors number many famous men and now and then it presents a paper the style of which is fine. Its contributions are generally short; are not, therefore, elaborate and exhaustive like those of the great British Quarterlies. They are not lacking in ability and are valuable because they treat of uppermost questions. It meets a demand and fills a gap in the American periodical world Hence its great success. That class that subscribe to leading publications desire for the most part to read about leading questions that concern the age and country. Those who desire the best literature will seek other fields and publications. The North American Review gives a free lance to its contributors. It allows many articles to appear that Southern readers will not relish, and it even tolerates a latitudinarian view of religion, if not an open revolt against Christianity. It allows both sides, however, to be heard. The price is \$5 a year. Bob Ingersoll, Gov. Ireland, of Texas, George S. Boutwell, Gen. Rosecrans and Fred Grant are among the contributors to the December number. Published at 80 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

The Century for December is a choice number of one of the best of illustrated monthlies. It presents its readers with a fine portrait of the late gifted "H. H."-Helen Jackson. There is also an interesting account of her writings. Mark Twain contributes a chapter of autobiography, entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," which is humorously illustrated by Kemble. It describes the writer's short service as a Confederate volunteer. Capt. Ericsson has a paper concerning his famous "Monitor." The Shah and his palaces are described incidentally in an attractive illustrated paper on 'The City of Teheran," by the Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States Minister to Persia. James's "The Bostonians" and Mrs. Foote's "John Bodewin's Testimony" are continued. This number contains also two short stories, one by H. H. Boyesen, entitled "A Child of the Age," and the other, "Mrs. Berty's Tea," by Thomas A. Janvier (Ivory Black), author of "Rose Madder," etc. An art interest is lent to the number by Henry Eckford's essay on "The 'Lamia' of Keats, and the Illustrations by Will H. Low," with wood cuts of some of Mr. Low's drawings; and by a suggestive essay on "The Lesson of Greek Art," from Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young New Yorker who lectures on Greek Art in the English Cambridge University. Popular essays are contributed by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, on "Faith-Cures;" by John Burroughs, on "Bird-Enemies;" and by Prof. Waller, of the Columbia College School of Mines, on "Dangers in Food and Drink." There are other interesting articles. Price \$4 a year. The Century Co., publishers, N. Y.

CURRENT COMMENT. ---The President has surrendered the finances of the country into the hands of a man named Jordan, from Wall street. Whatever Mr. Cleveland, therefore, says on this subject is the voice of the man Jordan. On the greatest fault of this or any administration—the failure to call in floating interest-bearing debt, when \$150,000,000 of tax money lay in the treasury, collected for that purposeon this fault the President says bluntly that the reason was that there was nothing but silver in which to pay, and the bonds are payable in rold. This is the supreme act of the Executive Power, and shows the variation our Government has undergone. Whatever may be wisdom is not always law. The President's views on silver seem to he rather more hostile than those of Secretary Manning, for the latter, in his report, has a queerly arranged paragraph which seemingly favors a bimetallic pertincate currency. This the Current prays for. If the present gold standard is to be accepted as a fair measure, the Current demands an illimitable, uncornerable bimetallic supply. With a billion of bimetallic certificates this protection could surely be secured.—Chicago Cur-

- Mr. Lamar at the close of his ington, as was suggested by Mr. Jefferson. It the national government has not already enough of trouble on its hands, let it by all means found a national university to

my, will be fighting for recognition in its faculty and its teachings. Every ten years there will be a Congressional investigation of its mismanagement; and with every change of administration there will be an attempt to transfer its control.-Phil. American, Rep.

NORTHERN MISTAKES AS TO TOOMES.

Naumkeck in Boston Post.

Among the old school of Southern men there was probably not one more entirely misunderstood at the North, in respect of his personal and private characteristics, than General Robert Toombs. He was regarded as the typical fire-eater, a kind of human dragon, to meet whom would be a very trying ordeal for a man of op-posing convictions and peaceable dis-position. As he was known only by his public utterances, in which belched blue flame in a most incontinent way, it was not strange, perhaps, that he was credited with carrying about with him a lurid and sulphurous atmosphere. His convictions were rock-rooted, and none the less intense that they grew more largely from tradition and impulse than from the calm reflection that characterizes the student of politics and abstract ethics. He was impatient of restraint. He was a natural rebel against all ideas of government and social regulation that did not conform to the school in which he was trained, and of whose imperious creed he was devoted admirer and defender. His passion, his vehemence and his powers of picturesque expression combined to give him a reputation this side of Mason and Dixon's line so ogreish that very few people twenty years ago could have brought themselves to the discriminating point of believing that Robert Toombs was a highly accomplished and agreeable gentleman, representing what was best in the charming social life of the old South, with affections and friendship as strong as his convictions and his antago-

pieme. Yet that was the man, as he has been since the war, and as he was before the war, to all who knew him intimately. His hospitality was unbounded. Whoever was his guest was the recipient of the kindliest but most unobtrusive courtesy, and whatever he might have continued to think of Bob Toombs, the Senator the Confederate general, he never failed to come away impressed with the rare and charming attributes of Robert Toombs, the Georgia

A NEW MICROBE.

N. Y. Star.

The microbe is man's worst enemy. It is the root of cholera, and now Dr. Carmena, of Mexico, has discovered that a microbe causes yellow fever. By a constant study of the dreaded disease, the Doctor has succeeded in finding the microbe. He found the creature tenacious of life, capable of reproducing itself rapidly, and able to survive chopping up to any conceivable extent. Dr. Cormona has no doubt that he has got hold of the right animalcule. It is always present in yellow fever, and never found under any other cir-

cumstances. Following the example of Kech and Pasteur, he has tried inoculation with the microbe as a means of assuring immunity from the disease. Subcutaneous injections, he says, result in a very mild form of the fever, which hardly causes the patient any inconvenience, while it assures immunity from the disease in its dangerous forms. Of several hundred persons thus treated Dr. Carmona says that not one has contracted yellow fever, though living in communities where the disease was epi-

We hope that this is all true. Any ertain preventive would save thousands of lives lost in years when yellow fever is epidemic in the Southern States. But after the description given of the microbe by Dr. Carmona a man must have great faith and courage to permit it to be introduced into his system. It is tenacious of life, capable of abundant reproduction and will survive cutting up. How is any man to know that, once introduced beneath his skip, the reproduction may not begin and continue till he is full of young microbes? Under the circumstances a man would rather not have one of them under his cuticle.

QUAKER'S LETTER TO A JEWELLER.

Greensboro Workman.

The following is a letter sent by G. Frazier, of Bush Hill, N. C., to one of the watch makers of Greensboro, a few days since: DEAR SIR:-I herewith send thee my pocket clock which standeth in

need of thy friendly correction. The last time it was at thy friend ly school it was in no way benefited or profited thereby, for I perceive by the index of its mind that it is a liar

and the truth is not in it. Purge it, therefore, I beseech thee. and correct it from the error of its ways and show it the path wherein it should go. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon it, see that it is without passion, least thou shouldst drive it to destruction; and when thou see it conformable to the report, brings up once more the ques.
tion of founding and endowing a
great national university at Washington above mentined rules, send it home up in the spirit of moderation, and I will remit to thee in the root of all

- The New York Herald discovers means found a national university to keep it in hot water. At once every school of theology and anti-theology, that Government bonds are mostly ewned by "workpeople." They paper the walls of tenement houses with them we hear.—

John Swinton's Paper.

THE LATEST NEWS.

PROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA:

The Nanticoke Coal Mine Horror-Ail Hope Abandoned of Rescuing the Imprisoned Miners-The Families of the Unfortunates Crazy with Grief -Intense Excitement Throughout the Mining Region.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 22.-There was no rest for Nanticoke last night. It is impos-sible to describe in words the consternstion, dismay and agony which spread through the village when it was learned, after midnight, that all efforts to get the men out alive were abandoned. The town never saw such a sight as that witnessed from 2 to 4 o'clock this morning. No one thought of rest. The whole population was out on the streets discussing in the wildest manner the decision, and exclamations of despair, cries of agony and mut-terings of discontent were heard on every street corner, and in almost every house-hold. The relatives of the victims were in the wildest agony of despair, and several were seized with convulsions. Fannie Sarver, sister of the two Sarver brothers, was prostrated with violent fits, and at 5 a.m. it was feared she would die. Mrs. Kinelen, the old mother of the three Kineler brothers, was at death's door from weakness and the shock, and many other relatives and friends of the victims are

completely prostrated.

The officials in charge of the rescue work were forced to abandon all work from the air shaft, by several irresistable conclusions. The investigations at an early hour this morning show that sand rock and culm had fallen to such an extent that the mine in which the imprisoned men were confined was now filled to the roof and that the men are dead and beyond all human help. A second cave-in took place during the night, which was of very large proportions, and the real extent of the smage done can hardly be guessed, but it is great. This fall brought with it volumes of black damp and sulphurous gas, which have filled the mine and put a peremptory

At 6 o'clock this morning it was learned that the bodies of the victims cannot be recovered for at least a month, and since this news has spread throughout the mining region most intense excitement has pre-vailed. Every effort will now be made to work in towards the men from the slope. The clearing up of the gangways will be pushed as rapidly as possible, though the work will be long and tedious, as there is about three thousand feet of gangway also filled up, and said to be packed to the roof. Twenty-three men and boys are in the

FOREIGN.

The War in India-A Hody of Dacolti Repulsed by the British with Heavy Loss -A Conspiracy to Establish a Republic Discovered in Spain.

LONDON, December 22.-Advices from Rangoon report that the five hundred Dacoits, who recently attacked Shaaygyeen, were repulsed with a loss of eighty killed. The British lost one man. The Dacoits have been skirmishing with the English at other points, but it seems that the revolt has been checked. The Europeans, who were reported to have been massacred, were safe up to December 14, except three who had been murdered.

LONDON, December 22.-Advices from Spain say a conspiracy to establish a Republic has been discovered at Tarragona. The details of the movement are withheld by the government.

TWINKLINGS.

- The late Senator Sharon, millionaire, left only \$780 of personal pro-

So well-to-do are the Boston bicyclers that they are to build a \$100,000 - Assessor-This land seems to

be very fertile? Farmer?-Quite so, even if the crops do fail the taxes on it always - The Edmunds Telegraph bill would reduce the average cost of telegrams

rom 39 cents to 25 cents, and after five - News from Washington-"Cold tea" is no longer dispensed at the Senate restaurant. The Senate restaurant is no

longer patronized by the members of the Senate.—Philadelphia Press, Rep. - "Yes," exclaimed a passenger. as he protected his eyes from the light, "! have an affection of the optical nerve which causes me to see double. I am on my way to Chicago." "To consult an oculist, I suppose?" "No, I have obtained a job here as census taker."-New York Star.

- The latest news from Burmah is that Thebaw has killed several more of his brothers. It is a cold day in Burmah when the festive Thebaw does not diminish his large stock of relatives. According to the reports he kills several brothers per day and an average of one of his mothers per week. First thing Thebaw knows he will be an orphan.—Rambler.

A Sad Case of Poisoning. s that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itsetf so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

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H. A. GLAMEVER, No. 4 North Water St.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 844 cents per gallon.

Sales of 150 casks at these figures. ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady

at \$1 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady. Sales reported of 140 bales on private terms and 15 bales at 84 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary cents 2 tb

RICE-Market steady and unchanged We quote: Rough: Upland 80cts@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@42 cents; Fair 44@52 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents;

Choice 61@61 cents per 1b. TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 5 00: Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market steady at 31 cents for Prime, 85 cents for Extra Prime, and

RECEIPTS.

39@40 cents for Fancy, per bushel of

> DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial. NEW YORK, Dec. 23, Noon.-Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4851@489. State bonds neglected. Govern ments dull and steady.

Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 1,524 bales; middling uplands 9 5-16c; middling Orleans 94c. Futures dull and steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 9.28c; January 9.31c; February 9.41c; March 9.53c; April 9.65c; May 9.75c. Flour quiet and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn better. Pork steady at \$9 871@10 371. Lard firm at \$6 271. Spirite turpentine steady at 874c. Rosin steady at \$1 024@ 1 074. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.-Flour steady and quiet. Wheat-southern nominally steady: vestern firmer and quiet; southern red 91@ 93c; southern amber 95@97c; No. 1 Maryland 94c; No. 2 western winter red on spot and December 871c asked. Cornsouthern a shade firmer; western easy southern white 42@46c; yellow 42@451c

POREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22, Noon,-Cotton dull without quotable change; middling up-lands 5d; middling Orleans 5 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 89,000 bales, of which 3,175 vere American. Futures dull; uplands m c. December and January delivery 83-64d; January and February delivery 63-64d; February and March delivery 5 1-64d; March and April delivery 5 4-64d; April and May delivery 5 7-64d; May and June delivery 5 10-64d; June and July delivery 5 14-64d.

Spirits turpentine 27s.

5 P. M.—Uplands I m c, December delivery 4 62-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 4 62-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 4 62-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 4 62-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery ry 5d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 5 8-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 5 6-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 5 9-64d, buyers' option; June and July delivery 5 18-64d, value; July and August delivery 5 16-64d, value Sales of cotton to-day include 6,800

bales American. London, Dec. 22, Noon-Consols, money 99 3-16: account 99#

New York Hice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 21.

"It has been an off day in rice," said one of the largest dealers; "plenty of buyers, but they took it all out in looking. This however, is the precursor of a big demand for domestic next week." This seemed to be the general expression, so we put i ket. Advices from the South note an ac-tive condition in all desirable styles, as the bulk of crop remaining on hand is of stained and seedy character, and orders for nice selections have to be held over from day to day. This fact tends to keep the markets strong, with a rising tendency. Foreign styles are slow. Quotations are: Carolina and Louisians common to fair 31@81c; fair to good at 41@41c: good to prime 51@51c; choice to head at 61@7c; Rangoon, duty paid, at 41@41c; bond at 21c; Patna at 41@41c; Java at 51@51c.

Charleston Rice Market. Charlesten News and Courier, Dec. 21. RICE-The market for rice was steady to-day, and sales of 257 barrels were made. The quotations were: Common 81 @34c; fair 44@44c; good 5@54c; Prime 54

IMPORTANT !

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A PATENT

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OURE OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Com "PILES,") Internal or Exter PROLAPSUS ANL for Cl dren or Adults. NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL COPERATION

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CONTACIOUS

Dseases are Prevalent all over the World I am a native of England, and while at country I contracted a terrible blood point out-door patient at Nottingham II.

sen, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital England, but was not cured. I suffered the most gland, but was not cured. I suffered the most with sores all ever my body and limbs. I had wertigo and deafness, with partial loss of last vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which rearly ram me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Rooseveit in this city, as well as by a prominent with the hospitals.

I saw the advartisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as cal men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great loy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

New York City, June 12th, 1885.

BLOOD

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it.
But in March of last year (1884), I contracted
blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga, at the
time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at
the same time. I did not get well under the
treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the
usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of
Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove
the poison out through boils on the skin.

Dan Learn

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot springs, and on reaching Texarkans a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot springs. Although the

POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and were entirely gone inside of Porter Union Pass. Depot Cisco, Texas, July 13, 1985.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder. blade, Fullness after cating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headach ever the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urize, and

CONSTIPATION. change of feeling asto astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St.. N.Y.

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