

**Publisher's Announcements.**

THE MORNING STAR, published daily, except on Sundays, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, \$4.50 for six months, \$7.50 for one year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents. For advertising rates, see page 10.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$75.00; one year, \$125.00. Ten lines of solid Roman type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, they will be charged at the rate of a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Advertisements for marriage, or for other purposes, will be charged double column or triple-column rates.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements. Charges to be paid for strictly in advance. At this rate notices will be a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked, will be continued "until ordered to the contrary" by the advertiser, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, will be charged for transient rates for time actually published.

Advertisements for Auction and Official advertisements are charged per square for each insertion.

Advertisements for "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Contract advertisements will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge or transfer rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss broadly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and if received in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the publisher's name is mentioned.

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

**The Morning Star.**

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

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1886.  
EVENING EDITION.

**WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.**

The clause in the Constitution relied upon by Congressional lawyers for authority to vote away the money in the United States Treasury for school teaching in the United States is as follows:

"Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

Now let every capable, frank, honest mind read that clause attentively and he will hardly arrive at the conclusion that is sought to be placed upon it by Congressmen. We undertake to assert that no scholar in any reputable institution of learning, with the clause before him to interpret and construe, would place the meaning upon it that the advocates of the Blair bill have done. He would never suppose from a fair criticism of the language that the framers of the Constitution ever designed to convey the idea that Congress had power given to teach illiterates in the States.

Now what does that clause say, and say with the utmost clearness? Read: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, excises, &c." Any chance of mistake here? Is it not as perfectly plain as human language can possibly be? Here there is a clear, unmistakable grant of power.

Now a step farther. Why is this power granted? For what ends is it granted? Look at the clause carefully. The answer is equally plain as the granting of power. What does the Constitution say? Here it is: "To pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." He must be indeed a dull fellow who cannot understand that "Pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." Here power is granted for a specific end, and that end concerns only the United States.

But suppose you allow certain Congressmen to have their way when they declare that the words "general welfare" give the Congress the power to become universal school teacher and to go into the States—the independent, sovereign commonwealths, mind you—and begin the general pedagogic business, what then? Very much then, as you must see if you are intelligent. If the "general welfare" means that, it surely means a great deal more.

Such an interpretation of language would open up a field of exploration and adventure that was never, never dreamt of in the philosophy of the Constitutional fathers. Such an interpretation might end in the destruction of the Government itself, as any thoughtful mind must see. It would give to Congress the power to do a thousand things for the States that the States could best do for themselves. It would greatly tend to develop Centralization.

Under such a sweeping interpretation and construction the Congress may spend money at will and without limit. It can introduce Paternalism into a hundred fields. It can pay the private debts of every citizen. It may pay the debts of all the States, for "to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" is all one sentence. Congress has just as much authority under this clause to pay the public debt of each State as it has to teach the school children of each State.

The interpretation given in Congress is false. The words "United States" limit the meaning. The Constitution is not talking of the "debts" or "general welfare" of the States as such, but of the United States; it is not talking of the welfare of the people, but it limits the grant of power to the United States. That is simply too plain for any one to fail to understand.

In this clause there is a distinct recognition of the Union of States—of a Confederation of States—of a grand body politic—"of the United States."

It says the Congress may do whatever is for the "general welfare" of the body politic—of the Confederation or Union known as the "United States." You cannot possibly mistake here without supreme mental blindness. The Congress is limited throughout the clause to the United States. It has no grant of power beyond this.

Every teacher in the State of capability—Prof. Hame, Dr. Royal, Maj. Bingham, Capt. Catlett, Prof. Fetter, all will tell you and tell Congressmen that the words "United States" qualify, not the words "general welfare" only, but the clause,—all of the preceding terms in the same member of the sentence.

If Congress had really power under this clause to teach school in the United States it would have equal power to provide school houses, furnish books, and even to pay the debts of all and why? Because the debts are just as much a part of the clause as the general welfare is. The "debts" referred to must be the debts of every private citizen if the school teaching or general welfare applies to private citizens instead of the "United States."

Of course such a construction is unmitigated nonsense. Such an abuse of the laws of language would destroy all written instruments and make society a chaos.

If the Congress can teach school it can pay the debts of every citizen, cure all diseases, give all men employment, give the "forty acres and the mule" of reconstruction times to the negroes and all in distress, for under "the general welfare" clause all this could be done. In this way the States would soon disappear from the American system. The STAR is utterly opposed to any such latitudinarian, gutta-percha interpretation of a law expressed in the plainest, simplest language. It is opposed to the Congress invading the States under any specious, deceptive, dangerous plea to do for them what they can best do for themselves.

The interpretation sought to be placed upon the clause in the Constitution relied upon for authority for Paternal intervention in the States is politically dangerous, theoretically absurd and grammatically false. Let the Professors of English Language and Literature at any five leading Colleges and Universities have this clause referred to them together with the interpretation and construction we have given above, and if all five do not sustain it we will "crawlfish" and eat very "humble pie." We care not what their political school or bias may be. If they are honest and fair, we will abide by their decision.

And yet Congressmen pretend to rely upon this clause for sanction to take from the Treasury seventy million dollars raised by taxation for legitimate, Constitutional purposes, and pervert its use into an abuse of all authority.

A very bright and scholarly critic in the Nineteenth Century, a leading British Reviewer, defends the use of "two first." He says those who insist upon "first two" are "superfine critics." He thinks the English people will continue to say "two first," and

with "solid good sense." He thinks there can be fifty firsts. Here is a part of his defence of the usage:

"For they don't mean the First Two, as opposed to the Second Two, and the Third Two, and so forth ad infinitum, as the superlative critic would make us believe; they haven't mentally divided all the chapters of the book and all the objects of the universe into regular pairs, two by two, like the unclean animals when they went into the Ark; they mean merely to distinguish the Two First from the Third, and Fourth, and Fifth, and all subsequent chapters whatsoever."

**DEATH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.**

The death of this eminent citizen of New York was briefly announced in the STAR of yesterday. It occurred on Friday night, at his home at Utica. Horatio Seymour was born in 1811, in the State in which he was held in universal esteem. New York has never had a public man of higher character. It has had no public man in thirty years or more who has commanded so much of the esteem, confidence and admiration of the people of the United States, of all parties and sections of the country, as he did. He had the reputation, and doubtless richly merited it, of being an excellent lawyer, an efficient Executive officer, a wise, well balanced statesman, a man of broad views, of high patriotism, of sincere devotion to the Constitution, and an honest man. A man of private and public virtue, of patriotism too wide and all embracing to know any North or any South, he was a great favorite with the Democrats of the whole United States.

He served in the Legislature for three years when he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, but was defeated by Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate. In 1852 he was again nominated and was elected by a large majority. In 1854 he was for the second time defeated. In 1862 he was again elected Governor. In 1868 he was nominated for the Presidency against Grant and was badly defeated. If he had been elected how much of shame; how how much of violations of the Constitution; how much of debauchery and crime and official profligacy would have been avoided and been saved to the country. No man of this time living in the North commanded so much of the confidence of the Southern people as Governor Seymour, with the exception of Judge Thurman. He was a good and true man who deserved well of his country, and who dying, aged 75, carried with him to his grave the good will and profound reverence of every patriotic and worthy citizen.

**THE PERIODICALS.**

The Eclectic Magazine for February contains quite a number of articles that will interest the reader. Among them are "The Origin of the Alphabet," by A. H. Sayce, the eminent Orientalist and historian. "Poetry, Politics and Conservatism," by George N. Curzon, and "The Coming Contests of the World," from the Fortnightly. Huxley is represented by a vigorous paper under the title of "The Interpreters of Nature." Prof. Seeley's paper, "Our Insular Ignorance" is worthy of the author's fame, which may also be said of Max Muller's "Solar Myths." There is a suggestive paper on "Love's Labor Lost," by Walter Pater, and a very spicy criticism on "Superfine English," from Cornhill. Price \$3 a year. E. R. Felton, 25 Broad street, N. Y., publisher.

The Southern Biographer for February will interest the reader. The opening paper is by Judge A. E. Richards, "Bass Fishing in the Shenandoah." Judge Gayarré tells of an interview on Reconstruction, held in 1865, with William H. Seward. General Liddell's Record of the Civil War is continued, and gives some inside views of the relations of the Southern War Governors to the central government at Richmond. The article on Gen. Lee by Alex. H. Stephens does not amount to much, and is disappointing. Will Wallace Harney begins a story of life in Florida during the reign of the carpet-bagger. Louis Pendleton tells "The Story of Black Dan," a runaway slave. Richard W. Knott has a clever article on "Poetry and Criticism." General Gilbert concludes his account of "Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky," and W. H. Swallow describes the disastrous charge of "Longstreet's Division at Gettysburg." The poetry of the number is unusually good. Paul H. Hayne has some strong lines on "Robert Lee;" Clinton Scoullard contributes "Under the Magnolias," a descriptive poem. Price \$3 a year.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

The Peoria Saturday Evening Call, in speaking of certain ideas concerning grammar which correspondents of The Current had impressed upon its attention, says: "It is undoubtedly true that it sounds a good deal better to say 'Allow me once in a while to suggest' than to say 'Allow me to once in a while suggest.' The trouble with The Current is that it cannot make those two sentences mean the same thing. Thus to always tell the printer to fix the copy is a far more onerous task than to tell the printer to always fix the copy." The printers here are interfering with the sense of the tongue, as they generally do.—Chicago Current.

The Lower House of our Legislature has had under consideration the question of local option. It is a sore puzzle to the average politician.

**THE LATEST NEWS.**

**FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**THE NATION'S DEAD.**

Removal of Gen. Hancock's Remains from Governor's Palace—Incidents of the Burial—A Visit to a Meeting Storm and Dense Fog. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] New York, Feb. 13.—Governor's Island, visited by a raging storm and banked with fog, was apparently as isolated this morning as a rock in mid-ocean. The "kiting" of steam whistles and the occasional tones of fog bells were the only evidences of its nearness to the great city. The military column was astir at an early hour. The little steamer Atlantic, which darts to and fro between the battery and pier on the island, brought over loads of officers in uniforms and citizens in draped overcoats. The privates, who were pacing along the brick wall in front of headquarters, looked disconsolate enough in their wet uniforms. Last evening everybody upon the island was allowed to enter the parlor in which Gen. Hancock's body lies, and take a farewell look at his dead face. For nearly an hour officers, privates, servants and messengers filed by the coffin at a solemn pace. Those who had served the General many years, and who cherished for him warm feelings of attachment, were loudest in their eulogies. Dr. Janeway reported that Mrs. Hancock had passed a restless night, but seemed better at daybreak. Her grief seems almost too heavy for her to bear.

**JUDGE BLACK'S ELOQUENCE.**

A Great Speech in the Milligan Case and its Effects on a Westerner. Pittsburg Dispatch.

They tell a story of a friend of a Western Congressman who happened to be at the capital, sightseeing, at the time the historic Milligan case, was on trial before the Supreme Court. This Congressman was to make a great speech on a certain day, on some question or other, and his friend went up to the capitol to hear it. He somehow missed his way in the building, however, and wandered into the court room instead. There he saw a man of towering figure striding back and forth in the narrow space before the bench, arguing the case of the defendant, Milligan. Oratory is captivating to a Western man, and he stayed to listen a few minutes. Judge Black was denouncing trials by military commissions, and painting the iniquity of all the extrajudicial tribunals that ever in all history usurped the prerogatives of the duly established courts. He instanced Herod, who, when unable to single out from the multitude of children the Christ child, who was to be King of the Jews, tried all the babes for prospective treason, convicted them, decreed their death, and had his sentence carried out with such alacrity and zeal that in one day the whole land was filled with mourning and lamentation. He cited Nero trying the whole Christian Church in a body on the charge of setting fire to Rome, and sending them to the cross. He described Macbeth's hired murderers, "the commission organized in Banquo's case, which sat upon him that very night at a convenient place where it was known he would be travelling." He pictured Lola Montes, Minister and mistress to the King of Bavaria, and her "commission"—"a pack of British bulldogs, trained to tear the flesh and mangle the limbs and lap the life blood." He said much more which I cannot accurately recall. The Westerner stood and drank it in with eager care and eyes that hung on every gesture of the orator until, at the climax of the Montes instance, Judge Black thundered out:

"It gives me unspeakable pleasure to tell you the sequel. The people rose in their wrath, smashed down the whole machinery of oppression, and drove out into uttermost shame, King, dogs and strumpet."

Then the listener rushed out of the chamber, hurried across into the hall of the House, pushed past the Door-keeper, down the aisle to where his friend was in the midst of his speech, and plucking him by the coat tail, exclaimed in a voice so loud as to be heard a dozen seats around:

"Wind her up, Bill. Wind her up, and come over here and listen to old Jerry Black given 'em 'em 'em!"

**COAL COMBINATION IN THE SOUTH.**

Birmingham, Ala., Dispatch in the New York Times, Feb. 11.

The representatives of all the corporate and individual interests in the Warrior coal fields, comprising 244,700 acres, met here to-day. Judge F. A. Gamble, of Walker county, was made chairman, and Col. J. R. Killebrew, of Nashville, secretary. The object of the meeting is to secure a consolidation of interests for mutual advancement and protection. Should their deliberations, which will continue to-morrow, result in a consolidation, it will be the largest coal combination in the world, and will practically monopolize the coal production of the South.

**SOUTHERN ITEMS.**

James Lynch, of Atlanta, has married. We are glad it is not Judge "The Judge" is a bad man, and ought not to be allowed to have a partner.—Albany (Ga.) News.

The usually accurate STAR of Wilmington, N. C., is betrayed by its devoted attention to editor Walter H. Page to slur over in another editorial column what it terms the "very remarkable right" of baptizing the dead. This is a very remarkable "wrong" for the STAR.—Philadelphia News.

The great Hebrew philanthropist, Jacob Touro, gave \$100,000 for building an alma-house in New Orleans. It had just been completed when Butler regiments into it whether with or without orders to destroy it. And how they did destroy it. Congress is to be asked to demolish the building. The claim is an equitable one.—Boston State.

About 20 years ago the late L. D. Smith, "the great one," after being absent from Dabonoga for 10 years, was brought up before the town council of Dabonoga and fined a good round sum for being drunk, swearing, and shooting off his pistol. The thing was so sudden, and so different from the good old times in the "Aties" that he asked the mayor if he would be fined anything for praying. On being informed that he would not, he immediately fell on his knees and offered up this petition: "Oh, Lord, why didst thou give up this country and let it be a tribe that they have got here now!"—Dabonoga (Ga.) Signal.

Julian Hawthorne, they say, wears a curly confusion of hair.

**THE MISSISSIPPI.**

**Disastrous Flood Imminent—The Tremendous Ice Gorges Breaking Up—A Rise of Nine Inches Last Night.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—A disastrous flood is imminent along the Mississippi unless the weather turns colder and locks up the overflowing streams now pouring their torrents into the Mississippi. This river is now almost at flood height, but is still frozen solid, with the ice gorges in many places. The water here is probably at present as much ice as there is between here and St. Louis as was ever before known. The Missouri and many smaller streams emptying into it were retarded breaking up yesterday, and the same reports come from the northern part of this State in respect to the streams tributary to the Mississippi and the Illinois. Unless these northern floods are checked by colder weather until the present high stage in the Mississippi runs out, a great flood seems imminent. The river here rose nine inches last night and is still coming up.

**FOREIGN.**

King Milan Received to Sign Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria. [By Cable to the Morning Star.] LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says that information has reached there from Belgrade, to the effect that King Milan has resolved to sign a treaty of peace with Bulgaria, no matter what action the Greek government may decide to take. Serbia will hereafter enter into a stronger agreement with Austro-Hungary.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**

The Alabama Great Southern Express Thrown from the Track—Thirteen Persons Injured and One Killed. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times, from Coaling, Alabama, says the Alabama Great Southern Express was thrown from the track last night. Thirty-seven persons were injured, but none seriously.

**COTTON.**

A Summary of the Crop to Date. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 49,597 bales; receipts from plantations, 90,895 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 3,015,990 bales, of which 2,638,190 bales are American, against 2,905,719 and 2,453,019 bales respectively last year; crop in sight, 5,923,921 bales.

Elder Thomas Parker Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., is said to be the oldest Baptist minister in America. He is 94 years old, blind and very feeble.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTOPHER, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen of England, speaking of the Coca plant, says: "The properties of this wonderful plant are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic. To build up a broken-down system, use the Liebig Co.'s Coca Bait Tonic, indorsed and recommended by the foremost physicians of Europe and America. Overworked and feeble nerves are quieted, digestion is promoted, and new tone and vigor in all the organs of the body follows its use."

**COMMERCIAL.**

**WILMINGTON MARKET.**

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 13, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at 89¢ cents per gallon. Sales of 50 casks at these figures. . . .

ROBIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. . . .

TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures. . . .

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1.25 for Hard. . . .

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 8¢ cents per lb for Middling. Sales of 100 bales. The following were the official quotations: . . .

Ordinary . . . . . 6 11-16 cents @ D.  
Good Ordinary . . . . . 7 9-16 " "  
Low Middling . . . . . 8 5-16 " "  
Middling . . . . . 8 1/2 " "  
Good Middling . . . . . 9 1/2 " "

RISE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80 cts @ \$1.00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1.00 @ 1.15. CLEAN: Common 4 @ 44 cents; Fair 44 @ 52 cents; Good 54 @ 54 cents; Prime 54 @ 54 cents; Choice 64 @ 64 cents per bushel. . . .

TIMBER—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class 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 firm. Prime 60 cts; Extra Prime 60 cts; Fancy 70 cents per bushel of 22 lb. . . .

**RECEIPTS.**

Cotton . . . . . 372 bales  
Spirits Turpentine . . . . . 57 casks  
Rosin . . . . . 716 casks  
Tar . . . . . 13 bbls  
Crude Turpentine . . . . . 00 bbls

**DOMESTIC MARKETS.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

New York, February 13, Noon.—Money easy at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49. State bonds neglected. Government active and strong. . . .

Commercial. Cotton quiet and firm; sales to-day of 161 bales; middling uplands 9 1/16; middling Orleans 9 1/8. Futures steady, with sales to-day at the following quotations: February 9.00; March 9.04; April 9.15; May 9.24; June 9.34; July 9.41. . . .

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Howard street and western super \$3.62 @ 3.60; extra \$3.82 @ 3.80; family \$4.25 @ 4.25; city mills super \$2.50 @ 2.50; extra \$3.50 @ 3.50; Rio brands \$4.62 @ 4.75. Wheat—southern quiet and nominally steady; western steady, closing; No. 3 western winter red on spot 82¢ bid; No. 2 western winter nominal; western steady, closing quiet; southern winter 46 @ 45; southern yellow 46 @ 45. . . .

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

[By Cable to the Morning Star.] LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Noon.—Cotton dull and prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 4 1/16 @ 4 1/8; middling Orleans 4 1/8 @ 4 1/8. Futures steady, with speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 20,000 bales, of which 16,300 were American. . . .

Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. 1 P. M.—Upland 1 P. M. February delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; buyers' option; February and March delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; buyers' option; March and April delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; buyers' option; May and June delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; buyers' option; July and August delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; buyers' option; September delivery 4 5/16 @ 4 5/16; sellers' option. . . .

Sales of cotton to-day include 6,100 bales American. LONDON, Feb. 13, Noon.—Consols, money 100 18-16; 2 p. m. 100 1/2. . . .

The United States Supreme Court decision that cartons (boxes or coverings) must be admitted free of duty will probably result in a loss of \$7,000,000 to the Treasury in money that must be refunded, and will cause an annual falling off of \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000 in duties.

A doctor in Woodbury, N. J., is about to dig up the remains of a supposed antediluvian monster, whose tortuous and petrified body lies in a gravelly bed on his farm. It won't do, doctor. One Cardigan giant is all that one generation can swallow.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Poor Cardiff!—Boston Post.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 668 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Bank of New Hanover.**

Authorized Capital, - - \$1,000,000  
Cash Capital paid in, - - \$300,000  
Surplus Fund, - - - - \$50,000

DIRECTORS:  
W. I. GORE, C. M. STEEDMAN,  
G. W. WILLIAMS, ISAAC RATES,  
DONALD MACRAE, JAS. A. LEAK,  
E. VOLLERS, F. REINHOLDT,  
R. E. BRIDGERS, S. B. BORDEN,  
J. W. ATKINSON.

ISAAC RATES, President,  
G. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President,  
and so on S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

**New Stove House.**

WE HAVE ADDED A FULL LINE OF COOKING AND HEATING STOVES AND RANGES, with Portable and Stationary GRATES, to our PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING BUSINESS, and are prepared to give very Low Figures. We carry a full stock of stoves and gas-fitters' supplies always on hand. Try us.

At Factory Prices;  
50,000 IMPORTED AND  
150 BOXES TOBACCO,  
Wanted—HIDES, FURS, WAX AND WOOL.  
SAML' BEAR, Sr.,  
18 Market Street.

**THE GRAPE CURE.**

**SAL-MUSCATELLE**

In America, WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY.

The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America, as the grandest solvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and restorer of the bowels—the natural promoter of HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Eminent physicians claim this achievement a furthest in the allied science of medicine, as it is lost or eliminated every day.

**SAL-MUSCATELLE**

A POSITIVE, NATURAL

**Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.**

SAL-Muscatele is Nature's own product. It supplies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and choice fruit, and is the best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your homes and on your travels. It is specific for the fatigued, weary or worn-out.

Prepared by the LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only." Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1908, New York City.

For sale by following Druggists: Munds Bros, P. C. Miller, J. Hardin, R. H. Bellamy, Wm. H. Green & Co., Wilmington, N. C. Jan 31

**Our Storm Signal Still Flying.**

THE STORM SIGNAL WE HOISTED WITH our SEAMLESS TURPENTINE STILL put "Competition" on the tramp, and forced it to shelter in other localities. So hard was the "blow" it did not reach North and South Carolina, but reached the great "Turpentine" of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and now with strong winds is blowing westward.

McMILLAN BROS.' SEAMLESS STILLS have again "beat Competition," and "Tramp" is the "Marching" word, and OUR SEAMLESS STILLS are WITHOUT "COMPETITION" in the Turpentine world. Now parties wanting STILLS OR STILL REPAIRS, should TAKE Advantage of Low Prices, and call on or address us. We have on our yards FORTY STILLS, WORK AND CAPS. We have also in stock THIRTY CIRCLES, from twenty-five to eighty inches. No "Advertising Dodge." Call and examine our "JUMBO STOCK." We claim, as before stated, that we carry a LARGER STOCK in this particular line than any half dozen houses North and South combined.

We keep "BEST REGULARLY EMPLOYED COOPERATORS," which enables us to do work with PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH. REPAIRING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY a specialty. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Jan 10th at th or SAVANNAH, Ga.