

## Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the publisher, No. 110 North Second Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Price per copy, five cents; per month, \$1.50; per six months, \$8.00; per year, \$15.00 in advance. Single copies may be ordered from any newsdealer or by mail from the publisher.

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Advertisements should be sent to the publisher, No. 110 North Second Street, Wilmington, Delaware, and be accompanied by cash or check for the amount of the advertisement.

Advertisements should be sent to the publisher at least two weeks before the date of insertion.

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## The Morning Star.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1887.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's message is a practical document without rhetoric or flourish of any kind. He begins by referring to the sufficiency of food and the escape of our people from "anarchy, bloodshed, earthquakes and floods, resulting in the loss of life and property." He considers the reports of the Departments with the chief points of which our readers are already in possession. He thinks it feasible to reduce taxation to 23 cents on the \$100 worth of property "without darning any interest."

It is not after all the State taxes that oppress the people. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1886, for general purposes were \$890,572.97. The tax paid by the people under the High War Tariff, for the benefit of a comparatively few monopolists and manufacturers, was doubtless full ten times this sum, or quite \$7,000,000. Add this sum to the voluntary tax men impose upon themselves by their vices, and you have before you the main sources of burdensome taxation. The little State taxes are a mere trifle. Municipal taxes are much heavier. We hope that no reduction of the State tax will be made unless the Legislature can see its way clear to increase the educational fund with the proposed reduction.

The public debt is \$12,627,045; bonds redeemed amount to \$10,507,045; new 4 per cent. bonds issued, \$3,045,000; amount exchanged since 1st January, '85, \$470,000; old bonds not presented for exchange, \$2,120,000.

The Governor considers as some length the construction bonds issued by the State to aid in building the railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro. Of these bonds \$218,000 remain to be exchanged. The General Government has \$147,000. No exchange has been effected, and the interest is paid regularly. The \$71,000 in scattered bonds have been sold at high as \$140. He recommends the suspension of further exchange and to authorize the Treasurer to issue and sell four per cent. bonds at not less than par value to be applied to paying the six per cent. bonds whenever found.

The Governor speaks approvingly of the work of the Tax Commission composed of Maj. John W. Graham, Judge Howard and Thomas M. Patton. He says:

"They have not only reported frankly and without reserve, they have brought together with them which accompany a bill on the subject of the Tax Commission, and which will be of great service to the State. It is not to be expected that the bill will

accomplish all that is desired; time and experience will doubtless suggest many amendments.

He next considers appropriation bills, and the Supreme Court Room and State Library. He says the work done on the new building is well done. Of course more money is needed to complete it. That stupendous elephant, the "Governor's Palace," as the old name was, is still on hand and more money is required to complete it. How much is not stated. Did any public building ever fall within the first estimate? "Jarvis's Folly" ought to be sold for some useful purpose if a purchaser can be found.

The Governor considers at much length and approvingly the work of the Agricultural Department. As much he says refers to the working of the Department through the years, with much of which our readers are familiar, we will not follow him in all he says. Of the phosphate deposits he says:

"The following results of the phosphate survey, conducted by the Station, show where we now stand. Phosphate beds lie in a belt 15 to 30 miles wide from South Carolina west through Columbia, Bladen, Sampson, part of Pender, through Duplin, parts of Jones and Lenoir, to the Neuse River, also in Onslow. Total number of acres explored, 134,968. Total pounds of phosphate rock excavated, 75,488. Total calculated number tons phosphate rock in the 124,968 acres, 50,864,483. Average tons per acre, 406.98. Samples analyzed 210."

An Experiment Farm has been added which promises useful results. A State Weather Service has been organized in conjunction with the United States Signal Service. It is estimated that 87 per cent. of the weather reports are reliable and valuable to the farmers. The Immigration Department claims to have accomplished the following results:

Farming lands by Northern settlers	\$189,600 00
Manufacturing property by Northern settlers	182,500 00
Mining property by Northern settlers	110,000 00
Town property by Northern settlers	20,000 00
Total	\$502,100 00

The oyster survey has been conducted by the Agricultural Department and very satisfactorily. Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. Navy, had charge. The cost was \$1,914.84. Here are the results:

"An area of 1,807,000 acres has been examined, of which 145,000 acres have been carefully surveyed, and 852,000 acres generally studied. A large portion of this remaining area will not require exact or instrumental determinations. Of the entire area of 1,807,000 acres, 790,000 acres are reported as possessing to a greater or less extent, the conditions favorable to the growth and cultivation of the oyster. Of this area about 10,400 acres are occupied by natural beds, and 3,800 by artificial beds, established by Section 2390 of the Code; or only one and three quarters per cent. of the available area has been rendered productive."

Gov. Scates refers at length to the Connecticut law regulating the oyster industry, and recommends that its essential principles be adopted. He says, and we copy it with real pleasure:

"It is the opinion of all who are acquainted with the resources of the State in this particular that only wise and liberal legislation is needed to develop the great industry, employing many thousands of people and many millions of capital. The benefits which such a development would confer upon the State in general, and the Eastern section in particular, are so great that the matter should receive immediate and serious consideration."

The Governor next considers the Raleigh Industrial School. He thinks the sum hitherto appropriated inadequate and asks for additional appropriations. He says:

"To this and tuition should be free, and such arrangements made for board and lodging that all the pupils who were not able to pay board might still attend the school in comfort. The benefits of such a school would reach all classes, give great satisfaction to our people, and be a fitting capstone to common school education in the State. All the other States, so far as I am informed, without exception have entered upon this work, and while it is not yet beyond the dominion of experiment, the progress everywhere is satisfactory and encouraging."

Industrial schools are growing in popularity both in the North and in the South. A school of technology is a necessity for every progressive State. North Carolina can not well afford to be behind its Southern sisters in the important work of teaching the white people of the State. The State has for years favored such a school of technology. The one to be established at Raleigh is only one of many that the State will eventually need. Private enterprise may start others. The system of teaching workman to be skilled began in Switzerland and thence it went to Great Britain where it has worked with most efficient results. Technical education is now common in Europe, and in the Northern States of our own country industrial schools abound. So excellent have these schools been found that railroad and manufacturing corporations have found it to their interests to establish such institutions. The result of the combined labors of these multiplying schools has been to create a large class of better workmen—persons thoroughly trained in mechanics and manufactures. We hope that the Legislature will do whatever

seems wise and prudent to foster the Raleigh school; and we must hope that the benefits arising will be so conspicuous that Wilmington and other points may be favored with a similar school. Skilled labor is always the cheapest labor and it can always command fair wages.

The Penitentiary is next discussed by the Governor. The number of convicts is 1,315. During 1886-'87, 142 died from disease and 18 from injuries—total 160. This is very excessive mortality. What causes it? The cost is \$386,816.18. The appropriation was \$256,282.59. The earnings were \$38,680.49, but of this but little was received in cash the work being on railroads, &c. The Governor and humbly properly says:

"I would also call your special attention to the large number of boys in this table between 8 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20. These should not be mixed up with the older and more hardened criminals, but some provision should be made by which these boys should be kept separate and apart from them in the Penitentiary until other legislation, under the Constitution, shall provide for houses of correction. The religious instruction of the convicts, while it is reported to be beneficial, is yet not what it should be, and I earnestly recommend that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$1,000."

He says by reason of the enlargement of the Western Asylum the appropriations will have to be \$320,000 instead of \$280,400 as they were. The Governor says there are 700 helpless insane in the State unprovided for. He appeals to the Legislature to cure this evil and to begin it at once. He says:

"It is believed that additions can be made to the Asylums in Raleigh and Goldsboro, by which simple, but plain and substantial accommodations can be made for them, at the rate of \$300,000 per capita, provided the Legislature will authorize the brick and all common labor to be furnished by the Penitentiary. I recommend that it shall be done gradually and by annual appropriations, so that the burden may not fall all at one time upon the people."

He speaks approvingly of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and additional appropriations are needed for furniture, repairs, &c. Whatever the Legislature does in the way of retrenchment will be approved by a discerning public so it is not done at the expense of the helpless insane and the other smitten and afflicted and the other smitten of the State that need schooling. But our space is up and there are other points in the elaborate message untouched. We will close up the discussion in another editorial.

### THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The State Board of Agriculture proposes to hold a meeting of the farmers at Raleigh on the 18th of January. This convention of farmers it is believed will be of benefit, and the proposal has been cordially indorsed by many of the State newspapers. The farmers ought to meet oftener than they do for consultation and interchange of views. The State has several times urged that they should organize thoroughly in the South, and it has done so because the farmers failed to pull together to protect their own interests. There are three questions most worthy of their attention in all the Southern States:

First, the present High War Tariff that benefits them none and greatly oppresses and robs them.

Second, the threatening combination and monopoly that is bent on getting possession of the cotton seed at its own price and to the very serious injury of the cotton planters.

Third, the necessity of regulating the area to be devoted to cotton, so as to prevent the production of too much. Over-production has caused the prices to rule low.

The North Carolina farmers have other questions to discuss peculiar to themselves and other interests to consider and conserve. It is to be hoped that the proposed convention will be largely attended. Governor Scates has warmly indorsed the movement. A large attendance of intelligent farmers will doubtless prove of decided benefit. The farmers must combine to protect themselves and to foster and develop their own interests. If they are careless, heedless, how can they expect others to engage their time and talents in their behalf? The farmers can accomplish great results by uniting their forces, by an intelligent direction of their power, and by a firm and persistent line of action.

The railroads have shown an interest in the proposed meeting by liberal reduction of rates. Farmers can go to Raleigh and return to Wilmington for \$4.95; and from Cronly and return for the same.

— The Democratic nomination for United States Senator in California is up for sale. The Republican nomination for United States Senator in Michigan has been sold.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

— Indiana is the one State, after Maryland, in which Mr. Cleveland has allowed the spoilsman practically unrestrained power. The present disgraceful situation is one of the fruits of that policy.—*New York Times, N.Y.*

**A REPLY.**  
EDITOR STAR.—Permit me to answer through your column your correspondent who signs himself "A Jew," a name which in itself commands every respectful consideration of what he says, since through a Jew I believe that I have an inheritance in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

First, let me say, that these topics of prayer are not devised by Presbyterians, but by a committee of the Evangelical Alliance, representing nearly all the Churches of Christendom known as "Evangelical," and that recognizing and deploring the very evils to which your correspondent calls attention, the Churches of Christ on Tuesday united in humiliation for the unseemly divisions and lack of love among those who are brethren in Christ; and on Wednesday, in prayer "that believers may walk in fellowship and holy love, remembering that they are one body in Christ and members one of another."

On Friday when we united in prayer for the whole world, not as a subordinate topic, but as the climax of that prayer, we prayed that "God's ancient people Israel may acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah," believing with Paul that if the casting away of them was the reconciling of the world, the receiving of the dead, and in making this prayer we have great encouragements from God. Does your correspondent know that according to the estimate of Rev. Theodore J. Myers, of London, a Christian Jew, from 1817 to 1882, fifty thousand Jews had been brought into the Church of Christ? Does he know that some of the most eminent Christian scholars, such as Neander, the Church historian, and Deitsoch, the commentator, were Jew by birth and originally in faith? Has he ever heard of the prediction of Lord Beaconsfield, himself a Christian Jew, that the time would come when the Jews would recognize it as the highest glory of their race to have given salvation to the world through Jesus of Nazareth? Does he know of that magnificent work of Ederheim—a Christian Jew—"The Life and Times of the Messiah," written from a Jewish standpoint to prove to Jews that Jesus is the Messiah? Last of all, does he know of the wonderful movement of Jacob Rabinovitch, a Russian Rabbi, who, pondering upon the sufferings of his people, and studying the prophecies of the Old Testament, reached the conclusion that all this had come upon them because they had rejected their Messiah, and that they could only be restored to the favor of God by returning to Him through Jesus the Messiah? Has he observed how the natural development of this spontaneous movement has led him to a substantial agreement with evangelical Christians? How hundreds wait upon his ministry, thirsting for the gospel, and under the name of "Israelites of the New Covenant" are only awaiting permission from the Russian Government to be baptized "in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost?" With such encouragements like these, even though it may be resented, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel shall continue to be, that they may recognize Jesus as their Messiah and our's.

Very respectfully,  
PRYTON H. HOGG,  
WILMINGTON, Jan. 8, '87.

### SOUTHERN ITEMS.


— Attorney General Garland writes to his Arkansas constituents that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

— Miss Besse White, who, by the decision of a Kentucky court, is allowed to dispense medicines in that State, is a sister of ex-Congressman White of Kentucky, and a profound mathematician.

— The most contemptuous sight in the eyes of the South is to see a Southern man get up before a Northern audience and distinguish himself by successfully playing the toady act.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Dispatch, Dem.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**Cancer, Scrophula, Eczema, Blood Poison, Malaria, Meers, And all Diseases Caused from Impure Blood**



### WHAT THE "WAR TAXES" ARE.

New York World, Ind. Dem.

There is really very little ground for an honest disagreement as to what the "war taxes" are, which everybody agrees should be reduced as a means of preventing the Treasury surplus.

The Sun thinks the Protectionists have the best of the argument in holding that "the war taxes mean the internal revenue." It admits that the tariff was increased during the war, but says "the tariff was before the war," while the internal revenue system was "the direct consequence of the war." It is true that the tariff was here before the war. But it was an 18 per cent. tariff, not a 48 per cent. tariff. It collected from the people from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 yearly, instead of \$210,000,000, which the present tariff exacts from them. The difference between an 18 per cent. and a 48 per cent. average duty therefore represents the amount of war taxes left in the tariff. And while the whole of the vast and complicated system of internal revenue taxes has been repealed, save only the taxes upon spirits and tobacco, and the collections reduced from \$309,000,000 in 1886 to \$112,000,000 last year, the "prolonged war tariff" is still within 24 per cent. of the highest rate ever reached, and will yield this year over \$40,000,000 more than in 1866.

The Democratic platform does, as our contemporary suggests, call the internal revenue "war taxes," but it rightly declares that they should be used in meeting those expenses of the Government which are a legacy of the war. The pensions alone will require \$70,000,000, and the interest on the war debt nearly \$50,000,000 more. While these expenses continue it would be most unjust to surrender altogether the revenue from taxes upon luxuries and indulgences should be those upon the necessities of the people.

### COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle  
New York, Jan. 7.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week end-

ing this evening (Jan. 7) the total receipts have reached 159,044 bales, against 239,618 bales last week, 283,045 bales the previous week, and 260,659 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 3,914,842 bales, against 3,759,044 bales for the same period of 1885, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1886, of 155,798 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 195,891 bales, of which 109,227 were to Great Britain, 45,430 to France and 50,234 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day the market opened stronger, but declined under the weak report from Liverpool. Cotton on the spot has been quiet, but quotations were advanced 1/16c. on Tuesday. Yesterday there was rather more doing for home consumption. To-day the market was steady at 9 1/16c. for middling uplands.

Total sales for forward delivery for the week are 283,400 bales.

### OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

North Carolina State bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, are now worth in the market of the world 100 cents on the dollar. Why cannot the people of the State borrow money at 5 or 6 per cent, by giving good security? The Legislature should try to solve this problem.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

The repeal of the homestead law would, we honestly believe, result in good to the poor men of the State. Believing this we truly hope that the Legislature now in session will give the people the right to vote upon whether or not the law shall be repealed. The poor men need credit. They cannot get credit unless the homestead law is repealed. Unless they can get credit they are forced to mortgage all they have, and all they ever expect to have, to some merchant for the necessities of life. The mortgage system as practiced in North Carolina is the greatest menace to the property of our people that ever threatened them.—*Wilson Advance.*

Most of the North Carolina papers oppose action, at the present time, in regard to a re-lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Richmond & Danville syndicate. The old lease has 15 years to run, and it is too early to even talk of extending the lease after 15 years from the present time. If the Richmond & Danville managers will do our North Carolina towns and cities justice in the way of freight rates over the roads which the money of North Carolinians built, they may have more friends hereafter than they now have.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

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**TIRED OUT!**  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC  
FOR WEAKNESS, LOSS OF STOMACH, &c.  
It is the only medicine that is not injurious to the system, restores appetite, aids digestion, builds up the blood, and gives strength and vitality to the weak.

**HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT**  
MOUNTAIN BUTTER

**HALL & PEARSON**  
Retail Trade.

**The Ladies' Request.**  
A STOCK OF HATS AND FRAMES IN good shapes have been sold out, we were requested by some of the Ladies to send on for a new stock of them, and now take the liberty of announcing to the ladies, and the public in general, that we have received a new line of the latest Winter Shapes, of Felts and Frames, that are selling at a far lower price than before. An early call will secure some of these goods at TAYLOR'S BAZAAR

**TAYLOR'S BAZAAR**  
118 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Jan 9th

**Christmas Goods.**  
ORANGES—20,000 Cans and Florida.  
NUTS—3-60 lbs. assorted.  
RAISINS—100 Boxes whole, halves and quarters.  
APPLES—100 barrels.  
FIRE CRACKERS—300 Boxes.  
SUGAR—300 Barrels, all grades.  
COFFEE—100 Boxes Rio, Laguna and Java.  
BUTTER—25 Tubs.  
CHEESE—75 Boxes.  
LARD—15 Packages, Tierces, Cases, &c.  
POTATOES—150 Barrels.  
ONIONS—30 Barrels and Pack.  
RICE—10 Barrels.  
SOAP—300 Boxes.  
SAPON—30 Boxes.

**Flour, Sugar, Coffee, &c.**  
1000 Bbls FLOUR,  
200 Bags COFFEE,  
75 Bbls SUGAR,  
200 Boxes TOBACCO,  
Cheese, Crackers, Lye, Potash, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Candy, Hoop Iron, Nails, Baking Powders, Soda, Matches, &c.,

**Baggage Transfer.**  
FOR PROMPT CALLS AND DELIVERY OF BAGGAGE leave your orders at T. J. SOUTHERLAND'S LIVERY STABLE, North Second St.  
Orders for Carriages promptly filled.  
T. J. SOUTHERLAND,  
Livery and Sale Stables,  
No. 1108 & 1110 North Second St.

**Atkinson & Manning's**  
AGENTS,  
North Carolina Home Insurance Comp'y  
WE OFFER TO THOSE WANTING INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, Policies in this Old and Reliable Home Institution.  
All losses promptly paid.  
W. B. PRINCE, President,  
S. W. SMITH, Secretary,  
PULASKI POWELL, Supervisor.

**Crystalized Lenses**  
MOST BRILLIANT, PURE & PERFECT LENSES IN THE WORLD,  
Combined with Great Refracting Power.  
THEY ARE AS TRANSPARENT AND COLORLESS AS LIGHT ITSELF, and for softness of touch and durability, men of note in all professions, from the weaver to the astronomer, in fact they are...  
ALL EYES FITTED AND THE FIT GUARANTEED.  
**ROBERT R. BELMANN,**  
DRUGGIST, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
These Glasses are not supplied to peddlers at any price.  
No. 417

**Atkinson & Manning's**  
Insurance Rooms,  
NO. 118 NORTH WATER STREET,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Fire, Marine and Life Companies.  
Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000.

**All I Ask**  
IS FOR YOU TO CALL AND SEE THE COOKING STOVES and if you want to know what a Gas Stove, Range, Grate, and Range, with the Plumbing and Gas Fitting will cost, inquire at 119 No. Front Street.  
R. H. GRANT,  
WANTED—General Agent to handle Williams' Copper-plate Map of the United States, Mexico, etc., size 6x8 1/2 inches, with color printing. Apply to W. B. SMITH & CO., 39 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**CARLTON HOUSE.**  
Warsaw Duplin County, N. C.  
ON LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD, 55 miles from Wilmington.  
Table always well supplied with the best of the country affairs. Rates of Board very reasonable.  
dec 31 & Wt  
H. J. CARLTON,  
Proprietor.

**THE MARION STAR.**  
THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN the Free Press section, one of the best and most important in the State. It is owned and published by Wm. E. Springer & Co., and is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the rate of \$1.50 per month, \$8.00 per six months, and \$15.00 per year, in advance. Single copies may be ordered from any newsdealer or by mail from the publisher. It is published at the office of the publisher, No. 110 North Second Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

**N. H. SMITH**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENT**  
FAVETTEVILLE, N. C.  
Correspondence solicited from parties who by sell land. Reliable agents employed to investigate titles, etc. Real estate men of Fayetteville.  
**OFFICE AT SMITH'S**  
Corner Market and Donnelly Streets  
Where a FULL STOCK of  
**BEST ICE, COAL AND WOOD**  
Can be found at LOWEST PRICES  
Look out for the 'S' on the Ice, Coal and Wood.

**HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT**  
MOUNTAIN BUTTER

**HALL & PEARSON**  
Retail Trade.

I HAVE BEEN LOOKING OVER PAPER... My Stock, and have made MATERIAL REDUCTIONS in the Standard Articles. It will be the advantage of all Cash Buyers to get around and get prices.

Received to-day on consignment a new lot of Dressed Chickens, Geese and Turkeys.  
Pickled Tripe and Pig's Feet.  
Fulton Market Beef.  
Laguaya, Java and Rio Coffee Beans, etc.  
The very best quality of Butter and Lard, Hams, Strips and Beef Tongues.  
Come around and get the new prices.  
**JAMES C. STEVENS,**  
80, FRONT STREET.

**Yarn, Sheeting, &c.**  
25 Bales RANDOLPH YARN.  
25 Bales RANDOLPH SHEETING.  
Lye, Potash, Soda, Soap, Bark, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c.  
For sale low by  
WILLIAMS, HANKIN & CO.

**Bagging, Ties, Twine.**  
2000 Half Rolls BAGGING.  
2500 NEW ARROW TIES.  
500 Lbs. Baling Twine.  
For sale low by  
WILLIAMS, HANKIN & CO.

**Flour, Bacon, Lard.**  
800 Bbls FLOUR, all grades.  
100 Boxes D. S. SIDES.  
100 Cases LARD.  
For sale low by  
WILLIAMS, HANKIN & CO.

**Molasses, Sugar, Coffee.**  
100 Bbls Choice Porto Rico Molasses.  
50 Bbls Refined SUGAR.  
250 Sacks Choice RIO COFFEE.  
For sale low by  
WILLIAMS, HANKIN & CO.

**The Orion**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**A NEW HOTEL.**  
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. UNSURPASSED CUISINE, AND COMPLETE CONVENIENCES FOR GUESTS ASSURED.  
Jan 24th  
W. A. BRYAN.

**North Carolina House.**  
JUST OPENED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.  
POOL ROOM AND OYSTER SALOON.  
OYSTERS served in every style.  
Best Wines, Beer, Liquors and Cigars.  
DAN'L KIRK,  
Proprietor.

Highest Cash Prices Paid  
FOR OTHER, MINK, FOX AND SABLE SKINS. 1,000 of each wanted. Consignments solicited.  
de 11th  
SAMUEL BEAR, Jr.,  
18 Market Street.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FINEST OF JAMES & Holmstrom of New York. We have tested them fully, and commend them as desirable, strong, and second of a fine quality of iron. These Fines are sold very low for Cash or on Installment. We take old instruments in exchange.  
E. VAN LARICK,  
409 Red Cross Street,  
between 4th and 5th.

**Wm. E. Springer & Co.**  
HAVE A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTED stock of Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Ammunition, every description. Fine Cutlery, Patent Wafers, &c. They can show you a fine line of goods, and at low prices.  
Jan 9th  
16, 21 & 23 Market Street.

**For Sale.**  
FLOUR, POTATOES, MEAT, APPLES, SUGAR, SWEET POTATOES, and all short. GILES'S GROCERIES, at  
Jan 7th  
123, 124, 125 North Water Street.

**Groceries! Groceries!**  
LOW PRICES! LOW PRICES!

COME ONE, COME ALL  
And Judge for yourselves.  
C. H. CONLEY,  
113 South Front St.  
Opposite New Market.

**Reed & Carrick's**  
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