ADVENTHING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.70; three days, \$2.00; two days, \$1.70; three days, \$2.00; two weeks, \$4.00; three weeks, \$4.00; two weeks, \$4.00; three weeks, \$6.00; two months, \$21.00; three months, \$21.00; the months, \$21.00; two months, \$20.00; two All announcements of Pairs, Pestivals, Salis lops, Pic-Nios, Society Restings, Political Meet are, So., will be charged regular advertising rates Sections under head of "City Hems" is cents per too for first insertion, and 18 cents per line for

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 personare for each insertion. Brory other day, three tearths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An entre charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and proper thus jects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if thesept-able in every other way, they will invariantly be rejected if the real name of the anthor is withheld, Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged the as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate doesno will pay for a simple announcement of

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till for-bid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or t

commy any special place, will be charged extraording to the position desired Ammental Asstina and Official advertisements one deliar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. Advertisements discontinued before the time confracted for has expired, charged transfers raise for time actually published.

Payments for transfert advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-tacly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of annihilates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as Confirmed advertisers will not be allowed to on

esed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transferit rates. Sumificances must be made by Cheek. Draft, Fusini Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter, Only such remittances will be at the right of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the buse of lames they desire to advertise the awhere no be-sue is named the advertisement will be inserted is the Daily. Where an advertises contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be dissement is in, the proprietor will only be mailing of the paper to his ad-

# The Morning Star.

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

#### THE LAND QUESTION.

Henry George, as the STAR has before said more than once, is a man of very marked ability. His work en "Progress and Poverty" created intense agitation in intellectual and landed circles in Great Bestain, and the ablest men in the Kingdom were among those who thought it important that it should he replied to. Mr. George is an extremist in some particulars. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the Catholic priest just now figuring so conspicuously in the public prints, is an avowed disciple

of Mr. George. Dr. McGlynn says: "My doctrine about land has been made elear in speeches, in reported interviews and in published articles, and I repeat it herehave taught and I shall continue to teach In speeches and writings, as long as I live, that land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private weneralklip of land is against natural justice, no matter by what read or endantantical laws and I would bring about instantly, if could, such change of laws all the world ower as would confiscate prinate property in liand without one penny of compensation to the misocilial menery.

Now how far that correctly represents Mr. George's policy as he would apply it to this country we do mot know. It goes farther than he advocates in his book, unless we have forgotten his exact position, and it has been some time since we read any part of his powerful work. The platform of the Trade and Labor Orgaminations of New York City, adopted last September and prepared no doubt by Mr. George, does not go as far as the above declaration of principle by Father McGlynn goes.

This land question is important. It is destined to become more important. It is sure to be discussed more and store in the years ahead, and it may become the great question on this continent. It is well for all to have some knowledge of its theory

In the Asheville Advance of the 18th ult., there was a clear and well written paper of nearly two and a half columns on "Henry George and the Land and Labor Club" of that It is by Mr. Locke Craig, and it exhibits no little ability. We to it now because the STAR had mething to say of the Club at Asheville, of which Mr. Craig is the founder, we believe. Mr. Craig says:

The principle purpose and controling bey of the movement of which Henry George is the leader, is to do away with the present system of land ownership. In his position on this subject he by no means tands sloss, being supported, with one or two exceptions by all the leading thinkers of this century; such as Goethe, Thomas Carlyle and Herbert Spencer. Carlyle, in his own striking way, well expresses their views when he says, 'Properly speaking. the land belongs to these two: to Almighty God, and to all His Children of Men that have ever worked well on it or that shall ever work well on it." Or, as Henry George expresses it, "What God has created for the use of all should be utilized for the benefit of all."

"Land they do not recognize as property; that alone is property, or subject to private a manuship, which is the product of labor. It is in a natural state, mimproved by the application of labor; in so far as is has been improved by human industry, by buildings, clearing, drainings, etc., in so far if is the subject of private or not included in ip. But these are not included in

the term 'land'; they are not land but the products of labor; whatever value individ-ual industry has added to land, that of right belongs to the individual."

This is sweeping enough. The American people as yet are far away from all Socialistic theories, and this land question is the chief cornerstone of Socialism as expounded by its ablest advocates. The people in the South will not look with favor upon any movement that proposes "to do away with the present system of land ownership." It is too radical, too revolutionary, too destructive for the conservative opinions and traditions and principles of the Southern people.

But this theory of Henry George is by no means a new theory. He is following in the wake of many famous writers. Adam Smith-a name without a rival in economic science -held this-that no man has a right to be the absolute owner of anything which has not been created by his or somebody's else exertions. He held that nothing is really property which has not been produced by human industry, and, therefore, land can not be property. The position of M. de Lavelye, and the able Sir Henry Maine, of England, is that the ownership of land is of comparatively recent origin-that in all primitive societies the soil of the earth was held collectively by a whole tribe or settlement, as is the case to-day in the Russian Mir, the German Mark, and the Swiss Allmend. Herbert Spencer holds this:

"For if one portion of the earth nay ustly become the possession of an individual, and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth may be so held, and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held, and our planet may thus lapse altogether into private hands; and if the landowners have a valid right to the surface of the globe, then it follows that those who are not land-owners have no right at all to its surface. Hence, such can exist upon the earth by sufferance only. They are all trespassers. Save by permission of the lords of the soil, they can have no room for the soles of their feet. Nay, should the others think fit to deny them a resting place, these landless men might equitably be expelled from the earth altogether. Equity, therefore, does not permit property

Mr. Spencer is perhaps the most influential thinker and author among living Englishmen. We do not enter upon a discussion of the plan by which Mr. George proposes to ope rate. Our purpose now is to simply indicate the views of eminent wri ters who are in harmony with Mr. George in the opinion that no man has any right to own the land-that it belongs to the race or races who dwell upon it.

When eminent writers in Europe, and some men of marked ability in the United States hold the views indicated, and when societies and clubs are organized to propagate opinion and create a body of voters who shall antagonize land owners-the farmers and others who are proprietors of the soil it is time for intelligent men to be on the alert and to watch nar rowly the trend of the age. This land question is growing serious in England, for a few men now own the whole country. One English man actually owns 80,000 acres of land in that comparatively small country. A few Englishmen have almost entire possession of the soil Rich men in the United States are "gobbling up" hundreds of thousands of acres, and foreign corporations and individuals are buying up land by the hundred thousand acres also. So the land question may yet prove to be a tremendous factor in Ameri-

NO MORE PREE SCHOLARSHIPS. We must hope, as a sincere friend of the University, that the bill before the N. C. House to increase the number of free scholarships from one to three will not pass. It must surely be the work of an enemy. It is a strike at the true ends of the University and will not only make it the ri val of Horner, Bingham and the other leading preparatory shools, but it will be in direct rivalry of the denominational colleges. There is no reason-indeed, there is no fairness, in taxing the whole people to make a grand preparatory school and lowgrade college at Chapel Hill, when we have already many excellent classical schools and several colleges that are doing excellent work and fulfill-

ing their ends nobly. If Chapel Hill is to receive \$25,000 or more to run a preparatory school and college then by all means put Bingham, Horner and the others on the same footing, and fail not to appropriate a generous sum to Wake Forest, Trinity, and Davidson that they may be able to compete fairly in the free scholarship business. It is very unjust to the other colleges to try to break them down after this

One of the greatest teachers North Carolina ever had or has, wrote to us

at Chapel Hill was well calculated to break down the leading classical schools of the State. He begged us to fight it to the bitter end. We are sincerely anxious to aid in making the University a great centre of higher education. We are not at all inclined to make it the chief centre of lower education.

Our position has been, and will be, to make the University what its name imparts, and to that end a generous appropriation is in order always. But to make it a great freeschool under the patronage of the State is not our idea, is not a felt want, and should not be countenanced. Wipe out the law that sends one student from each county and it would be a wise and just act. If this thing is persisted in there is trouble ahead.

According to a Washington special in the New York Times the President is now considering who shall be mem bers of the Railroad Commission. He will disappoint all around. He will not appoint any one who is now i member of either House of Congress. He relies upon paragraph 2, of section 6, of Article I of the Constitution. Why did he violate the same section in appointing Hon. S. S. Cox as Minister to Constantinople? The Times says of this appointment:

"He was ineligible both by reason of the fact that his term had not expired when appointed, but also for the additional reason that the salary of the Minister had been increased during the time for which he was

Is Wilmington to have a street railway? A bill looking to that end has passed its second reading in the House. If we cannot build a road of any length, let us at least have a street railway. Charlotte and Raleigh are ahead now and Asheville and Durham are meditating a departure in the same direction. But what about the railway to the Sound? A bill chartering it is before the Legislature. Let it be built. Let us do something.

It is understood in Washington that the Naval Committee of the House will recommend the construction of at least seven war vessels. This certainly ought to be done. The United States need a navy badly, they have the money, and there is no reason why it shall not be used to construct an efficient and sufficient navy and begin the work in earnest of providing coast defences.

#### LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7, 1887. DEAR STAR. - Your occasional correspondent has been silent now for some time but he is still a close read er of your columns. In fact the STAR is looked for here with eagerness at each arrival of the mail and to those of us who were once of you, it affords many a pleasant moment to see and learn what is going on in the dear old town.

I see from the proceedings of the Legislature that you have had chartered your Onslow Railroad, a Street Car Company, a Savings Bank, a Real Estate Investment Company, an act passed ceding lands to the Government for a new Government Building, a bill for a Free Ferry and one or two others which argue well for the future of Wilmington.

The Railroad Commission bill was discussed and voted on last Thursday and great excitement prevailed The bill again comes up on Wednesday, and the indications are that the fight will be more desperate, with the chances against its passage. If it passes the House it is said that the Senate, over which your distinguished citizen, Lieut. Gov. Stedman, presides, will surely pass it. By the way, speaking of him, it is really refreshing to see with what dispatch Lieut. Gov. Stedman transacts the business of the Senate. It is frequently the case that the Senate transacts its business and adjourns, leaving the House in session for hours afterwards. is universally conceded here that he is the best presiding officer the Senate has had since the war. He is also very popular with the members of both bodies, and it is common talk, that if he wishes the nomination, he can be the next Governor. A few evenings ago one of the committee held a meeting for business, and after finishing work, they began to talk politics-one suggesting that a vote should be taken for the most available candidate for Governor the vote stood out of twelve, 11 for Stedman, 1 for Jim Robinson of Macon, with Stedman second choice.

The death of Judge Ashe casts a gloom over the entire community. His place on the beach will not be easily filled. He stands in the estimation of North Carolinians viewing him in every aspect, as one of the first men of the last quarter of a century. His place can be filled by but one man, who is preeminently fitted for it, over all the rest of the bar, and that is by your distinguished and able townsman Hon. George Davis. The positive rumor has it that it will be tendered Hon. Joe Davis, of Franklin; but Mr. Carter, of Asheville, J. W. Graham, of Hillsboro, Messrs. Strong, Batchelor and Battle, of Raleigh, are all also spoken of in connection with the position. Gov. Jarvis is here, and it is said is an avowed candidate once that the free scholarship scheme | for Senator Ransom's position. He

has the reputation of being a good worker, and no one can yet predict what the next Legislature will do. TRAVELLER.

CONVERTS TO REAL DEMOC-RACY. What Senators Say of Republican Of-

ficials. Congressional Record.

REPUBLICANS CONVERTED. Mr. Cockrell, Democrat, of Missouri: - My good friend from Colorado (Mr. Teller) spoke about seventy five or eighty Democrats having been appointed in the Pension Office. I suppose he refers to the 150 examiners in the field. I think if he will examine the record he will not find ten Democrats among the whole of the entire selection. I confess that since November, 1884, according to their professions, quite a number, not only of these special examiners, but of other employes, may have been Democrats all the time, concealing that fact and voting the Republican ticket; and so it may be in the Pension Office generally. There may be hundreds of the employes, who, since that election, have turned out to be Democrats, and have been so all time, but their Democracy was never known before. Soon after the election in 1884, when we came here, it was a joke-a standing offer in some of the Departments-to give \$5 to any man who could be found in departmental positions who was not a Democrat, the conversion had been so glorious and so complete.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Saulsbury-We all know that

there is in all the Departments a large number of men who have no sympathy with the present Administration, and it is very possible -I do not say that it is true, because I do not know the fact-that those men under the Commissioner of Pensions, put there by a former Administration, may be seeking to bring disrepute on the administration of that bureau, while they are receiving the patronage of the Government and the pay that is provided for their positions. I think the Administration is making a great mistake in keeping so many men hostile to the Administration in the various departments of this Goverament. The civil service law is obligatory on the President, of course, to execute; but a set of rules | McKenzie on the head and knocked him has been made under the civil service law, and with the approbation, I believe, of the President of the United States himself, which cramps the Administration at every step and does injustice to the men who placed the Administration in power. If I were the President of the United States I would revoke those rules, and I would make such rules as would place the Departments under the control of who were friendly to the Administration, and not hostile to it. I think the President is making a great mistake for himself, for his party and for his country in not exercising the power which he has to have a revision of those rules, to have the rules so framed that his friends shall be placed in power, instead of men who are hostile to the Govern ment. You may go to any Department, and there are the same men who have for years been carrying on the Government; men who have no sympathy with the Administration, and who-I do not say they can do it, because I do not know the fact but who, I strongly suspect, some times desire to see the very Administration under which they are holding place brought into ridicule before the country. THE OLD CROWD IN THE P. O. D.

I go sometimes to the Postoffice Department. The head men of that Department are the men who have been there for years, and Democratic members of Congress are sometimes required to go and consult these same officials in reference to matters connected with the interests of that Department in their own States. Personally I have always received very kind and proper attention; I have no complaint personally to make; but at the same time I do believe that it is wrong, and I do not hesitate to say it here and now. While I would not convert President Cleveland into a public butcher to decapitate every man in the departments who is averse to him in politics, I would instruct him, if I could, that it is his duty to himself, to his Administration, to the service, to purge these Departments very largely of the men hostile to his Administration. If he does not do it he will not have a successful Administration, in my opinion. No man did ever yet carry on business successfully with agents that were hostile to him in the transaction of his business. It is true of politics as it is true in any other department of life, and I should be glad if the President would wake up to the duty which he owes to the country and to the party which elected him to purge these Departments of the men who fought it and seek sometimes to bring the Administration into disre-

## Spirits Turpentine.

- Asheville Citizen: Among the names brought before His Excellency will doubtless be those of Judges Avery and Montgomery, Mr. Preuden of the East and Capt. M. F. Carter of Buncombe.

- Wadesboro Intelligencer: A move is on foot to establish a glass factory at Pee Dee Station, a few miles below Wadesboro, on the Carolina Central Railroad. Mr. P. Linneham is the projector.

- New Bern Journal: A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, from Philadelphia, announcing the death in that city of Mr. Joseph T Richardson of Bellaire, this county.

- Scotland Neck Democrat: Last Friday a little son of Mr. Henry Savage, between the age of seven and eight years, in company with several other little boys out hunting, was shot and accidentally

- Statesville Landmark: The cotton gin of Messrs. Shinn & Overcash, in Barringer township, was destroyed by fire last week. About 15 bales of cotton were burned over and several were entirely

- Raleigh Visitor: B. F. Bullock, deputy sheriff of Granville county, brought six conwicts to the penitentiary this morn-ing. Among the number was a colored man who was sentenced to 15 years for an attempted rape on a white lady.

- Kinston Free Press: Old ex-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden is one of the most familiar faces in the House. He is old and his mind is not near so vigorous as it once was. He wields no influence at all-is scarcely noticed on either side of the

- Hickory Carolinian: We shall never cease to be thankful that we grew to the full stature of a man. We asked a lowset gentleman the other day if he was married. He made no other reply than to lift his hat and show the top of his head. She had picked it perfectly clean.

- Asheville Advance: There was a very large congregation at the Second Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon. The Second Baptist Church was organized by a Presbytery consisting of Rev. G. S. Jones, Rev. Mr. Carter and Dr. J. L Carroll Mr. Jones delivered the charge to Dr. Carroll, and also to the members of the Second Baptist Church, which was done in a graceful manner.

- Winston Republican: From an adjoining county comes an instance of two things-the power of money and the disregard of some men for the truth. A certain person paid another individual \$2 to tell a lie. In a settlement between the two upon some matter, before a magistrate, the \$2 was included in an itemized bill, viz : "To telling a lie, \$2," and the justice of the peace granted judgment upon the same.

- Lumberton Robesonian: Capt. Norment was very agreeably surprised to meet one of his old soldiers last Monday. The last time Capt. Norment saw him was when he laid him out for dead at the close of a battle. The man was shot through the temple and is blind. The meeting is said to have been very affecting. - The facilities which we now enjoy for receiving mail from Wilmington and our increased room for reading matter will enable us to give a good deal more late news than ever before. The Wilmington STAR now reaches here at 9 a. m.

- Charlotte Chronicle: The Salvation Army has made seventy converts since its arrival here. The manager has leased the Academy building for six months. — The next annual session of the North Carolina Medical Association will be held in Charlotte, beginning on the second Wednesday in April, and the Charlotte physicians are already making arrangements for the proper reception and entertainment of their visiting brethren. - At the Ray gold mine yesterday Thos. McKenzie, colored, met with a peculiar accident. He was down in a shaft at work when a large rock tumbled into the mouth of the shaft and fell to the bottom. It hit down, and as he fell the rock took a second trial at him and struck him on his left leg. between the knee and ankle. The man's head was not sujured in the least, but his leg was badly fractured.

- Charlotte Observer: Last week at Concord a most stubbornly contested suit, in which the firm of Messrs. Cannon. Fetzer & Wadsworth, merchants of that town, were plaintiffs and the Western Union Telegraph Company was the defendant, was tried before Judge Gilmer in the Superior Court for Cabarrus. The case consumed five days in its trial, and is looked upon as one of the most important that has occurred in this section for some time past, as the final result will go far towards fixing the responsibility of telegraph companies in the matter of transmission of messages. The jury found in favor of the plaintiffs on all the issues presented, and assessed the dsmages against the Western Union Company at the actual loss of the defendants-\$855-with interest at 6 per cent, since the 18th of November, 1879, making a total judgment of something over \$1,200. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. - Raleigh letter of the 7th: Mr. Brogden, speaking to the question of personal privileges, read an editorial on himself in the Wilmington STAR, and in most outrageous language denounced Editor Kings

bury, of that paper. - Raleigh News-Observer: The new Methodist church has just been furnished with comfortable and beautiful church chairs and the seating arrangement is indeed a model of convenience and beauty. - On Saturday night last the family of Mr. R. N. Mitchell sustained a severe affliction in the loss of their daughter, Miss Emma Gertrude, aged 17 years. — After the celebration of the Lord's supper at the Second Baptist church on Sunday morning last, a conference was held and after a full statement by the committee appointed to nominate a pastor, the name of Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., of La Grange, Ga., was presented and unanimously chosen. - It was rumored on the streets yesterday evening that the Governor had tendered the vacant place on the Supreme Court bench to a prominent gentleman of the State. We have the best authority. however, for saying that the Governor has not only not made a tender of the place to anybody, but that he has not yet reached a final determination with respect to the matter, — The funeral of Associate Justice Thos. S. Ashe took place at Wadesboro on Sunday. A special train left Raleigh Sunday

morning at 6 o'clock, carrying Associate Justice Merrimon, Gov. Scales, Lt. Gov. Stedman, Speaker Webster, Minister Jarvis. State Treasurer Bain, Superintendent of Public Instruction Finger, State Senators Colie, Griffin, Lillington, McCormick. Pemberton, Pou, Thorpe and Warren, with Senate Clerks Cooper and Gudger; also Senator King, Representatives Allman. Bennett, Blount, Cherry, Crawford of Haywood, Evans, Macon, Manning, Overman, Parsons, Snell, Sharp, Snipes, Temple, and Watson of Hyde, with House Clerk Brim; also Representatives Holloway, Crenshaw, Rawis and Tilley, and Messrs. T. K. Bruner and F. B. Dancy, of the State Agricultural Department. and a large number of other persons. Letters of condolence to the family of Judge Ashe had been borne by Col. Kenan from Chief Justice Smith, whose physical condition would not permit him to attend the funeral. The party immediately after the arrival of the train proceeded to the residence of Judge Ashe, and with slow and reverential steps followed the remains to Calvary Episcopal Church, where the beautiful yet solemn and impressive burial service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Quinu, rector of the church. Mrs. M. P. Leak presided at the organ, and the choir, led by Mrs. Judge Bennett, sang the beautiful and appropriate hymn, "Asleep in Jesus." The interment was in the Wadesboro cemetery, whither the body of the distinguished statesman and jurist was borne by Col. Thos. S. Kenan, Messrs. R. H. Bradley, J. B. Bachelor and F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh; and Capt. J. A. McLauch-lin, Messrs. R. E. Little, P. J. Coppedge, W. J. McLendon, George W. Huntly and J. A. Little, of Wadesboro. — White akers, N. C., Feb. 6, 1887.—The barn and contents, about sixty barrels of corn and

three stacks of fodder, the property of Mr. J. W. Braswell, in Edgecombe county, was entirely consumed by fire this morning about 4 o'clock a. m.; no insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. FOR RENT—HOUSE ON DOCK, BETWEEN
Front and Second streets, 14 rooms, with
Water, Gas and Bath, specially suited for a first
class Boarding House. Heuse on 5th, between
Market and Dock streets. House corner Ann
and 2nd streets. House on 2nd, between Nun
and Church streets. Apply to
D, O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent.

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation-ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DB. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the bleed, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth." symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved theroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure, I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

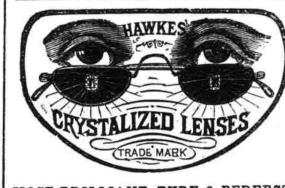
murine has above Trado Mark and crossed red lines in wrapper. Take no other. Made only by COWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE,

arscon, Scrofalla, Blood Poison ployed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to how Malaria, Micers, and all Diseases Caused from Look out for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood

Cancer of the Tongue. My wife, some three or four years ago, was troubled with an ulcer on the side of her tongue near the throat. The pain was incessant, causing loss of sleep and producing great nervous prostration. Accompanying this trouble was rheumatism. It had passed from the shoulders and centered in the wrist of one hand, she almost losing the use of it. Between the suffering of the two, life had grown burdensome. By the use of a half dozen small-sized bottles of Swift's Specific she was entirely relieved and restored to health. This was three years ago, and there has been no return of the dis-H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Impure Bloom

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO , Drawer 8, Atlanta, Ga. jy 16 1y



MOST BRILLIANT, PURE & PERFECT LENSES IN THE WORLD, Combined with Great Refracting Power

THEY ARE AS TRANSPARENT AND COLOR-less as light itself, and for softness of en-durance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the wearer to read for hours without fatigue. In

fact they are

PERFECT SIGHT PRESERVERS.

Testimonials from the leading physicians in the United States, Governors, Senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use. ALL EYES FITTED AND THE FIT GUARAN-

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

DRUGGIST, WILMINGTON, N. C. These Glasses are not supplied to peddlers at

Winding Up Sale

F THAT 100 PIECE LOT OF WOOLEN DRESS few shades suitable for Spring. These goods have been sold at half value. Only a few pieces

A new lot of SATTEENS, good, at 10 cents. Light weight all-wool CASSIMERES for Men and Boys.
Ladies' super undressed KID GLOVES, 75 cents, with many other bargains.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,
feb 6 tf

Corner Market and Front.

### Windsor Hotel, WINTER RESORT.

One of the Most Comfortable and Homelike The Windsor was enlarged and improved last season, and has accommodations for four hun-dred guests. Its location, facing east on the City Park, south on Monroe Street, and north on Duval Street, is the finest in Jacksonville. It is provided with all modern improvements. Rooms with Bath, Parlor Suites. Elevator, Steam Heat, Gas, &c. Music afternoon and evening.

Equinox House. Manchester, ...... Vermont.

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Beliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4a/ (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return math. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2518 Madison Square, Philada, Pa.

DOGS NOT TAKEN.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other. no 27 D&W1y tu th sat Atkinson & Manning's

Insurance Rooms. NO. 113 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wiimington, N. C. Fire, Marine and Life Companies. Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000.

Notice.

OTICE IS HEREBY-GIVEN THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the present General Assembly for the passage of "An Act to authorise the people of Wilmington to vote for or against a subscription by said City to the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company. January 12th, 1887. jan 14 30d

CONTINUED SALE

In Corsets, Underwear Gloves and Laces.

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF FINE GOODS AT

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF HATS & NEW SHAPES OF FRANKS

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