THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$100 per year, 60 cts. for six months. so cts for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; tour days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$3 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Stops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per into for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column as A lyertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld, Au extra charge will be made for double-column triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-pact, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate of cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements no dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to secording to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quaractly, according to contract.

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-eed their space or advertise any thing foreign to noir regular business without extra charge at rangiont rates. Remiltances must be made by Check, Draft, ostel Money Order, Express, or in Registered tester. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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

Morning Star

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

EVENING EDITION.

Friday, Jan. 13, 6 P. M.

A BILL TO DESTROY.

Those who favor the Blair bill and think it is the very thing may be counting chickens before they are hatched. The bill starts out by giving the largest sums the first three years, and then reducing until it falls to the lowest point in the eighth year. The third year will give more than three times as much as the eighth year will give. Now the bill requires the States to raise each year as much as the Federal Government will give. Let us see how it will work. The third year North Carolina would receive near or quite \$1,100,000, provided the people of this State taxed themselves so great a sum. But they would not do this, and no Legislature would dare to levy any such tax for negro schools, which would be nearly double what it

Now let us look at the eighth year. By the gradual reduction that is provided for after the third year, when the last year of Federal intermeddling is reached what will we find? The Federal bounty will be some \$350,000. The State of North Carolina must meet that sum. It will do this, but how disastrous after all! North Carolina now raises \$600,000 annually for her common schools. In eight years it would raise not more than \$350,000, for the people by that time would be so accustomed to Federal aid they would no longer be self-reliant and self-helpful. They would clamor for more Government pap. Having become accustomed for eight years to the aid of crutehes, they would not stand alone when they were taken away.

We believe that the end would be ruinous to the schools. Having reduced their own sums given to schools each year to make them conform to the Federal sum proffered, the result would be that at the termination of eight years of bounty, they would not raise much more than half the sum now raised. In the ninth year-the year after Government bounty was removed-the sum would be hardly a half what it is to-day.

out their own destiny alone and solve a sylum into which its political Paul in their own way the great educational question and in eight years North Carolina would raise annually one million dollars. Put her on crutches; compel her to lean upon Governmental bounty, until her educational fund has sunk to \$350,000, which will be the case we have no doubt, and we will find our common schools about in the condition they were in when the Radicals stole the school funds and the Democrats at last got control in 1872.

able independent Republican paper of high grade, says:

"An attempt is made to break the force of the argument against the Federal Education scheme which the Evening Post recenty drew from the disastrous effects of the Western Reserve Fund upon Connecticut's schools, by the claim that the cases are not parallel. It is said that the aid which Conecticut received was an out-and-out substitute for local taxation, while the Blair bill promises aid only in proportion to the sum which the State raises itself for educational purposes, and therefore that it would stimulate, not lethargize. It is true that under the Blair bill no State can draw more money out of the Federal Treasury for educational purposes in any year than t expended for similar purposes out of its own revenues the previous year; but human nature in the South would prove very unlike human nature elsewhere if the influence of this outside subsidy were not to check the present tendency toward heavy local taxation for the schools."

The experience in the past was as bad as bad could be. The people of Connecticut, under the bounty given some half century ago, actually ceased altogether to tax themselves. If you will extend the time of the Blair bill to twenty years until you reduce the annual appropriation to a few thousand dollars, we have no doubt it will end in North Carolina as it acted in Connecticut, it will destroy the schools, and leave them without adollar's fund. The people once trained not to give will act upon their teaching, and who can blame them?

There is a strong, but at present inactive, minority sentiment among white tax-payers not to be taxed to educate the children of negroes. We believe that there are five hundred such white voters among the readers of the STAR only. We have often talked with such. We see more or less of them every day. The Blair bill will very greatly increase that number if what is urged in this article is correct.

The Blair bill involves so many points, if we were to undertake to cover them all we should have to write a dozen columns. We have often discussed them, but one at a time. The unconstitutionality of the bill the STAR has often presented. The dangers that lurk in the bill in out a cloud or speck to obscure, will with the local affairs of the States are of great moment and have been often pointed out in this paper.

AN USURPATION.

The resolution of Senator Chandler relative to an investigation of the reported bulldozing of negro electors at Jackson, Miss., is in keeping with the antecedents and animus of the Republican party. The leaders know their chances are desperate. They have no other card left in the pack but "Southern outrages." On the eve of every Presidential election the outrage mills are set going by Republican politicians in the North. The grist must be furnished by industrious liars and peripatetic propagandists and slanderers. Every local disturbance is construed to mean a new rebellion, and must be paraded in Northern newspapers "to fire the Northern heart." Edmunds, Evarte, Chandler, Hale, Sherman, Blaine, Foraker and such fellows of the baser sort are expected to move heaven and hearth in order to make capital for their party. All sorts of charges are to be trumped up and all sorts of violations of rights are to be perpetrated, and all for the benefit of unprincipled leaders and to try to infuse life into a party dying of moral putridity and gangrene.

There is no Democrat who knows what the name of his party means who will oppose a proper investigation of any violations of law or of the constitutional rights of freemen. There is no Democrat of character who will justify violence or disorder or a corrupt ballot. This we hold to be true.

But hark! There is no Democrat of the true Southern school who will sustain any measure that violates the reserved rights of sovereign Commonwealths, that interferes with the State courts, or invades the

prerogatives of local government. What right has the Congress to invade the State of Mississippi and to inquire into the occurrences attending a municipal election! If that can be done, then indeed is the Con. gress supreme in all departments. There is no spot under Heaven sa-Leave the Southern States to work | cred from its withering touch-no Prys and its smelling committees may

not penetrate. The Congress has no Constitutional right to make any such inquiry as Chandler proposed, and his party sustained by a full vote. It is a gross and bold usurpation, but as we said is in full keeping with the principles, traditions, practices and plans of the old rotten, moribund Radical party—a party conceived in hatred and living on slander and usurpation. The people have an-The New York Evening Post, an other example of the reckless disre- miliation, no insult to our injury.

gard of the Constitution and of home rule by the most treacherous, venal, despicable party that ever cursed a free people and stained the historic

COAL AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

The signs are daily multiplying that the laboring classes are understanding more and more the deceptions and oppressions of the Protective Tariff system. The evidence is cumulative that throughout manufacturing New England both the capitalists and employes are falling away in their blind attachment to the jug-handle system-a system that has all along been on one side and that the side of the monopolists and employers. We could fill a column with evidence to show that the true light is lightening the East, and that large manufacturers are coming out for a speedy reconstruction and reduction of the great War Tariff.

But the reformation is not confined to the New England section. Day is dawning upon benighted Pennsylvania, where the darkness is of the Egyptian sort in the time of the Pharoahs, and where men grope in the great gloom and are heard saying -

What are we? Children crying in the night; Children crying for the light; And with no language but a cry."

Recently the Workingmen's Asso ciations in Pennsylvania have with entire unanimity adopted resolutions against a portion of the Tariff-the tax on coal. They have resolved not to vote for any man for Representative who shall vote against the repeal of the coal tax. That is certainly a step in the right way. The evils of Protection are made visible to them because it is practically demonstrated that it oppresses. It op presses in Pennsylvania in coal and it oppresses equally as much in other particulars. The light is shining in at last in a very dark corner. It is only partial, not a full blaze. It is to be hoped that the bright sun, withflood the land with its needed illumination so as to reveal fully the ugly, unequal, absurd, wicked Tariff. The Philadelphia Record says:

"The miners of Pennsylvania are at last becoming convinced that a system which makes it so easy for the coal monopolies to combine against them cannot serve for their protection. They have begun to recognize that they have themselves been among the chief victims of their own prejudices in favor of a high tariff. While proclaiming the excellence of 'Protection to American industry,' the Coal Combination that has seized upon the anthracite region of Pennsylvania has from time to time provided itself with the cheapest possible labor from the lowest elements of European emigration. By its rapacious policy of extorting the last dollar of profit from a necessary of living this Coal Combination has systematically degraded labor until the condition of the miners of Pennsylvania has become more precarious than is that of their brother miners in any other part of the world."

THE BLAIR BILL.

Wadesboro Messenger.

There is no more important measure before Congress than the Blair Upon it both parties are divided. Democratic Senators from the same State separate when they reach it, and party lines are obliterated in its presence.

Expressed in a single sentence, the Blair bill proposes to take \$77,000, 000 from the United States Treasury, and distribute it among the States for educational purposes.

The opponents of the bill say, in reply, "The measure you propose is worse than the evil you intend to remedy." This is a constitutional government, beneficent when confined to its legitimate objects, destructive when permitted to disregard its constitutional limitations.

If it be admissable for the general government to take control of the education of our children, what is to prevent the encroachment of personal, domestic, and social evils at which every honorable man instinctively revolts?

The ablest advocate of the Blair bill has said, "In my opinion it is the first step this Government has ever taken in the direction of the solution of what is called the race problem; and I believe it will tell more powerfully and decisively upon the future destinies of the colored race than any measure or ordinance that has yet been adopted in reference to itmore decisively than either the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, unless it is to be considered, as I do consider it, the logical sequence and practical continuance of those amendments," And this commends it to the people of the South! Shades of the mighty! Spirits of Jefferson, Madison and Calhoun, defend us! Where, in all this broad land is it pretended that the enactments known as the thir. teenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, were in accord with the spirit of the Constitution? They were made part of that instrument by Federal legislation, and are binding on us because they were ratified by the States. The amendments are palpable usurpations. They were ratified by the South only to escape the horrors of reconstruction, and the hell of carpet-bag government; and now comes the Blair bill as 'the logical sequence and the practical contin-

uance of these amendments! The

amendments having been ratified and

we will maintain our plighted honor,

but we want no addition to our hu-

Where is this thing to stop? Is there to be no limit to Federal encroachment upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the people? Better have no States than to have them emasculated—the miserable, palsied, putrid wreck of former great-

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Raleigh News-Observer. Lockman vs. Hobbs. Mahala Sherill devised lauds to Hobbs for the use of Belva James

for life, and after her decease to the

use of the lawfully begotten heirs of

her body, each one to share and share In the case of the death of Belva and all of her children, all of the property willed to her reverts to "my nephew"-Hobbs. Belva had two children living at the death of Mahala, one of whom married Lockman and died in the life time of Belva, leaving two children, who are plain-

Held, That the devise to the lawfully begotten heirs of the body of Belva was to her children, who took vested remainder for life, which would have been in fee, had it not peen for the further disposition directing the property, in case of the death of Belva and her children, to revert to Hobbe

Held, That Belva had a life estate which, continuing beyond the life of her children, when it terminated, the equitable estate became the property of Hobbs.

State vs. Garris. Rice and Garris had to secure a note mortgaged on April 21, 1886, to Schiff & Co., on their cotton and corn crop, grown on the place of S E. Garrie, there being no other mortgage on the same property, But on March 2, 1886, Garris had made a mortgage to R. M. White, of certain property and "all the crop of corn and cotton raised by me the present

He was indicted for obtaining credit on false representations in stating that there was no prior mort gage on the crop conveyed. Deendant offered to show that in respect to the debt to Schiff he was only a surety, which was not al-

Held, That as the essence of the charge is an attempt to deceive. whatever tends to repel the imputation is admissible, and as the evidence offered bears on the issue of an attempt to deceive, it was compe-

Held, That the deed to White, since it did not specify the promises on which the crop was to be grown, was inoperative as a mortgage of the crops to be grown, and so in fact Schoop, and employing about one hunthere was no misrepresentation in the statement to Schiff & Co. that no prior mortgage of the crop had been

State vs. Sorrell. When an indictment for retailing contains three distinct counts and the Solicitor after the evidence is in elects to try on one, the effects as to the others is as if a verdict of not guilty had been rendered. But after the jury had rendered their verdict it would have been improper to have entered a verdict of not guilty. there having been no such verdict rendered. State vs. Taylor, 84 N. C. 773; State vs. Thompson, 95 N.

After the prosecution has produced evidence on the trial to prove the sale of spirituous liquors, the burden rests on the defendant to show that he had a license. In this case the offense is charged to have been committed in the county of Wake and not in the city of Raleigh.

Richards vs. Smith.

In an action of ejectment, the pleadings may be amended by consent by inserting in the complaint the names of other plaintiffs; and further by consent the Court may allow an amendment, striking out the names of the original plaintiffs, thus changing the plaintiffs entirely. Where such changes are made and the com. plaint alleges title in the plaintiffs, the title is alleged in those parties so coming in, and they can prove title to any part however small of the premises in dispute and recover.

Finly vs. Mrs. E. A. Sanders. William Saunders, being indebted to plaintiff, left the State and became a resident of the State of Kaneas, leaving his wife in possession of a tract of land. Plaintiff brought attachment and Mrs. Saunders claim. ed a homestead in the land, as

Held, That a non-resident has no right of homestead; that a wife has no right of homestead in her husband's land when he is living and has none; that a wife whose husband has deserted her is not a widow; that in some aspects she is to be treated, however, as a feme sole and can be sued without joining her husband for her torts and contracts.

The Blair Bill.

Lynchburg (Va.) Advance. Dem Whatever may be done about, or with, the Blair educational bill, it is certain that Senator Reagan has delivered against its constitutionality one of the ablest arguments we have read against any measure whatever. We shall look with profound interest to what may be said in reply by the patron and friends of the measure both in the Senate and House.

The constitutional point of the question cannot be successfully controverted in our opinion, and the only ground upon which it can be plausibly advocated and adopted is that which too often prevails against the constitutionality of a measuresimply that of "expediency" and

popular favor. In any point of view it is a farreaching and dangerous question. and should be profoundly considered and ably argued before it is adopted by Congress.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON.

Work of the Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The House Committee on Elections has disposed of the application of A. E. Redstone, to be admitted as a party to the contest in the Fifth California District. Redstone was a caudidate of the United Labor party, and the returns show that he received 470 votes. He alleges that all of the 32,000 votes cast for Felton and Sullivan were fraudulent, and that he is therefore entitled to the seat now occupied by Felton. As he served no notice of the contest and filed no evidence the Committee on Elections has decided that there is not sufficient foundation to warrant a contest, and will so report to the

The Committee this morning set the following dates for the consideration of the other contested election cases: Lowry vs. White, Indiana, January 17th; McDuffin vs. Davidson, Alabama, January 21st; Worthington vs. Post, Illinois, January

ILLINO18.

Organization of Northwestern Association of Tariff Reform Democrats Urgently Advocated.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star., CHICAGO, January 13 .- The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee met in this city yesterday. The rganization of the Northwestern Association of Tariff Reform Democrats was urgently advocated. From information already received, it was announced that the States of Illinois, Iows, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri were fully prepared to join a movement of this nature, and it was decided that each State should be represented by one State committeeman, to be hereafter selected, whose duty it should be to collect and collate such information on the tariff question as would most thoroughly instruct the workingmen of the country upon this most important question.

THE NORTH WEST STORM.

General Throughout the Territories-Railroad Lines Entirely Blocked.

by Telegraph to the Morning Star.) ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 13 .- A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says: "The storm which began yesterday morning extended throughout the territories. Nearly all of the Canadian Pacific trains have been

BRAINARD, MINN., Jan. 13.-The entire ine of the Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Dakota, as well as the Brainard and St. Paul division, is entirely blocked by the storm. Both of the St. Paul trains were blocked shortly after getting out of the Minneapolis yard.

PENNSYLVANIA

Car Works at Dauphin Destroyed by Fire.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. HARRISBURG, Jan. 13 .- The car works at Dauphin, Pa., owned by Scholl & dred and fifty persons, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$75,000; insurance about \$25,000. A Methodist church in close proximity was also burned. Loss \$8,000; fully insured.

FLORIDA.

Formal Opening of the Ponce De Leon Hotel at St. Augustine. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 13 -St. Augustine's mmense new hotel, the Ponce De Leon, and its annex, the Alcazar, were formally opened yesterday. The outer line of the wall of the principal structure is exactly one mile in length, and its parlors cover one-quarter of an acre. The buildings are of Moorish architecture.

An Albany dispatch says the jury in the case of the State against Thomas C. Platt, to oust him from the position of quarantine commissioner of the city of New York, on the ground that he is not a resident of that city, has returned a verdict against Platt.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

In a splendid article against the Blair Bill the MORNING STAR says: "Let the General Government confine itself to its own sphere. Let it not violate the Constitution to cure illiteracy or for any other purpose."—Wadesboro Messenger.

The eastern part of the State claims the first place on the ticket, and the Cape Fear section that has not been represented in the Executive office in half a century, or more, offers her distinguished and honorable son Maj. C. M. Stedman, at present Lieut. Governor, and in the line of promotion, and most admirably qualified in every way to fill the Governor's office with profit to the State and credit to himself. Maj Stedman has an unsullied record and would make a good "run."-Hickory Press.

We mean that no party ought to rocog-nize or tolerate the office of politics broker in its ranks, that is to say, a position whose incumbent must necessarily practice the art of circumventing the will of the people, by means foul or fair, so that the politician, whose agent he is, may be foisted into power. Such a factor, in the politics of the country, whenever found out, ought to be tabooed severely by both of the great parties. Neither the office nor the man mean enough to fill it, deserves recognition at the hands of respectable men or parties. The office is menial and dishonorable, and the man nothing better than a political outcast —Rockingham Rocket.

DOBLER & MUDGE.

WHOLESALE

Paper Warehouse.

Baltimore, Md.

Constantly in stock Every Variety of Paper used in Newspaper and Job Printing Offices.

REMOVAL. W. E. Springer & Co.,

14 No. FRONT STREET. WEARE NOW LOCATED AS ABOVE, AND

Plows,

HORS, SCYTHES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-ments, Sash, Doors, Rlinds, Paints, Oils, Tools, Cutlery, Tinware, Powder, Shot, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Tinware, Lamps, Lamp Goods, and all kinds of First Class Hardware at GEO. A. PECK'S, jan 8 tf 29 South Front street.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE Jab 18 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -The market opened firm at 40 cents per gallon. No

HOSIN-Market firm at 824 cents per bbl for Strained and S61 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 30 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 97 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follow: Good Ordinary 8 7-16 Low Middling 9‡

Middling..... Good Middling......101 CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 62 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 62 cents in bulk and 64

cents in sacks-for cargoes. TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$10 00@13 00 per M. feet; Extra \$9 00@12 00; Good Common Mill \$4 00 @5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 65@70

cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy 85@90 cents per tushel of 28 lbs. RICE-Market quiet. Fair quoted at 41 @4#c: Prime 51@51c per pound. Rough-90c@\$1 00 for upland; \$1 00@1 15 for tide-

water, per bushel RECEIPTS.

ottoc	385	beles.
pirits Turpentine		casks
Cosin	703	
'ar	118	
crude Turpentine	332	ppla

MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Produce Exchange.) NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 4 P. M .- Cotton dull; middling uplands 10 7-16c. Spirits turpentine 424 cents per gallon. Rosin

\$1 074@1 124. Cotton futures quiet and steady; opened and closed as follows: January 10 20@10 31; February 10.33@10 38; March 10.46@ 10.49; April 10.54@10.57; May 10.62@ 10.65; June 10.70@10.72; July 10.75@10.77; August 10.79@10.82; September 10.87@ 10 41; October 10.03@10.04; November

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13, 4 P. M.-Cotton dull; prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 54d. Futures closed dull; January and February 5.34-64d, value; February and March 5.35-64d, seller; March and April 5.36:64d, seller; Apri and May 5 37-64d, seller; May and June 5.39-64d, seller; June and July 5 41-64d, seller; July and August 5 43-64d, buyer; August and September 5 44-64d, buyer. CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 4 P. M.—Wheat— May, 844@841c. Corn—May, 541c bid. Oats—May, 341@348c. Mess pork—May

\$15 20. Short ribs-cash, \$7 75; May, \$8 00@8 021. Lard-May, \$7 671. CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Spirits turpen-tine weak and nominal. Rosin dull at

London, Jan. 13, 4 P. M -Spirits tur-

DOMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Noon.—Money easy at 31@4 per cent. Sterling exchange 484@4841 and 4861@4861. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull and

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- Noon. - Cotton sales 101 bales; middling uplands 10 7-16 cents; middling Orleans 10 9-16 cents. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower. Corn higher, Pork firm at \$15 25@ 15 50. Lard firmer at \$7 77. Spirits turpentine dull at 42½c. Rosin dull at \$1 07½ @1 12½. Freights quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13 .- Flour with decreased demand. Howard street and western super \$2 37@2 85; extra \$3 00@3 60; family \$4 00@4 85; city mills super \$2 37 @2 65; extra \$3 00@3 62; Rio brands \$4 75 @4 87. Wheat—southern firm with active demand; red 93@95c; amber 95@97c; western higher and quiet; No. 2 winter red on spot 884@89c. Corn—southern firmer; white 57@58tc; yellow 57@59c; western higher and quiet.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court of New Hanover County, rendered at the April Term, 1887, in a civil action therein pending, between Parsiey & Wiggins as Plaintiffs, and Jeremiah J. King and L. Brown as Defendants, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, on MONDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., the following PARCELS OF LAND, described and bounded as follows: All the interest, right and demand of the defendant Jeremiah J. King in all the real estate belonging to him under deed by virtue of the last will and testament of the late Jeremiah J. King, the property herein intended to be conveyed being one undivided fifth interest in a Lot and Premises, being the northwest one-quarter of Lot No. 5, in Block No. 101, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, and being also the one undivided fifth interest in Love Grove Plantation, lying adjoining the Wilmington, and Smith's Creek in New Hanover County.

SOL. C. WEILL, Commissioner.

Sale of Cotton Factory, Flouring Mil and Other Valuable Real Estate.

This 16th of Dec., 1887.

DY.VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by A. Hines and wife M. B. Hines, of Surry County, recorded in Book 1, Page 520-521, Register's office of Surry County, on the 25th day of June, 1883, I will expose to sale, at public auction, in Mt. Airy, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1883, the following described Real Estate, lying in the town of Mt. Airy, on the Ararat River, known as the Hamburg Mills, containing 41% acres. On this is situated a Brick Cotton Factory, fully equipped with Machinery, a valuable Flouring Mill, Shoe Factory, Storehouse and a number of Tenement Houses. This is one of the finest Water Powers in Surry County. The Mill is within one mile of the Railroad, and is one of the finest properties in North Carolina. Terms of sale cash.

J. C. BUXTON, Trustee.

December 23, 1887.

THE CELEBRATED ARRINGTON GAME FOWLS FOR SALE MY GAME FOWLS HAVE A NATIONAL RE

MY GAME FOWLS HAVE A NATIONAL RE putation. They have tought and won a series of the greatest mains ever fought on this or any other continent, and Fifteen Pairs, on exhibition at Philadelphia in '75, were honored by the United States Centennial Commissioner with the Diploma and Medal.

I have a variety of Colors and most approved Breeds in the United States. I will ship splendid COCKS, of fine size and handsome plumage, per Express, C. O. B., at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each HENS, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; or \$7.00 per Pair \$10.00 per Trio. I expect to raise Two Hundred Pairs this Summer, the Finest Games in the World, and will ship Young Fowls of March and April hatch during the months of August, September and October, at Five Dollars per Pair, or Seven Dollars per Trio.

Whoever disputes the superiority of my Birds, will please back the assertion with their stamps.

Write for what you want.

Address, J. G. ARRINGTON,

SCRATCHED 28

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cutleura Remedies.

If I had known of the Cuticuna twenty-eight years ago it would have ago to (two hunared dollars) and an amount of suffering. My disease commenced on my head in a story than a cent. It spread rapidly delay. and got under my nails. The scales were off of me all the time, and my suff endless, and without relief. One lars would not tempt me to I am a poor man, but feel tich to be no cure I went to two or three de cure I cannot praise the corners and to too much. They have made my skill as disand free from reales as a baby's them was three boxes of 'UTICIDA' and to bottles of CUTICURA RISOLVENT and to of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been had all you would have cured me for \$5 would have had the money. I looked picture in your book of Provided by picture in your book of Proclasts (picture two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), the am as clear as any person ever was force of habit I rub my hands over my legs to scratch once in a while, but to pose. I am all well, f scratched twen years, and it got to be a kind of second to me. I thank you a thousand times

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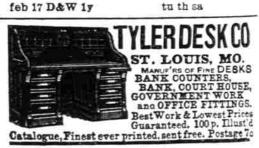


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