Publisher's Announcoment.

1 HE MORNING STAR, the oldest dally news aper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Wonday, at \$6 00 per year, \$3 00 for six months, \$1 50 for three months; 50 cts for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 19 cents per week for any period om one week to one year.

THE WREKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).-One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; four days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$650; three weeks \$350; one month. \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; siz months, \$4000; twelve months, \$2000. Tes ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pio-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &o., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements 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.

An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &o., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rates 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advortisements 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.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement one dollar per square for each insertion

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

extra. 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 quar-tarly, according to contract.

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge as ransient rates

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

Advertisers should always specify the issue of esues they desire to advertise in. Where no is-sue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for he 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 ad-dress.

The Morning Star By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

sibility, and he had no right to thus imperil Tariff reform. It is no wonder that the able and eloquent Frank Hurd, after reviewing the situation, has given it as his opinion that nothing will be done during this session of the Congress, but the whole Tariff question will be adjourned until after the Presidential

election. In the meantime the enormous surplus will continue to grow, the people to be uselessly, needlessly

burdened by a heavy taxation, and the Robber Tariff to have its own sweet sway in making the toiling millions pay from forty to one hun

dred per cent. for the common necessaries of life. The Inquirer's Washington dis

patch says: "That Mr. Randall is not only hostile to

the renomination of President Cleveland. but that he has himself the Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet is a fact well understood by Pennsylvania politicians who have watched his movements for some time past.

An earnest Tariff reformer and surplus lifter even though a Dem ocrat might prefer to vote for some consistent, decent Republican like Senator Allison, who favors Tariff reform, than for such a treacherous fellow as Randall, who while kissing you on the cheek drives his poniard

under the fifth rib. Let a man be something-a Democrat or a Republican. The most dangerous politician or editor is one who calls himself one thing and teaches the principles and dogmas of the other party.

The Clearing House returns for first week in January were not satisfactory. The New York money market 18 easier, loans averaging not more than 4 per cent. Of 110 railroads reporting, all but 7 showed an increase in earnings for December 1887. The gain was 43 millions. For the first week in January the earnings on 43 roads show an increase of 16.75 per cent. over the corresponding week for 1887. New York dry goods market more active. Prices

remain firm.

bacco tax (see Blaine's Paris bid for the nomination) and calls it a "cheap and easy expedient." He opposes collecting any longer the \$100,000,-000 a year that is so unnecessarily forced from the people. He says:

"Let ussay the tax shall be reduced to the wants of the Government, and that the taxes on whiskey and tobacco shall be the very last to be reduced one penny.' That is evidently the opinion of

an honest Republican. Would there were more of that sort.

AN ABLE SPEECH. We much doubt if there is an abler nan than Senator Coke, of Texas, in the U.S. Senate. We have read four or five speeches by him and they are all very able. They are invariably distinguished for clearness, force and directness. They show mastery of subjects treated and are dignified, judicious and convincing. He is very apt to be on the right side of questions. The style of his speeches is excellent. It is plain, simple, without embellishment-the very reflexion of the luminous and logical thoughts of the calm and forceful reasoner. The style is an admirable vehicle to convey the

masterly argument to the minds of hearer or reader. We have read his recent speech in opposition to the Blair bill as it appears in the Congressional Record.

If space was at our command we would print the whole of it. It is his third able speech against the most mischievous and dangerous bill of our times. No man living can answer the arguments of the Senator from Texas, although replies without number may be assayed. We copy a portion his speech of the 12th of January. It is good as far as it goes, but if you would appreciate the

ability of the discussion you must read all he has said upon the Federal School Teaching bill.

SENATOR COKE.

From his speech on the Blair bill delivered in Senate on 12th January.

THE LATEST NEWS. granted to Congress and those reserved to the States are absolutely fixed by the Constitution beyond the reach or control of either, except by amendment of the Constitution in the mode required in that instrument. What the Constitution has ordained shall be kept separate and apart and distinct cannot be mixed and mingled, even by the joint action and consent of both Congress and the States. To hold otherwise would be to confess that the Constitution may be nullified by collusion between

Congress and the States, or changed without amendment in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. A Congressional majority through methods of this character would be omnipo tent and the Constitution become a dead letter. * * If the common schools are under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the States, as they have universally heretofore been held to be, and are generally now admitted to be, I hold it to be an indisputable proposition that the National Government has no constitutional power to tax the people for their support. In other words, I maintain that the power does not exist in Congress to levy and collect taxes from the people for the purpose of raising money to be expended on objects outside of the national jurisdiction. Taxation and appropriation, to be legitimate and constitutional, must be for a public purpose, a purpose which it is the right and duty of the particular Government which collects and expends the money to effectuate.

If Congress can raise by taxation money to be expended on objects outside of the national jurisdiction, then the power of Congress to tax the people and appropriate money is as boundless as the world. There is no limit to it. If a due execution of the proper powers and an enforcement of the jurisdiction of the Government does not fix and prescribe the limits of the taxing power, nothing else does, and the power is without limit as long as a dollar is left in the pockets of the people. If Congress possesses this all absorbing, unlimited, and universal, taxing and appropriating power in order to provide for the "common defense and general welfare," as claimed by the advocates of this bill, why did the framers of the Constitution in Article I, section 8 of that instrument, enumerate and define the 'specific purposes for which Congress should lay and collect taxes. It was



THE TERRIBLE BLIZZARD sales reported.

Strained.

follows:

\$1 30 for Hard.

in sacks-for cargoes.

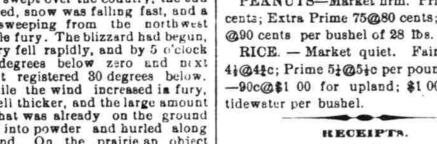
\$3 00@4 00.

Cotton

steady.

Purther Particulars of the Great Storm in the Northwest-The Railroads Blocked and Many Lives Lost. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16 .- The terrible storm which has swept over the Northwest, blockading the railroads in five States, is now over and the victims of its fury are being counted. The pitiful list is growing almost every hour. It is not improbable, when the record is complete, that it will show one hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard. Next to this the worst blizzard that the Northwest has ever experienced occurred January 7. 8 and 9, 1878. In that storm seventy people were frozen to death and thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed The present storm promises to be even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise Wednesday morning, Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was clear as crystal, and every object about the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky a decided thaw had set iu. Farmers took advantage of the beauti ful weather to go to town to draw wood, hay, etc. About noon a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon, lying close to the ground, but stretching from Lorth to west in a dark semi-circle. Little attention was paid to it, but in an hour the clouds had swept over the country, the sun was obscured, snow was falling fast, and a gale was sweeping from the northwest with terrible fury. The blizzard had begun, the mercury fell rapidly, and by 5 o'clock it was 15 degrees below zero and next morning it registered 30 degrees below. All the while the wind increased is fury, the snow fell thicker, and the large amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown into powder and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen, and a



Cotton man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the Crude Turpentine. air made the scene the most dismal, drear and foreaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota, and many in Iows, Nebrasks and Wisconsin were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until

Saturday that the full extent and awful results of the storm became apparent. The telegraph hourly brings the most @1 124. pitiful stories of suffering, terrible struggles for life, and heroic deeds by brave men and women of the storm-stricken section that have never been equalled.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meetings of Reading Railroad Employes-Reports as to the Effect of the Strike-A Break in the Strike dling uplands 54d. Futures closed quiet; During the Present Week Predicted. January and February 5.39-64d, seller;



relopments are near at hand. Buy a Farm and stir the soil.

"Go till the ground." said God to ma "Subdue the earth, it shall be thine

THE SOIL.

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Monday, Jan. 16, 6 P. M.

EVENING EDITION.

A CONSPIRACT ON FOOT.

We could stand Samuel J. Randall if he was an open Republican instead of a covert one wearing a mask. We have no respect for any man who will pretend to be a Democrat and yet insidiously and basely seek to betray his party year after year. The STAR has been plain-spoken all along as to his baseness and yet he is the favorite of Southern Democratic papers. some of which do not support the monster Blair bill.

We read in Northern public prints that Randall is at his old game. One of the Democratic papers of Philadelphia, the Inquirer, tells of a nice conspiracy that is being hatched to defeat President Cleveland. The Washington correspondent of the Inquirer writes:

"The scheme is to force the National Convention to nominate a protectionist and Congressman Samuel J. Randall at the head of the ticket. Those who are alleged to be concerned in the scheme are Mr. Randall himself, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey; Senator Brown, of Georgia Congressman Foran, of Ohio, and possibly Senator Gorman, of Maryland, with the New York Sun as the mouthpiece of the combination. These are the facts as given by one of the most prominent Democrats in Pennsylvania.'

Whether there is any truth in it we cannot determine, but it would be quite in character with the masquerading Protectionist from Philadelphia to combine with the traitor Dana and attempt to thwart the Democratic party in the re-election of Mr. Cleveland just as he has thwarted the Democratic party in two Congresses to bring about Tariff reform and reduction. The Washington correspondent of the Inquirer, a paper published where Randall lives, says:

"The prominent friends of President Cleveland in this city are now convinced that Samuel J. Randall has burned his bridges behind him and deserted the Administration for good and all. He has not visited some of the departments in Washington for three months. This is notably the case in the Treasury Department, and he is especially hostile to Secretary Fairchild

"Mr. Randall's now well-known antipathy to Secretary Fairchild is that the latter is in thorough accord with the President's tariff reduction views and theories, as expressed in the message to Congress, and Mr. Randall is naturally opposed to anybody who is not a protectionist. Mr. Randall is not more in favor in the Postmaster General's Department."

He says Mr. Carlisle had many interviews with Randall but failed to secure any declaration of intention

SHERMAN ON THE BLAIR BILL. John Sherman, in the United States Senate, said this in his discussion of

the Blair bill: "If the United States have the right to appropriate the money, they have the right o say upon what conditions the money shall be expended. If they say we will aid the South, or the Southern States, to educate their illiterate children, then the United States have the power and right to set out the principles and conditions or limitations of that grant. The greater includes the less; and if the power is given to make these appropriations at all, the power is also given to say for whose benefit the money shall be expended, how it shall be expended where and when, and how apportioned, and for what purposes. This is as clear a proposition as can be shown eucild or any other mathematical work."

The Ohio Senator is evidently well satisfied with his own statement and it must be admitted that it would be very difficult to show he is illogical or to disprove his proposition. Surely if the Federal Government can under any plea levy a tax for the purpose of school teachin the several Southern States, it can also supervise, control and follow into the States the fund thus applied. Why cannot the Congress apply the method if it can give the money ? high tariff. Hence it is that we have As Senator Coke says, "What does all this mean but that the National Government, if it has the power to appropriate the money, has also the power to control and regulate and administer the schools as far as the expenditure of this money is concerned ?" There is no denying this. The men who are inviting this invasion of the Federal power into the States to intermeddle and control local schools are engaged in a work that if designed to so result would deserve to bring the severest condemnation and reproach upon them.

A GROWING SENTIMENT. As an example to show that among the people there is a growing sentiment in favor of reform in taxation we may point to the opinion of Mr. D. W. Minshall, one of the able and rich men of Indiana. He has been all along a Republican and still remains faithful, but he is clearly in favor of a reduction of the Tariff the bill. If any State shall decline and the surplus. He says his party

denounced the Democrats for having "failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus," and then the plank adds:

"The Republican party pledges it-

It is unnecessary to consume time with other quotations to the same effect from speeches of Republican party leaders, for, with a possible occasional exception, it is well known that all of them entertain the views quoted from Senators Sherman and Anthony. The views of the Repub ican supporters of this bill, and the arguments they have made in advocacy of it, possess at least the merit of consistency, and from their standpoint are logical. They believe in a strong, paternal government. They doubt the capacity of the people of the States to manage their domestic concerns, and especially their common schools. They believe the people of the States are not willing to tax themselves at home sufficiently to maintain a good system of common schools, and the Congress, knowing so much better what is needed in the States than the people and State Leg islatures do, should take the matter in hand and regulate it. They see no con stitutional objection to this course, and besides being favorable to a high protective tariff, which necessarily piles up a vast surplus beyond the needs of the Govern. ment in the Treasury, they find in measures of this character the means of expending it and perpetuating a before us a bill embodying the Republican idea of unlimited power in the National Government in the levy and collection of taxes, and equally unlimited power of appropriation; a bill which utterly ignores the differance between matters of State and national jurisdiction, and boldly siezes and proposes to control and administer a great subject heretofore universally conceded to be within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the States. It is true the bill provides that no State shall receive its benefits, unless by legislative bill or resolution they are accepted with the attending conditions, the share of non-consenting States in the appropriation to be divided among those which shall ac-

cept. Taxation under the Constitution must be uniform. The people of all the States must be taxed alike, and bear the burden of raising the money alike, whether the States of which they are citizens consent to accept the benefits of this bill or not. So it is apparent that the States are not free agents, and have not a free choice in determining whether or not they will accept the provisions of to consent to an invasion of her jurisdiction in the mode proposed by this bill, a penalty amounting to the full sum paid by her people in raising the seventy seven millions appropriated by the bill is laid upon her for the contumacy. The proutterly superfluous to do this under that construction of the "general welfare" clause. Mr. Madison, in an extract from one of his speeches read by me in a former debate on this bill, in a few words expressed the absurdity of the construction contended for. He said:

There are consequences still more extensive, which, as they follow clearly from the doctrine combined, must either be admitted or the doctrine must be given up. If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every State, county, and parish, and pay them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision for the poor, they may undertake the regulation of all roads other than post-roads; in short, everything, from the highest object of State legislation down to the most minute objects of police, would be thrown under the power of Congress; for every object I have mentioned would admit of the application of money, and might be called, if Congress pleased, provisions for the general welfare.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The way to avoid the payment of the tax on whiskey is simply not to drink it. This applies equally to tobacco.-Hillsboro Re-

The Democracy has a terrible responsibility resting upon it, and it will be held to strict accountability for the manner in which its work is done. It has no time to waste, no time to throw away in useless or unprofitable discussions. It should be up and doing, preparing for the battle, and organizing for the most effective use of its vast means. No outside issue should be allowed by any good and true Democrat to step in between himself and his duty to his party, and we do not believe that he will do so. There is work to be done and let us do i'. - Washington Gazette.

The hatred of Northern Republicans to the Southern people is as malignant as it is unreasonable, and should make the South still more solid. It clearly proves that the Republican party is a sectional one, and not a national one. It's only hope of regaining its supremacy and electing its next Presidential candidate, is based upon the success of its leaders in stirring up and rekindling the flerce animosities engendered by the late war. The leaders of the Republican party are determined to "fight o'er the war" sgain and to wave the "bloody shirt" for all it's worth in the great politi. cal campaign of this year .- Pittsbero Re-

Professor Williams, of Johns Hopkins University delivered a lecture on Geology in Baltimore not many evenings ago, which caused no little sensation in bo h Baltimore and Washington and the regions round about. The Professor, fresh from the University, declared that Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities are over By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

February and March 5 39-64d, value READING. January 15 -Two meetings March and April 5.40.64d, buyer; April were held in this city to-day of the Reading Railroad employes. The Employes' Convention, which met here over two weeks ago and ordered the present strike, met first; about one hundred and fifty delegates were present. Reports were received from a number of delegates, the substance of which was that the Company's business was badly crippled at Port Richmond, Pottsville. Palo Alto, Shamokin and the Gordon and Mahoney planes. The coal traffic, it was stated, was at a stand-still. Visitors from the mining regions, upon in-

vitation, reported that the miners were with the railroaders, and would not go back until all their differences were settled. Coal mining, it was reported, was completely tied up in the Schuylkill coal regions. The meeting of the new Reading Railroad employes, District Assembly No. 224, which will ultimately include all the hands employed by the Company, was subsequently held. P. W. Hawman, of this city, presided. A number of Assemblies were admitted, but permanent organiza-

tion was postponed until the next meeting in Pottsville, sometime in April. Impartial observers of the proceedings to-day believe that within the coming week a break in the strike will come. Not a coal train passed down the road to-day.

BLECTRIC SPARKS.

A fire at Denison, Texas, Saturday, destroyed the round-house of the Missouri Pacific Railway and twelve locomotives. Loss \$100,000.

Attachments aggregating over \$100,000, were issued Saturday evening against the big clothing house of J. Reinhardt & Son, of Dallas, Texas, and the store closed.

A fire at Sedalia, Mo., Saturday, totally destroyed Smith's Hall and consumed the boat and shoe stock of W. S. Mackey, valued at \$55,000. Loss on building, \$25 000.

George Walters, late Consul General of the United States in Paris, died of pneumonia, at his residence in Washington City, Sunday afternoon, in the 64th year of his age.

A special from Biloxi, Miss., says: Mrs. Martha Fayard died near this place, Saturday, of cancer. She was 106 years of age, and had ninety living descendants. some of whom are prominent men.

V. B. Horton, ex-member of Congress, died at Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday, in his 86th year. He was father-in-law of Gen. John Pope, and to him is given the credit of having placed on the Ohio river the first steamboat for towing coal.

The Universalist Church of the Redeemer, in Minneapolis. Minn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss \$70,000; insurance \$50,000. The firemen had to fight the flames in a temperature of from 22 to 30 degrees below zero.

A Galway, Ireland, dispatch of Sunday says Mr. Wilfred Blunt has been removed to a warmer cell in the prison, and his overcoat has been returned to him. Today a band tried to serenade him, but was prevented by the police. The people are excited and a row is feared.

A party of Orangemen attacked an Irish League meeting at Everton, a suburb of Liverpool, Sunday, and wrecked the hall where the meeting was held. Counsellor Byrne, one of those attending the meeting, was seriously injured during the affray. and is in a precarious condition.

A fire in New York Sunday morning destroyed three five-story brick buildings, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Warren street, and an adjoining building, No. 52, was badly damaged. The buildings were occupied by eighteen firms, and the aggregate loss on

Only a few years hence and land will be be yond price in this section. and May 5 42-64d, seller: May and June I will take pleasure in helping any body what 54464d, seller; June and July 546.64d, PUSHING and ENTERPRISING to buy a Farm in this community, commissions or no commissions. O. H BLOCKER. seller; July and August 5 48-64d, seller; August and September 5 48-64d, buyer. oc 19 tf Real Estate Agent, Maxion CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 4 P. M.-Wheat-May, 841c. Corn-cash, nominal at 481c; May, 54%c. Oats-May, 34%c Mess pork THE CLIMATE. -May \$15 17; @15 20. Short ribs-cash \$7 65; May, \$7 95. Lard-May, \$7 65. SAVANNAH, Jan. 16 .- Spirits turpentine CORTRUCK GARDENING, AND RAFID TRAN -nothing doing. LONDON, Jan. 16, 4 P. M.-Spirits tursit North, cannot be surpassed in any section of North Carolina as we find it at pentine 29s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16,4 P. M .- Spirits tur-MAXTON. pentine 30s. Only twenty-two hours from Baltimor No killing irosts until late in winter, gardens in Spring. A few good Farms sale, but rapidly selling. Live and euter

DOMESTIC MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

-business good at hardening prices; mid-

Financial. NEW (YORK, Jan. 16 .- Noon. - Money

Commercial.

@1 121. Freights quiet and steady.

a fairly active demand. Howard street and

western super \$2 87@2 75; extra \$3 00@

8 75; family \$4 00@4 85; city mills super \$2 37@2 65; extra \$3 00@8 75; Rio brands

\$4 75@5 00. Wheat-southern quiet and

higher for choice; red 93@96c; amber 95@

98c; western easier, plosing quiet; No. 2 winter red on spot 89@89§c. Corn-

southern firmer; white 571@59c; yellow 58

Foreclosure Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE SU-perior Court of New Hanover County, ren-dered at the April Term, 1887, in a civil action

dec 1 680d

@59c; western steady and quiet.

easy at 31@41 per cent. Sterling exchange 484@4841 and 4861@4861. State bonds FARMS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

farmers and gardeners have an enviable oppor

tunity just now. Apply to O. H. BLECKER oct 18 tf Real Batate Agent. Maxton, N.

neglected. Government securities dull and SWAMP LANDS and TOWN PROPERTIES. The Counties of Robeson, Bladen. Cumberland The Counties of Robeson, Bladen, Cumberland, and all adjacent sections, offer fine opportuni-ties for investment. The opening of direct ral-ways North make the SHOE HEEL sections NEW AND INVITING FIELD for Trucking, Gar-dening and Froit. Climate and hydrene advan-tages unsurpassed in any country. A competing point for freights. Rallways North, South, East and West. Quick transport North by several routes. A grand opportunity for safe invest ments, and a better one for practical farmers and horticulturists Dome and see or write to : NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Noon.-Cotton firm; sales 158 bales; middling uplands 101 cents; middling Orleans 101 cents. Flour dull and weak. Wheat better. Corn stronger. Pork steady at \$15 25@15 50. Lard dull and weaker at \$7 70. Spirits turpentine dull at 42c. Rosin dull at \$1 071 Come and see or write to : O. H. BLOCKER, BALTIMORE, Jan. 16 .- Flour firm with

Real Estate Agent, Maxion Robeson Co., N. my 25 D&Wtf





BEER.

Supplied to dealers and families by T. E. WALLACE.

dec 18 1m Atkinson & Manning 8

Insurance Rooms. NO. 118 NORTH WATER STREET

Wilmington, N. C.

Fire, Marine and Life Companies. Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000.0-0

THE CELEBRATED ARRINGTON GAME FOWLS FOR SALL MY GAME FOWLS HAVE A NATIONAL SP putation. They have fought and won a serie the greatest mains ever fought on this of all

L perior Court of New Hanover County, ren-dered at the April Term, 1887, in a civil action therein pending, between Parsley & Wiggins as Plaintiffs, and Jeremiah J. King and L Brown as Defendants, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said decree, will sell at public and tion, for cash, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, on MONDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., the following PAR-CELS OF LAND, decoribed and bounded as fol-lows: 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 con-veyed 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 Wilming-ton & Weldon Railroad, the City of Wilmington, and Smith's Creek in New Hanover County. SOL. C. WEILL, Commissioner. This 16th of Dec., 1887. Sale of Cotton Factory, Flouring Mill and Other Valuable Real Estate.

