## Che Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD. Editor and Propriet WILMINGTON, N. C .: Friday, August 26th, 1881.

In writing to change your address, always give former direction as well as full particulars a where you wish your paper to be sent thereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Mar

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk Specimen copies forwarded when desired. REFORM, PALAVER AND PROS-PECTS

Civil service reform is growing more and more to be the topic of discussion in the North. What will be the outcome of so much palaver and writing, it would take the son of prophet to tell. There is a civil service association in the North. Tha is a section that is simply immense on associations. They associate about everything. There is no keeping up with the number or kinds. The civil service one has had a meeting at Newport recently. If composed of professional politicians it will do but little good. If not composed of the professionals they will be able to do nothing but talk and go home. Twenty or fifty educated men get together and discuss a matter that is a disgrace to the American name, and has been a disgrace for the last fifteen years, and resolve at last that something must be done. This is the last of it until the same twenty or fifty assemble the next year to go over the same unpleasant facts and with a similar result. The people of intelligence in every section know that the public funds are wasted or stolen and that corruption and profligacy ramify the whole public service. It is no new thing. All during Grant's eight years the same abounding iniquities prevailed. did not the North rise up then and demand reform?

Whatever may be the peculations and venality and unfaithfulness of officials now, and they are great, we take it that both Hayes's and Garfield's Administrations are a vast improvement on Grant's. Why then have the reformers waited so long time before associating for reform Why have they borne with all manner of abuse through so many years? Was it because "the King can do no wrong?" Was is because Grant was the popular hero-the idol of the time, and it would be sacrilege to inquire into Whiskey Rings, Black Fridays and other enormous scandals? The public business is better attended to now than at any time between 1868 and 1876. There is less plundering, less idleness, less debauchery among office holders.

Of course there is great need of reform. The STAR, for lo, these many years, has been insisting upon reform. Rascality and party necessities and machine politicians have well nigh blighted the good name of our country. Eight years more of Grantism and this country would be one vast cesspool of festering corruption and official impurities and treacheries. We do not expect any reforms to come from an association composed of a few self-appointed theorizers. When the general sense of the country is that rascality in the public offi ces must cease; that the public basiness must be attended to closely and faithfully; that honesty must be reinstated in the management of public affairs; that men must be capable and of good characters, -when this comes to pass you will see the professionals earnest in their advocacy of civil service reform. But there will nothing come of associations we believe. The spontaneous, general uprising of the sovereignschanges. Capable and honest men should be selected for office and their tenure should depend upon fidelity and zeal.

parties was that baleful doctrine of feeding trough. Neither integrity, public interests are to be sacrificed office-seekers and tenacious office- News says; holders, whilst party manipulators and claqueurs fill their bellies and laugh at the people who are ignorant "Whatever the politics of the candidate, be he Democrat or Republican, let it be required of him to carry the banner of Anti-Monopoly throughout the campaign, and to at strength.

and blind and do not see how they are abused and plundered.

We see it announced that the Newport association was inclined to favor a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Pen dleton, of Ohio, requiring competitive examinations before appointments. Fit appointees will not be found, as a general thing, unless the examinations are fairly conducted by qualified boards. It is certain that as long as political assessments are levied for the purpose of keeping the ins in and keeping the outs out there will be no genuine reform in civil service. Make the examinations as to character and qualifications thorough first; then, in the second place, make the tenure dependent upor faithful service and not upon the for tunes of party, and you will have honest, capable and reliable men it the one hundred and eight thousand offices at the disposal of the Federa Government. The next Congres should take hold of this matter is earnest and endeavor to do something with civil service reform that shall be a blessing to the whole country and not to a mere party.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CUNVEN-TION.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention that met recently at Utica, New York, is attracting attention, What practical benefit will come from its deliberations is beyond our knowledge. The delegates numbered fifty and they were self-appointed. They adopted an address to the people of New York. They announce that three "principles" govern them, as follows:

"Anti monopoly—We advocate, and will support and defend the rights of the many against privileges for the few. Corporations, the creations of the State, shall be controlled by the State.

'Labor and Capital-Allies, not enemies; They then declare that in accord

ance with these principles they will endeavor to secure the following specific results: "First-Laws compelling transportation

companies to base charges upon cost and enunciated by them-what the traffie will combinations

"Third-No discrimination against any citizen or any class of citizens on public Fourth-A board of railroad commis

sioners for this State, to give effect to the laws which are or may be placed upon the "Fifth-Laws making it the duty of public law officers to defend a citizen's

ights against injustice by powerful corpo

The ends in view must be acknowledged to be praiseworthy. To redress grievances in a peaceful, legal way is always to be commended. How far this can be done the future must reveal. It will doubtless do good to draw attention to the points indicated above. In a country like ours education is a great deal. It enters into every thing. In proportion as people are informed will be the character of the general bearing and especially does it effect social and political reforms. We judge from what the intelligent New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that the political leaders in that State do not attach very much significance to the anti-monopoly movement, The following paragraph puts the matter, as connected with politics

correspondent writes: "The reasoning is that, as things stand at present, there is more to be made in favoring the railroads than by fighting them, and that it would be folly, therefore, to encourage the anti-monopoly agitation, which has 'no assets.' It costs a good deal of hard cash, you know, to conduct a political campaign in this State, and it is said that, while the anti-monopolists are strong on sentiment they are painfully weak on finance, whereas the railroad people are proverbially generous in their disbursements to the State and local committees when they have a point to carry, and now-a-days they have a point to carry in almost every election. The deduction from this is that the professional wirepullers in both the Republican and Democratic camps are disposed to submit the Anti-monopoly movement to a purely com-mercial test. If they can see that there is anything to be made out of it they will gladly give it an endorsement; on the con-trary, if it is not likely to pay they will un-hesitatingly give it the cold shoulder."

in New York, in a clear light. The

So the anti-monopolists will have the people-will bring about needed to rely upon educating public sentiment as to their principles and aims before they can accomplish anything that will eventuate in benefit to the great public. There was one practi-The greatest curse that has befallen | cal movement taken at Utica. It was a resolution pledging "the members William L. Marcy, that to the victors of the conference to arge the electors belong the spoils. For forty years of the State to vote for no candidate office has been the reward of party for the Legislature who was not in fazeal. Men are partisans because they | vor of a Railroad Commission, and in hope it will pay. The ins are sympathy with the principles set forth trying to keep their grip on the in the address." The names of Legis- dressing. At this hour his egotism is money bags of the people; the lators who were operating against the outs are working day and night to | people and acting with the monopolists dig their digits into the national were published. We notice that it is urged in some of the public prints nor morality, nor qualification is that candidates be called upon to deconsidered for a moment. The fine their position in this issue between the people and great corporaamid the clamors of systematic tions. For instance, the New York

promising opposition to whatever in the system and practices in railroad and other corporations is significant of abuse of privi-lege, of trespass upon the public rights, of bribery, corruption or tampering in any way with the machinery of legislation." It will be interesting to watch the progress of the fight in New York State. If the anti-monopoly league can make headway, then they may hope for victories elsewhere. The

The New York Zimes says: wealth of the corporations is tremendous. Their power is stupendous. It will require a general, wide-spread combined, resolute rising up of the people to beat them.

SOME OF JUDGE BLACK'S OPIN

Judge Black, in his second interview reported in the Philadelphia Press by a staff correspondent, has good deal to say about President Buchanan and the individual opinions of the members of his Cabinet just preceding the war. There is nothing in it, however, of special interest to the South, with the exception of some kindly references to some of the Southern members of the Cabinet Of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, whose father went from Granville county in this State, if we are not mistaken, Judge Black says that no one who knew him could "help respecting him," for he "was honorable, upright and sincere, true to his convictions perfectly faithful to his duties as be understood them, and a man of great intellectual ability."

Of Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi who was born at Leasburg, Caswell county, N. C., and removed to the South after he had attained to his manhood, the able Pennsylvanian has this to say in his defence:

"Having mentioned the name of Mr. Thompson, I ought to say that the most inamous slander ever uttered against any public man in this country was the charge against him of abstracting bonds belonging to the Indian Trust Fund. He was and is a man of unspotted integrity; a committee of his enemies declared that in this transaction he was entirely faultless, and yet the accusation is continually repeated for the gratification of mere political malice."

He has a high opinion of President Buchanan's honesty, patriotism and firmness of character. He says his fault, in fact, was inflexibility of will and he never knew him but once to change his opinion when formed through the influence of the arguments of others. He says:

"It is true that Mr. Buchapan was constitutionally fearless and firm, even to stubbornness. He listened sometimes ver patiently while he was making up his mind but when once determined he was immova-

## THE COTTON CAMPAIGN.

Let the STAR keep on its way of furnishing light to the people on the great subject of cotton milling. It is not known to North Carolinians generally that the little town of Mount Airy, Surry county, 18 a very important manufacturing centre. It deserves to rank with any town of its size in its manufacturing interests. After awhile it will be in direct communication with Wilmington when the Cape Fear and Yadkın Valley Railroad is completed. Already there are two cotton mills doing satisfactory business. Its yarns are said to equal the very best. W elipped from the Shop and Factory the following which is encouraging:

"The Green Hill Mills, in addition to the yarn department, are manufacturing supeor domestics and sheetings, which are in demand and find ready sales in various markets. The Hamburg Mills manufacture chain warpings which are sold in New York city. They also manufacture some cotton yarns for the Southern market. The Eureka Mills, which are now being erected and which will be in operation by the last September, will manufacture cotton yarns and sheetings. These mills will have ploy about 50 operatives. We also have two woollen mills in operation, but cannot, at this time, give any particulars concern-

ing the grades of goods they produce." Batesville factory (South Carolina), burnt sometime ago, has been rebuilt and will soon be in operation. The Enterprise Cotton Factory, at Augusta, Georgia, is to be much enlarged at once. Rock Hill Factory (South Carolina) will soon run day

Unofficial Bulletin: There is no material change in the condition of Dr. Bliss. He has talked 94 ounces of nonsensical nourishment by the mouth to the attending newspaper reporters; and, taken altogether, his judgment and skill are no worse than on the day when Guiteau unfortunately shot the President instead of Bliss. There are apprehensions that his swelling vanity may suppurate, but as this complication afflicts him all over the doctors are making no effort to scatter it. He will probably be Blisstered as soon as he gets through with his morning foreign born, but hails from the 110; Blissful ignorance, 98; Cundurango, 18.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE-A LADY'S HAIR SAVED BY ITS USE-Barnett's Cocosine will keep the hair in a strong and healthy condition by stimulating the roots of the hair and restoring the natural action upon which its growth depends. Twenty years ago a single bottle saved a lady's hair in a desperate case where every other treatment had failed; and since that early success thousands of cases of Baldness, Dandruff, Loss of Hair and Irritation of the Scalp have

yielded to this remedy.

The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity

The question of food adulteration is agitating the thinking public of pe and the North, In legislation is exhorted to interfere to our are found upon analysis to contain over 15 per cent, of adulteration.

ced in this country are those which affect prime necessity of rich and poor alikesugar. It is a fact put widely known that the sugar interest of the United States ranks irst in importance and extent of all departments of commerce, and, of the entire im-

"These broad facts indicate the yastness of the sugar consumption, and the fact that sugar enters largely into nearly all forms of infants' fond that are used as substitutes for heir mothers' milk, is a cogent reason why dangerous adulterations of sugar should be

Where the remedy lies it would be hard to tell. The truth is the laws already passed to a considerable extent have been inoperative. But lawmakers should not cease to try to devise ways and means to suppress such vile attempts upon health and the pooket-books of others.

England is importing immensely in articles of food. It is said that a great deal of the money that is realized from investments go to pay for foreign importations of food articles. Prof. Sheldon has been giving the British people some needed light on the subject. He gives the following to show how the importation of dairy and other products has grown in ten years:

Eggs, value..... \$ 5,634,265 \$11,478,600 Butter, ...... 84,616,050 Cheese, ....... 15,169,250 Bacon and bams, val. 12,151,300 51,897,255 19,120,085 Pork, value..... 2,879,125 Lard, 1, ...... 4,652,580

But how can the Britishers alter these figures? We suppose they do about all they can. They must continue to import or eat less. But what Englishman is willing to die indebted to his stomach?

It is estimated that the Methodist Ecuminical Conference soon to meet n London will represent 4,000,000 actual membership and 18,000,000 who are Methodists in sentiment and association. This is wonderful. John Wesley, the illustrious founder of this vast discipleship, was born at Epworth in 1703. His father was Rev. Samuel Wesley, an Episcopal minister. His mother, a wise and devout woman, was Susannah Wesley. He died in London in 1791 He was an extraordinary man, endowed with tremendous energy great administrative ents. He travelled 270,000 on horseback and preached 40,000 sermons. He was a scholar and a gentleman. Not dead but ninety years his disciples of every name cover the civilized globe and number as above. One of the great events of the eighteenth century was the rise of Methodism. The July number of the English Review contains an interesting. and instructive paper on this great religious denomination.

A laboring man of Richmond, Virginia, attended the meetings held two weeks ago at Lake Chatauqua, New York. He made a speech. It was a sensible one and well calculated to make those who heard him think less evil of the South. He denied that good, well-meaning people were ostracised in the South, but he told them of a class that were not desirable, either as acquaintances or settlers. We quote a paragraph from

"It is true that, when one comes along proposing to upset the social status of the races in the South, he is not so readily taken to the hearts and homes of the whites. Neither whites nor blacks in the South think it best to pursue a course which, though slowly, yet surely, would lead to an amalgamation of the races. Here, where there are ninety-nine whites to one colored person, you may be disposed to complain of this caste spirit,' as you call it; but, if you lived in the South, you would most likely feel and act just as we do."

It is evident that the Northern people have about lost hope of the recovery of the President. It is now known that his condition is extremely critical and that he has but a poor chance in the battle for life. Bliss whistles to keep his hope up, but the country is about prepared to hear the worst. Such is the prospect as we write. Later intelligence may impart a more hopeful aspect, but we do not look now for his recovery.

Henry M. Stanley, the famous African traveller, is dangerously sick in the wilds of that country. He is United States, and was first sent out by Benuett. We hope he will live to complete all of his explorations.

Marvin, the "much married" rascal, has had the pleasure of being entertained three years in the penitentiary.

Parents must not find fault if their shoe bills are double what they need be, and at the same time their children's toes are ragged, if they neglect to buy shoes which have improvements that protect them from wear at the toe, and that are not objectionable in any way. The A. S. T. Co. Black Tip prevents all these eyils.

that the Bath Mills, of Aiken county, paper made out of pine straw. One are men is a thick board paper of the thickn of possibly a sixteenth of an inch, having sort of plaited fibre; the other is an excelhat paper which can be furnished by the mill at three fourths of a cent chesper per pound than the same class of paper is for in New York The mill is now manufactoring two handred realis per dev. The knowledge of the cost of reducing this pine. straw to pulp, but with the vast pine forests of the South carpeted with this straw, they would seem to afford an illimitable supply of raw material." alegand line

Large quantities of pine straw in lits orude state have been brought to this city for the past two or three years for shipment to the North, where it is used in the manufacture of mattresses and for various other purposes, after undergoing certain proesses, by the first of which a kin laf oil is extracted from it. The straw in ques ion isbecoming a valuable article in the commerce of the South, and the large amount of it in this section will no doubt be soon utilized in the same manner as above, as it is very likely that one or more paper mills will be established to Wilmington or its vicinity at an early day, to manufacture paper from wood and straw pulp.

Railroads in Prospective. Our friends in the Eastern counties are seeking a better market for their productions, and very naturally their eyes turn in the direction of Wilmington, where they have reason to expect to find a ready sale and the best of prices for their corn and other produce. That they are in earnest is evidenced by extracts from papers in that ection. The Washington Press of a few days ago, under the head of "What Washington Needs," says: "A railroad from this place to some point on the Wilmington & Weldon toad would make this a fine corn market; it would help us and our Hyde county friends and pay the stockholders

Can't we have it?" And following right on the heels of this comes the Greenville Express with this paragraph, under the head of "Good": "The Wilmington & Weldon Rathroad is prospectlog slong the line of the river with a view of constructing a railroad to transport corn to Wilmington, one of the best grain markets in the South. Go shead! We've got the corn and will help build the road to

## Fire at Lumberton.

When the train on the Carolina Central road passed Lumberton yes erday morning. about 5 o'clock, a fire was raging in the neighborhood of the depot, which was found to have consumed the still and fixtures of Messia. Berry Godwin & Co., Che Co. being Mr. J. McD. French, formerly of this city), logether with their stock of crude turpentine and spirits turpentine, a valuable engine, a warehouse containing heavy groceries, such as corn, bacon, flour, etc., and five or six guano bouses. The fire, which was under control when the train passed, broke out about 4 o'clock, and was the work of an incendiary, fire having been set to the property in three different places. Messrs. Goodwin & Co. could not cors rectly estimate their loss at the time, but it s supposed that it will range from \$3,500 to \$5,000, upon which there was no insu-

rance. Their store, which was some dis-

tance from the other buildings, and was

insured, was not destroyed.

Look Out for a Storm. A telegram from the Chief Signal Office at Washington, dated at 9 A. M. yesterday, and addressed to "All Observers at Seacoast Stations," states that it is reported to the Chief Signal Officer that a hurricane was central Tuesday night a short distance northwest of St. Thomas, West Indies, with maximum hourly wind velocity of sixty miles, the wind backing from northwest to southwest. One vessel was blown ashore. The information given is not sufficient to determine the path of the storm, but the centre will probably move northwest, and,

While storm signals will not be displayed at present the Chief Signal Officer considers it advisable to send special warning to all Atlantic ports and caution shipping against possible danger for the next two or three days from this hurricane.

Cotton and Corn.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a business trip by private conveyance through Brunswick and Columbus counties, in this State, and Horry county, in South Carolina, informs us that the cotton crop in those counties is badly damaged by the drought, and that the yield in the sandy lands will, in all probability, fall short fully fifty per cent. In ome few iostances, in fact, there will not be one-fifth of a crop made. In the stiffer lands, however, the damage has not been so serious. The corn crop, though danaged to some extent, he thinks will come fully up to the average.

Will Leave Us. Gen. James H. Lane, of this city, has seen elected Professor of Mathematics in the School of Mines and Metallurgy of Missouri, a branch of the University of Missouri, and has accepted the position. The many warm friends of Gen. Lane in Wilmington, while regretting to lose him so soon from among them, will be glad to bear that he has been tendered a position so congenial to his tastes and inclinations.

The Norwegian barque Adelheim was cleared for Hamburg, Germany, yesterday, by Merers, Paterson, Downing & Co., with 2,750 barrels of rosin; and the schooner W. B. Mackie, for Portsau-Prince, Hayti, by Mesers, E. Kidder & Sons, with 196,400 feet of pitch pine lumber and 25,000 shin-

oroign Exports.

CHRONIC LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpidity of the liver, and the cure is take Simmons Liver Regulator to aid digestion, stimulate the dull and sluggish liver and to regulate the bowels. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin

The Quarantine of the Board-Dr. W. G Curtis, , Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Secretary, d Dr J. C. Walker-were present. Matters connected with the quarantine regulations of this port were discussed, and an persons visiting any vessel in quarantine by permission of the quarantine physician, be required to obtain a permit in writing from the superintendent of health before being Register adds: "Of course we have no allowed to return to the city, and that all stevedures or other persons engaged in loading a vessel at quarantine shall have their clothing fumigated, and procure a certificate to that effect before being allowed to return to the city; and all lighters or vessels of any kind, so engaged, shall be certified to have been fumigated and cleansed before returning to the city-the expense of such cleansing and fumigating to be paid by the captain or consignees the vessel leading or discharging; and further, that the names of persons and vessels engaged in the business of loading vessels at quarantine shall be furnished to the Superintendent of Health of New Hanover county, whose duty it shall be to collect and examine the certificates mentioned. Any person violating the provisions of the above ordinance to be liable to a fine of \$10 for each offence, and to be sent beyond the city

> moval from the city limits until November 1st. 10 30 1 0010 The ordinance will be published in full for the information and guidance of all concerned.

imits, to remain until the 1st of November

next following; vessels violating the ordi-

nance to be subject to a fine of \$20 and re-

Ratafall in the Cotton Belt. The following is a statement of rainfall n inches and hundredths, at stations of the Signal Service, U. S. A., in the Cotton Belt, for week ending August 19, 1881: South Atlantic States-Atlanta .08; Au-

gusta .97; Charleston .43; Charlotte .16;

Secksonville 1.17; Savannah .11; Smithville

04. Total:2.97 Esstern Gulf States-Cedar Keys .49: Montgomery .17; Pensacola .30; Port E ids 29; Vicksburg .00. Total 1.25.

Western Gulf States-Corsicana .00: Denison .00; Fort Gibson .00; Galveston .26; Indianola .00; Little Rock .01; San Antonia .00; Shreveport .11. Total 1.27. Ohio Valley and Tennessee-Cairo .00; Chattanooga .10; Cincinnati .19; Indianapolis .00; Knoxville .27; Louisville .00; Memphis .78; Nashville .46; Pittsburgh .09. Total 1.89.

Reports from Wilmington, Mobile

September Cotton Receipts. The port receipts of cotton for September, 1880 (August 28 to October 2, inclusive), were 511,665 bales. For the same period of 1879, they were 412,470 bales-On account of the dry weather, causing premature opening, it is highly probable the receipts for September, 1881, will reach

The Adulteration of Sugar.

In England, as well as in this country, the subject of food adulteration is attracting uncommon attention, and legislation has been called upon to assist in protecting the innocent consumer, upon whom countless frauds have been committed. Many of the staple articles of food, such as milk, butter and flour, were found by a recent analysis to contain an average of over 15 per centum of adulteration. In some cases the foreign matter was found to be merely harmless, but in many more cases the adulterants were noxious and highly injurious to health. The most extensive adulterations practiced in this country are those which affect a prime necessity of rich and poor alikesugar. It is a fact not widely known that the sugar interest of the United States ranks first in importance and extent of all depart-ments of commerce, and of the entire im orts into the States one-sixth in bulk and

value is sugar. These broad facts indicate the vastness of the sugar consumption, and the fact that ugar enters largely into nearly all forms of infants' food that are used as substitutes for their mothers' milk is a cogent reason why dangerous adulterations of sugar should be

All laws that have been devised prov ing the consumer who buys in small quantiies, for though the refiner who makes a business of adulterating sugar may be required to label his packages "New Process," or even name the deleterious substances with which pure sugar is de-

based, still the consumer rarely sees the original package, or if he does, is unlikely to examine it closely. The principal sub stance used in the debasement of sugar is starch made from corn, commonly known as glucose, which although not as harmful as many other substances with which sugars are adulterated, is still comparatively worthless in saccharine power, and, therefore, fraudulent when offered as sugar. But the danger of putting into the delicate stomache of infants, sugar that is contaminated with muriatic acid, muriate of tin or other harmful substances, cannot be exagsugars should be discouraged by all reputaole dealers, and with greater emphasis by consumers who can demand sugars that are known to be pure. The most extensive Havemeyer & Elder, and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that every package of sugar sent out from their refineries (which in extent are like a city in themselves in Brooklyn, E. D.) contains a guarantee that it is absolutely pure. The wise consumer will not need to be told that it is better economy to buy pure sugar or syrup than that which has been reduced in strength. Of course the safest way to secure pure sugar is to purchase an original package, and at the extensive refineries we have named half-harrels are put up as well as barrels, and contain the guarantee to which affidavit was published Nov. 18, 1878. In buying a diamond or a piece of silk, the purchaser who displays the greatest wis-dom is the one who relies on the reputation of a great name as a guarantee of the ex-cellence of an article of which he is comparatively ignorant, and an affidavit issu ing from the great refineries of the Have meyers is as certain a guarantee of the purity of sugar as is obtainable. It is an interesting fact to note that the guarantee of the Havemeyers is not an indersement of their sugar based upon the reports of foremen or other subordinates, but a statement of positive practical knowledge of the active members of a vast industrial establishment.

tishment.

The Statistry Engineer, a journal that has made itself an authority on matters of hygiene, remarks in a recent issue that each of a number of named groups of food, in which adulteration is practiced, "contains material for years of careful investigation and study" by the gentlemen appointed by the State Board of Health. Pending the appearance of reports from these gentlemen, which will probably reveal many strange facts, consumers of sugar at least have a saleguard.—New York Times, Aug. 10th, 1881.

Stantly. He fell into the pond. Our young townsman, Mr. John Lucas, a lumber clerk, was standing near the saw in the mill and was dangerously scalded all over the back and arms, and on his ears and nose, by hot water from the bursted boiler. Isaac Crawford, colored, the engineer and fireman, was in the engine room and the scalding water terribly burned almost every portion of his body, face and limbs. At this writing he is in a very critical condition, but it is hoped there is some chance for his recovery. Mr. Sydham was hadly hurt. Others slightly hurt.

Poirits. Turpentine

Raleigh News-Observer: The teachers' institute for the colored teachers of Wake county, will be held for five days, beginning to-day. Capt. Dogger will be in charge. —Bish of Lymin, who was injured by being thrown from his buggy near Wilkesboro, has improved very rapid ly, and leaves to day for the west. He will begin his visitations next Sunday, August 28th, at Calvary Church.

- Raleigh Recorder: Rev. C. S. Farris, has received a call to the church in Hicksford, Va., and will probably accept. A letter just received from Dr. Yates nforms us that be has greatly improved. and is hard at work preaching and translating the gospel. | Rev. Dr. Yates, a native of Wake county, has been missionary to Chins for more than thirty years, and is regarded as the best in that vast country for some time be has been in poor healt STAR-

- Carthage Gazette: A few days since a little daughter of Mr. Geo. Culber. son, living about two miles from town, got into her hands a vial of creasote, and child like, put it to ber nose and mouth, and by some means got a portion of it into her nose and down her throat. The little sufferer lingered until Monday last, when she died. -A very interesting meeting has been going on at Centre Union Methodist Church in this county. The result was twenty converts, while many others went away awakened to their souls' condition.

- New Berne Nut Shell: We no ticed Mr. Robert Mallett in town yesterday He says they are daily turning out goods from the Clear Fibre Company's Factory -Ool. Gardner, Capt. Wm. Cain and Mr. Latta, the engineers of the Midland Railroad, surveying the road from Salisbury to Goldsboro, are now in this city. giving a report of their respective surveys. This looks like business. We learn that they will begin the actual work early in September, by which time the surveys will be ready, and the contractors can go to

- Statesville Landmark: The aw. ful majesty of the law was vindicated Tuesday, when a little darkey, about ten years old, and who might be wrapped up in a newspaper of this size, was arraigned. tried and convicted in the Superior Court of carrying a concealed deadly weapon. At that time, perhaps, one in every ten men in the court house had a revolver in his hip pocket. — Alexander Moore, Sr., died at his residence in Shiloh township last Tuesday morning, in the 91st year of his age. He came to this county from Caldwell thirty years ago, and has resided here ever since. Mr. Moore was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was probably the last survivor of that war in this county.

- A large, high tree, which must be 160 or 170 years old, stands about 75 yards from the residence of Gen. R. A. McLaughlin, of this vicinity, and marks the corner between Gen. McLaughlin, Dr. J. J. Mott and Col. Julian Allen. It is called for in a grant made by Lord Granville to Robert Simonton in 1754, and is spoken of in the grant as having the letters 'R. S." cut on the south side -Stetesmille Landmark. It is interesting to know that met at Runnymede, on the Thames river, between Windsor and Staines, near London, is still standing. This was A. D

1215-666 years ago. - New Berne Commercial News; The managers of the Midland Road say they are determined to restore the business multiply it. They are reducing freight at d passenger tarriff, and are going to offer every inducement for the business of the interior to find an outlet through the ports of New Berne and Beaufort. - Capt. Wm. Caio, of the Midland Engineers, found between Salisbury and Pittsboro the finest water power he has yet explored in the State. He thinks it strange that the Yadkin River has been so long negtected by the State, capitalists and manufacturers - Corn sold in our market yesterday at

63 cents, the cargo, scarce and in good de-- Hillsboro Observer: Miss Elizaeth Bingham, eldest daughter of Andrew and Helen Mickle, died at the residence of her father, in Chapel Hill, August 4, 1881. Last Saturday night lightning struck and destroyed a stable belonging to Mis. Jennie Garrard, a widow lady, living two miles south of Red Mountain. About \$100 worth of oats, &c , were consumed. At New Bethel, Rev. J. O. Guthrie, the pastor in charge of the circuit, was assisted in the meeting by Rev. J. W. York, of Oxford, and the result was twelve conversion and four accessions to the Methodist church. At the Walnut Grove meeting, the paster was assisted by Revs. J. W. York, S. Y. Brown, of Lessburg, and T. A. Stone, of Chapel Hill, and the meeting resulted in twenty-five conversions, fourteen of whom

oined the Methodist church. - Charlotte Observer : Saturday evening last, in Union county, four miles west of Monroe, Key Secrest shot and almost instantly killed Wash Helms. He struck Secrest, and knecked him down, but either while falling or while getting up, (the witnesses disagree), Secrest fired. ranged upward. He struggled toward Secrest struck him several blows and then fell. He died within three minutes after he was shot. Helms's wife, it is said had hold of him, trying to get him away, when the fatal shot was fired. Secrest made no attempt to escape, but delivered himself up to the authorities. He is now in jail in Monroe. He is a brother of Hoke Secres! whose trial two years ago for the murder of his wife and acquittal on the plea of insanity will be remembered. He bears a very good character in Union.

- Toisnot Home: We learn that twenty-eight persons were baptized at Rackley's mill last Sunday. ——Benjamin Lindsay, of Cooper's township, Nash county, split his leg open just below the knee, while cutting with an axe, on Monday last. Almost the entire edge of the axe was buried in the flesh and bone, in flicting quite a painful wound. revival at Rackley's mill, in Nash county, to which we referred last week, is still to progress, and we learn that forty odd have connected themselves with the church since the meeting commenced. - Castalia Nash county) items: Simon High, colored, of this place, whipped his wife most unmercifully on last Monday morning. He used his teeth on her to such an extent that she has not been able to do any work since. -Mr. William Rich and one of the road ands by the name of George Strickland, had a fight near here last week, while working the road. - Strickland struck Rich several blows over the head.

- New Berne Nut Shell: Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, one of the boilers in Mr. Daniel Stimson's steam saw mill exploded, causing death and dement in our city. Peter Blount, a colored man about 35 years of age, was at work in the log pond, when a portion of the debris which was flying through the air, struck him on the back of the head and breaking his skull, no doubt killed him in-stantly. He fell into the pond. Our