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RANSOM'S RECORD AS A SENATOR.

We have already expressed ourselves freely as to the merits of General Matt W. Ransom as a Senator. We have no doubt as to his election. But as his record is being overhailed to show why he should not be his own successor, and as the STAR was about the first paper in the State, as our files will probably show, to censure his vote for Grant, it is not out of place probably for us to refer to his record again. The STAR did not approve and does not approve of his vote confirming Stanley Matthews for the Supreme Court. Nor did this paper approve of his vote to re-appoint Grant. We spoke out plainly in the matter. We regretted that Gen. Ransom felt called upon to give these votes, but we did not doubt his fidelity to the South or to the Democratic party in the least. We thought he had made a mistake. He acted upon his judgment, with a full knowledge of his surroundings and the facts involved, and he is not far wrong often in his votes. Whilst we did not approve of his votes in these instances, we can say that we have not been able to approve of all of the votes of other North Carolinians in the Congress. Senator Vance, Gen. Seales, Capt. Jos. J. Davis, and others have voted sometimes as we could not have voted if circumstanced as they were. But we have not insisted because of this disagreement that they were unworthy of re-election and not to be sustained hereafter by this paper. So far from this we hold Senators Ransom and Vance, Gen. Seales and ex-Representative Davis in the highest esteem and among the North Carolinians who have been tried and can be thoroughly trusted they stand first among the foremost.

We make these remarks because of the effort just now to overslaugh Ransom because of some of his votes. But let us descend to particulars. First as to Grant. Lamar and Gordon surrendered with Ransom at Appomattox. They like Ransom were in favor of retiring Grant. If they erred, it was a matter of judgment purely.

As to Stanley Matthews, Ransom, voted with Pendleton, Lamar, Ben Hill, J. Brown, Gen. Butler, of S. C. If they erred, and the STAR thought they did, it was a matter of judgment simply. The reason for their action seems to have been this: while Matthews was in the Senate he was the most liberal Northern Republican towards the South. He voted for the silver bill, (which indicated that he was not the tool of the "bloated monopolists" as charged), and he also voted to seat Senator Butler, of S. C., in place of the capet-bagger, pretender, Butler was admitted but by one majority. We antagonized Matthews because of his previous record—his connection with the frauds of 1876 in the Presidential election.

As to his vote on the River and Harbor bill, we have no complaint, but indorse it squarely. We stand firmly by his course. He served the South. He was very instrumental in securing such needed help for North Carolina and other Southern States. He enabled the South to get some \$7,000,000 of some \$19,000,000. This is the first time the South ever got a good slice. The appropriations have been going on for years and the North got nearly all. There were no pious grows from the North until the South came in for a portion, but not half by a great deal.

Ransom did right and he was in excellent company. Why do we say so? Of thirty Southern Senators twenty-seven voted for the bill. A majority of the N. C. Representatives did the same thing. Senator Vance voted with Ransom for the last bill. When Judge Merrimon was in the Senate he and Ransom invariably voted together for the River and Harbor bills.

How absurd it would be to condemn Ransom in view of former Legislative action. If our memory is not grievously at fault the General Assembly of North Carolina has several times unanimously instructed

the members of Congress from this State to vote for appropriations for the various river and harbor improvements of the State.

If Ransom never gives a worse vote than that vote out of which capital is attempted to be made, he will continue to deserve the confidence and favor of the people of his native North Carolina.

The STAR did not like two of his votes. The STAR has not been able to agree always with what other North Carolinians have done. They acted for themselves and upon their own judgment. We thought differently and so said. They had a perfect right to their opinion, and we had an equal right to our opinion. They may have been right and we may have been wrong, or vice versa. We have no guarantee that the course of any other man who might succeed Ransom would be as wise, as judicious, as statesmanlike as Ransom's course has been. His successor might offend in one session by his votes and utterances more than Ransom has offended in eleven years of severe trial.

THE DEAD OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1882.

In the course of a journalistic experience extending through nearly a quarter of a century we do not remember that so many citizens of North Carolina either of a general or a local reputation have died in any year as have died during the year that has just closed. It may be as we grow older—as we get nearer to that fatal stream that separates the present from the life to come that we observe more closely the death of friends and acquaintances, or of men of influence and usefulness in their respective sections although unknown to us. During 1882 a very considerable number of able and useful men have gone into the spirit world. Many of these were men of high abilities and most admirable characters. Some of these deserved to rank with the best minds in North Carolina. The Church, the professions, the useful callings of life have all been bereaved. Many of the dead of 1882 we have had the great pleasure of knowing, and as to their merits, intellectual and personal, we have borne already willing testimony. We speak in charity and admiration of the dead. Let us learn to speak in charity and good will of the living. The man who bears malice in his heart, and "nurses his wrath to keep it warm," carries about him that which will rob him of the highest pleasure and send his burdened soul to the lowest depths of despair. Let the motto of 1883 be—Malice for none and Charity for all. Let us act as usual upon the Shakespearean maxim "Gently to hear, kindly to judge."

"In Faith and Hope the world will disappear. But all mankind's concerned in Charity."

As we sit down to record some of the names of the dead of 1882 these thoughts have arisen in our heart unbidden. May the lesson be not for an hour or a day, but for the year that is just opening to us all. Nay, may Charity and Good Will be the animating principle of the whole life.

We do not undertake to give the names of but a few of the men of local reputations who have passed away during the Old Year. We give such as we are able including, we believe, all of the more distinguished names among the dead of 1882: Judge George W. Brooks, Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Prof. William Loftin Hargrave, Hon. Lewis Hanes, Redding Blount, Dr. Hanson F. Murphy, Dr. Robert C. Jenkins, Captain David R. Murchison, Judge Robert S. French, Rev. William M. Jordan, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, Dr. A. H. McNair, Major Richard C. Badger, Maj. Basil C. Manly, William H. Tucker, Dr. Edwin Barnes, Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Rev. Dr. William Closs, Rev. A. E. Bennett, Gen. David Clark, Joseph B. Cherry, Oscar J. Foard, Rev. Dr. Braxton Crayen, Dr. Preston Roane, Henry Lilly, Dr. John M. Carson, Henry A. London, Senior, Richard H. Battle, Senior, Bartholomew Fuller, Col. Nicholas M. Long, A. J. Hubbard, George Badger Harris, Col. John H. Wheeler, John B. Greter, Rev. Elias Dodson, Dr. Columbus Mills, Dr. Joshua C. Walker, and W. P. Phifer.

Others may be able to supplement the list with such names as were prominent in the many sections of the State. We shall hereafter refer to the distinguished dead of the United States and Europe. We cannot now make the list perfect enough to answer our purposes. "Tis the great birthright of mankind to die." Mrs. George E. Pittman, Newberne, N. C., says: "I can certify to the beneficial effect of Brown's Iron Bitters."

EDWARD J. HALE.

In the death of the venerable and venerated Edward J. Hale his native State has suffered a very real loss. No man loved North Carolina better than he loved her. No son of the State, whether at home or residing abroad, as was his fate, cherished a higher pride or cherished a profounder interest in all that concerned her welfare. He showed this conspicuously during his residence in New York during the last fifteen years of his life. Although living in the great commercial metropolis of our vast country and engaged actively and unflaggingly in the effort to recuperate his fortune wasted by the ravages of war and the vandalism of the enemy, and at a time of life when most men seek retirement and demand rest after prolonged and constant toil, his heart always burned with profound sympathy and love for his native North Carolina. He showed that he took the deepest interest in all that concerned the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our people. He kept an Argus-eye over all attempts to traduce or persecute the South, and was ready with his vigorous and industrious pen to defend and even return blow for blow.

Mr. Hale was born in Randolph county, and had attained to his 80th year. He was, we suppose, exceedingly well preserved physically up to his last sickness. Intellectually he seemed in his prime. He wrote two columns or more weekly as a correspondent of the Fayetteville Examiner and the Charlotte Home-Democrat. His wisdom and judgment had broadened with his many years. His mind seemed as strong and as acute as it was thirty years before, and his interest in public affairs was undiminished.

Mr. Hale has played a not unimportant or inconspicuous part in our State politics. For some thirty years or more he was the editor of the Fayetteville Observer, a paper that had more influence in the State than any other paper that was the exponent of Whig principles. He was a most decided partisan in those times, and was even accused of bitterness and uncharitableness. That he was most sincere in his convictions no one doubted. That he was the true friend of North Carolina was patent to all. He was of scrupulous integrity, and of generous and noble impulses. He was a very useful and prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and lived and died, we must believe, in the hope of an immortality of bliss.

All over North Carolina, from Currituck to Cherokee, the news of his death will be received with regret. Having lived his four-score years in the nature of things he could not remain among his friends in the bondage of the flesh for many years. And yet because of his physical and mental activity, we had hoped that he would live at least another decade to instruct by his practiced pen and give us yet other reminiscences of the past in which he had been a leader. He never held political office, we think. To be the editor of a very influential paper was a position as full of responsibility and requiring as much of human attainment and information as well as of intellectual ability as to be in office in Washington or in the service of the State at home. As editor of the Observer he exerted more positive and direct influence upon the fortunes of his party in the State than did any one leader of his time among the speakers and officials. Mr. Hale will be long remembered by the people of North Carolina. He was a true man every inch of him. He was of sterling worth—honest and honorable, a conscientious journalist who stood by what he conceived to be the truth and to be the right, and who magnified his important calling.

He was trained for his profession under the elder Joseph Gales, who founded the Raleigh Register nearly eighty years ago. He served under him as did so many other men who were afterwards distinguished journalists—Joseph Gales, Jr., William W. Seaton (the founders of the old National Intelligencer, which was the great Whig organ) Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, Weston R. Gales and others.

As we said, Mr. Hale never ceased to love North Carolina and to take a profound interest in all that concerned her welfare. Living abroad, his heart was with his people. With Goldsmith's "Traveller" he might well say: "Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see, My heart, untravelling, fondly turns to thee."

How to Save. All hard works are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense. Delay, as such times means danger.—Detroit Press. See other column.

OUR COMMERCE.

Business for the Year 1882—Receipts and Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores, &c. The receipts of cotton at the port of Wilmington for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1882, footed up 133,772 bales, as against 139,799 bales for 1881; spirits turpentine, 88,669 casks, as against 85,535 casks for 1881; rosin, 478,360 barrels, as against 432,654 barrels for 1881; tar, 72,674 barrels, as against 60,534 barrels for 1881; crude turpentine, 73,070 barrels, as against 61,458 barrels for 1881.

The cotton exports during the past year footed up 117,258 bales, of which 72,624 bales went coastwise and 44,634 foreign; as against 125,429 bales for 1881, of which 67,765 bales went coastwise and 57,664 bales foreign. The exports of spirits turpentine footed up 87,903 casks, of which 44,630 casks went coastwise and 43,273 casks foreign, as against 87,658 casks for 1881, of which 39,181 casks went coastwise and 48,477 casks foreign. The exports of rosin footed up 444,318 barrels, of which 105,414 barrels went coastwise and 338,904 barrels foreign, as against 486,138 barrels for 1881, of which 40,479 barrels went coastwise and 445,659 barrels foreign. The exports of tar footed up 71,445 barrels, of which 55,938 barrels went coastwise and 15,507 barrels foreign, as against 50,491 barrels for 1881, of which 35,828 barrels went coastwise and 14,663 barrels foreign. The exports of crude turpentine footed up 3,800 barrels, of which 2,179 barrels went coastwise and 1,621 barrels foreign, as against 2,497 barrels for 1881 of which 2,385 barrels went coastwise and 112 barrels foreign.

OUR SHIPPING.

During the year ending Dec. 31st, 1882, there arrived at this port 481 large vessels, nearly all over one hundred tons burthen and none less than sixty tons, of which 288 were American and 193 foreign, as follows: American—81 steamers, 10 barques, 12 brigs and 180 schooners. Foreign—144 barques, 44 brigs and 10 schooners. The tonnage aggregated 201,966 tons, of which 130,970 were American and 70,997 foreign. The largest number of vessels arrived during the month of December, as follows: American—10 steamers, 1 barque, 1 brig, 17 schooners. Foreign—34 barques, 3 brigs, 3 schooners; total 68. The aggregated tonnage being 30,061 tons, of which 14,684 were American and 15,377 foreign.

A So-Called Prophecy of a Comet.

A colored woman, who gives her name as Lucy Hines, and who lives in the "County of Pender, North Carolina, Scott's Hill, appeared at the City Hall yesterday morning and inquired for Capt. Brock, to whom she told a wonderful story, which showed that her mind was seriously affected on the subject of religion. We questioned her somewhat, and in response she told us that she was the "Prophecy of the Comic Star in the East," that the "comic" never made it appearance until she was convicted of sin and of a judgment to come, and that when she arose with glad heart from her knees the star also arose in the east. She says that the morning she circumscribed here the Lord told her she must commence preaching, and since, on Tuesday, however, the Lord told her to come to town and have her "message" published in the papers, which would save her the trouble and inconvenience of going from house to house and proclaiming it. She was asked what the message was, and she replied: "Come to me, come to me!" That was all of it. She is a bright, prepossessing, pleasant featured colored woman, apparently about 35 years of age, and talks with good sense on all other subjects but that of religion.

Willington River Improvements.

Work was commenced on this river on the 18th ult., consisting of cutting overhanging trees, trimming banks and points of all brush and removing all logs, snags, sunken trees, flats and other obstructions from the river. The force at work have cleared the banks and river for three miles. Some deviation from the original plan of improvement will be made. Several points will be cut off and three cuts across narrow water made. After clearing off trees and blasting out stumps at those points and cuts, a dredge will be used to complete the work when the river will be navigable for steamers of three hundred barrels capacity.

Mattings from Pine Straw.

We examined yesterday a specimen of matting manufactured from the common pine straw shipped North from this and other North Carolina ports, in its crude state. It makes an excellent matting, which is used extensively, particularly as a covering in railroad cars and other places where it is necessary to keep the seats and other furniture from getting soiled by rough usage, dust, etc. Why cannot a manufacturer for this goods be established here? Mr. C. H. Bissinger had the piece which we examined.

Movement of Cotton.

The receipts of cotton during the past month footed up 25,149 bales, as against 29,778 bales up to the same period last year.

The receipts for the crop year from September 1st to date, foot up 113,832 bales, as against 127,894 bales up to the same date last year, showing a decrease for 1882-'83 of 15,062 bales.

Foreign Shipments.

The Norwegian barque Jæra, Capt. Siverson, was cleared from this port for Liverpool, yesterday, by Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son, with 1,800 bales cotton, valued at \$90,000; also, the Danish barque Louisa, Capt. Larsen, for Kingston, Jamaica, by Messrs. Edward Kilder & Son, with 165,582 feet of lumber and 30,700 cypress shingles, valued at \$3,133.01. Total value of foreign exports for the day, \$93,133.01.

Accidentally Killed.

A colored man by the name of James was accidentally shot and killed at Lumberton on New Year's night by another colored man named Tony Rogers. A shot gun was the weapon that did the work.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Abuse of Alcohol.—DR. JOHN P. WHEELER, Hudson, N. Y., says: "I have given it with present decided benefit in a case of inattention of the brain, from abuse of alcohol."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Adjourned Session.

The Board met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer submitted his report for the month of December, 1882; the general fund showing a balance on hand of \$2,775.85. School fund, balance on hand \$5,585.58.

The Register of Deeds submitted his report of receipts for marriage licenses for the month of December, 1882, and exhibited receipt from the Treasurer for the amount of \$22.80 paid over.

Lemuel D. Cherry, Surveyor-elect for the county of New Hanover, submitted his official bond in the sum of \$1,000, with S. H. Manning and H. E. Scott as sureties, and was duly qualified as such.

Robert Sweet, Constable-elect of Wilmington township, failed to give the required bond, and the office was declared vacant, when Thomas O. Bunting was put in nomination and elected and offered his official bond in the sum of \$1,000, which was accepted and ordered filed, and he was duly qualified.

The following magistrates made their annual report for the year 1882: James A. Montgomery, W. W. Harris, Jos. C. Hill and F. A. Grady.

Furnishing medicines to the outdoor poor for the next two years was awarded to Jno. K. McIlhenny at 15 cents for each prescription.

John W. Perdue was appointed Standard Keeper for the next two years. The contract for the burial of and furnishing coffins for the outdoor poor was awarded to Nora Sampson.

Ordered that the salary of the Superintendent of Health be fixed at \$900 per annum.

Application of D. D. Barber to place a flat at Hilton Ferry, to continue until a public ferry shall be established, was granted.

John H. Savage was reelected keeper of the county poor house for the next two years.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board, upon the application of E. J. Penny-packer, President of the Champion Compress Company, that the delinquent tax upon guano stored with said company, which was charged against them, is in excess of the true amount, the same was ordered to be corrected. It was further ordered that the said company be allowed to list the said property at its true value.

Ordered that delinquent tax payers whose lands have been sold for the taxes of 1881, be allowed until the first Monday in February to redeem the same, and all such lands remaining unredeemed at that time shall be sold to the highest bidder according to law.

Ordered, that all visitors to the Poor House be required to obtain permission of the Superintendent before they shall be admitted to the premises or any part thereof. The following venire of jurors to serve at the February term of the Criminal Court was drawn: A. Prempert, J. B. Farrar, J. F. Craig, Edward Green, Thos. W. Meares, Washington Howe, John E. W. George, Clayton Giles, R. D. Jewett, Jos. Lucas, H. L. Horne, C. D. Morrell, W. B. Willis, G. W. Rodgers, Morris McFarlan, John A. Everett, H. W. Bryant, Edward Stills, Samuel Bear, Jr., D. F. Pritch, Benjamin Farwell, E. S. Sadger, Charles Clyne, James W. Jackson, R. C. Bowden, A. C. Johnson, S. P. Collier, Thomas Beck, John A. Howlett, M. F. Beasley.

Proposed Military Convention.

We have hitherto omitted to mention the fact that a call has been issued, signed by Messrs. J. L. Cantwell, M. S. Willard, T. C. James, F. H. Fremont and Tredell Meares, committee for a convention of the members of the State Guard at Raleigh on Tuesday, the 23rd day of January, to memorialize the Legislature, then in session, for an annual appropriation to defray the expenses of rent for armories, an annual encampment, and the proper maintenance of the Guard. Each command is requested to send as large a delegation as possible, composed of its best men, regardless of rank.

Gambetta—Token of Respect.

The overpowering grief with which the announcement of the death of the great French statesman and patriot, Gambetta, was received throughout the French Republic, which found such a devoted friend in him, is not altogether without its counterpart in this land of freedom and free institutions. He had many warm friends and sincere admirers this side of the Atlantic, who sorrow deeply at his death. Yesterday Mr. Jacob Loeb, French Vice-Consul at this port, had his consular flag at half-mast, as a token of respect for the deceased statesman.

Foreign Exports During the Year 1882, and the Value of the Same.

During the year just closed, as we find upon reference to the books in the Custom House, the exports of cotton, naval stores, etc., from the port of Wilmington, have footed up as follows:

Cotton—43,451 bales, weighing 4,054,975 pounds, and valued at \$2,124,906. Rosin and Crude Turpentine—335,049 barrels, valued at \$706,324. Tar and Pitch—15,503 barrels, valued at \$38,996. Spirits Turpentine—2,570,685 gallons, valued at \$1,184,320. Lumber—5,179,000 feet, valued at \$149,108. Shingles—1,935,000, valued at \$12,007. Miscellaneous—Value \$1,866.25.

Total exports for the year in American vessels, \$129,050; in foreign vessels, \$4,151,154. Total \$4,280,189.

Lumber and Shingles.

The exports of lumber from the port of Wilmington during the year 1882 amounted to 40,291,138 feet, of which 31,217,061 feet went to coastwise and 7,793,166 feet to foreign ports. The exports of shingles during the year footed up 6,935,851, of which 4,454,670 went to coastwise and 2,181,175 to foreign ports.

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the present price, \$1.25 per lb.) cost more than a bottle is sold for, besides the costly medicines, and the quality and price are kept the same, we think it is honest and liberal in the proprietors, and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imitations because the price is less.

GAMBETTA.

The death of the illustrious statesman—the French Nation overwhelmed at the Announcement of his Death—Comments of the British and German Press.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) PARIS, Jan. 1.—M. Gambetta died at his residence at Ville d'Avray at midnight. He was quite conscious to the last. The death agony lasted two hours. M. Spuller, M. Etienne and Dr. Fersal were present at the last moment. The physicians who attended M. Gambetta state that his death was due to pyæmia caused by suppressed erysipelas. A clot of blood which had formed in the heart suffocated the deceased. A plaster cast of the face was taken this morning. There will be an autopsy to-morrow. A State funeral, it is expected, will be given to deceased.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Baring Brothers give notice to-day that the senior partner of that firm, Mr. Russell Sturges, retired from active commercial pursuits. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners. VIENNA, Jan. 1.—The suicide of Count Wimpfen has caused great consternation here. Shortly before his death he addressed a letter to Count Kahrky, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter is now en route here, and may perhaps furnish a clue to the cerebral disorder with which the Count was afflicted. The deceased had no professional trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The death of Gambetta has created an immense sensation here. Groups were gathered on the boulevards by the hour, and the streets were filled with people. It is reported that he will be buried at Nice, beside his mother. The President of the Republic, Grevy, was most affected by the news.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Standard says: An intimate friend of the senior partner of that firm had become a confirmed hypochondriac. Weariness and disgust at the failure of his projects may explain much that is mysterious about the life just closed.

A Paris dispatch in the second edition of the Times says that the death of Gambetta began before midnight after a great suffering, which ceased when the agony began. The République Française, of which he was proprietor, appears in black, but gives no details of the final scenes. Messrs. Arnoux, Pronot and Mont were present at his death-bed. It is stated that he left no political testament. He made a private will on Saturday. A deep impression is produced here. Papers reporting the death are selling on nearly every street and crowds are struggling to procure them. Telegrams were sent to President Grevy, and other authorities immediately after his death. Gambetta died in a state of unconsciousness, but in the course of the afternoon he exclaimed in French, "I feel it futile de dissimuler mal, j'ai test souffert que ce sera une délivrance."

His death is like a thunder stroke amidst a bewildered nation. LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on Gambetta, says: "It is thought that the death of Gambetta will not break up the Republic. It will have minor effects of very obvious importance. Though far too sagacious to be other than a convinced partizan of republicanism, Gambetta has always been very susceptible of the force of French tradition. He thought himself a new Mazzini or Richelieu. Liberalism all over Europe will deplore the loss of the great and remarkable figure of the statesman who used his truth and courage for noble cause, and who will live in French history among the most courageous, acute and effective founders of the Republic. The measure of his loss is the secret or avowed satisfaction with which it will be hailed by the reactionists and enemies of free government all over Europe."

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Gambetta's face is peaceful and his lips wear a smile. BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Almost all the newspapers in Germany are full of notices of the death of Gambetta which the great politician of France has departed. He was a man of strong passions and great power, who seemed still destined to play a great part in history. It is a significant question whether it would have been a beneficial one.

The National Zeitung says that Germany has lost a great enemy. Gambetta knew that his reputation in the future was bound with a war of which his whole energy was directed in preparing for it. He may be said to have constituted himself the permanent danger of the peace of Europe. The Telegraph says: "The man of uncomparable promise is dead. His decease affords us a better opportunity than any sort of alliances. His grandly constituted character commanded a certain respect even from his enemies, but now there is no more."

PARIS, Jan. 1.—For nearly twenty hours before Gambetta became unconscious, he complained that he was tortured with pain, as if a ball of red hot iron were inside of him. He had recently become asthmatic, and it was therefore not permissible to ventilate his room, except in very brief times during his illness he spoke to M. Berry, member of the Chamber of Deputies, upon some matters weighing on his mind, but always briefly. M. L. Ranc and Spuller were summoned to Paris for the purpose of receiving a communication, but the syncope preceding death had begun when they arrived. It is believed that the hopeful tone of the bulletins issued during Gambetta's illness was due to the advice of Dr. Charcot, who did not wish the sick man when papers were read to him, to hear anything that might have a depressing effect upon him.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The funeral of Gambetta will be conducted with purely civil rites. The family are anxious that the burial should take place in the presence of his friends as that it take place at Paris. In consequence of the high functions the deceased had filled the authorities have thought it expedient to place seals on his papers. But few papers have appeared to-day in consequence of its being a holiday. Most of the articles published so far reflect on the political effect of Gambetta's death, but confine themselves to deploring the loss of the statesman who did not despair after Sedan.

The République Française says that at 6 o'clock yesterday evening the doctors in the room with Gambetta perceived that the absence had hurried on. At 10.45 o'clock Gambetta recovered consciousness sufficiently to thank his friends for their attention, which he did with perfect calmness. His breathing then became more difficult. A stream of the most noted Republicans now passing through the death chamber. The face of the deceased has already become swollen and is greatly changed. This afternoon a man selling copies of the newspaper Le Radical, containing a scurrilous article concerning Gambetta, was seized by a crowd on the boulevard. His papers were destroyed and the police had great difficulty in rescuing him from the excited populace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following was received to-day: "Paris, Jan. 1st.—To M. Frellinghuysen, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: The death of Leon Gambetta has caused a profound sensation in France. In his death the government and people of the United States have lost a devoted friend, whose great admiration for our country and whose institutions was expressed on all occasions. His death is, to the members of this legation, a great loss and personal sorrow. [Signed] "MORTON."

Beauty Regained.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained and restored by Dr. E. H. Balm, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

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