

THE BUBBLE WILL BURST.

There is a sort of Trust epidemic abroad in the land. Never before has this land of Trusts seen so many, nor so many of colossal proportions, that is colossal proportions on paper. The Trust of a few millions is now a contemptible affair, scarcely worth noticing when every day sees the organization of the ten, twenty, fifty million or more schemes which are put on foot and run through with as little parade as a couple million Trust would have been a few years ago.

Of course these cannot prosper, for as soon as they begin to show signs of prosperity other capitalists will organize Trusts to enter the field against them and their trouble will begin, if it does not begin sooner.

There is scarcely a thing in the range of industries, from a wire nail to a railroad bridge, on which a Trust has not been organized and it is simply out of the line of probabilities that these will be permitted to have undisputed dominion in the industrial field for any considerable time without exciting competition and then the trouble will begin, and the previously established Trusts will either have to buy their competitors or run the race of competition and lose money in the effort to break the others down and perhaps break themselves down and their competitors also.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. This is the only language we can find that properly describes the present trust mania. There can be but one conclusion to the movement—a great commercial and financial crisis, and a crash. The month \$850,000,000 of new common and preferred stock has been authorized, making the grand total since January 1, 1898, of \$1,700,000,000 common and \$1,000,000,000 preferred. A continuation of anything like the present pace would necessitate every activity of which human nature is at present capable being thrown into a trust within the limits of the United States.

The present writer remembers that in the early part of 1890 he chanced upon some figures which seemed to show that Europe had at that time about \$200,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000) invested in South America principally in the Argentine Republic. And we represented the extent to which the then craze for South American securities had been allowed to run. The great noise of Barings and Co. had been mainly influential in promoting this speculation, and in those days one would almost as soon have expected the Bank of England to come to grief as this concern. The writer of this article remembers, however, that as soon as he perused the figures which have just been referred to, he made up his mind that a grand financial collapse would occur, which would not be confined to any one country. The year 1890 had not come to an end when Barings had failed, and the surprise and consternation of the whole world, failed. The failure would have precipitated a panic in this country before 1893 had it not been for the peculiar crop conditions.

If the fact that Europe had, during the boom in "South Americans" which ended in 1890, invested \$1,000,000,000 in such securities, and calculated to awaken fears of an appalling financial crash, the fact that in fourteen months over \$1,700,000,000 of "water" has been injected into the market, and the American industrial enterprises, is calculated to produce a most alarming state of mind on the part of some persons to-day. It does not require an elaborate argument to prove that greater folly was never displayed than is now being displayed, in the multiplication of trusts, and that the movement can only be regarded as about the worst menace that ever confronted the industries of the United States. One need spend no more time in arguing that the trusts are sure to wreck the country, than one would need to explain that a man cannot raise himself by his bootstraps.

Of course, all the common stock of trusts so far authorized has not yet been issued; but it will be very largely worked off in the course of the next few years, and will be young entities in the hands of "innocent holders"—that is, in the hands of persons who paid good money for it. Now these people have got to stand a terrible loss, and the number of them will be so great that the suffering will be widespread throughout the country. The situation in this respect is, in the course of the next few years, trust common stock with a par value of several billion dollars will have been issued, and it will undoubtedly be sold for cash; this common stock is worthless now, a fact of which the people who issue it cannot be ignorant; and the issuing it will possibly be prosperous for a time, only to be subjected in the end to the keenest competition; the known inflation of the trusts will as time goes on bring them into disrepute with the banks; and the way will be paved to a crash in trust shares when least expected.

We looked for a period of Trusts, combines, and wild speculation after the war with Spain, but we never looked for the wild rush that has

been witnessed within the past few months, and the regrettable thing about it is that it isn't the promoters and manipulators of the Trusts that will suffer when the crash comes, but the unsophisticated victims upon whom they have unloaded the stocks. The fellows who get up these Trusts as a general thing are smart enough to get from under when they sniff the danger, and unload on others whose scent is not as keen as theirs.

There are some of these Trusts, it is true, which have solid foundations under them, abundance of capital to operate with, such as the Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust and a few others, which have an absolute monopoly, and a practically unlimited capital to operate with, but there are scores of others which have been organized for speculative purposes by sharpers, and those who will go to the wall when put to the test and the sharpers pull out, as they will after they have accomplished their purposes. They will pocket the cash and let their dupes take the water, which, save, the experience they acquire, will be about all they will get out of the schemes which they looked upon as so promising.

Perhaps, after all, this—the bursting of the bubble—will solve the Trust problem, which is rapidly becoming one of the looming and vital issues of the day, and will be in the next national campaign unless the bubble bursts before that comes on.

THEY WANT TO REMAIN.

While the large majority of the soldiers in the Philippines want to come home after they get through the racket over there, there are some who want to remain and try their fortunes in the islands, which is quite likely for there are always in large bodies of men, especially young men, some adventurous fellows who feel as much at home in one part of the world as in another, and are always willing to take their chances where there is a prospect of bettering their condition.

Major Sternberger is using his efforts with the Government to have those soldiers who wish to remain in the Philippines, mustered out of the service there when their term of enlistment expires, giving them the travel pay and transportation as a starter, instead of paying it to some transportation company. He argues very zealously and strongly in behalf of those for whom he speaks. There is no good reason why their wishes should not be complied with, as the Government will not be a loser by the operation, and the men who remain will be the gainers.

Major Sternberger and the soldiers who wish to remain take it for granted, of course, that American authority will be firmly established in the islands, and that they will therefore encounter no serious obstacles in carrying out their plans, but unless more progress is made in the future than in the past in establishing our authority, and in reconciling the natives to it, these boys, as plucky and hopeful as they may be, will not find locating in the islands as pleasant as they may now fancy.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF IT.

The subsidy advocates in this country are working industriously to create, through their newspaper organs and otherwise, a sentiment in favor of the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill, the alleged purpose of which is to encourage the building of American ships, but the real purpose of which is to put money into the coffers of the ship-building companies or a ship-building combine, for the probabilities are that if that bill passes the ship-building industry of this country will be controlled by some powerful combine, which will gobble up the subsidies. The following from the Toronto Globe gives that journal's views on railroad subsidies:

A subsidy cannot make an unprofitable railway profitable, although it can give good returns to promoters, builders and managers. If the services rendered are not worth what the public are willing to pay for them the railway must be injurious to the community, and a subsidy can do no more than shift the loss from the owners and operators to the taxpayers. If the people paid for transportation services directly to the transportation companies instead of paying indirectly taxes there would be but little danger of the building of useless railways. Every such enterprise would be tested on business principles, and none would be built that did not promise advantageous returns. If fares and freight rates will not pay a return on all outlays the building and operation of a railway must be injurious, although there may be apparent advantages in certain localities.

This applies with as much or more force to ship subsidies than it does to railroad subsidies, for the subsidized railroad does one thing at least, whether it does a paying business or not, it benefits the country which it penetrates, aids in its settlement and development and thus returns something for the subsidies received. But the ship subsidy business is simply a gobble for the benefit of a few favored individuals who are inside the ring.

The thieves worked while the Windsor Hotel was burning in New York. They were seen flitting from room to room while the terrified inmates were rushing to escape from the burning building. It is thought that these thieves got much of the jewelry and other valuables reported to be lost.

DIET CHEAP.

A few days ago we referred to the sale of swamp lands, heavily timbered, in this State at merely nominal prices, rarely bringing per acre the value of one of the trees. But as a rule, notwithstanding the fact that merchantable timber is becoming scarcer and more valuable, timber lands in this State and throughout the South sell extraordinarily low and a remarkable fact is that they are nearly always bought by men or companies from other States, who buy them for the timber alone, put up mills, cut off the best of the timber or all they want, and care but little for the denuded land, much of which may be valuable for farming purposes. The following from the Asheville Citizen is one of the many illustrations of this:

"Thomas Hackett and Joseph T. Croyle, of Pittsburg, Pa., have purchased through Asheville real estate agency, the tract of land on the North Fork of the Swannanoa river, known as the 'speculation lands.' This tract is estimated to contain from 2,500 to 4,000 acres, and still contains a virgin growth of fine timber. It is estimated that there is from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of the best white pine on the tract, 1,000,000 or more of which is a fine-class yellow poplar. The consideration was \$250 an acre. Messrs. Hackett and Croyle are now erecting a fine sawmill plant on the property, and will within thirty days be shipping lumber to the eastern markets. This is one of the most important deals of this character made here in some time. It not only brings new and active capital to Western North Carolina, but several families of practical timber people."

Two dollars and a half per acre for heavily timbered land, estimated to contain from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber, with reasonably good transportation facilities, is "dirt cheap." The Pennsylvania gentlemen struck it fat.

A Destitute Family.

The city authorities were called upon yesterday to care for J. D. Newton, a paralytic, his wife and five small children, who came here on a forenoon train from Albany, Ga., and were unable to proceed further on account of lack of money. They are all being cared for at police headquarters, and will be given tickets and sent to Goldsboro on the train this morning, from which place they hope to secure a contribution sufficient to take them to Wilson, N.C., where it is understood, they have relatives. They, however, expressed a willingness to stay in Wilmington, but being advised that there was no work for them here, they consented to proceed to Wilson.

Sergeant of Police Orrell, who is nothing unkindly inclined, started a subscription and provided them with food while here.

Dr. Archer Goes to Havana.

Dr. J. F. Archer, port surgeon at Fort Caswell, will go to Havana instead of to Manila, his orders to accompany Battery C, Sixth Artillery, to Manila having been countermanded. The order for him to go to Havana was received very recently and requires that he go just as soon as his successor as port surgeon to Battery C arrives, which will be within the next week. Dr. Archer did service in the yellow fever camps at Santiago last Summer and it is because of this experience that he is now ordered to return to Cuba. He spent yesterday in the city making preliminary arrangements for his departure.

Sustained Painful Injury.

Mr. G. W. Williams, chief stevedore at the Champion Cotton Compress, was painfully injured yesterday about noon while at work in the warehouse. A jack-screw, used in loading-cotton on vessels, fell, striking him on the chest and slightly dislocating his third rib and inflicting severe bruises. Mr. Williams had erected a temporary platform to be used in overhauling the jack-screws ready for use next season and had several screws leaning against it, when the platform gave way and one of the screws, in falling, caught him underneath. The injured man was carried to his home on Post-office avenue, where he received medical attention.

Pythianism in North Carolina.

The local officers yesterday received the regular quarterly report of the Grand Council of K. of P. for the Domain of North Carolina. Besides other information of interest to Pythians, it shows a membership in the State of 4172. The number of lodges is 80, several of the number having been organized since the publication of the last report.

APPOINTMENTS

- By the Bishop of East Carolina.
March 26, Palm Sunday, M. P. S. Paul's; E. P. S. Mark's, Wilmington.
March 31, Good Friday, M. P. S. P. S. Thomas' Cumberland; M. P. S. Philip's, Fayetteville.
April 2, Easter Day, M. P. S. John's; E. P. S. Joseph's, Fayetteville.
April 4, Tuesday, E. P. S. Matthew's, Maxton.
April 5, Wednesday, Com. S. Matthews, Maxton.
April 6, Wednesday, E. P., Red Springs.
April 9, Sunday 1st after Easter, M. P., Christ Church, Rockfish.
April 9, Sunday 1st after Easter, E. P. S. Andrew's, Flea Hill.
April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, M. P., Christ Church.
April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, E. P. S. Cyprian's, Newbern.
April 17, Monday, S. Thomas', Craven Co.
April 18, Tuesday, S. Paul's, Vanceboro.
April 19, Wednesday, E. P., Stone-wall.
April 20, Thursday, Com., Stonewall.
April 21, Friday, Grace Church, Trenton.
April 28, Sunday 3rd after Easter, M. P., S. John's, Wilmington.
April 28, Sunday 3rd after Easter, E. P., Good Shepherd, Wilmington.
April 30, Sunday 4th after Easter, M. P., S. James', Wilmington.
May 1, Sunday 5th after Easter, Lake Waccamaw.

WILMINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Will Insist That the Cruiser Raleigh Come to This Port—Deserved Compliment to Col. Cantwell.

The Chamber of Commerce will adopt vigorous methods to ensure the coming of the cruiser Raleigh to this port to present to the city of Raleigh a cannon, a ceremony which it has been reported may occur at Norfolk. At a meeting of the Chamber held yesterday afternoon the matter was freely discussed and a motion adopted providing that a committee be appointed to act jointly with President Chadbourne and with representatives of other commercial organizations of the city in bringing to bear such influences upon the authorities at Washington as will cause the Raleigh to be ordered to this port. The committee consists of Mr. W. H. Sprunt, Commander Geo. L. Morton, Col. Walker Taylor and Lieut. H. H. McIlhenny.

Another very important matter discussed at some length during the meeting of the Chamber was that of conferring with certain extensive manufacturers who contemplate establishing enterprises in this city with a view to assuming their location here. During the progress of the meeting President Chadbourne called Col. Kerchner to the chair, saying that he desired to make a statement. He said that during the past twenty years or more Col. Jno. L. Cantwell has served the Chamber as secretary, always performing his duties in a thoroughly model manner, and on the alert for any opportunity to do any service which will promote the welfare of the Chamber. Mr. Chadbourne made a motion that as a token of the Chamber's appreciation for Col. Cantwell's long and faithful service, \$25 be appropriated for the purpose of giving him a complimentary trip to Charleston on the occasion of the Confederate and Mexican war veterans' reunion, to be held April 10th to 15th. There was many hearty seconds to Mr. Chadbourne's motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourne, the Chamber also paid a deserved compliment to Mr. Harry Walters by electing him an honorary member. In making the motion Mr. Chadbourne said that Mr. Walters had for a number of years been an active member of the Chamber and had contributed very greatly to the prosperity of the city, and that his motion was intended as a compliment to Mr. Walters for his services to the Chamber.

The Chamber was in session from 3.30 until about 5.30 o'clock. Members of the Chamber in attendance were: Mr. James H. Chadbourne, Jr. (president), Col. Jno. L. Cantwell (secretary), Major Wm. A. Johnson, Mr. Hugh MacRae, Col. F. W. Kerchner, Capt. T. D. Meares, Mr. M. W. Jacob, Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. E. L. Woodruff, Mr. B. F. King, Mr. Thos. H. Wright, Mr. T. W. Clawson, Mr. W. M. Cumming and Mr. William J. Martin.

IS IT MALARIA OR ALUM?

[Popular Science Monthly.]
Langour, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, produces indigestion, congests and inflames the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to health" does the community "do the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every house-wife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family. A pure cream of tartar baking powder which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about 45 cents to 50 cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying 25 cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

FERTILIZER FACTORY BURNED.

Mr. J. F. Garrell's Factory Destroyed About 7 o'clock Last Night—Caught in Engine Room—Was Insured.

About 7 o'clock last night Mr. J. F. Garrell's fertilizer factory on Sanssouci farm, just north of the city limits, was discovered to be on fire and despite every effort on the part of farm hands and others living in the vicinity, the building and contents were entirely destroyed. They succeeded, however, in preventing the spread of the flames to adjacent buildings. The night watchman says that the fire started in the engine room but there is no indication as to how it started.

The factory was in operation yesterday, and the laborers knocked off and went to their homes for the night sometime after 6 o'clock, so that there was no one about the premises when the fire started, except the night watchman, by whom the fire was discovered. No alarm was sent in, as the factory was beyond the reach of the Wilmington Fire Department.

The loss will amount, probably to \$3,000, largely covered by insurance. However, the amount of insurance could not be ascertained last night. A part of the insurance was placed with companies represented by Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Son.

In Georgia if one person calls another a liar he must prove it or take the chances of a \$1,000 fine and a year in the penitentiary or both. This has a tendency to restrain the public expression of the opinion that one Georgian may have of another Georgian.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Store of Mr. J. H. Thomas Broken into Sunday Night and a Quantity of Groceries Stolen.

Jno. Stewart and Philander Hill, two colored youths, were arrested by the police yesterday soon after noon for the robbery of the grocery store of Mr. J. H. Thomas, corner Fourth and Campbell streets. The robbery was investigated by Mayor Waddell at a special session of the Police Court yesterday afternoon and both prisoners admitted their guilt, telling substantially the same story, except in the more minute details, the Hill boy testifying that he stood watch while Stewart went in and Stewart testifying that he kept an eye on the police while Hill broke into the store and brought out the goods.

Policeman Chadwick was on duty in that part of the city on Sunday night, when the robbery was committed. Passing Mr. Thomas' store about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered that a window in the rear of the store had been broken open and an entrance effected by some one. He promptly notified Mr. Sumlin, who clerks for Mr. Thomas, of the robbery and also reported the matter to Sergeant Williams and Chief Parmele.

Chief Parmele and City Detective Capt. Robert Green, assisted by Capt. Furlong, Lieut. Skipper, Sergeant Davis and Policemen Wood, Guy, Senaw and others, at once went to work on the case and soon after noon had both guilty parties in jail and most of the goods, which consisted of tobacco, snuff, cigars, hams and other groceries to the amount of about \$25, were recovered.

The Stewart negro was found in a house occupied by himself and Lou Davis, at the intersection of Strauss alley with Second street. He was generally regarded as a thief, and upon entering the house with search warrant and finding the goods, the negro jumped from a window and ran. He was pursued by Chief Parmele in a buggy and by several policemen, and was at length brought to bay by Sergeant Davis. A confession followed with an implication of the Hill negro, who was subsequently arrested by Captain Furlong near Front street market. His share of the booty was found in the house of Satira Bunting, in "Racket Store" alley, but the evidence was not sufficient to hold her for receiving stolen property.

Both negroes were committed in default of \$100 bond each for their appearance at next term of the Circuit Criminal Court.

COMMISSIONED BY "UNCLE SAM."

The New Steamer Manila Will Ply Between Wilmington and Fort Caswell.

Capt. Harper, of the steamer Wilmington, has just received a commission from the United States government for his new boat, the Manila, to ply between Wilmington and Fort Caswell to transport men and supplies for the fortifications and do other Government service. Capt. Harper expects the boat here Friday and will put her in service at once with Mr. Peter Jorgensen, as captain. In speaking of the prospects for the 1899 season at Carolina Beach, Captain Harper said yesterday that there is every indication of the biggest success in the history of the resort. He has already quite a number of applications for cottages and there are a number of applicants for the hotel.

ARBOR DAY AT CRONLY.

Appropriate Exercises on This Occasion Saturday Last—Industrial Agents.

A correspondent of the STAR writing from Cronly gives a most interesting account of the Arbor Day exercises of the Seaboard Air Line, held at that place Saturday. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Mr. J. C. Stanley and Be. A. McFadyen, setting forth the necessity for increased industrial work by Southern people and recounting the efforts of the S. A. L., system in interesting the people along its lines in beautifying their homes and villages.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Senator Teller Says It Will be the Democratic Issue in the Next Presidential Campaign.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
CLEVELAND, March 22.—Senator M. H. Teller, of Colorado, was asked here today, what, in his judgment, would be the Democratic issue in the next Presidential campaign?

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

Dupont Works in New Jersey Destroyed. Two Men Killed.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
PENN'S GROVE, N. J., March 22.—Two men were killed and several injured by the explosion of the Dupont powder mills at Carney Point, N. J., near here. There are five mills located at Carney Point and all were blown to pieces. The first explosion occurred in the gun cotton room and it was followed in rapid succession by four others.

AGUINALDO MAY ATTACK MANILA.

Concentration of Rebel Forces Near Malabon Gives Color to the Report.

REINFORCEMENTS REACH OTIS

Five Thousand Fresh Troops Will Aid Materially in Plans for Subjection Before the Middle of April—The Commissioner's Address.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, March 22.—While apparently inactive since Sunday, really the opposite has been the case with the American forces. A reorganization embracing many changes has been in progress since the abandonment of the Brying column. General Wheaton's and Gen. Hall's brigades have not been assigned, but the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment and the Twenty-second regiment have been concentrated at the camp on the Luneta, at the water front in readiness for immediate transportation when the plans of the military leaders have been formulated. Our troops are entrenched and the situation is practically unchanged. The enemy has refrained from making any attacks recently, and it would appear that the rebels are saving their ammunition for a decisive movement.

To March on Manila.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally conduct the reserves at Malolos and march into Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of rebel forces in the vicinity of Malabon gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Advices received from Cebu by a coasting steamer say everything is quiet there. The United States transport Sherman, from New York on February 23rd, has arrived here, and with two sailors and two privates died on the voyage and one man was drowned in the Mediterranean.

Commissioners' Address to Natives.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Journal's Manila correspondent to-day cables that the address to the natives of the Philippine islands drafted by the American commission in behalf of the United States government and embodying the views of the President has been made public. The address has been translated into all the native dialects it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago.

The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people. It explains that the United States has assumed international obligations which it must fulfill, and which makes it responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines. The commission it is explained, is to interpret to the natives the purposes and intentions of the President towards them and also suggests the establishment of such a government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos and be consistent with the interests of the United States.

The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance; but having accepted the sovereignty of the island, the United States government is bound to peace to the Philippines. To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the government, that emancipated them from the oppression of Spanish rule.

The majority of the commissioners incline to give the Filipinos a sort of partial or provincial autonomy under a central government which shall be military until a purely civil system is proved to be feasible.

Reinforcements Arrive.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Additional reinforcements reached General Otis at Manila this morning, as indicated by the receipt of a dispatch from General Otis saying that the transport Sherman had just arrived with the troops (third infantry and four companies of the cavalry and infantry under command of Colonel Page) in "good condition. The Sherman followed the Grant through the straits of the Philippines, and is expected materially to aid in the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurrectionists before the opening of the rainy season about the middle of April.

The Sheridan is expected to reach Manila in about two weeks. These three vessels will add about 5,000 fresh regular troops to the military force of the Philippines, and are expected to aid in the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurrectionists before the opening of the rainy season about the middle of April.

A Monument at Clinton.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Washington Post says in the issue of the 20th inst: "A consul to one of the Eastern principalities, a friend of the late Walter Faison's, was connected with the Department of State, and who had not heard of the death of Mr. Faison until he returned to this country a few weeks ago, has decided to erect a monument to his memory. The monument will cost over \$1,000, and will soon be erected over his grave at Clinton."

It will be of interest to note that the late Walter Faison's two children reside in this city with Dr. Jno. E. Matthews, who is their guardian.

Surgeon Major of Siamese Navy.

The Savannah News of yesterday contains an interesting account of the promotion of Dr. T. H. Hays at one time assistant surgeon at the Marine Hospital in this city to the rank of Surgeon Major of the Siamese Navy. The News in speaking of Dr. Hays' eventful career says: "In 1888 Dr. Hays entered the marine hospital service this time as assistant surgeon. He remained in the service only a few months, during which time he was stationed at Wilmington, N. C., resigning to accept the post of surgeon to the Siamese board of missions, with the desire and intention of being assigned to duty in some foreign country. He was assigned to Siam and sailed from San Francisco for Bangkok, on Sept. 2, 1889."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BY GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Spring Remedy Endorsed.

Disinfects, purifies the blood, regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, and rejuvenates the fagged out or diseased nervous system, when everything else fails.



"I heartily recommend it, and am glad to give it my highest endorsement." So writes Miss M. A. Armstrong, the government microscopist, after making a painstaking examination of Paine's celery compound, the one remedy that has withstood every conceivable test since it was first discovered by Dartmouth's great physician-professor and its formula submitted to the scrutiny of the ablest practitioners in the world. Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors of the remedy from men and women in every community, all telling one experience—the relief and perfect cure effected by this remedy. The best physicians openly endorse and recommend it, authorizing the publication of their statements that Paine's celery compound, in case after case, cures rheumatism and kindred diseases, purifies the blood, regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, and rejuvenates the fagged out or diseased nervous system, when everything else fails. Paine's celery compound, upon which so much praise has been bestowed, is within the reach of the humblest family in the land. The incalculable amount of good that it is doing in making sick and even despairing people well should compel the attention of every judicious person who is out of health. Paine's celery compound invigorates the nerves, makes new blood, restores a hearty appetite, regulates the bowels and brings about a normal action of the liver. The use of Paine's celery compound makes all the difference between impure, sluggish blood and tired nerves, and healthy energetic bodily condition—between sickness and health.

TESTIMONY FOR CONTESTEE.

Will be Heard Before Notary Public Fowler Next Tuesday—Twenty-one Witnesses Summoned.

Oliver H. Dockery has been notified that depositions for the contestee in the contested Congressional election case in this district will be taken before Notary Public Jno. J. Fowler in the U. S. Court room, this city, on Tuesday, March 28th, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

This evidence in support of the case of Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee, will be taken under the provisions of the U. S. statutes, allowing the contestee forty days in which to introduce evidence in rebuttal of that offered by the contestant here several weeks ago. At the expiration of the forty days allowed the contestee, Contestant Dockery will then have still ten other days to offset this testimony with further depositions.

The witnesses from Wilmington summoned for the hearing next Tuesday are: Fred T. Skipper, George T. Bland, Chas. F. Craig, Isaiah West, C. H. Keen, W. A. Wright, J. W. Reilly, Clem Hill, Jno. R. Turrent, Dr. J. D. Webster, Jeff Smith, Henry Hewitt, Tye Bryan, J. M. McGowan, Geo. W. Mills, Geo. W. Price, and Col. J. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, with election returns. In addition to these the following from the country are also summoned: R. M. Bordeaux, of Castle Hayne; Jno. Ferguson, of Mansboro; Jno. E. Faison, of Jno. Biddle and Owen Martindale, from Federal Point township.

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It will be of interest to note that the late Walter Faison's two children reside in this city with Dr. Jno. E. Matthews, who is their guardian.

Surgeon Major of Siamese Navy.

The Savannah News of yesterday contains an interesting account of the promotion of Dr. T. H. Hays at one time assistant surgeon at the Marine Hospital in this city to the rank of Surgeon Major of the Siamese Navy. The News in speaking of Dr. Hays' eventful career says: "In 1888 Dr. Hays entered the marine hospital service this time as assistant surgeon. He remained in the service only a few months, during which time he was stationed at Wilmington, N. C., resigning to accept the post of surgeon to the Siamese board of missions, with the desire and intention of being assigned to duty in some foreign country. He was assigned to Siam and sailed from San Francisco for Bangkok, on Sept. 2, 1889."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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