The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY. - SEPTEMBER 14, 1883 Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charge for as ordinary advertisements, but only hal rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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 of Specimen copies forwarded when desired

ENLARGEMENT.

On the first day of November next, when the present volume closes the WEEKLY STAR will be enlarged to a thirty-two column paper.

By the addition of one column to each page and the further addition of about four inches to the length of the pages, we will be enabled to give our readers from seven to eight columns more reading matter than we now give, which will make the WEEKLY STAR more valuable and more interesting than ever before.

But, notwithstanding the extra expense entailed by the enlargement the subscription price will remain the same that it now is: \$1.50 per year \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months.

We look for our reward in large additions to our subscription list and in increased promptness in the pay ment of dues by our subscribers.

We trust our friends will show their appreciation of our enterprise by aiding us in extending our circu-

PROTECT-WAGES.

There is no question connected with the Tariff that has proved more mis leading than the wage questioned. In 1880 the High Protectionists and Monopolists made the working men of Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania and New England believe that if the Democrats get into power it would prove ruinons to the manufacturing interest and the wages of workingmen would be severely cut down. This was enough to make them rally to the Bosses and to defeat Hancock. The deception was effective. The laboring men were ignorant of the facts and they accepted the statethe employers without doubt or wavering. They were told that High Protection made high There never was a greater

Since 1880 there have been three manufacturing under High Protective Tariff and the re sults have been discouraging. Failures have been numerous. The New England manufacturers are not making any money. The iron workers of Pennsylvania are not realizing profits. There are meetings of the Bosses constantly to discuss "what shall be done?" They are in distress. They are unable to make money, although the fifty millions of non-manufacturers are taxed from 40 to 100 per cent. to keep the manufacturers in the North going.

The other day the glass manufacturers met in Chicago. And what did these window-glass Bosses determine upon? Hear it, ye laboring men, and be not deceived farther. They resolved to compel a reduction of twenty per cent. upon each laboring man's daily wages. If he gets two dollars a day he must lose forty cents. We wrote "compel" them. They voted to close up their factories unless the laborers agreed to the reduction.

This is the way a High Protective Tariff protects window-glass makers. The poor people all over the land must pay to these men a heavy tax upon every cheap pane of glass they use-a tax of at least fifty per cent., and still the manufacturers say they twenty per cent. out of the wages

of the men they employ. You will note that every movement is in favor of the capitalists and never once in favor of the hardly-worked laborers. This is characteristic of the legislation of our country. But as Gen. Durbin Ward said: "A man is worth more than a dollar."

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin is devoted to finance and commerce. It is an ably conducted paper. We copy the following interesting paragraph from a long editorial upon "Wages and Window Glass." It savs:

ing all the way from 40 to 120 per c eign importations. In other words, pro-tion has failed to protect. This being case, is it worth while to maintain the enormous protective duties at all? To neither provide a profitable home man nor secure to the workingman satisfactory wages. If 50 to 100 per cent, will not enable the industry to stand on its legs, what will? In addition to the existing 50 gar's plea of a little more, that even if duties were made higher their position ter a few years' additional trial would any better than it is to-day? The dearer window glass is made, the higher the cost to the workingman, who, as long as he can get a house or a hut to live in, must be a purchaser of it; and by a natural law, therefore, he will insist upon a correspond-ing advance in the price of his labor, in order to make both ends meet."

A strong effort was made in the last Congress to reduce the tax on window glass, but the success was poor. The tax is still high upon low-priced window glass, an article used by every householder however humble. The proposition to tax common window glass and cheap crockery is a great outrage upon millions of laboring people. It is because of just such injustice as this that the STAR is fighting to put the poor man's comforts and necessaries upon the free list, and keep the tax on the luxuries-on whiskey, beer, tobacco, cigars, diamonds, champagne and silks.

A PALSE CLAIM.

The Protection advocates are certainly very bold. They do not hesitate to declare again and again that a High Tariff does not make high goods. We have seen this assertion made recently in three or four of the leading Protection exponents. Not content with insisting that High Protection makes high wages-a most stupendous deception that time and argument and industrial facts are exploding-they go farther and declare that goods are no higher to the purchaser because of the high taxes. The American laborer may receive something higher in the way of wages than the English laborer receives, but he certainly has to pay more for all he consumes except meat and bread His blankets, his flannels, his coat and pants, his wife's alpaca, his spoolthread, his window-glass, his steel, his iron, his salt, his cups and saucers and plates, his knives and forks, his pocket-knife, are all heavily taxed from sixty to ninety per cent. Of course the tax must make these articles higher. Why clamor for Protection if it brings no advantage to the American manufacturer in increasing the prices? If there is no increase of price in articles manufactured how can the laborers be benefited? Is it not the cry of the Protectionists that High Protection makes high wages? How?

THE STORM.

How the Wind Howled Yesterday-Storms, Cyclones and Rain-Velocity

of the Wind. A storm prevailed here all day yesterday. the wind blowing from the northeast. The storm signal was ordered up at Smithville and Wilmington at 6 P. M. on Sunday, at which hour the news came through the signal office that a cyclone was prevailing on the eastern coast of Florida and was coming in this direction, the wind being from the west.

There was more or less wind, with threatenings of a storm, all day Sunday and Sunday night, but it was not until yesterday morning that it began to assume the proportions of a big blow. During the forenoon it only reached a velocity of 29 miles, while the intelligence from north of us indicated 50 miles at Hatteras and 34 miles at Fort Macon. The signal wires were down after the early part of the day, so that no news could be received from the direction of Hatteras or from Smithville and a force was out trying to put them in

working condition. Thinky add The Passport and the Minnehaha brough news that there was a heavy storm at Smithville, which had increased in violence as the day progressed, and when the Passport left the wind was blowing at the rate of about forty miles an hour. She made an effort to land at Federal Point to take off a number of visitors, including some ladies, but found it impossible on account of the roughness of the sea.

Capt. Harper reported all safe below only a government pile driver and a scow being seen adrift.

A heavy rain prevailed throughout the day, and those whom business did not re quire to be out on the streets were glar enough to remain indoors.

The storm continued throughout the evening; the wind, from the northeast blowing at times with great violence, and rain falling steadily. At 12 o'clock there were no indications of an abatement.

A Long Continued Gale-Not Much Damage in the City, Except to Fences, Trees, &c.-The High Water -Damage to Salt.

The storm which commenced here Monday morning and continued with some force during the day, took a turn for the worse in the evening, and all night long it swept through our streets, driving sleep from many eyes, while the rain at times poured down in torrents. After day the wind gathered fresh force, and it seemed at times as if the scenes of destruction

er of fences and several shade trees, scattering limbs from many others through the streets, and ing of many houses with water We noticed also, that the work of destruction among the bill-boards erected for the circus pic turer had been quite serious. Quite mber of wash-outs are reported in different sections of the city, and Capt. Murphy's brigade will be kept busy for some days to come in repairing the mischief. Over the railread and in the southern section of the city the most of the damage was to the fences, shade trees, telegraph and telephone poles, etc. An old stable in the rear of the Walker house, on Princess between Fourth and Fifth streets, was blown down, and a tree was blown across the house which is occupied by E. H. Mc Quigg, Esq. Several signs on Market street were blown down and some of the wnings badly used up.

We noticed, also, that a great many hats and umbrellas were a source of annoyance as well as being useful. The express agent had just concluded delivering his packages and, on the point of driving up to the office, was congratulating himself that he had gotten through his work with so little trouble and inconvenience consequent upon the contrary weather, when along came an extra big puff and away sailed the top o his wagon, leaving him out in the wet.

The steamer Passport did not attempt go down the river yesterday morning The Minnehaha, which carries the mail started to make the run, but after going about two miles down the river was com pelled to return. The tugs were all

The brig Havana broke loose from h morings at the Mesers. Kidder's mil and drifted across the river and took up in a timber pen. The tug Wm. Nyce got her in tow and started out with her, but the hawser parted and she was quickly carried back by the wind. Five different tugs, the Blanche, the Wm. Nyce, the Alpha, the Italian and the Oraighill then went to the rescue and succeeded in getting her into the stream, where she was anchored.

The long continued gale drove an immense volume of water up the river, and as a consequence everything on the west side of the river was flooded, the water being where there were dirt floors. and people were boating about the wharves The causeway was flooded. and it was rumored that most of the bridge had been carried away. At the foot of Market street the water was nearly up to the crossing, being higher, some of the "oldest inhabitants" say, than they have ever known it. At the foot of Mulberry street the tide was well up in the direction of the intersection of Mulberry'and Water streets and Messrs. Worth & Worth's wharf and warehouses were flooded; but they had "taken time by the forelock" and moved everything perishable out of the way of the advancing tide. Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros. were not so fortunate. Their warehouse was also flooded and about three or four hundred sacks of salt were damaged. The water was up to and under the New York Steamship Co.'s wharf, but did no damage. Mr. G. J. Boney had a warehouse on the west side of the river which was stowed full of salt in bulk, and at last accounts there was about three inches of water on the lower part of the floor, but at that time the tide had fallen an eighth of an inch, and he was of the opinion that his damage would be slight. Mr. A. A. Willard's salt, on the west side of the river, was out of reach of the water.

It is feared that the greatest damage from the high water will be to the rice crops along the river, a great deal of which has been cut and was in the fields.

No news could be had from Smithville. the Signal Service wires all being down and the wind blowing so hard during the early part of the day that no attempt could be made to put them up without incurring serious risk. Some considerable apprehension was felt relative to the ladies and children who were caught on Federal Poin and could not be taken off by the steamers. but those most likely to be best informed on the subject think they were enabled to place themselves out of danger's way. although it is concluded that the Point must

have been badly deluged. Apprehensions were also felt for the safety of the New York steamers-the Regulator en route for New York and the Benefactor for this port-both of which were supposed to be out, and all sorts of rumors were affoat during the day, but upon application the company's office we were informed that no tidings had been received from either of the steamers, and that there was no cause for alarm. The Baltimore steamer Calcigh also sailed for this port on Satur-

The news from the Sounds was rather meagre, but an arrival early in the forenoon stated the storm there was if anything worse than that of two years ago; that ali the bath houses but one had been washed way, fences prostrated, trees blown up by the roots, etc., and that at low water the tide had encroached upon the drive in some places to such an extent that one or more parties to the eastern extremity of the village had to go round back of the field to get to the turnpike. It was also rumored that the new banks house had gone by the board, but the report lacks confirmation, and we hope it may turn out to be without

foundation. The amount of rain-fall since the commencement of the storm, as we learn from Mr. Haney, at the Signal office, foots up 7.60 inches, which is immense. The velocity of the wind attained to a maximum of thirty-nine miles per hour. The heaviest wind was from 6.30 to 7.30 a. m., but it was impossible to ascertain the exact velocity at that time on account of the breaking of the wire of the register. The barometer "The first thing that will impress the reader is the spectacle of a manufacture which has been all along protected against which marked the advent of the great cyclones of September 9th, 1881, were to be re-enacted in our midst. Fortunately, yesterday being 29.41. The storm under

for New York, went as far as Wrightsville on Saturday, and then ran back and made a safe anchorage—the same night. The Schr. William, Capt. Moore, Little River, S. C., left Saturday is supposed to have gone out Sunday

The Signal office wires are down in every The gale is said to have been severe at

Charleston and Savannah. News from the Sounds-Damage to the Rice Crops-The Unprecedented Hun ricane at Smithville-Destruction t Shipping-Everything Ashore- The Imperilled Wilmingtonians at the Rocks-A Night of Horrors-The Final Safety of the Party-Destruction of Davis' Fishery, &c.

There is very little additional information ion in regard to the storm here and in th mmediate vicinity. A twe-story frame house in the neighborhood of Ninth and Anderson streets was started from its foundation and considerably shattered. It is occupied by an old colored woman, who was congratulated yesterday upon her es cape, when she commenced shouting and praising God. The damage in the city i confined almost entirely to the prostration of fences and the damage to trees, exec that caused by the tide, and already allude to by us. There was a report that a box was capsized in the river near the city du ring the storm and that two or three per sons were drowned, but we could find no foundation for the rumor.

THE RICE CROPS. The apprehensions of damage to the ric crop, expressed by us in the last issue of the STAR, have been confirmed. Col. W. Atkinson has two rice farms, one at Point Peter and one in Brunswick, and he informs us that his loss will amount to about one thousand bushels at each farm He had fifty acres cut and stacked at his Point Peter farm and eighty at his Brunswick place This was all washed and beaten into the mud. He has, however, over one hundred acres at each place which had not been cut and which was consequently not damaged

The Navassa Guano Company will lose heavily, as they had about ninety acres cut and in stacks. We hear also that Mr. Geo. W. Kidder will lose heavily: that Mr. Fred. Kidder will lose very little: that the damage has been heavy at the Orton place; that Judge Russell loses consider ably: that Mr. Dickson MacRae's loss is slight, and that Mr. John F. Garrell will

lose nothing at all. WRIGHTSVILLE SOUND. The damage at Wrightsville was pretty severe, but we are glad to be able to announce that the new Banks House, just erected by the Carolina Yacht Club, withstood the fury of the storm and received but very little if any damage. The bath houses suffered badly. Col. J. W. Atkinson's and Col. C. L. Grafflin's were washed away; Maj. C. M. Stedman's gangway was swept off, but the bath house remained in tact; Mr. E. G. Barker's bathing house was slightly damaged; one of Mr Stokeley's bath houses, with the gangway was carried entirely away, and the other was slightly damaged. Part of Capt. Man ning's gangway was swept away, but the bath house sustained no damage. Further on up the Sound the bath houses of H. M. Bowden, Owen Fennell and M. Cronly are all gone, together with the gangways The eastern part of the W. A. Wright resi dence suffered quite seriously, a portion of the piazza, a part of the roof and some of the weatherboarding baving been carried away. Maj. Stedman's grape arbor wa blown down, and the bridge over the creek on the way to "Summer Rest," was washed away, rendering the drive impassable a that point for vehicles. Mr. Chadbourn's bath house was slightly damaged. The fences were prestrated in some places. The turnpike was not damaged to any noticeable extent tolings a man vil

MASONBORO. At this Sound the fine bathing house Mr. G. W. Williams was nearly entirely de molished, only the frame remaining. Seve ral boats were stove, but we failed to ascer tain to whom they belonged. The beach was strewn with boards and posts, which were supposed to be some of the remains of the Wrightsville bathing houses. The marsh was completely submerged by th water, and while the storm raged the beac was imperceptible from the mainland. Con siderable damage was done to the fences The house of Mr. A. O. Wiggins was strip ped of its tin roof and it was thought that the building would be blown from its four

MYBTLE GROVE. At this Sound we hear the storm was i ensely severe. The spray from the ocean was blown over the banks, across the intervening mile of sound, and well up among the crops on the mainland, Mr. Richard Sanders had one end of his house carried away, his kitchen blown over, a buggy badly smashed up and his crops seriously damaged, and the mid-links

We have heretofore alluded to the fact that there were a number of visitors at the "Rocks," who went down on Saturday and intended to come up Monday, but, owing to the heavy sea in the afternoon, the boats could not make a landing, and the party including several ladies and children, had to remain on the Point. At that time, however, no serious storm was looked for. The gale commenced Sunday morning, and the wind continued to blow pretty hard until about half past 12 o'clock Monday night, at which time it shifted to the southeast, from which quarter it continued to blow very heavily until Tuesday at 12.80 P. M., attaining at times a velocity of eighty miles per hour, the storm being, on account of its length, even more severe than the great storm of 1881. As soon as the wind shifted to the southeast

gineer in Charge considered the safest spot at the time, being the most elevated; the kitchen to the Club House having already toppled over and the

Mr. Mayo's family, Mr. Ferris' family, and the government hands. In the meantime the tide was coming in very fast and grad ually undermining the various buildings. and all night long the anxious waiters in side could hear the angry waters, beating and splashing against the house tank at the foot of the hill. The inmates house had nothing to eat, and sleeping was out of the question, with the thunders of the breakers and the fierce howling of the fearful hurricane ringing in their ears. Finally the chimney of the house yielde to the terrible assault and fell with crash, and next the eastern portion of the roof went by the board, carrying away the gutters, etc. Meanwhile th anxiety of those inside the beleagured tenement, which was trembling and shaking under the combined assaults of wind and water, with no possibility of seeking anoth er place of refuge until daylight should come, can much better be imagined than described. Meanwhile their position wa becoming more and more hazardous, and the opinion of those best able to judge was that a longer delay in leaving the house might be fatal to all its inmates; and it was finally decided to try and reach the house of a Mr. Craig, about two miles from the beach. The next thing was to provide the necessary means for removing the women and children. A colored man kindly volum teered to go and see what could be done and it was not long before he returned with two carts, into which the women and chil dren were placed and the whole party then took up their line of march for Mr. Craig's house, where they remained until vesterday morning, when the party from this city left for home and were soon welcomed by their auxious friends.

The scene during the storm is said to have been one of fearful grandeur, beggar ing description, and the safety of those or the Point may almost be attributed to miraculous intervention of Providence in their behalf. Had there been a co tion of wind and tide there would have been no help for the imperilled ones. As it was the power of the wind was partially neutralized by that of the receding tide.

DAVIS' FISHERY The destruction at Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son's fishery on Zeke's Island was fear ful, and their loss is heavy, among which may be included 2,200 terrapins, 13 gill nets, 3 fish sheds, 25 barrels of salt mullets. 30 sacks of salt, one new boat, a lot of fish stands, etc. One surf seine was carried about one and a half miles from where it belonged. Messrs. Davis & Son estimate their loss at from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

AT SMITHVILLE. The wind, at Smithville, had assumed the proportions of a gale by midday or Sunday, the 9th, accompanied by consider able rain, but the storm proper did not be gin until 9.30 A. M. on Monday, the 10th from which time it raged without intermis sion until 1.30 A. M. on the 12th, a period of forty hours; during much of that time attaining the magnitude of a hurricane, and excelling in violence and duration any storm that has visited that locality within the memory of the oldest pilots. From the data kindly furnished our informant by Mr. Parker, the officer in charge of the Signal Station, and given below, it will be seen that no such gale has occurred on our coast since the establishment of the signal service, and it is doubtful whether there is any record of so continuously, violent s gale on the entire Atlantic scaboard.

At 7 A. M. on the 10th the barometer stood at 30.03, and at the same hour on the 11th it registered 29.18, a fall of 85 points At 7.35 it was 29.17 where it stood until A. M., when it began to rise rapidly and

All Monday night the wind blew from the northeast with terrific force, driving rain and salt spray before it. About 4 A M. Tuesday morning it shifted to the east gradually worked around to the southeast and reached its maximum velocity of nine ty-three miles per hour at 8.20 A. M.

At this time the scene was sublimely grand and terrible. The wind and see roaring, the waves in the bay beating like surf on the beach, dashing wharves and houses and boats to destruction, trees falling, roofs tearing away, the immense liveoaks tossing their brawny arms wildly aloft. and shricking like ten thousand demons i mortal agony, was a culmination to such night of terror as will never be forgotten by those who passed it in sleepless, anxious

The records of the Signal office show that from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Tuesday the velocity of the wind was 567 miles being an average of 81 miles per hour for seven hours. When it is remembered that 50 miles per hour is called a gale, 60 to 7 a storm, and 80 to 100 a hurricane, the full meaning of the above figures may be better realized. From 11 P. M. on Monday to 11 P. M. Tuesday, the average velocity of the wind for the twenty-four hours was 48 miles, which is probably the highest average for the same length of time ever made in this country at a sea level.

The fall of rain was not so heavy as in this city, being 5.15 inches from 7 A. M., on the 10th to 8 P. M. on the 11th, but much of this was salt spray driven from the sea by the wind. A gentleman living two blocks back from the river caught a bucket of water from the spout at the back of his house and found it to be salt. Those who ventured out about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning were struck by a peculiar atmospheric condition. The wind was from the east, but was warm and almost stiffing, the air being so impregnated with salt spray as to taste and smell like sulphur.

Of course such a storm could not occur without great damage to property, but we

water. But few r d by 3.30 A. M., the argely composed of ity of his guests, ladies and children. The building proved staunch in every particular, the water only beating in under doors and windows on ex posed sides.

tirely stripped of tin, and that of Capt Moore partially so The latter was other wise damaged by destruction of fences and piazzas, and the sinking of his fine pilot boat, the Uriah Timmons. He thinks \$1,500 will hardly cover his losses, and much sympathy is expressed for him. The roof of Mrs. Stuart's kitchen was blown away, and the beach in front of her

house much damaged. The roof of the piazza to the building belonging to Mrs. Moore was destroyed and the structure otherwise damaged Other damage to fences and buildings oc curred through the town, but was so uni versal that no particulars can be given. Along the water front every bath house was entirely destroyed, and the gangway

to every wharf swept away. Many boat were stove in or damaged. The U. S. revenue steamer Colfax wa in great jeopardy for many hours; her two anchors seemed inadequate to hold her to her moorings, and drifting schooner threatened serious collision. Steam was kept on her constantly, and under the skillful seamanship of her commanding officer she weathered the gale without any damage

The schooner Emma V. Drummon with three anchors out, drifted badly. fortunate change of wind and tide alon saved her from going ashore.

The schooner Post Boy, from Manzanilla had put in for provisions. She dragge her anchors, and at one time threatened the cutter seriously, but the abatement of the tempest saved both.

The barque Bema, at quarantine, held her ground. She and the schooner Myers. of New River, were the only vessels that rode out the gale at their original anchor

The Norwegian barque Sulitjelmar, load ed, and bound out, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Big Rock. She was hauled off Wednesday evening by the tug

The schooner Rover, bound out for Baltimore, went ashore on Big Rock after colliding with the barque above mentioned, staying a hole in the latter's stern, and breaking her own bowsprit. Both vessels will return to the city for repairs. The schooner still lies hard and fast in eight feet of water, but on an even keel. She may have to discharge her deck load before

A three-masted, unknown schooner lies at anchor east of Frying Pan shoals, about eight miles from shore, apparently with sails blown away. A tug will go to her assistance when the sea abates.

The schooner Mary Wheeler was blown

from her anchorage, and is ashore back of the Oak Island lighthouse. She is from Little River, with a cargo of naval stores. The schooner Ontario, from Tubb's Inlet, lost her anchor and went ashore near the Mary Wheeler, loaded with naval stores. Both vessels seem to be uninjured, and their cargoes nearly intact. They will float after lightening.

The schooner Ray, bound for New River, went ashore on the beach north of Price's Creek Lighthouse. She is apparently lying easy, but is well up on the beach. The schooner Carrie, of Beaufort, is

All the Smithville pilot boats are ashore or sunk, having broken loose from their moorings. The Uriah Timmons is sunk in about eight feet of water, and her boats swept away and crushed. The Swift and the Oriental are ashore about a mile up Elizabeth Creek, and the Gracio is ashore on Big Rock. There may be some damage to the bottoms of these boats that cannot now be ascertained.

Four lighterage schooners are ashore and the schooner Planet, plying between Smithville and Wilmington, went to pieces. part of her hull now being on the beach at Deep Water Point. Jan out lorderly

The pile driver belonging to the govern ment drifted from the rocks and grounded south of Battery Island. One of th dredge tenders is sunk near Snow's Marsh The Revenue Cutter Colfax went to see at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to look after the Frying Pan Light Ship and any other crafts needing help.

It is not thought the radius of the storm was very wide, and it is hoped no serious disasters have occurred at sea. At 12 M. yesterday the Danish barque Louise sailed in, having suffered no damage or detention from the storm.

As Thousands do Testify. Grocer, Philadelphia, who says: "Burnert's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and will most effectually remove dar druff and prevent the hair from fallin

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,-TA superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many factitious fruit flavors.

Sells Brothers' Circus. The Chicago Daily Times of a recent date thus alludes to the show which is to appear here on the 29th inst.:

"The circus—everybody is at the circus. Sells Brothers keep their pledges with their patrons. They advertise nothing unfairly a phenomenon of 'professional' integrity.

Their tents are 'object lessons' for the young in natural history. They have many genuine curiosities, and their 'artists' are as astonishing as genius ever is when animated by sawdust."

"Rescue the Perishing! It was a perishing baby. The pale, puny child lay almost lifeless on the pillow, the victim of malaria and summer complaint. The old nurse who dropped in to give the dying child her last blessing happened to ask, "Have you tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer ?" They had not thought of it, but got some at once. Next day baby was better. Before the week was out he was well. Pain Killer saved him.

The Lumber Tride of Wilmington, The following attement of the exports of lumber from the port of Wilmington for the year ending August 21st, 1883, can be relied upon as strictly corect, having been gotten up with much care: The total exports for the yar amount to

32,870,460 feet, of which 25,03,900 feet went to domestic and 9,766,569 feet to foreign ports.

The following comprise the leading to mestic and foreign ports to which shi ments were made:

St. John's, P. R.611,117 Use the American Graphite lead pencils manufactured by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City, New Jersey. House established in 1827. The only pencils awarded the Grand Medal for Progress at Vienna, in 1873. Eighty-one first premiums awarded for superior manufactures of black lead. Pencils of all grades and styles at reasonable prices.

Fire at Smithville.

The cabinet and upholstering shop of Mr. J. L. Grubbs, formerly of this city, but now of Smithville, was destroyed by fire at the latter place on Sunday night last. He estimates his loss at \$300, upon which there was insurance to the amount of \$100. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Grubbs is peculiarly unfortunate. He lost upwards of \$30 overboard a few days since while coming up the river on a steamer.

Eight Years' Scrofula Cured.

A valued correspondent; Albert Simpson Esq., writing from Peoria, 1ll., says: "Sa. maritan Nervine cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for 8 years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria, Ask him. Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

A Large Rattlespake.

Mr. Walter P. Boney, writing from Wallace P. O., Duplin county, under date of the 10th, states that Mr. Cornelius Boney killed a rattlesnake in the yard of his father. Mr. Ephraim Boney, a few days since, which was five feet ten inches in length. ten inches around the body, seven inches around the head and three inches between the eyes, and had fourteen rattles. This was the second rattlesnake killed in that neighborhood in the last ten days.

Why they Call Him "Old Man."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins hair is turning gray and falling out before most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you 'Old Man Jenkins.'" It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dress

A Sad Bereavement. Mr. B. L. Butler, of Waccamaw Town ship, Brunswick county, had the misfor tune to lose four children from diphtheria during the past two weeks, aged from 7 to 13 years, being four of the oldest of his offspring. He has the sympathies of the entire neighborhood in the sad bereavement himself and family has been called upon to

Answer THIS .- Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, billiousness nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys, that Hop Bitters will not cure?

New York Peanut Market. New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 11.

There is a confident temper to the market on a fair trade demand and moderate offerings. Quotations are: For Virginia, 11@111c per lb for fancy hand-picked; 101@101c for other grades of hand-picked, and 91@10c for farmers' goods.

The man or woman who must forsake society because of mortifying freckles, tan, tetter, pimple and itching exoriations of the face, should use some of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It cleanses the scalp and is good for the toilet.

New York Naval Stores Market. New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 12 Spirits Turpentine-There is little doing. with prices rather easy; merchantable order is quoted at 41c; sales of 50 New York bbls at 41c. Rosins—There is hardly any change of moment to the market. Some inquiry for low grades and small sales show steadiness as to prices; medium and fine qualities are very regular in price on light sales. The quotations are: Rosins—Common at \$1 521@1 55; strained at \$1 571; good strained at \$1 621; No. 2 Eat \$1 70; No. 2 F at \$1 80; No. 1 G at \$1 90; No. 1 H at \$2 05; good No. 1 I at \$2 15; low pale K at \$2 35; pale M at \$2 75; extra pale N at \$3 25; window glass W at \$3 75. Tar is quoted at \$2 80 to b for Wilmington. Pitch is quoted at

'Men often mistake notorlety for " but they never mistake Kidney Wort for any quack medicine. Kidney-Wort is universally recognized as a standard for all diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys, and line amend

Charleston Rice Market. Charleston News and Courier, Sept. 11. The light supplies keep the business of a retail character. We quote old crop clean Carolina at 5@54c for Common; 54@54c for Fair; 54@6c for Good; and 64c for Prime. Carolina rough rice is quoted at \$1 10@ 20 per bushel for interior, and \$1 20@. 50 per bushel for seacoast, as in quality.

Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all

INSTANTLY RELIEVED.—Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it according to directions and he was instantly relieved.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!—THE VOLTAIO BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaio Belts and Electro-Voltaio on trial for thirty days to men tyoung or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Deblity, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kind of troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruelating paint of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magio. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physiciaus and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. Zi cents a bottle.