

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.00 per month, \$24.00 for six months, and \$48.00 for one year, in advance. It is published at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per month, \$4.50 for three months, and \$8.00 for six months, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.00; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$15.00; two months, \$27.00; three months, \$38.00; six months, \$65.00; one year, \$115.00. Ten lines or less count as one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Societies, and other public affairs, will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local column at any price. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertising. Delivery of copy subscribers to be paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of marriage or death.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "will for bid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, will be charged 75 cents per line for the actual publication.

Advertisements under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra. Amusement, Auction and official advertisements one dollar per square.

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

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

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Cash. Only remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss subjects of general interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. When a certain number of issues for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1881.
TAKE HEED.

We would again warn all Southerners against the course pursued by the *North American Review*, which during the last four years has been extending its circulation in the South beyond all former experience. It is the organ of atheism and the enemy of the South. These are no idle assertions. We believe them to be true. We mentioned yesterday that Judge Black was out in reply to Bob Ingersoll, the intemperate and blatant scoundrel and infidel. We have read the three columns in the *Philadelphia Press*, and like all that emanates from that very able writer and logician, it is vigorous, pointed, sharp and incisive.

Judge Black explains why he did not reply to Ingersoll in the *North American*. He says he was not a volunteer in the discussion. The editor of the *Review* made two journeys to the Judge's home to entreat him to answer Ingersoll. He at last consented with the distinct understanding and proviso that his articles were to follow Ingersoll's articles. The editor told Judge Black that Ingersoll was leading people astray with his blasphemous, and he, the Judge alone, could furnish the antidote. We quote from the Judge:

"From the beginning it was distinctly understood that my defense was to be printed in the same number with the accusation. The editor was (or at least pretended to be) a firm believer in Christianity, and he would not permit Ingersoll's poisonous stuff without putting the antidote right beside it—to do so would not only afflict his conscience, but greatly injure the character of his *Review*."

Mr. Ingersoll was to have the privilege of reply, and the Judge was to go in the same number in rejoinder. Here is what followed:

"Three months afterward fifty pages of the foulest and falsest libel that ever was written against God or man was sent to me. I was entirely willing to treat it as I had treated the other; that is, give it the answer I thought it deserved and let both go together. But it came when I was disabled by an injury from which I could not hope to get well for some weeks, and I notified the editor. To my great surprise I was informed that no contradiction, correction, or criticism of mine or anybody else would be allowed to accompany this new effusion of filth. It was to be printed immediately, and would occupy the same space that none could be spared for the other side. I proposed that if its bulk could not be reduced so as to admit of an answer in the same number it should be postponed until a reply could be made ready for publication in the next succeeding number. This and divers other offers were rejected for the express reason that 'Mr. Ingersoll would not consent.' Finding the *Review* controlled by him to suit himself, I did not think I was bound to go further."

Judge Black is indignant very naturally at such treatment. He says the object of the editor was not really "to get the truth vindicated, but to make a sensation and increase the sale" of the publication. He is correct in this doubtless. Judge Black shows how shamefully the *Review* treated him and other Democrats concerning the Great Fraud of 1876. He says he ought to have prosecuted the editor, Rice, for his dirty work. He says plainly:

"It was weak in me not to prosecute

those libellers in a court of justice; still weaker to condone the offense and put myself in the way of being similarly maltreated again. Perhaps Rice will be unwise at the beginning to look for better behavior from adventurers conducting a magazine without avowed convictions of principle and without capacity to contribute to an original thing of their own except rage and lampblack."

It is a fact that the editor contributes nothing and, we believe, fires help to persuade others to furnish literary wares for his market. So much for the treatment of the distinguished and venerable Judge Black, a Democrat. It is clear that the editor wanted atheism and indecency to hold audience with its readers without any challenge from as able a controversialist as Judge Black is whose sword is keen and heavy.

Now as to the animus of the *North American* towards the South. A literary man writing himself Rossiter Johnson, a red-hot, fuliginous Stalwart, published in this *Review* in September last an article entitled "Factitious History." It was a vindictive, abusive, slanderous, lying assault upon the late Chief Justice Taney, ex-President Davis and the South generally. It was bitter, vituperative, coarse, insulting and despicable. It showed the writer was ignorant, untruthful, and malignant. Mr. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, prepared a reply, entitled "Slander as an Element of History," but the editor of the *North American* refused to publish it or to give Mr. Pearce any hearing. We have read the reply of Mr. Pearce, which appears in the *American Register* of the 5th inst., and it justifies fully all we have said of Johnson's mean and dastardly screed. We quote a paragraph from the reply which will give the reader a correct idea of the vile paper published by the *North American* and that allowed no reply. Mr. Pearce says:

"The truth is that Mr. Davis' book affected Mr. Johnson as the red flag affects a mad bull. Blinded with rage he seeks to wreak his vengeance upon any object within his reach, and in his unmanly attacks upon the dead he has shown himself to be a veritable political jackal. In his voracious historical record, Andrew Jackson was a common murderer, whose election and inauguration would have justified a nation, and the submission of the North to the administration of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, was the fruit of Christian forbearance. Chief Justice Taney was a knave as well as an infidel. General Lee was incapable as a military man, and Stonewall Jackson was simply a brutal butcher. There was no quality of heroism except physical courage in the struggle made by the Southern soldiers and people against overwhelming numbers and resources, and the lost cause was not only the most stupendous political crime, but the most vulgar knave in history." Let him cherish without animadversion his envenomed regrets, (which have survived the softening influences of fifteen years,) that none of the Southern leaders were hung, and that the Southern soldiers were not tied up in bushes and blown from the cannon's mouth—like the Sepoys in India—or shot down by platoons like the Communists in France. Let all this pass for what it is worth in the estimation of generous and manly minds, whatever may be the result of the war, or their present political affiliations.

After this will any Southern man, who is informed, pay his money for such a slanderous and indecent publication as the *North American Review*? Such an atheistical organ is not fit to enter a Christian household. Such a slanderer of the South and such a bitter enemy of its people deserves no support or countenance from any self-respecting Southerner.

TARDY RECOGNITION.

Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece, in 1824, having just passed his 36th year. He went to that classic land to aid the patriotic and struggling Greeks to achieve their independence of Turkish rule, and he perished from the grossest malpractice. After fifty-seven years of neglect it is altogether becoming in the modern Greeks to erect a monument to the memory of one of the truest sympathizers and friends they have ever had—a genius who has written the most splendid poetry concerning their country that has been written in two thousand years. Byron had his faults. They were of a most glaring order, and he delighted, it seems, in exaggerating them. But he was a magnificent poet and one of the glories of English literature. Taine, in his incomparable work on English Literature, says Byron was the greatest English poet since Milton. We may not accept this opinion in its unrestrained broadness. Byron was the most eloquent, the most passionate, the most direct, the most luminous of the great poets of this century, but he lacked repose and the meditative spirit. His wit, his satirical powers, his pathos, his humor, his wondrous gifts of description, his scorn and bitterness, his gloom and misery—these are known and read of all men. Whatever his defects of character, he was a poet of great and manifold powers, and, after Shakespeare and Milton, will always hold the front rank in the second order of English poets, that contains Chaucer, Spenser, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats and Tennyson. He sits en-

throned where none but these may dare approach. Greece has at last honored his memory. His own country disowns him. But genius is of no land or age, but is cosmopolitan and immortal. England's daughter delights to pay homage at the shrine of one of those great masters of song who survive in those productions of the mind that will outlive probably the nation whence they sprang.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS.

In examining the Census Tables of cotton production we note two features that are interesting. There are 13 counties in North Carolina which produce over 10,000 bales each. They are as follows: Anson, 11,857 bales; Edgecombe, 26,250; Franklin, 12,938; Halifax, 16,681; Johnston, 15,151; Mecklenburg, 19,129; Pitt, 14,879; Richmond, 12,754; Wake, 30,115; Wayne, 14,568; Wilson, 13,049. We find that the first unofficial reports placing North Carolina next to Mississippi in the amount produced to the acre were erroneous and exaggerated. Missouri leads its bales per acre being 0.63. Louisiana is next, with 0.59. Arkansas third, with 0.58. Kentucky fourth, with 0.51. Indian Territory, 0.47. Then come Mississippi and Tennessee with 0.46 each. Then come North Carolina and Virginia with 0.44 each. South Carolina stands, 0.38; Texas, 0.37; Georgia, 0.31; Alabama, 0.30; and Florida 0.22. So seven States produce more to the acre than North Carolina, Virginia ties, and five are behind—some largely so. It is remarkable that Wake, which is separated from the Virginia line only by Granville, should grow the most cotton. This was in 1879. It produced more in 1880 and by several thousand bales, we believe.

The stimulation of cotton production in that county during the last decade shows that if the same energy and concentration of effort were to distinguish all the counties that North Carolina would produce easily its 800,000 bales or more.

It is becoming in a nation of fifty-two million people that the benefits and blessings of Almighty God should be duly acknowledged, and that in religious assemblies the people shall gather for prayer and thanksgiving. Although a great drought has prevailed in many sections to the grievous affliction of the people; and although there have been many accidents by flood and field, causing death to thousands and mourning and sorrow to tens of thousands, still there are many and great reasons for devout thanksgiving and for humble supplication for God's continued manifestation of mercies and good-nesses. He is the Lord of the harvests and arbiter of destiny, and in His hands are the issues of life. There is ample food in our vast land for the feeding of the millions. There is no pestilence of a remarkable type now destroying at noonday. But health prevails generally and we have constant reminders that our God is the Giver of mercies and bounties. It is therefore altogether fitting that the President should set aside the 24th of November as a day of general prayer and thanksgiving.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Noualgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a simple and cheap External Remedy. It contains but the comparatively trifling quantity of essential oils, and every one suffering with pain can use it with the most successful results. It is cheap and positive proof of its claims. It is sold in all Languages.

Prepared by ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by the use of **Perry Davis' Pain Killer**.

This remedy is not a cheap Benzoin or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

Pain Killer has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world, is **IT NEVER FAILS**. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of **Pain Killer** would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Gady, Owatonna, Minn., says:
"About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was the use of your **Pain Killer**, which relieved her."

Charles Powell writes from the sailors' Home, London:
"I have used your **Pain Killer** three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors in London and elsewhere have given me up in despair. I tried your **Pain Killer**, and it gave me relief. I have used it ever since, and my strength and an now able to follow my usual course."

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:
"I experienced immediate relief from pain in my back by the use of your **Pain Killer**. I have used your **Pain Killer** for rheumatism, and have received great benefit."

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"I have used your **Pain Killer** for thirty years, and it has cured me of all my rheumatism and lumbago."

Mr. Albert, Somerset, Pa., writes:
"From neuralgia, sciatica, and other pains, your **Pain Killer** is the best medicine I can get."

All druggists keep **Pain Killer**. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

Author's Book, (\$1.25). W. O. Perkins.
Emerson's Book of Anthems, (\$1.25).
American Anthem Book, (\$1.25).
Johnson, Tenney and Abbey.
Gem Cleaner, (\$1.00). J. M. Chadwick.
Perkins' Anthem Book, (\$1.25).

At this season, choirs are in need of new Anthems. In the above five books will be found all that possibly can be needed, and of the very best quality.

Excellent Anthems and easy Choruses will also be found in Emerson's new **Book of Prayers**, (\$1.00); in J. P. Cobb's **Festive Chorus Book**, (\$1.25); in Zerrahn's **Index**, (\$1.00); in **Tourlet's Chorus Choir**, (\$1.50); in Perkins' **Temple**, (\$1.00); and in Emerson's **Voice of Worship**, (\$1.00).

MUSICAL SOCIETIES

should begin to practice some good Cantata, as **Joseph's Bondage**, (\$1.00). Chadwick.
Christmas, (50 cents). Emerson.
There are many others. SEND FOR LIST!

DO NOT FORGET

that the **IDEAL** (55 cents), by Emerson, is the book of the season for Singing Classes.
Any book mailed for Retail Price. Liberal reduction for quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 848 Broadway, New York.
Nov 5 Wed&Sat ft



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Noualgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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Any book mailed for Retail Price. Liberal reduction for quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 848 Broadway, New York.
Nov 5 Wed&Sat ft

Bagging and Ties.

1000 Bales and Half Rolls BAGGING.
3000 Bales and Half Rolls TIES.
Bacon, Coffee, Sugar.
200 Boxes Smoked and Dry Salted SIDES
250 Bags COFFEE, different grades.
200 Bbls SUGARS, Granulated
1000 Bbls FLOUR, all grades.
1000 Tubs Choice LEAF LARD.
100 Bbls and Boxes Fresh CAKES,
75 Bbls Assorted CANDY.
50 Boxes Selected CREAM CHEESE.

Potash, Lye, Soda,

100 Boxes Ball POTASH,
200 Boxes LYE,
100 Boxes and Kegs Soda,
150 Boxes SOAP,
75 Half Bbls and Boxes SNUFF,
75 Dozen BUCKETS,
150 Reams Wrapping PAPER,
Hoop Iron, Nails, Hay, Oats, Randolph Yarn and Sheetings.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Lime, Lime.

1500 Barrels of Lime,
FRESH AND IN GOOD ORDER.
For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

New River Mulletts.

150 Bbls. NEW MULLETS,
300 Doz. LARGE ROE.
For sale by
HALL & PEARSALL.

Very, Very Cheap.

5000 ORANGES, \$2.00 per hundred, or two for five cents. If in want send orders quickly.
Fresh Nuts, Raisins, Currants and Prunes just received.
The finest fresh Chocolate Creams at 35 cents per pound.
Fine French Mixed Candy at 35 cents per pound.
English Breakfast Tea, a very fine article, in one pound and half pound packages, at 75 cents per pound.
New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses.
Farris' Hams, Strips, Shoulders and Smoked Tongues.

J. C. Stevenson,

111 Market Street.
Rice! Rice! Rice!
PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS WILL NOTICE
That we are always prepared to pay the best market price for Rice, or will sell on commission any shipments they may entrust to us.
HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

FEATHERS!

THE NEW FURNITURE STORE OF BEHRENS & MURPHY, S. C. Market and Sts., has received a large consignment of Steam Dressed Linnens, Feather Beds, new arrivals of Black Walnut Furniture, to be sold at Wholesale and Retail 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any house in the State.
nov 6 ft

GEORGE MYERS,

11 & 13 South Front Street.
Fresh Family Groceries
EVERY WEEK,
OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS AND ALWAYS THE LOWEST PRICES.
At GEO. MYERS,
sept 12 ft Nos. 11 and 13 South Front st.

Porto Rico Molasses.

250 Hhds. 250
STRICTLY PRIME
Porto Rico Molasses,
For sale by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

No Press, no Water,

PEN INK REQUIRED TO MAKE A PERFECT COPY from the **Manifold Copying Book**. Rosin Books ruled especially for this market. Blank Books, all sizes and a complete stock of Stationery, Picture Frames, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c., at
YATES BOOK STORE.

COTTON CARDING AND SPINNING Machinery For Sale.

Complete system (now running), comprising Kitson Open, Kitson Spread, 12 Worker and Stripper Cards, 30 inches; 2 Drawing Frames, Higgins' Subber, 64 inches; Providence M. Co. Subber, 50 inches; Higgins' Speeders, 112 spindles each; Providence Speeder, 102 spindles; 20 King Spinning Frames, 42 1/2 spindles; Warp Mills, Spoolers, etc. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address
JOHN G. DIVINE,
Thompson & Division Sts., Phila.

Money

SAVED IS MONEY MADE. THE BEST HARNESS, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, Trunks and Traveling Bags can be bought for the least money at
MALLARD & BOWDEN,
No. 8 South Front Street,
Manufacturing and Repairing at Store notices.
nov 6 ft

38TH

Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
In the City of Louisville, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Government, Court on March 31st rendered the following decision:
"THE UNITED STATES COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY IS LEGAL."
"THE COMPANY HAS ON HAND A LARGE RESERVE FUND. READ THE LIST OF PRIZES FOR THE NOVEMBER DRAWING:"

1 Prize, \$30,000
10 Prizes, \$10,000 each
10 Prizes, \$5,000 each
10 Prizes, \$1,000 each
10 Prizes, \$500 each
10 Prizes, \$200 each
10 Prizes, \$100 each
1,000 Prizes, Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.
27 Tickets, \$30. 10 Tickets, \$10. 5 Tickets, \$5. Remit Money by Bank Draft in 5 Dollars, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER. THE UNITED STATES COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY IS LEGAL. Orders of \$5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. BOARDMAN, No. 100 Courthouse Building, LOUISVILLE, Ky., or R. M. BOARDMAN, 309 Broadway, N. Y. nov 10 coddw t t h sa

Willard Hotel Lottery.

THE DRAWING FINALLY SETTLED AND FIXED.
THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1881,
IS THE DAY DETERMINED UPON.

THE DRAWING OF THIS SCHEME HAS BEEN FINALLY SETTLED UPON, AND WILL CERTAINLY TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, THE 10th OF NOVEMBER, 1881, by assent of the Commissioners, and this will enable me to sell all the remaining tickets. All persons, therefore, intending to invest in this scheme, may rest assured there will be no further delays or postponements.

LIST OF PRIZES:
The Willard Hotel, with all its fixtures, \$250,000
One Residence on Green Street, \$15,000
One Residence on Green Street, \$15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each \$2,000, 4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each \$1,000, 5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$50, 5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10, 5,000
One Set of Bar Furniture, 1,000
One Fine Piano, 500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set, 100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whiskey, \$96, 14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, \$20, 200
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10, 5,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whiskey, \$30, 6,000
400 Boxes Robertson County Whiskey, \$30, 6,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10, 5,000

Amounting to \$369,850.
Whole Tickets \$8. Halves \$4. Quarters \$2. Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, or Registered Mail. Responsible Agents at all points.
For Circulars, giving full information, and for Tickets, address
WILLARD HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., at 16 Deod & W. Nov 10 t t h sa

S.S.S.

Whether in its Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Stage.
Removes all