

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Monday at 7:00 p. m. for six months, \$3.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months, 75c. for one month, and 50c. for six weeks. It is published at 10 cents per copy for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at 11:00 a. m. for six months \$3.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months, and 75c. for one month.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$4.75; two weeks, \$9.00; three weeks, \$13.50; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$36.00; three months, \$54.00; six months, \$90.00; twelve months, \$180.00.

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The Morning Star.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1883.
EVENING EDITION.

RANDOM REMARKS ON GOVERNMENTAL MATTERS.

While Southern Senators are giving the Northern protectionists "particular fits" because of the great abuses of the tariff, it is in order for the latter to give the said Southern Senators a full Roland for their special Oliver because of their willingness to have a tax placed upon the poor man's crockery and window glass and sugar and jack knife and horse-shoe nails and trace chains. By the way, we notice that there is said to be a very powerful "lobby" in Washington just now, made up of the representatives of the manufacturing interests of the North. Their pressure upon the members is said to be having its effect. It is now ascertained that the tariff reformers can expect but little more favor from the Senate Committee and the Senate Bills than they are receiving from the Ways and Means Committee or from the humbug Tariff Commission.

We are satisfied that the reformers have lost ground, and because there are some who are crying out for free quinine in the same breath they are crying out for free whiskey and free tobacco. Men on the outside cannot see why there should be any serious clamor over a high tariff if it is the sense of the reformers that all other sources of revenue—that on whiskey and tobacco—shall be dried up. You cannot beat that absurdity into the unsophisticated mind.

Referring to the influence of the protectionist lobby in Washington the correspondent of the New York Times says:

"This pressure is strengthening some Republicans in the opinion that they will gain by a postponement of a revision of the tariff. They reason that if the Democrats in the next Congress make reductions, they will increase the powerful hostility of these men to the tariff. The tariff reformers are generally all in the service of the Republican party. The presence of these representatives here is showing these Republicans that they have under-estimated the power of these industries, and they think they see in the future the possibility of uniting these interests with all their wealth, upon the Republican side in the campaign of 1884."

Men are beginning to think that the reformers are not really in earnest in their efforts to reduce expenses and to relieve the people of the true burdens that bear them down to the earth. The voters are learning something of the ways to raise money for the support of the Government. They are studying the plans of the British Government that raises two-thirds of the revenue on necessities strictly, such as whiskey, ale and beer, and that does not tax at all the prime necessities. They are thinking for themselves, and they can see no good reason for destroying over one-third of the revenue, and then in the same breath declare that the entire tax henceforth must be raised by a tariff that shall tax the poor man's necessities more than the

rich man's luxuries. Why should the necessities be taxed at all? Because there is a sentiment among all classes of politicians that demands that this is better because "veiled" and hidden than to raise all that is needed from luxuries and incomes.

Why should one-third or more of the tax be wiped out on the plea of a vicious mode of collecting, when it is easy to change the mode and save to our Treasury most of the tax?

There are no articles produced that can bear a tax so well as tobacco and cigars and whiskey and beer and wines. This is so patent to all men of reflection but politicians that they are forced to smile when they hear a speaker blow one minute over the "unfair, unequal, unjust and most oppressive war tariff that grinds down the laboring classes," and then coolly turn to his audience and with a suave and winsome smile say to "the horny handed sons of toil" that he is in favor of abolishing the last cent of tax on whiskey and tobacco because they are "necessaries" and the people must have free "chaws" and free drinks.

If there is not some Buncombe in all this then we are hopelessly ignorant or badly informed.

Campbor and quinine and sugar must be taxed, and yet the most useless of all luxuries must go "scot free." That is not the "sort of a tariff man" we claim to be. We are for reducing first the expenses of the Government and then for reducing the tariff next, and after that the tax on whiskey and tobacco as the expenditures of the Government may allow or justify.

While Legislatures are instructing Congressmen to wipe out 146 million dollars of revenue, we note that Congress is voting away large additional sums right along. Not only this, but there are bills before the Congress which if passed will increase the expenses of the Government very greatly. It is said that the bill to give pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars will cost over 100 million dollars. We are not saying anything about the propriety or justice of such a law, but we are simply calling attention to a proposed large additional expenditure at the very time it is proposed to relieve the Government of at least 146 million dollars of its present revenue. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, who is Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in the House, made this point in his position:

"He was opposed to granting pensions except for disability. This bill would pension millionaires and Senators and members of the House. It would put on the rolls more than 50,000 persons, at a cost of more than \$100,000,000. The Mexican soldiers had received bounty land warrants. No government ought to dare to establish the precedent of pensioning for service instead of for disability. To pension all these veterans now, thirty-seven years after the Mexican war, would be to establish a precedent for pensioning, on the same basis, 750,000 veterans or relatives of veterans of the war of the rebellion twenty years hence."

We cannot see why the principle adopted in pensioning Federals in the last war shall not apply to the Union soldiers of former wars. Whatever be that principle, wide or narrow, it should be applied to all.

To show how some Democrats in the Congress who pretend to be tariff reformers act when the shoe pinches read the following from a special to the New York Times, which member is an able and consistent tariff reformer paper. It says:

"A break in the solid Democratic ranks was made when the Senate reached bicromate of potash. Then Senator Gorman found that the solitary manufacturer of this article in this country is established in Maryland and should be protected, and he and his colleague, Mr. Groome, suddenly ceased to be tariff reformers and contended for protection, their utterances being such as to give the impression of appropriate quotation from the New York Times, which he had read as part of his argument against the increase from 3 cents a pound, as proposed by the Commissioners, to 34 cents a pound."

One more point. An "Importer" addresses a note to the Times in which he shows that the Ways and Means committee propose in their report to increase the present duty on colored cottons 98 1/2 per cent. over the present duty. They call that reform. The prospect is that the tariff will be increased upon an average rather than reduced. At any rate, the reduction will be so trifling in the main that the benefits will be scarcely appreciable.

One more point. The Times says editorially:

"Yesterday Messrs. Hale and Frye, of Maine, succeeded in getting, with the aid of Mr. Morrill of Vermont, an increase of the duty on dextrose, burnt starch, and gum substitute, from 10 per cent.—The present duty and the one proposed by the Tariff Commission and the Finance Committee—to 1 cent per pound. On the imports of last year the latter rate is 21.77 per cent., or more than double the present rate."

This is another sample of reduction. The Times thinks the chances of tariff reduction now are "very small." This really seems to be the case.

Mr. J. S. Moore and Mr. David A. Wells, the two well known authorities upon the tariff, are in Washington in consultation with the tariff reformers. They are pointing out to them the complications, contradictions and devices of the various bills before the Congress in the matter of revenue reform, so-called. Mr. Moore tells the correspondent of the New York Times that he does not think any general tariff bill will pass this session; and that the probability is that the whole matter will break up in a wrangle. He says at the last moment "it may turn out that a substantial reduction will be made on raw sugar, and perhaps on steel rails, together with the reduction of internal revenue as proposed in the bill now pending in the Senate." He does not think the members know much about the tariff list, and so the country thinks. None but specialists know much about it.

INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS.
The 27 cotton mills in South Carolina aggregate a capital of \$4,547,000, run 41,200 looms, and 180,721 spindles. They give employment to 4,262 hands, and pay out \$728,900 in wages annually. These interesting statistics we get from the Commissioner of Agriculture for that State. We hope some such report will be made by our own Commissioner before the Legislature adjourns. Such statistics are full of encouragement and show the yearly progress. The aggregate horsepower of these 27 mills is 7,420, of which 1,805 is steam power and 5,615 water-power. The annual consumption of cotton is 29,946,269 pounds, the total value of which, together with the mill supplies, is \$1,716,351. The value of the products during the past year of 17 of the mills—no reports have yet been received from the remaining 10 mills, 3 of which are just being completed—was \$3,087,033. During the past year the mills made \$43,537,864 yards of cloth and 8,032,975 pounds of yarn. The net profits of the mills ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.; the average was about 12 per cent. In 1880 there were only 18 mills in the State, with a total capital of \$2,294,600, 1,933 looms, and 95,938 spindles. Unless the progress in this State is greater than we suppose it to be, North Carolina will soon fall behind the other Carolinas, and be third or fourth in the cotton manufacturing enterprise. Let us have the statistics, Mr. McGehee.

The theories of the Northern cotton statisticians and authorities have been steadily set at naught by the mills of Georgia and South Carolina. Taking the mills to the cotton has demonstrated the great fact that it pays—pays very much better than to take the cotton to the mills at a distance of one thousand or three thousand miles.

The loss in Prussia alone by floods since last fall is fearful. The damage of the two great floods is given at 40,000 houses, 60,000 persons besides the damage to lands. The first instalments of aid from this country have been received at Berlin. They came from Germans residing at St. Louis and Louisville, two Southern cities.

Within a month or two it seems to us that ten or a dozen steamers have been lost. Thursday's dispatches told of one being lost off the French coast and of another being blown up in Washington Territory, both being attended with considerable loss of life.

The immortal Dorsey has at last condescended to give up the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee. He has been indicted and tried for theft and all the time he was the real manager of the Radical party. He writes a characteristic letter in which he blows his own trumpet.

PERIODICALS.
North Carolina Medical Journal for December has been on our table for some days. It contains its usual variety of original and selected papers and editorials. Among the latter is a discussion of DeJarnette's release from the Insane Asylum, and it puts the case adversely strongly. This is to the point. The editor asks:

"We have no doubt that the enquiries occurred to a very large number of thinking people—Is it safe to give freedom to an insane murderer in such circumstances? Must we place unbounded confidence in a sentence which yesterday screens a palpable criminal from the law on the ground of insanity, and to-day declares him a fit person to go abroad a free man? Is there not room for great distrust in a sentence which interposes its convenient shield? Moreover, in the interest of peace and personal protection, should not such a person be kept under personal surveillance, and denied the rights of citizenship?"

De Jarnette has enlisted in the United States army. He ought to be sent out to the Indian country where he might have a chance of indulging any blood proclivities he may still have. The price of the Journal is \$3 a year. Dr. Thomas F. Wood, editor and proprietor, Wilmington, N. C. The Continental Magazine is a cheap

monthly devoted to literature and the arts. It is published in Baltimore at 50 cents a year. It contains thirty-two pages of close type, large pages, and is illustrated. Price six cents per copy.

Original Short-story for December is full of pictures. The matter has been complained of as being offensive to the South. We have not read it. Price ten cents a number. Estes and Lauriat, publishers, Boston, Mass.

CURRENT COMMENT.
A bitter struggle has begun in Washington between the people and the lobby of the favored manufacturers. When Congress first assembled the Senate was found to be under the influence of the powerful popular demand for a reduction and a reform of Federal taxation. Even before the adjournment last summer it was seen that this demand was felt in the Senate. "It is believed," says our careful and impartial correspondent, "that Washington never saw a greater or stronger lobby than that which is here in behalf of the iron and steel interests."

Other interests, if not so strong, still quite strong in influence, are also represented. The combined lobbies are making a strenuous effort to prevent any reduction of the outrageous taxation which is throttling the industry of the country, robbing the workman of the fruit of his toil, and oppressing every honest enterprise that is forced to sustain itself without the aid of legislative authority.—N. Y. Times, Rep.

If real purification of the civil service is the object aimed at, nothing is plainer than that the reform should go through the system as it stands to-day, as well as through the lowest grade of offices as fast as death and resignation may thin it out and create vacancies. It is evident that the Republicans voted down the Pugh amendment because it would disturb the present occupants of offices; and as they are now in Republican hands, they naturally want to keep them there.—Boston Star, Ind.

M. Gamba will pass into history as a man of the same order as Mirabeau. He had the same torrent-like eloquence, the same gift of epigram, the same capacity for feeling and arousing enthusiasm, the same swift decision at great crises, the same wit of high principle and personal purity. And both, after shining like brilliant meteors, failed to impress themselves permanently on the history of France.—Philadelphia American, Rep.

BREAKING A MERCHANT'S HEART.
Wall Street (New York) News.

It was a clothing-dealer on the Bowery, and as the slabsided young man opened the door he rubbed his hands over each other and said: "Come in, my friend, guess you has looking for an overcoat. Try on this one for \$7." "Thankee, I've got about \$80 in my pocket, and I thought—" "Ah! mine friend, you has come to the right place. How you like a blue suit for \$10?" "I've got looking for"—"Take this gray for \$14. You never had such a bargain in all your born days." "As I was saying, I've got about \$80, and I want to buy a pretty fair one." "Here is one all wool for \$12; shump right into it." "A pretty fair one, with silver-plated handles," continued the younger man. "I've got 'em! I'm deer only dealer in all New York who keep oafergoats mit silver-plated handles." "I don't mean overcoats." "No!" "I mean coffins! Let's see your latest fall styles." "My friend," whispered the dealer, as he took his arm, "I don't keep gaffins. When I realize dot you haf \$80 in your pocket, and I haf no gaffins to sell, I feel dot I might as vhell gif op dis mad struggle for rsches. Haf some pity on a broken hearted man, and take two bed-quills at \$3 abiece, and let dot goffin go."

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.
The decadence of old time Southern chivalric courtesy is exhibited by the fact that young ladies have been heard to express surprise that a strange gentleman should raise his hat to them, in meeting them on a narrow footpath. They did not seem to even be aware of the fact that a Southern gentleman is polite to women whether he knows them or not.— Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic.

If the school fund arising from the taxes paid by the white people of the South, could be appropriated to the education of the white children alone, the progress made within the last few years under our improved system of public schools, would seem to warrant the expectation that in a short time, the reproach of Southern white illiteracy could no longer be justified. That with all the disadvantages under which we have labored from the loss of property, the extravagance, corruption and misappropriation of our school fund, under the carpet-bag dynasties and provisional governments, the South would soon compare favorably with any other section of the Union.—Kinston Press.

POLITICAL POINTS.
"A vigorous and suggestive production" is what the New York Times call Governor Patton's inaugural address.

No reduction of the tax on whiskey will be tolerated by public opinion, and public opinion is a power that no party can afford to defy.—Wash. Post, Dem.

Strange to say, no new pension scheme passed either house of Congress yesterday. It is, however, a very cold day when the pension agents are left.—Philad. Times, Ind.

The only way to save the party is to unite it upon its principles and its traditions and to fight for them in the open field, fearlessly and above board, during the consequences, even though hell itself should stand at the door.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

Don't be alarmed At Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE, London, Ontario, Canada. Inaugurated by H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR, September, 1860. Patroness, H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE. Founder and President, the Right Rev. I. HELLMUTH, D. D., D. C., Lord Bishop of Huron. Board, Laundry and Tuition Fees, including the whole course of English, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calligraphy, and the use of the Library, per annum, \$350. Yearly Scholarship can be secured for \$400, which includes in addition to the above, Vocal and Instrumental Music (except the organ), Drawing and Painting, Private Board, Medical attendance and Medicine. London situated on the main line of Railway midway between the Falls of Niagara and Detroit. The climate is mild and healthy. For further particulars apply to Lady Principal, Hellmuth Ladies' College, A. oc 27 St. Mary west st.

Patricio, Patricio. THE FINEST FIVE CENT CIGAR EVER SOLD in Wilmington. Try one and you will smoke them always. A large lot just kept from Oct 19.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
THE MILWAUKEE HORROR.
The Search Continued for the Victims—The Number of Deaths Fixed at Seventy—Five—Damaging Evidence Comes to Light Against Scheller.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—A careful compiling places the number of victims of the catastrophe at seventy-five. Seventeen bodies of those killed by jumping were taken to the morgue on the morning of the fire; eight survivors have died since; three have been identified, and forty-three unrecognizable remains have been taken from the ruins up to last night. The list of the saved embraces 103 names. Taking chief clerk Tyre's statement of 110 guests and 67 employes in the hotel, these figures leave four unaccounted for, who are presumably in the ruins. The work of searching the ruins will be finished to-day.

The most damaging evidence in connection with Scheller came to light yesterday. On the day before the fire Scheller removed a part of this stock of liquors from the Newhall House bar-room to his private residence. The stock so removed is valued at \$700. The insurance agents have done nothing towards an adjustment of Scheller's policy since the fire, but surprising developments are expected. The insurance men now openly assert that Scheller's stock was worth hardly half of the insurance on it.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.
An Engine Blown to Atoms—Several Persons Killed and Wounded—One Blown Through a Plank Fence.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SHERBOURNE, LA., Jan. 19.—News has been received here of the explosion Thursday evening of an engine of the Mansfield, Lap Railway, a branch of the New Orleans Pacific, at the depot at Mansfield. Engineer Shackelford, Tom Mayo, fireman, Jerry Hardy, brakeman, the two latter colored, were instantly killed. Mrs. Englis, and Mr. Hanson, telegraph operator at Marksville, were mortally wounded. Mr. Taylor, freight agent, and several others were seriously hurt. The body of Tom Mayo was blown fifty yards, passing through a plank fence. Scarcely a vestige of the wreck was left on the track. The engine had just blown the whistle to start when the explosion occurred.

POLITICAL.
The Senatorial Deadlock in Colorado Continued—How Hoar Secured His Election in Massachusetts.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The deadlock between Judge Haller and a spokesman of the possible dark horse. The tenth ballot in caucus resulted—Pickin 20, Taber 16, Harriet 12, Brown 5.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A good deal of excitement has been caused by stories from the State that Senator Hoar's election was brought about by a forged telegram from Congressman Crapo to his friends, asking them to vote for Hoar. Crapo's vote on the previous ballot had been 13, and his friends were staunch. On the strength of this telegram they voted for Hoar, and he elected him. Crapo, however, says there was no forgery; that he sent the telegram advising his friends to change to Hoar.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSIONS.
Several Towns Shaken Up—Forty Lives Supposed to be Lost.—(By Cable to the Morning Star.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—Three terrific explosions took place to-day in a gunpowder mill in the town of Minden, where nearly all of the houses were unroofed by the concussion, and the neighboring towns and villages much damaged. The loss of life is not known, but it is feared forty persons perished. The explosion was heard in this city, which is eight miles distant from Minden. The windows in the eastern suburbs of Amsterdam were broken.

FINANCIAL.
New York Stock Market—Irrregular and Higher.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New York, Jan. 19.—The market opened irregularly, but the changes from yesterday's closing quotations were all fractional, except for Illinois Central, which was 2 1/2 per cent. lower. After some irregularity in the early trade the market became strong and at 11 o'clock recorded an advance ranging from 1/16 to 1/2 per cent. Canada Southern, Illinois Central, Denver & Rio Grande, Michigan Central, New York Central, and Washah preferred being the leading features of the improvement.

THE GALLOWS.
Execution of a Negro Boy for the Murder of His Sister.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The negro boy, Charles Shaw, was hanged at 12.45 this afternoon for the murder of his sister, Susan Ann Carter, on the night of January 16th, 1881.

Horror of an Inquisition.
The "inquisition" of olden time inflicted horrible torments on its victims, such as stretching them in all kinds of unreasonable shapes and breaking their bones. But these torments were not much worse than those which are experienced by people who now suffer from muscular rheumatism. Mr. L. O. Morgan, of Syracuse, was a martyr to muscular rheumatism, but PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER made him well. Write to the inventor, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., for his name and address, and you will be cured.

Money for a Rainy Day.
"For six years my daughter was sick from kidney and other disorders. We had used up our savings on doctors, when our dominie advised us to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Four bottles effected a cure, and a doctor who had kept our family well over a year, we have been able to lay by money again for a rainy day."—A Poor Man's Wife.

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
STAR OFFICE, Jan. 19, 4 P. M.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 85 for Strained and \$1 37 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm, the receipts being taken at \$1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1.50 for Hard and \$2.50 per bbl. for Soft, with small sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was quiet and steady, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 9 1/2c per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 8 3/16 " lb Good Ordinary 8 1/16 " lb Low Middling 9 1/16 " lb Middling 9 1/16 " lb Good Middling 9 1/16 " lb

PEANUTS—Market quiet. Sales reported at 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 85@90 cents for Prime and 95@1.00 per bushel for Fancy.

RECEIPTS.
Cotton 255 bales Spirits Turpentine 158 casks Rosin 944 bbbs Tar 82 bbbs Crude Turpentine 6 bbbs

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
Financial.
New York, Jan. 19.—Noon.—Money weak and lower at 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. State bonds dull and without feature. Governments unchanged.

Commercial.
Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 482 bales; middling uplands 10 3/16c; Orleans 10 7/16c. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: January 9.99c; February 10.02c; March 10.16c; April 10.28c; May 10.42c; June 10.55c. Flour firm and fairly active. Wheat active and 4@4 1/2c higher. Corn fairly active and 42@42 1/2c better. Pork quiet and steady at \$18 50 @ 18 75. Lard steady at \$11 00. Spirits turpentine 52 1/2c. Rosin \$1 60 @ 1 67 1/2. Freights quiet and steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
(By Cable to the Morning Star.)
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 5 1/2c; Orleans 5 1/2c; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export; receipts 33,000 bales, 8,000 of which were American. Uplands, 1 m c, January delivery 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 2 m c, April and February delivery 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 3 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 4 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 5 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 6 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 7 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 8 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 9 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2; 10 m c, 5 3/4 @ 5 1/2.

FERTILIZERS.
1000 TONS GENUINE KAINIT.
1000 do ACID PHOSPHATE.
100 do GUANO PERUVIANO.
100 do 9 to 10 per cent AMMONIA.

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.
Those desiring to make money on small and medium investments can do so by investing in the "Home" plan. This plan, which was started in 1881, has given the most successful results in the history of the world. The original investment is \$100, which will be repaid in full by the first dividend. The plan is simple and easy to understand. For full particulars apply to J. H. Parker, 140 Pearl Street, New York.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS. Security Against Fire. The North Carolina Home Insurance Co. RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO WRITE policies at fair rates on all classes of insurable property. All losses are promptly adjusted and paid. The "Home" plan is a safe and profitable investment. For full particulars apply to J. H. Parker, 140 Pearl Street, New York.

Schutte's Restaurant. YOU CAN GET THE BEST THE MARKET affords, neatly and steadily served, at any hour of the day and night. Special attention paid to the wants of business men. Full Meals or Lunches to be had at reasonable prices and at any minute. Reservations solicited.

Atkinson & Manning's. BANK OF NEW HANOVER BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Insurance Rooms, Fire, Marine and Life Companies. Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Brown's Iron Bitters is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

Chas. E. Smith & Co. Still a Kicking. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF Carriages, Phaetons and Buggies of the latest styles. Also a lot of Road Carts and Hacks. Also a large assortment of Trunks and Suit Cases. Repairing done at short notice. At Factory on Third, between Market and Pine streets, Wilmington, N. C. J. H. PARKER.

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