PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $7 00 per year, $4 00 for six months, $1 00 for three months, $1.50 for two months; 75c. for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers 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 year, $1 00 for six months 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 25; three days, $250; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Picnics, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., 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 advertisements, but only half rates when 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 "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, will be charged transient rates for time actually published.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

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

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

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real 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.

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

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.

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. Where an advertiser contracts 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 EVENING, APRIL 4, 1883

EVENING EDITION.

HORROR OF HORRORS.

The STAR gave a paragraphic mention of a hideous story, well authenticated, that comes from Massachusetts, relative to the *sale* of 1,000 bodies of children who died in the State almshouse. This ghastly story will attract the attention it deserves. It is a most foul blot on the humane record of the State that claims to be *par excellence*, the centre of culture and civilization, and human sympathy. Massachusetts will go into spasms over the wrongs of the negro, whilst it sells the bodies of the innocents who die in poverty and without a home. A shameful record that!

But is it true? Let us see. The bodies were sold to Harvard at the rate of between 300 and 400 each year for three years. Dr. Dixwell says:

A majority of those he dissected were those of infants that would have lived had they been properly cared for. Most of them had partaken of no food for forty-eight hours previous to death. It was not the custom to give the remains proper burial after dissection at Harvard, as required by law."

This testimony makes the story still more horrible. The statement that the victims were first starved to death and then that their bodies were sold to be cut up, and lastly that the mutilated remains were not even treated with "proper burial" gives a fearful glare to the record. There is nothing more repellant and ghastly in the history of the past than this. And all this occurred in boastful and egotistical and self-complacent Massachusetts.

But this is not all of the dark and disgraceful story. Here is what another witness testified:

"John H. Chase, a former employe at the almshouse, described the process of *pickling corpses*, already detailed in the *Sun*. He mentioned an interesting case of deception, where the body of a boy had been sent to the dissecting table. The mother of the lad came for his remains, and in order not to disappoint her a coffin was filled with wood, and services were held over it in the chapel. She supposed she saw her boy buried, and went her way satisfied."

Was there ever such heartlessness, such unblushing shame before? We have lately read descriptions of some shocking scenes in the past, when witches were burned in Scotland, and the way their bodies were abused, but we experienced no such shock as the record of cutting up or "pickling" the corpses of the poor little children of Massachusetts has given us.

The Norfolk *Landmark* is naturally much moved at the fearful picture of depravity and heartlessness and gives the facts. It closes its discussion with these words:

"It is impossible to put in words all the dreadful and harrowing thoughts which suggest themselves on reading facts like these, and if they did not reach the public in the formal manner above described one might treat the story as a horrid fiction. But the tale is told in the progress of an official examination, and as its ghastly details stand before the country we beg leave to renew an oft-repeated question of ours, namely: Why don't the moralists and reformers of the Northern Press leave the South to get along in its own way and turn their attention to some of the *hideous and ample whited sepulchres in their own midst?* If they will examine that now unveiled before them they will find it full of childrens' bones, and on this topic they might preach with prodigious force and wholesome paths."

What sort of civilization is that which can produce such revolting details as those given?

NARCOTICS AND STIMULANTS.

Mr. Arthur Reade addressed letters to a large number of literary men as to what were their habits and opinions as to the use of stimulants and narcotics. He has published the replies in a volume. The character of the testimony varies, and, therefore, nothing of importance can be derived from the replies. Some of the writers never use liquor, wine or tobacco. Others like both and find them promotive of intellectual activity. Brain work is better with some with the use of tobacco or a glass of wine; whilst others are very unpleasantly affected. The responses mainly show what we have long known, that different temperaments and constitutions are influenced differently by stimulants and narcotics.

The late Dr. George N. Beard, of New York, an authority in nervous diseases, did not find alcohol to be as good a stimulant as coffee, tea, opium or tobacco. Darwin was not benefited by stimulants. Edison cannot stand stimulants. Neither Freeman nor Dr. Holmes smokes. Mr. Gladstone likes a few glasses of wine daily. The historian Lecky, Sir Theodore Martin, W. D. Howells, all taboo tobacco. So with Charles Reade, Ruskin and Jules Simon. William H. Russell, M. Taine, the late Anthony Trollope, James Payn, the novelist, all used tobacco and Trollope constantly.

The lesson is that laid down years ago in Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life," that stimulants of any kind, as well as narcotics, are absolutely hurtful and distressful to some constitutions, whilst others can chew and smoke without apparent damage, and live to ninety years or more with the constant use of tobacco. People as they grow old may use with benefit stimulants in moderation. But no healthful man requires stimulants before he turns forty.

Mark Twain, among literary men, seems to indulge most extravagantly in the use of tobacco. He writes:

"During the first seven years of my life I had no health—I may almost say that I lived on allopathic medicine; but since that period I have hardly known what sickness is. My health has been excellent and remains so. As I have already said, I began to smoke immoderately when I was eight years old; that is, I began with one hundred cigars a month, and by the time I was twenty I had increased my allowance to two hundred a month. Before I was thirty I had increased it to three hundred a month. I think I do not smoke more than that now. I am sure I do not smoke less. I find cigar-smoking to be the best of all inspirations for the pen, and in my particular case no sort of detriment to the health."

VERY DISGRACEFUL.

Tennessee is the daughter of North Carolina in more than one sense. North Carolina compromised its debts and the daughter is proposing to do the same thing. In the North they call it with emphasis by another name. We refer to Tennessee particularly because of the treatment it extends to the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. The benevolent and excellent George Peabody, an honor to his race and to the country of his birth, left a large sum to the Peabody Institute—$300,000—and it was invested in the bonds of Tennessee. The munificient benefactor had the utmost confidence in the integrity of the people of that State, and hence the investment. Now the State refuses to make good the sum, and a benevolent institution is the loser. We see it mentioned that in addition to the $300,000, Tennessee refuses to pay a debt due to Mr. Peabody personally as agent for the State in London, before the war. This is very shameful. When it is known that Tennessee has received $175,000 of the Peabody fund for the education of its children since the war, its present conduct is the more disgraceful.

The Tory landlords in the British Parliament have surrendered at last. They are now favoring measures of reform more extreme than any Prime Minister Gladstone has favored. They now ask for a law transferring the land to the tenants in actual ownership, and the Government is to aid them in the purchase by a loan. Mr. Gladstone proposed in his law to create a peasant proprietorship, but the Tories wish now to make the law speedier in its operations. The value of land is rapidly depreciating under the protracted disturbances, and the landlords seek a remedy by having the purchase clause more rapid in its operations. They wish to sell before matters grow worse. This may be a good sign for Ireland, and we sincerely hope it is.

The New York *Times* has a curious editorial upon the "mysterious disappearance" of the Odd-fellows in this country. It gives the following statistics:

"Between the years 1830 and 1880 there were initiated into the society of Odd-fellows 1,173,050 men, and in addition to these the actual membership of the society in 1830 was 3,036. Between 1868 and 1880 90,740 Odd-fellows died, 94,701 were expelled, and 153,099 were suspended. The aggregate of these losses was 343,740. Now, if we deduct this number from the 1,176,086 men who were members of the society between 1830 and 1880, the remainder clearly ought to be the number of Odd-fellows connected with the society in 1880. But in that year a complete census of the society was made and its total membership was found to be 450,588, or 383,758 less than it ought to have been. No less than 383,758 members had disappeared in fifty years."

The explanation is found in this we may suppose. Once a Mason always a Mason unless death or expulsion takes place. But not so, we believe, with the other order. A withdrawal card may be granted and it expires within a year if not deposited with some lodge, and you cease to be an Odd-fellow. We believe also that a failure to pay up dues will cause a member to be dropped. But we do not speak *ex cathedra*. If there is not some such explanation it will be difficult, we suppose, to explain why nearly 400,000 of the craft have disappeared in a half century.

The Congress passed a law that the Government workmen should render service but eight hours a day. Secretary Lincoln refuses to enforce the law. He says: "I have not given the subject much consideration; but at present I do not feel disposed to favor ten hours' wages for eight hours' labor." This leads the Philadelphia *American*, Republican, to say:

"We should have thought that Mr. Lincoln would have deferred his preferences and dispositions to the law he is put in office to execute. He is not the judge of the wisdom of the law."

Mr. Lincoln got his place on the merits of his father's name and services, and not of his own. If he has ability we have not been able to learn upon what arena it was displayed.

The Nihilists pretend to have so consummated their plans that they will inevitably kill the Czar on the day of his coronation. They may be able to carry out their detestable plan of murder, for since the killing of the late Czar it is impossible, it seems, to anticipate their cruel purposes. But it does look possible for a great Power to so organize its forces as to prevent the murdering of its Emperor. However great the need of reform in the administration of justice and in the system of government in Russia, no well regulated mind can possibly approve of the system of assassination adopted and utilized by the European revolutionists. We must hope that the Czar shall escape the hellish machinations of his numerous and determined enemies.

The Wilson *Advance*, referring to what this paper has been saying about the newspaper credit system, gives the following bit of experience. It says:

"Our own experience has been enough to convince us that no newspaper can make money and pursue the credit system. The editor of this paper has lost upwards of three thousand dollars by sending the paper to *promising* instead of *paying* subscribers. A system so ruinous to such a number of men ought to be stopped. Every newspaper in the State ought to adopt the plan of Northern papers, and discontinue a man's paper just as soon as the time he paid for expires."

The Southern rice planters will be interested in the advance of rice in the London market. Rangoon rice has advanced ten per cent.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——When Mr. Porter gets through his English letter job for the *Tribune*, that paper should send him to a protectionist country, say Germany, and let him write up the wages question there. Then let him go to Austria and Russia, where the lovely protecting duty system obtains. Nobody even sees in a protection organ any boasts about the high wages paid in Europe where protective tariffs are in full operation, although the protectionists' claim is that protection *always* gives "high wages and steady work." Let them show the wage record of Germany, of Austria, or of Russia.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

——The announcement that the Department of Justice is about to uniform the marshals and deputies, and that the messengers and chasseurs of the treasury are to appear in livery, shows that Oscar Wilde did not come and lecture to us in vain. Mr. Brewster is very properly the person to head an æsthetic revolution of this sort. He is an innovator by nature, as his frills and ruffles show. He has studied the part with the eye of a *petit maitre*, and he has the fondness of a dowager for the brocades, the manners and the *rococo* of the age of Louis Quinze. He has, besides the tyrannical persistence and determination of Beau Nash in enforcing his reforms and innovation, and no man can resist them when he is resolved to have his way. We shall look for the new uniforms and liveries with curiosity and with expectation—curiosity because we know Mr. Brewster's tastes, and the likelihood that his inability to indulge them in his own person will simply intensify his purpose to wreak them in full measure upon his subordinates. Nature has denied him the opportunity of displaying his calves in the Wilde fashion, for nature has denied him the calves.—*Baltimore American, Rep.*

REALISTIC DREAMS.

New Berne Nut Shell.

One of our prominent citizens has a way of dreaming very forcibly, so forcibly, in fact, as to make it quite dangerous, at times, not only for his beloved companion, but all who reside under his roof. A few nights since he went to sleep with a pistol under his head; dreamed the robbers were after him; that he had them "on the hip" and all that was necessary to render them forever after useless as robbers, or as breathing human beings, was for him to pull the trigger. He pulled, and the loud report of the pistol which he had taken from under his head and in his sleep aimed at a spot on the wall, awoke the entire house, himself included. An ugly hole through the plastering of the wall over his head is ample proof of the truthfulness of this story. A night or two after he was dreaming a belligerent assailed him and he had a first class fight on his hands. His antagonist "held his own" for a long time, when at last one dreamer saw a good opportunity to put in a stunner between the eyes. He braced himself, took good aim, put all his strength in the blow and fired away. A startled exclamation of pain from his good wife at once tanslated him from the land of dreams to that of reality, and with sorrow he found he had dealt his wife a severe and painful blow on the forehead, just over the eye.

SHE WAS BOUND TO HAVE HIM.

Charlotte Journal-Observer.

Esquire Gibson gave an interesting narrative of the lively racket a young man, whose name is C. A. Kennelly, had to go through before getting married. Kennelly got his license from the Register of Deeds at the Court-house last Tuesday, and jumping into his buggy, drove off to his sweetheart's house, expecting to get her and go straightway unto the parson and be spliced. As Kennelly neared her house two men were there ahead of him, and they ran out to meet him as he came up. Everything seemed to have been premeditated, as the men at once set to beating Kennelly and pounded him up badly. Kennelly finally got away from them, gained his buggy, and put the whip to his horse. He turned around a fence and drove back of the house some distance, and the girl, who witnessed the whole proceedings, hopped out of a back window and ran across the field, got into the buggy with him, and the lovers, thus happily united, drove to Biddle Institute, and were married by Dr. Mattoon before their pursuers came up. The girl's name was Margaret Caldwell.

A STORY FOR INGERSOLL.

Colonel Ingersoll says he does not believe in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments but he "hopes" it is true. He is respectfully referred to a story of an honest old German who was in the habit of using plain language in expressing his thorough conviction in what Col. Ingersoll doubts. One day he was a witness in court, and a lawyer of Col. Ingersoll's persuasion asked him what had become of So and So.

"Dead and gone to h—l," responded the old German promptly.

"My dear sir," responded the lawyer, "you must not speak of the dead in that way."

"Never-a-mind, never-a-mind," responded Hans, and with a mysterious but emphatic whisper, he added: "You vait—some days you vill see."

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The immense outlay of money required to purchase woolen goods that should and would be manufactured at home, the small number of hogs and the enormous amount of money sent out of the State year after year to pay for bacon which should be raised at home, is owing to some extent to the increased number of worthless curs. The State press as the guardian of the people's interest, should in our opinion, stand pledged to support no candidate for the Legislature in the future who will not obligate himself if elected to use his influence in taxing the worthless curs out of existence.—*Danbury Reporter.*

We have had occasion frequently to allude to the cry which certain interested parties have raised in regard to further interference with the tariff and taxation, to-wit, that the "business interests of the country" would suffer by it and that these business interests demand that the late miserable tariff and tax bill shall be considered "a finality." These parties allege that the bill will reduce the internal revenue about forty-two millions and the tariff about thirty-five millions. This, however, is now understood to be all stuff, and the amount of reduction expected in the internal revenue will not exceed twenty millions, and in the tariff not more than fifteen millions. The result will be that when Congress meets next December there will be a surplus in the treasury nearly or quite as large as ever. This will necessitate action by that body.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Buchu, Hops, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN.

Destruction by Fire of the National Theatre in Berlin.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

BERLIN, April 4.—At this hour, 3 P. M., the National Theatre is on fire. The flames are rapidly spreading, and it is feared the structure itself will be completely destroyed, and that other buildings will go with it. The Fire Department, never remarkably efficient in cases of large fires, seems wholly unable to cope with the flames.

BERLIN, April 4, 4 P. M.—The Theatre is completely destroyed, and the contents, including wardrobes, theatre properties and scenery are also burned. Nothing was saved. There was, however, no loss of life and no injury to any of the attaches of the place. No entertainment was being given in the Theatre and the origin of the fire is not known. The damage to the surrounding buildings is comparatively small.

CHICAGO.

The Entire Democratic City Ticket Elected by Large Majorities—Decided Gain over the Last Election.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Republicans concede the election of the entire Democratic city ticket by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The Democrats claim from 12,000 to 14,000 majority. This is a decided gain compared with the election last fall, when it was practically a tie, the results depending on the personal popularity of the candidates. The Council will be overwhelmingly Democratic. Of the eighteen old members who hold over thirteen are Democrats.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Strong and Higher.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, April 4, 11 A. M.—The stock market opened firm at a fractional improvement from yesterday's close. After a slight reaction in the early trade the market became strong, and shortly before 11 o'clock recorded an advance of ¼@1½ per cent., in which Reading, East Tennessee preferred, and Vanderbilt's were prominent. At 11 o'clock ½ to ¾ per cent. of advance was lost.

NEW YORK.

Death of the Venerable Peter Cooper—Suicide of a Newspaper Business Manager.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Peter Cooper died of pneumonia at 3.30 o'clock this morning.

Nathan S. Morse, business manager of the *Daily News*, shot himself through the head this morning in his office, in Park Row building. He died instantly.

The Supreme Court of Iowa yesterday began hearing a reargument of the validity of the prohibitory amendment which was first heard and decided last January.

The Human Hair—How to Preserve and Beautify it.

Many persons abuse the delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, etc., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, *for they are the best.* †

$30,000 FOR $2.

55th

Popular Monthly Drawing

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Monday, April 30, 1883

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sundays excepted). Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts has placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B. THE COMPANY HAS NOW ON HAND A LARGE CAPITAL RESERVE FUND. READ CAREFULLY THE LIST OF PRIZES FOR THE APRIL DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 each	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
1 Prize	500	600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
30 Prizes	$1000	10,000	1,000 Prizes	10 each 10,000
30 Prizes	500			10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each,	Approximation Prizes,		$2,700
9 Prizes	200 each,	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each,	"	"	900
1,960 Prizes.				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets $1.00.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100
Remit Money by Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building,) LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.

feb 28 eod&w tu th sa

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SUPERIOR
COUNTY OF BRUNSWICK. } COURT.

Marion Potter, Adam Emple Wright, and others, Plaintiffs,
Against
Edward Everett and wife, Emma Everett, S. D. Thruston, and others, Defendants.

This is a civil action to perfect the title to real estate. In this cause it appearing to the Court that L. D. Thruston and wife, Annie P. Thruston; G. Wilson Whistler and wife, Ellen W. Whistler; John A. Baker, Samuel P. Brown and wife, Nettie B. Brown; Eliza DeRosset Brown, Emma A. Brown, John F. Brown, A. M. Tally and S. O. Tally, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made, in any of the newspapers published in the city of Wilmington, once a week for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Smithville, on the seventh Monday after the third Monday in February, 1883, to answer the complaint of the said Plaintiffs. If the Defendants shall fail to appear at that time, the Plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Witness, W. S. Dosher, Clerk Superior Court of Brunswick County, February 3, 1883.

mh 8 oawów th W. S. DOSHER, C. S. C.

EASTERN HAY.

JUST LANDED, A CARGO CHOICE EASTERN TIMOTHY HAY, as fine a lot as ever came to the market.

WHITE SPRING and RUST PROOF SEED OATS.

A full stock of PRIME WHITE CORN at bottom prices.

Special figures for car lots of CORN and HAY. Orders solicited.

C. B. WRIGHT

Positive Bargains

IN BLEACHED COTTONS, 10-4 SHEETINGS, Cream Damask Table Linens and Towels, White Goods, Hosiery and Gent's Paper Collars, Warner's Corsets, Corsets, Abdominal and W. W. Corsets. Also the Best One Dollar Kid Glove in the city. feb 14 tf JNO. J. HERRICK.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 4, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 45 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 125 casks at 44½ cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—Market steady at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 00 for Hard and $2 75 for Soft. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market quiet, with no sales to report. Sales late last evening, and not previously reported, of 250 bales on a basis 9 7-16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	—	cents ⅌ lb.
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling	8½	" "
Middling	9¾	" "
Good Middling	10 13-16	" "

PEANUTS—Sales at 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 80@90 cents for Prime, 95c@$1 05 for Extra Prime and $1 05@1 10 per bushel for Fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	65 bales
Spirits Turpentine	180 casks
Rosin	1,170 bbls
Tar	317 bbls
Crude Turpentine	116 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Noon.—Money moderately active and irregular at 10 per cent. Sterling exchange 481½@483. State bonds neglected. Governments unchanged.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales to day of 250 bales; middling uplands 10c; Orleans 10c. Futures barely steady, with sales to-day of the following quotations: April 9.82c; May 10.10c; June 10.16c; July 10.27c; August 10.38c; September 10.13c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat heavy and 1@1c lower. Corn heavy and ½@½c lower. Pork steady at $19 25@19 50. Lard firm at $11 00. Spirits turpentine 48½c. Rosin $1 70@1 75. Freights quiet and steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Noon.—Cotton in moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; uplands 5 9-16d; Orleans 5 9-16d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 18,100 bales, all of which were American. Uplands, l m c, April delivery 5 35-64d; April and May delivery 5 36-64d; May and June delivery 5 37-64d; June and July delivery 5 40-64d; July and August delivery 5 43-64d; August and September delivery 5 46-64d; September and October delivery 5 44-64d; October and November delivery 5 37-64d; November and December delivery 5 35-64@5 34-64d. Futures dull.

Don't Step on a Rolling Stone!

That is what Captain Allen of the Fire Department of Worcester did, and that was how he hurt his ankle so badly. After the doctor set the broken bone, Captain Allen used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER as a liniment. The suffering was soon over, and the Captain was well in a short time. Knowing the accidents to which firemen are constantly subject, Captain Allen advises everybody connected with a Fire Department to keep a bottle of PAIN KILLER always on hand. †

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Florestan Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscock & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. †

Beeswax.

AS BUYERS OF THIS ARTICLE WE WILL PAY 31 CENTS PER LB., landed in Boston, quality and weights guaranteed by shipper.

No charge for commission or carting.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
105 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
oct10 eod6m tu th sa

500 HOGSHEADS!

NEW CROP

Cuba Molasses!

NOW LANDING,

Ex-Brig Antelope, direct from Matanzas, for sale low. ORDERS SOLICITED.

Jan 25 tf WORTH & WORTH.

The Biblical Recorder

PUBLISHED BY
Edwards, Broughton & Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. C. T. BAILEY, Editor.
REV. C. S. FARRISS, Associate Editor.

Organ of North Carolina Baptists

In its 44th Year.

EVERY BAPTIST SHOULD TAKE IT

As an Advertising Medium Unsurpassed.

Only $2.00 per Year.

Address BIBLICAL RECORDER,
dec 28 tf Raleigh, N. C.

The Home Journal,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

At Warrenton, N. C.

JOHN W. HICKS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

It has a splendid circulation in the counties of Warren, Vance, Halifax, N. C. and Mecklenburg, Va. As an advertising medium it is unsurpassed. Terms $1.50 a year in advance.

Address THE HOME JOURNAL,
an 5 tf Warrenton, N. C.

ADVERTISE IN

Merchant and Farmer,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA

It has a large and increasing circulation in the heart of the Pee Dee country, the best Cotton section of the two States.

It is a desirable medium of communication with both the Merchants and Farmers of this section, and particularly with those of Marion and Marlboro Counties. Advertisers find this paper for the Business Men of Wilmington.

D. McLUCAS,
dec 5 tf Proprietor.

The Robesonian,

Published every Wednesday in Lumberton, N. C.,

By W. W. McBRAYER,

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AND THE largest advertising patronage of any paper in the State. It now has over eight hundred subscribers in Robeson county alone, besides a good circulation in the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Richmond, and in the adjoining counties, Marion, Marlboro and Darlington, in South Carolina. jan 24 tf

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Saved his Child.

17 N. Futaw St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1882.

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