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, $2 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 75; 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, Hops, 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, 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 reference, 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1883.

EVENING EDITION.

A NORTHERN MISSIONARY IN MISSISSIPPI.

When the Episcopal Congress (we believe that is what it was called) met in Richmond, Va., some six months, more or less, ago, one of the great questions discussed was the civilizing and christianizing of the negroes. Many views were expressed by Northern and Southern clergymen. Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Mississippi, showed much insight and knowledge of the "colored man and brother" in what he said. We did not know at the time that he was a Northern man, but we learn that such is the fact. He has lived long enough in the South to understand the negro character as very few Northern men are ever able to understand it. His remarks in Richmond were a surprise to his Northern brethren. His statements were much criticised and he was thought to have misrepresented and to have misunderstood the true state of the case.

But since then there have been indorsements of his utterances from ministers in various churches. In the *Southern Churchman*, published in Richmond, there have appeared letters from *colored* preachers living in Dr. Tucker's State and in Louisiana indorsing fully all that Dr. Tucker had said. They declare that the half has not been told.

Now the STAR is not hostile to the negro race in the least. It has only the kindest feeling for them. It would be glad to know that they were all advancing rapidly on the highroad of moral and intellectual elevation and of material prosperity. But we are not blind to facts. We have eyes to see, ears to hear and mind to understand. We have watched the reflex influences of negro preaching and education upon them. Whilst not doubting that there are some decent, worthy men among them we have not been able to see that wonderful elevation and high intellectual progress which some claim for them. We have seen in fact but little real progress among the masses, whilst not denying that in individual instances there are financial prosperity and great intellectual improvement.

The educated men among them have generally been of three classes; they have gone into the ministry; have entered politics or hold office. Some are teaching school. But these constitute a small part of the seven millions of negroes in the Union. We have not seen that the religious and educational facilities have thus far elevated and purified the masses of that race. As we have said, testimony from ministers in several denominations have appeared bearing on this point, and none was favorable. We published some time ago some of these testimonies.

We conclude by copying a part of the testimony given by Rev. Dr. Tucker, not a former Southern slave-owner, but a Northern missionary among the colored people of Mississippi. He says:

"In the midst of prayer I have known them to steal from each other, and on the way home from prayer-meeting they will rob a hen roost if it lies conveniently at hand, and this without any thought of sin against God, and even without any conception of incongruity. The most pious negro I know is one confined in a penitentiary for an atrocious murder, who can see no especial sin against God in his crime, though he acknowledges an offense against man. He cannot be made to see that God must be angry with him, and thinks all intimations to that effect in prayer or exhortation founded in personal dislike and prejudice, or because he is not well dressed and has a sore on his leg. Absolutely, he cannot conceive of any other reason or motive for 'taking part against him,' and imputing sin against God to his crime. I have known a negro preacher guilty of incest; another of habitual theft; a third with two wives, being married to neither; a fourth who was a constant and most audacious liar, yet who were earnest and successful preachers. I could give names, dates and witnesses for these and twenty other similar cases, and it would be easy to find any required number more."

This is not exaggerated, for, as we have said, colored ministers have written confirming all this and much more, and declaring that the half had not been told. Dr. Tucker thus shows up another feature that does not promise much for elevation or moral discipline. He says:

"In one county in Mississippi there were during twelve months 700 marriage licenses taken out in the county clerk's office for white people. According to the proportion of population, there would have been in the same time 1,200 or more for negroes. There can be no legal marriage of any sort in Mississippi without a license. There were actually taken out by colored people just three. * * * I know of whole neighborhoods, including hundreds of negro families where there is not one single legally married couple or couple not married, who stay faithful to each other beyond a few months, or a few years at most, often but a few weeks."

No one can take pleasure in reading such statements. They are distressing to every philanthropist. They are facts, and as such must be regarded. Nothing is gained by shutting the eyes to such moral depravity. It is certain that the Church has a great work yet to do among the heathen in the Southern States. Education is not the catholicon for such ills as these. Unless there be a basis—a foundation for moral training, how can there be true religion and piety? The great question for Southern Christianity to consider is—"What to do with the negroes?" Any attempt to solve the question by the free use of public schools will be as futile as it would be to change the tides. There must be first a *moral foundation*, and secular education has no power to create that.

THE SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE.

The New York *Sun's* man Wilkerson, who has been abusing the South for the edification of the readers of that influential and unfair paper, has now and then stumbled upon the truth, and it must have astonished the readers of the *Sun* when they read it. He has discovered that the Southern manufacturers threaten to be more than a rival of the North in the matter of cheapness of production. He has discovered also, a fact already mentioned in these columns, that the South can more than rival the East in competing for the Western trade. He thinks the time is coming when the products of the New England looms will be driven from the Mississippi valley. This is not at all improbable. The climate of the South is bound to tell in favor of our manufactures in the long run. The negroes can make the cotton and the whites can spin and weave it into fabrics, and at a price much less than they can be produced in cold New England with its higher living.

Wilkerson says, and it is just what has been said again and again by the STAR and scores of other Southern papers, that "the economic truth that the mills should be surrounded by cotton fields is at last realized by all intelligent men." The cry of this paper has been, carry the mills to the cotton. Now New England and the North, slow to learn, have discovered that it was indeed a great "economic truth" that was being preached by the Southern press. Looking at what the South has done and will do, and at the great advantage it has, this man Wilkerson says that the Northern manufacturers are "doomed." Of course New England manufactures will not end in a day or a year; nor will the South be covered with factories in a year or five years, but the tendency henceforth will be to increase the manufactures in the South and to diminish those in New England. Says Wilkerson, "the figures mean doom."

We recently read an article in a Boston paper that was confident that the New England mills would not be much crippled because the South did not manufacture the finer goods. But is there really any good cause for comfort in this? Why cannot the South manufacture the finer goods? Wilkerson does not overlook this very point. He says that whenever there is a demand on the Southern manufacturers for a fine quality of goods they will surely supply it, and supply it cheaper than any Northern mill. Further, will not the New England capitalists and manufacturers be quite sure to build mills in the South when they find it to their interest to do so? We may expect a tremendous increase by 1890.

The educational system of Massachusetts is not perfect. The management needs overhauling. Gov. Butler finds that the State expends $5,156,000 for education annually, and of this vast sum $4,494,225 goes to pay teachers. He says the pay of the male teachers of the higher grades and of the fancy branches is disproportionately large. North Carolina does not raise in ten years as much money for education as Massachusetts does in one year. The complaint this way is not that any of the teachers are paid too much, but that they are all paid too little. But how can this ever be otherwise as long as *the people* elect men to the Legislature whose breadth of view and apprehension of the situation leads them to pay educated, qualified superintendents $2 a day, they finding themselves, and allowing them to visit schools only when they are invited? A common jack-leg carpenter can do as much. There will be no appreciable educational boost in North Carolina until we have a different class of men in the Legislature.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a good deal. Such is the newspaper way of creating public sentiment. We have already given the facts of the census as to crime in the great sections of the country. A brief reference again will not be out of place in view of the wilful ignorance and repeated slanders in the North. The census shows more crime in the North in proportion to population than in the South. The census "totes fair." What does it show? It shows that in New England there are 14 prisoners to every 10,000 inhabitants. It shows that among Southern whites there are but 6 prisoners to every 10,000 inhabitants. We have the tables before us and such is the showing. Even lawless Texas is not as bad off as boastful and highly educated New England. If education has such transmuting and saline qualities how is it that Massachusetts has 20 prisoners to the 13 and a fraction that Texas has with its illiteracy?

The New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association are sorrowing and will not be comforted. Brother Beecher is out and they cannot be happy until he returns. He has been invited to come back to the fold. A resolution was passed which reads:

Resolved, That the Association feels its loss in the withdrawal of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and that its members hope that he will reconsider his determination and will return to this body.

There was not a dissenting voice. The remarkable thing about it is brother Beecher has not expressed the slightest desire to return.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Boynton was not the choice for Governor of the Georgia Democrats. He was not the man for the place. A compromise candidate by reason of the bitter antagonisms of the rival candidates was fortunate, as the breach would be healed by a third man. Mr. Henry D McDaniel was the fortunate man, and we may hope it will prove a fortunate selection all round.

We are very glad that the Charleston news is so satisfactory. How could the National Board of Health get up such a statement as was published without any foundation whatever? The proposal to put in force the quarantine regulations along the coast earlier than usual is timely. The first of April is late enough, and it would be well to make them effective hereafter by that time.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is satisfactory to know "that there is a growing sentiment throughout the country that at the next session of Congress not only will the mistake made at the last session be corrected, but an earnest effort will be made to place our tariff legislation on a reasonable and to some extent a scientific basis.—*Boston Herald, Ind. Rep.*

—— The N. Y. *Herald* does not sympathize with Massachusetts in her present pitiable condition, although it declares her people "have their hands full." "Massachusetts," says the *Herald*, "seems to spend her time between weeping over her folly in making General Butler Governor and laying deep plans to restrain him from occupying his seat another term. Hereafter, when she feels inclined to throw stones at adjacent States, she will sadly recall the fact that for one year, at least, she lived in a glass house herself."—*Norfolk Herald, Dem.*

WHAT THE WALKER TARIFF OF 1846 DID.

New York World.

Not less memorable in the annals of the American Congress was July 20th, 1846—one month later—when President Polk approved Secretary Walker's liberal tariff. How the manufactures of the South forthwith began to grow under that tariff is shown by the census.

When Mr. Walker's "free-trade tariff," as it was called, went into effect, in 1846, Mississippi, Mr. Walker's State, had no place in the column of manufacturing States. Within three years from that time the capital invested in manufactures in Mississippi amounted to $1,815,820, the value of materials employed to $1,275,771 and the value of the products to $2,912,068. When the cloud of civil war came over the land, 1860, Mississippi was moving rapidly up in the development of her manufacturing industries. The capital invested then amounted to $4,384,392, the value of materials employed to $3,146,636 and the value of the products to $6,590,687. In Georgia the capital invested in manufactures amounted in 1850 to $5,456,483, and in 1860 to $10,890,875, the value of the materials used amounted in 1850 to $3,404,917 and in 1860 to $9,986,532, while the value of the products amounted to $7,082,075 in 1850 and to $16,925,564 in 1860. Let Southern men consider these facts and see what revenue reform means for them!

Superficial American politicians who fell asleep in 1861 over economic questions, and are only just now waking up, imagine that the South will in 1884 advocate protective taxes, as New England did in 1824 or 1828, after condemning such taxes in 1816. Those politicians forget the new forces in production which have begun to operate since 1828. They take no account of the fact that the people in 1883 understood the incidence and effect of taxation upon manufactures better than they did in 1828. The battle of 1846 in favor of buyers and consumers has since then been fought. The South will not rely for its prosperity on an accidental future majority in Congress. Thoughtful business men are coming to see that one step in protection compels another in the same direction, because each product of industry is an instrument to be purchased and used in its turn as raw material. Paper is the raw material of a book; iron ore is the raw material of pig iron; pig iron is the raw material of bar iron, and bar iron is the raw material of tools, and so on. The South sees that protective taxes will drive Southern manufacturers into a vicious circle in which everybody will plunder and everybody be plundered; everything be made dear to consumers, and all producers be thereby handicapped. And the South will not again allow herself to be smothered under protective taxes!

STARTING THE BOYS.

Rochester Herald.

An aged and respected New Yorker, who was on a visit to relatives in the interior the other week, was interviewed by a farmer who wanted advice as to how he should start his two sons in life. "Have you got anything in your mind yet?" "No, nothing." "Do you want them to be rich and respected?" "Of course I do." "Well, I should send one to West Point and make a great general of him." "You would?" "Yes, and I should start the other in the live stock business." "Why to let one lead an army and the other feed it. It is twenty years since the war closed, and we are still making up purses for generals and paying the claims of contractors. You might as well start right and give your sons a first mortgage on the United States as to turn out a pair of patriots who can't buy court-plaster to hide their scars."

A LITERAL CRITIC.

It is related of the much-loved Queen Margarita of Italy, that when, in the course of her Shakesperian studies, she came to the most familiar—"A man who hath no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems" and all the rest, she threw down the book. She would have no more Shakespeare. 'Is there not the King, Victor Emanuel, my uncle, whom all the world calls Il Re Galantuomo,' who cannot for the life of him distinguish between one tune and another, and no member of our family, the house of Savoy, has, from time immemorial, shown the slightest taste for music—are we not honest people?" The Queen herself, it should be said, though she does not wish to be reckoned except with her race, has highly cultivated musical tastes, and a discriminating ear also.

KEEPING TALLY OF THE CHILDREN.

Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

A man's wife in Hart county has given birth to 21 children, and has been so unfortunate as to raise every one of them. We heard one of the neighbors say he was at their house when a storm was coming up. The old lady blew the horn for the children, and she stood and counted them as they came in. Somehow she made the number 22. This mystified her, and she declared that she couldn't remember having but 21. In order to satisfy herself she turned them all out in the storm and let them in one at a time; she acted as teller while the visitor kept the tally-sheet.

— Mrs. Langtry plays next week in Washington.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN.

Brady Convicted of the Phœnix Park Murders and Sentenced to be Hanged—The Jury Out Only a Few Minutes—Discovery of More Incendiary Societies in Ireland.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

DUBLIN, April 13.—The trial of Joe Brady was continued this morning. The defense called to the witness stand a clerk named Kennedy. He swore that he spoke to Brady, who was accompanied by a girl, on Dominics street, between 5 and 7 o'clock on the evening of May 6th last, the date of the Phœnix Park murders. He recognized Annie Meagher, who testified yesterday that she was with Brady on that evening, as the girl in question. Witness said he also met Brady on the following day. The latter declared that the murders would ruin the cause of Ireland.

Upon the conclusion of Kennedy's testimony the defence announced that they would call no other witness. Arguments of counsel for the defence and prosecution followed. The Judge finished his charge at thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, when the jury retired. They were absent but a short time, and on returning to the court room announced that they found Brady guilty of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Brady was immediately sentenced to be hanged.

LONDON, April 13.—Private inquiries made at Galway and Ennis, Ireland, show the existence at those places and surrounding points of societies similar to the Invincibles. The discovery is regarded as important, and will throw further light upon the alleged connection of the Invincibles with the Land League outrages.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Irregular and Higher.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, April 13, 11 A. M.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main ⅛@1 per cent. above yesterday's closing prices. In the early trade there was a reaction extending to ½ per cent., after which the market became strong, and at 11 o'clock reached an advance of ⅛@1 per cent., in which Denver & Rio Grande and Lake Shore were the leading features.

Mackerel at Our Boarding House.

Few people who eat salt mackerel stop to think of the adventurous life led by the men engaged in catching the creatures. These men are subject to hard knocks and every kind of exposure. The celebrated fishery house of Jas. G. Tarr & Bro., Gloucester, Mass., says: "We have had on board our vessels frequent cases of bruises, cuts, sprains and summer complaints. Our captains say they wouldn't go to sea without PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. †

SKIN CURE.—This is the name of Dr. Benson's new remedy for skin diseases. It is the best remedy ever discovered for Eczema, Tetter, Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads and all dry, scaly and rough skin diseases. Sold by all druggists. †

$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
10 Prizes $1000	10,000	1,000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500			10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes,				$2,900
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,

NEW HANOVER CO., SUPERIOR COURT.

The Dawson Bank,

vs.

Thomas C. McIlhenny, Wm. L. Smith, David S. Cowan, Executor of Robert H. Cowan, deceased, John B. Odom and others.

This is an action for the Foreclosure of a Mortgage of Real Estate, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant, John B. Odom, is a non-resident, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, and that he is a proper party to this action, this is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Thirteenth Monday after the First Monday in March, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him according to the relief demanded in said complaint.

S. VANAMRINGE,
mh 31 oaw6w sat Clerk of Superior Court.

A NEW STOCK

OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c., &c., just received from the Manufacturers.

Parties in need of any article in my line would do well to give me a call, as I am now in receipt of new stock, and selling at low prices for Cash. Manufacturing and Repairing done at Short Notice. Call at the old Saddle and Harness Store of J. H. MALLARD,
ap 8 tf No. 8 Front St.

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

PURCELL HOUSE,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

B. L. Perry, Proprietor

First Class in all its appointments. Terms $3.00 per day. feb 8 tf

Fresh Goods.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SMOKED TONGUE, Fulton Market Beef, Pig Pork. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, Souced Tripe and Pig's Feet, Split and Green Dried Peas, Beans, Pearl Barley and Sago, Oat Meal. Buckwheat, Rye and Graham Flour, Bird and Garden Seed, Swiss and Sap Sago Cheese, at Lowest Market Prices. at 26 & 28 South Front St. mh 22 tf L. VOLLERS.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 13, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet and steady at 45 cents per gallon, but without sales to report.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 30 for Strained and $1 32½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

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

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 60 for Hard and $2 75 for Soft. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 9 9-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	9 1-16	" "
Middling	9 9-16	" "
Good Middling	9 15-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	90 bales
Spirits Turpentine	163 casks
Rosin	1,605 bbls
Tar	228 bbls
Crude Turpentine	215 bbl's

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK April 13.—Noon.—Money active and strong at 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange 483¼@485¾. State bonds dull but steady. Governments generally unchanged.

Commercial

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 266 bales; middling uplands 10½c; Orleans 10⅝c. Futures quiet and firm, with sales at the following quotations: April 10.09c; May 10.20c; June 10.35c; July 10.47c; August 10.59c; September 10.35c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened ¼@⅜c lower, but subsequently recovered from the decline and advanced ¼@⅜c. Corn opened ⅛@1c lower, but afterwards recovered from the decline. Pork quiet and steady at $19 25. Lard weak at $11 47½. Spirits turpentine 48½c. Rosin $1 70@1 75. Freights quiet and steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Noon.—Cotton has a good demand, which is freely met at previous prices; uplands 5⅝d; Orleans 5 11-16d; sales to-day 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 18,300 bales, 1,700 of which were American. Uplands, l m c, April and May delivery 5 39-64@5 38-64d; May and June delivery 5 42-64d; June and July delivery 5 45-64, 5 46-64 and 5 45-64d; July and August delivery 5 49-64d; August and September delivery 5 52-64@5 51-64d; September and October delivery 5 49-64d; November and December delivery 5 40-64d. Futures quiet.

Sales for the week were 60,000 bales, of which 47,000 bales were American; speculation 3,100 bales; export 3,500 bales; actual export 5,100 bales; import 73,000 bales, of which 41,500 were American; stock 995,000 bales, of which 730,000 are American; afloat 292,000 bales, of which 172,000 bales are American.

Sales of cotton to-day include 8,950 bales American.

1.30 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, April and May delivery 5 39-64d; June and July delivery 5 46-64d; August and September delivery 5 32-64d.

Breadstuffs firm.

Manchester market for yarns and fabrics firmer and advanced.

☞For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the simplest and most desirable colors. †

A Good Foundation

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic, as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off the foul matter. —*N. O. Picayune.* †

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $420,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY May 8, 1883—156th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$75,000
1 Capital Prize		25,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
2 Prizes of	$6000	12,000
5 Prizes of	2000	10,000
10 Prizes of	1000	10,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	200	20,000
300 Prizes of	100	30,000
500 Prizes of	50	25,000
1000 Prizes of	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 Approximation Prizes of	500	4,500
9 Approximation Prizes of	250	2,250
1,967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail. Addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
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