enis for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAHLY).—One square ine day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, 10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; dx months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$20 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balla dops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements. 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 so cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to coopy 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 foroid," 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 ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New devertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

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

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-need their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remiliances 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.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the large or saues 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, SEPT. 5, 1884.

### EVENING EDITION

WELLS IN REPLY TO HOAR.

Mr. David A. Wells has written an open letter to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in review of some of the points presented by him on the Tariff. Mr. Wells is one of the few well equipped political economists in our country and when he discusses economic questions he is at home. He shows up the blundering statements of the Senator concerning the Tariff as Mr. Schurz did a few days ago concerning Blaine's Mulli gan letters record. Hoar is very unfortunate. He is not comparable to Schurz in arguing a question of facts; and he is a mere child in the hands of Wells in discussing political

We confess our compassion was excited when we had read Mr. Wells's brief but thorough exposure of Hoar's ignorance. It is painful to see a man high in position entering a field of debate without proper qualifications. Our readers know that we have more than once pointed to the presumptions of ignorance in this important matter of political economy. Every day we see newspaper discussions when it 18 manifest that the writers have really no proper conception of the subject. They have read a speech or so, heard possibly a few harangues on the subject, have run over editorials prepared by partisan smatterers and sciolists and that is all. They think themselves well up in the science and with ink and type go to work to educate the nation and electrify the universe. We repeat, no man is fit to handle the Tariff and can handle it safely, wisely, intelligently who has not made it a special study. The great political writers must be studied or there will be blunder and misstatement at every

- Senator Hoar is an example. He is a scholar, a man of literary training it may be, is the Senator of the most cultured State. He presumes to give instruction in political economy. His hearers, ignorant as he is, listened and believed. It was Sena tor Hoar who was talking. He is a statesman and has long been in potitical life and he knows. Of course. Such is man's credulity. And yet in all the Congress there are not ten men who are half qualified to make speeches on the Tariff. Of course they can talk and talk and keep talking. They can fill a dozen of the broad pages of the Record with their partisan or sectional twaddle, just as Blaine and Logan spun out their absurdities in their letters, but showing at every step incompetency, igno-

rance, and even misrepresentation. But Hoar did not understand the subject he handled, and Mr. Wells shows it. We cannot reproduce the

taken in hand specially by Mr. Wells is "the ability of American manufacrers to find a market for their products." Senator Hoar had taken this for his text, together with President Eliot, of Harvard University, who had been rash enough to say that Australia had been lost to American manufacturers by the high Tariff tax on materials used. The Senator was very rough on the President of the University, and undertook to show up his ignorance and to prove that his statements were not true, It is on this point that he is met by Mr. Wells, and the exposure is most complete. We must make room for one extract, if no more, as it contains truth that may illuminate other articles taxed than carriage materials, Mr. Wells says:

"Now none of your positions and asser-tions are wise. In the first place, if the American manufacturer should build his carriages without putting one particle of foreign product in their composition, he could not thereby escape the burden of tariff taxes imposed on the import of corresponding carriage material to the extent that you respresent. What are these taxes on carriage irons? Including tools, they range from 35 to 90 per cent.; on steel from 33 to 55 per cent; on enameled leath er, 39 to 45 per cent.; on woollen carriage cloths, 50 to 60 per cent.; on varnish, 40 to 67 per cent.; on paints, 35 to 50 per cent. on brushes, 40 per cent.; on linseed oil, 72 per cent.; on wool mats, 78 per cent.; on glass—carriage size—15 to 20 per cent., &c. I do not here affirm that the duty imposed on any of these articles, when imported, always increases the cost of cor-responding articles of domestic production to an exact and equivalent extent, but it cannot be denied that the increase thus occasioned is very considerable, and not infrequently, as in the case of sugar at the present time, to the full extent of the duty, or that it does not in the case of American carriage augment their cost to the extent of 8 or 10 per cent. at the very least, or to an amount which the domestic manufacturer would be only too glad to have permanently assured to him as a re-turn on his investment. But even if the enhancement of the cost of the domestic product occasioned by the tariff was not more than 5 per cent., this, under the modern conditions of trade, when the commerce of nations is turning on fractions of per-centages, would be sufficiently determinative as to which of two or more competi tors should possess and control a market. If, furthermore, these tariff taxes on imports do not as you practically affirm enhance the cost of corresponding domestic products, and if the latter can be afforded here as cheaply as in competing countries why in the name of common sense, I ask there always such resistance to any re duction of these duties? What need is there of any tariff at all on such articles when the Treasury is suffering from a plethera of revenue? Why keep up the statute providing for drawbacks of these very taxes? And why is it that the most recent act for the encouragement of Ameri can shipping provides that all wood, iron steel, copper, bolts, hemp, &c., desirable for the construction of carriages, may be imported freee of duty if there was nothing of benefit to accrue to the American ship manufacturer by reason of such exemp-

Just what Mr. Wells proves is what Hoar denied. The reply shows the difference between confident ignorance and trained ability. The conclusion of Wells's brief review is as follows, and it is sharp enough:

"I do not mean to be personally disrespectful, Senator Hoar, but you do not un-derstand this tariff question, and what you pecially need in order to talk intelligently and correctly in respect to it before an American audience is a little elementary instruction in political economy and the recent commer-cial experience of the United States. If you need personal instruction, in addition o a simple text-book I am sure President Eliot, notwithstanding the almost brutal way in which you have critisied him, will be able and glad to detail some one out of the many members of his Sophomore Class who are fully competent to give it, or the teaching of Harvard College in this department of knowledge is far less thorough than I now think it is.'

### COMPLETE AT LAST.

There was only one thing needed to make the campaign of 1884 rediculous. 'There are the regular candidates, Cleveland and Blaine, representing the tendencies and principles and purposes of the two great national parties. Then there is a Prohibition candidate representing a proscriptive sentiment, and there is a rich old candidate representing himself and trying to make the more silly laborers believe that he represented them as he holled along in his sumptuous royal sleeper attended by servants as if a crowned monarch. He is known by many appellations-"Old Cock Eyes," "Old Ben Bolt," "Spoons," "Bottled Up," "The Widow Butler," and so on. Then there are one or two nondescript candidates representing local prejudices. Now comes to complete the circus and menagerie one Belva Lockwood, a woman's rights shricker and female degrader and she too is a candidate for the Presidency. She wishes to extend the benign and gracious proection of "petticoat government" over the whole land. "No pent up' domestic arrangements in the Lockwood home will do for Belva but she regards "the whole boundless continent" as her parish. 'Rab for the woman in petticoats.

### VERMONT.

It is now very evident that Blaine is too heavy a load for even Vermont Republicans to tote. In 1880 the Republican majority was 27,251. Now if Blaine was the popular man that was claimed, Vermont would have rolled up from 25,000 to 30,000 majority at least. Why not? Other candidates have carried the State by even more than 27,251 majority. reply for want of space. The point Why not Blaine? The election is

important. It was very desirous that it should result in an increased majority for the candidate of the Republican party. He greatly needs indorsement. He is at a heavy discount in the political Wall Street. But the bulls could not help him and his paper after November will be in the political centre more worthless than Ward and Grant's paper is now on the monetary Wall Street. The Republican majority will not much exceed 22,000 if any. The Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep., gives this solution of the recent vote:

"The Republicans of Vermont had no reason to desert their candidate for Govern or, but it is evident that they were not disposed to exert themselves to start a boom for Blaine, and the light vote is simply an indication of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Republican party and its Presi-dential candidate. The Blaine organs will doubtless announce a glorious victory, but the party managers will know better "

#### A NEW USE FOR TOBACCO.

Gen. Clingman is a great enthusiast on the subject of tobacco as a cura tive. There is accumulating evidence to show that it is very efficacious for certain ills to which flesh is heir But, like the cotton seed, all of its uses are not yet known. Recent tests show that tobacco can be used to make paper of good quality and that it is much superior to wood paper in strength and cheapness. The Springfield Republican has an article upon the subject from which we quote as follows:

"A great point in the manufacture of the pulp is the fact that only the ordinary machinery found in every paper mill is required—beaters, rotary and grinding machines; while wood has to be skinned, strapped, relieved of knots and rotten parts and grated. The average quality of wood used loses from 60 to 80 per cent. in waste, and the most expensive chemical process of reducing it to pulp brings the amount of waste down only 51 per cent. Tobacco stalk, however, reduced by a purely mechanical process to a bone-dry pulp, shows a waste of only 5 per cent.

So the tobacco stalks, long used for manuring land and grinding into smoking "tobacco," (?) can now be utilized by the paper mills. It will do less harm if turned into paper ex cept when used for dime novels, the Police Gazette and the more vicious specimens of Republican papers, than it does now in dipping, smoking and

#### A GOOD THING.

Dr. Blaine in his short, politico-agricultural address strongly favors Free Trade as applied between the States and Territories of our country. He is clearly right. He knows what is good for the people. He sees that restrictive legislation would be bad, hence he tells the New England manufacturers that they must sell their products to the West and get in turn its food supplies. This is sound economy. Produce that which is most remunerative and exchange for articles that can be better and more cheaply produced elsewhere. England ships her coal and productions of the loom to France and Spain and in return receives their silks and wines. The climate of England is not favorable and hence she wisely goes abroad for cheaper goods. But if Free Trade is found to be so very desirable between New England and the West or South how is it that it becomes so undesirable when it is proposed to include Canada or Mexico or Cuba? Can there be too much of a really good thing

We publish elsewhere the circular of the State Democratic Committee of Virginia relative to "joint discussions." It will be seen that the mat ter is left to the discretion and judgment "of county and local party au thorities," where it properly belongs. What may be judicious, if you please, in a mountain country where there are no negroes may be highly injudicious and even dangerous in sections where the negroes are in great numbers. A row or two of a serious character would help the Radicals, as they think. We are entirely in favor of disappointing all such calculations, and to exercise caution at the right time. That is to prevent, if possible, "joint discus sions" where there is a good prospect of bitter personality that may lead to conflict. An ounce of prevention in a case like this will be worth a ship load of caution after the row begins.

Keely may make a name as an inventor yet. His "motor" that is to be, mayhap, has only brought ridi cule and money as yet. If it brings fame it must be in the future. But Keely has not been idle, it appears, and he has invented a gun that is charged in a new way and produces remarkable results. Two army officers, Col. Hamilton and Capt. Van Reed, have been allowed to witness some experiments. The Philadelphia Times says of what occurred:

"Half a dozen leaden bullets more than an inch in diameter were fired through a board and flattened out against an iron plate as though they had been pounded with a trip-hammer. This gun was loaded

with the wonderful 'etheric vapor' in seemed much pleased and considerably astonished. Arrangements are being made for Mr. Keely to take the gun to Fort Hamilton, New York, and give a public exhibition upon the government artillery range at that place under the authors of Col. Hamilton and Capt. Van Reed."

MORE REPUBLICAN TESTI-

MONY.

Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep. In 1882 ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, a Republican, in an article on our foreign policy, made the following assertions:

"With the advent of Mr. Blaine there came another change and a portentons one. Lobbery seemed to be installed in the vacant throne of slavery. It sought no field for profitable experiments among the nations of Europe, guarded by war ships or, bristling like the fretful porcupine, with bayonets, but fastened on the comparatively weak American republics. Like slavery, it prated of the glory of the American flag, but unlike slavery, it loved the jingle of shekels better than the clanking of

Mr. Wadleigh concluded bis esti mate by saying:

"Against any such policy as that shadowed forth in the six months rule of Mr. Blaine every intelligent, honest and patriotic man should vig-orously protest by word, and and vote. It would lead to foreign wars and internal corruption, and eventually to national ruin. The foreign policy of the United States should not be made subservient to personal ambition nor audacious jobbery."

On the 29th of November, 1882, the Harrisburg Telegraph, a Repub-lican paper, indorsed Mr. Wadleigh's "picture of Mr. Blaine's administration of the office of Secretary of State" as "not only truthful but

#### "JOINT DISCUSSIONS."

The following circular has been issued by the State Democratic Committee, and is published for the information of whom it may concern:

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 1 '84. To County Chairman:

The State Central Committe the Democratic party, conceding the right of county and local party authorities to determine and regulate such matters for themselves, yet respectfully suggest that joint discussion with our political opponents be discouraged.

Apart from other considerations not necessary to be mentioned, the extraordinary position taken by the Republican leaders in Virginia in charging that the result of the last State election was due to violence and bloodshed, and making it a grave subject of congressional inquiry, has placed them beyond the pale of proper controversy on the hustings, and rendered legitimate discussion of party issues impossible-the true and only object of public discussion being to enlighten, not to inflame, the popular mind.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman. H. Shepperd, Secretary.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

In his twenty-five years of continuous service in the United States Senate Henry B. Anthony's record was without a stain or shadow of suspicion. He was never accused of any act dictated by self-interest or by any motive but a desire to promote the welfare of the country and its people. He was a fair type of the old-fashioned Republican who maintained through all the vicissitudes of politics the highest standard of public action. Living in a small State where the suffrage is exceptionally restricted, and having control of the lead ing newspaper in that State for many years, he exerted an influence in party affairs that perhaps has no parallel in any other State, and vet he was never accused of attempting to be a "boss" or to dietate the course of the majority in their organized capacity. He believed in free discussion, fair consultation, and unbiased action on the part of representatives of the mass of voters .-N. Y. Times, Rep.

-- The selection of Mr. Grant Duff as Ambassador at Berlin, to succeed the late Lord Ampthill, does not imply that Mr. Gladstone means to conciliate or take any special notice of Prince Bismarck's recent unkindly utterances against the advancement of ultra-Saxon ideas meaning the progress of English Liberalism all the while. Mr. Grant Duff is in thorough accord with Mr. Gladstone on all important national and international ideas. In truth, it is barely possible that the strongwilled Prince may yet have to yield to some of those ideas before he lays off his prince's crown. Gladstone is stronger man than ever Bismarck has given him credit for being .-Philadelphia Times.

Maj. Stedman's Appointments. The Democratic State Committee announce the following appointments for Maj. C. M. Stedman, at which Hon. W. T. Faircloth, the Republican candidate, is invited to meet him: Charleston, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Asheville, Thursday, Sept. 11. Hickory, Monday, Sept. 15. Statesville, Tuesday, Sept. 16. Lexington, Thursday, Sept. 18. High Point, Friday, Sept. 19. Winston, Saturday, Sept. 20. Durham, Monday, Sept. 20.

Durham, Monday, Sept. 22.

Pittsboro, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Fayetteville, Friday, Sept. 26.

Lumberton, Saturday, Sept. 27.

To act on the liver and cleanse the bowels no medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic

Burgaw, Monday, Sept. 29.

# THE LATEST NEWS PROM ALL BARTSOFTHE WORLD

The Cholera Spreading Rapidly in Italy and Spain-Strange Suspicion of the Populace of Naples-Loss of an Board Befear of the Robels at Kas-

IBv Cable to the Morning Star.) ROME, Sept. 5.—An advocate and public official of Campobasso, named Bidetti, who fled to Rome from his cholera stricken city, has become insane through fear of the

A royal decree has been issued suspend-ing from official duties all prefects and syndics who have instituted arbitrary loca measures against the cholera, or have even permitted such measures to be instituted. The Pope has sent \$2,000 to Naples, to be distributed among the sufferers from

chelera in that city.

The populace of Naples are now exciting themselves with the absurd suspicion that the Archbishop is in complicity with the physicians to poison them. At Spezia, during the past twenty-four

hours, there were twenty seven fresh cases and seven deaths. Toulon, Sept. 5 —There were three deaths from cholera here last night and four

at La Seync. Perpignon reperis the epidemic abating.

ROME, Sept. 5.—During the past twenty four hours there have been 122 fresh cases and 37 deaths at Naples.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Six fresh cases of cholera and four deaths are reported from Novelda; ten fresh cases and four deaths at Monfortegand two deaths at Villena.

London, Sept. 5.—Advices from New Zealand state that the large emigrant ship Lastingham, from London for Wellington, New Zealand, was wrecked in Cook Strait on which Wellington is situated, and al on board, except fourteen of the crew, SUAKIM Sept. 5.- The Rebels attacked

Kassofa in great force and were defeated with heavy losses.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

Destructive Gale-A Vessel Wrecked and all Hands Lost.

St. John, N. F., Sept. 5.—A dispatch this morning from Terpassey, reports a destructive southeast gale on Monday last, upon the west coast. On Tuesday morning an unknown vessel, painted black with blu mastheads and blue streak around her hull, was lost, with all hands, on the western head of St. Shotts. Seven bodies have washed ashore.

#### OBITUARY.

lan.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) FORTERS MONROE, VA., September 5.— Mrs. Harlan, wife of ex Senator and ex-Secretary of the Interior, John H. Harlan, died at the Hygeia hotel, at midnight. Her remains will be taken to Washington, tonight, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs.

#### THE SLANDER SUIT.

Risine's Attorneys Fall to Answer Befendant's Allegations. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 5.-Mi Blaine's attorneys have failed to answer denying the truth of the defendant's alle gation. The next step will probably be a lemurrer to the interrogatories of the de

### FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Active and [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, September 11 A. M.—Stocks opened irregular but became weak, prices declining to a per cent. Toward 11 o'clock speculation be came strong and active shares advanced.

### ALABAMA.

Democratic Nomination for Congres in Fifth District. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 5. - The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District, after a two days' dead lock, to-day nominated Thos W. Sadler. The present respresentative s Thes. Williams.

### OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Register but expresses, now as many times before, the feeling of the white peo ple of North Carolina when it says that the colored race is neither to be unduly exalted nor disparaged. It is an aggregation of persons to be looked at and considered as they are, not as what we would have them for, leaving out of view the question of what they might have been under other circumstances, or what they may be in the course of the coming decades, we must accept the fact that they are largely, if not entirely, what the white race has made them during the last two hundred years. They are as much here, on this soil, as the white race is, and we do not hesitate to say that our people, all things being considered, and admitting the defects that exist in the colored laborers, would much prefer them as laborers and servants to any other race of people. This remark refers, of course, to the great body of the colored people, as the great body of any people must, necessarily, be of the laboring class.—Raleigh

One of these means extensively used in political conventions of late, is the unit rule, by which a bare majority of the delegates from a township, county or State assumes the right to east the whole vote for the choice of said majority, and thus to force the minority to aid in a nomination that could not otherwise be made and which will receive, if any, only a passive support. This is only one of the results of the rule. It is the key that opens the door to nearly all, if not all, the frauds and undemocratic combinations and trades that have disgraced conventions in the past and made them so unpopular as a mode of se-lecting our candidates in the future.—Hickory Carolinian.

### In the Poor House.

Well the man is not exactly in the poor Well the man is not exactly in the poor house, but he might as well be, for he makes his home in the poorest kind of a house, and everybody in it as wretched as himself. Racked with neuralgia, termented with dyspepsia, and floored by debility, no wonder the man is miserable. Mr. M. E. Tarrant is no longer miserable. He writes from Nevada, Texas, tosay, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia of twenty-one years' standing, and it improved me at once."

## The Lincoln Press,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLN

By JOHN C. TIPTON, Edir and Propir. The PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it, to be one of the best Advertising Mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steadily increasing patronage in Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cleaveland, Burke and Mecklenburg counties. Advertising rates liberal. Subscription \$1,50 per annum. In his times the country of the c

### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 5, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market as quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that

ROSIN-The market was quoted steady at 95 bents for Strained and \$1 00 for

Good Strained, with no sales reported. TAR-The market was quoted quiet at \$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations. Later we hear of sales at \$1 00

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow

COTTON-The market was quoted quiet. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary...... 71 cents # 1 Good Ordinary .... 94 Low Middling ..... 91 Middling.....10 Good Middling ...... 108

RECEIPTS,

Cotton. ben handarely, drink. Spirits Turpenting...... Tar., Criede Turpentine.

DOMESTIC MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Financial. NEW YORK, September 5, Noon. - Money strong at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 483@483\frac{1}{2} and 485@485\frac{1}{2}. State bonds dull. Governments firm.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 1,684 bales; middling uplands 10%c; Orleans 11%c Futures easy, with sales to day at the following quotations: September 10.73c; October 10.52c; November 10.42c; December 10.46c; January 10.55c; February 10.66c. Flour heavy. Wheat 1@1c lower. Corn 1@ c higher. Pork dull at \$18 00@18 25 Lard weak at \$7 85. Spirits turpentine steady at 31 tc. Rosin steady at \$1 221@1 271.

Freights weak. BALTIMORE, September 5 .- Flour steady and quiet at quotations: Howard street and western superfine \$2 30@2 75; extra \$3 00@ 3 75; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 30@2 75; extra \$3 00@3 50; Rio brands \$4 75@4 87. Wheat-southern easier; western lower, closing easy; southern red 89@91c; do amber 95@96c; No. 1 Maryland 921@93c; No. 2 western winter red on spot and September delivery 881@88sc. Cornsouthern firm; western no offerings and no bids; southern white 68@70e; yellow 63@

#### FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Merning Star. | LIVERPOOL, September 5, Noon.-Cotton -business fair at unchanged prices; middling uplands 6 3-16d; do Orleans 68d; sales to day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 1,000 bales, of which 600 were American. Futures quiet at an advance; uplands, l m c, September delivery 6 12-64@6 11-64d; Sep tember and October delivery 6 9-64@ 8-64d; October and November delivery 6 2-64@61-64d; January and February deli very 5 62-64d; February and March deli very 6 2-64d; March and April delivery 6 -64d; October delivery 6 8-64d. Tenders to day 4,900 bales new docket;

200 new docket Breadstuffs dull but steady. Short clear middles 50s, 6d. Lard-prime western 39s.

2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, September de-livery 6 11-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 8-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery to 1-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 61-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 6d, value; March and April delivery 6 2-64d, value; October delivery 6 8-64d,

sellers' option. Futures dull. 4.00 P. M .-- Uplands, 1 m c, September delivery 6 10-64@6 9-64d; September and October delivery 6 7-64d; October and November 6@5 63-64d; November and December delivery 560-64d; January and February delivery 5 61-64d.
5 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, September de-

livery 6 9-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 7-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 6d. sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 60-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 60-64d, value; January and February 'delivery 5 60-64d, value; February and March delivery 5 62-64d, value; March and April delivery 6d, value; October delivery 6 7-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed steady. Sales of cotton to-day include 7,700 bales

#### New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 4.

Spirits Turpentine-The market is steadier, with light demand; sales of 50 bbls in merchantable order at 31tc. Rosins-There is little life to the market, with generally a steady feeling as to prices. The following are the quotations: Strained at \$1 221@ 1 25; good strained at \$1 274; No. 2 E at \$1 35; No. 2 F at \$1 40@1 424; No. 1 G at \$1 50; No. 1 H at \$1 75@1 80; good No. 1 I at \$2 10@2 15; low pale K at \$2 50@ 2 60; Pale M at \$3 10@3 15; extra pale N at \$3 50@3 60; window glass W at \$4 25. Tar is quoted at \$2 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70.

#### Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Sept. 4.

The market continues nominal. sales for the day were 141 barrels. pended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 51@58c; Good 51@ 54c; Prime 51@6c. Rough rice-Country lots 90c@\$1 20;tide water \$1 25@1 40.

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and prometes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial highly perfumed.

#### 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

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This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers

Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Feven, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

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est and most unmistakable amount of good deeps; it the largest number of cases in a general way would unhesitatingly say the Haffalo Spring; Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic logy in the Medical College of Virginia "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Andoni Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of We

tions, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of the character, which had obstinately withstood the want remedies, having been restored to perfect healt in a brief space of time by a sofourn at the Spray DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN Extracts from Communication on the Therapeofic

Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877. "Their great value in Malarial Discuss and lequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfac orily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable anxillary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terriby affilted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Francis Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other detressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient reovered, but how far the water may have contr outed to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course. cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact the

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