

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sunday, at \$7.00 per month, \$20.00 for three months, \$50.00 for six months, and \$100.00 for a year in advance. Delivered to subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week. An extra charge will be made for double-column advertising.

ADVERTISING RATES DAILY.—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; one month, \$25.00; three months, \$75.00; six months, \$125.00; one year, \$250.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Funerals, etc., are charged for as usual. Regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 50 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, 15 cents per square. Double-column twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column advertising.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as usual. Regular advertising rates.

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 "ill for- bid," 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 so far used.

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

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, or for any position, or communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisement rates.

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

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

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

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 selected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisements should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named, the advertiser's name will be printed in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the paper, he 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, SEPT. 27, 1884.

EVENING EDITION.

SCHOOLS—TEACHING—BOOKS—MANNERS.

The Northern papers and educational journals are constantly discussing the defective system that prevails in that favored section to a considerable extent. We have in our way had occasion from time to time to point out the great abuse in the multiplication of school books; in the too great tax laid upon the pockets of parents and guardians; in the excessive number of studies and the great strain upon the mind and body of pupils; in the forcing of children to learn their lessons at home and to recite them at school—that teaching was a lost art and hearing the order of the day.

Of course we did not mean to say that all teachers did this, or that all schools were amenable to such criticism. So far from this there are schools in which there can be no just complaint that children are not taught, or that there is too great demand upon the mental and physical energies of pupils, or where the books are too many or the tax on the pocket is excessive. There may be several such schools in Wilmington. We have good reason for believing that the Graded Schools under Superintendent Noble, are exempt from just criticism in the direction indicated at the outset.

But we meant now simply to draw attention to a complaint in the North. It is urged with force that in many of the Northern schools pupils are kept far too long upon one or two studies. Arithmetic is first selected for complaint. The New York Observer editorially says on this:

"A prominent writer on editorial topics complains that the pupils in our common schools are kept to work too long upon arithmetic. He finds that a great many superficial subjects are introduced, and that the application of the mind to the most possible and profitable transactions is extended so far that life becomes a burden to many a pupil before the book is finished.

The editor indorses the statement, and says that the complaint need not be limited to arithmetic, but may be extended to "nearly every other study pursued in our common schools." We suppose that what is true in the Northern system may be true in the Southern primary school system. The editor says:

"Term after term, and year after year, the pupils are kept going the round of spelling, reading, geography and arithmetic, answering the same questions and doing the same sums over and over again until they have learned them all, as a parrot might, by repetition."

Changing teachers, poor pay, and poor service, and a consequent change of school books may account for the wearisome rounds which the children of common schools must daily tread. The curse of too many text-books is an unbearable evil and the good sense of the public ought to rise up against it. There are some eighty publishing houses in this country

with sets of school books. It is a positive abomination. The Observer says, with pertinent force:

"The unnecessary multiplication of text-books on each subject has made it necessary for their authors to fill up a part of each volume with diffuse statements and tedious details that only hinder progress and burden the mind with useless learning. It is within bounds to say that fully half of the text-books now in use in our common schools might profitably be dispensed with altogether, and the remainder cut down to half their present size and still contain enough to meet all the reasonable requirements of teachers and pupils."

There are many series of Readers, Arithmetics, Geographies, &c., extending from three to seven volumes and a pupil must wade through all this to get a smattering of learning.

We cannot see that the boys and girls of 1884 are better educated than their fathers and mothers were. They do not read better or speak better or write better English or have more information than the boys and girls of forty years ago had, when the era of much school-book manufacturing had not dawned upon the country.

The men and women of forty years since were as well mannered, as accomplished, as amply furnished as the girls and boys of this age promise to be.

Let us say in conclusion that there is one thing too much neglected in these piping times. We refer to the manners. At the end of an article we can not enter upon a subject that would require columns to thoroughly discuss. When well-bred men of advanced age complain of the want of reverence, of decency, of true courtesy, of genuine politeness in these days, they are informed by the disrespectful, flippant "Young America" that they are fossils and fogies and that "manners have changed." Even so. They have changed and sadly so. That very sensible writer on many topics, Lord Chesterfield, said:

"Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self-denial for the sake of others." Dean Swift, a much greater man than Chesterfield, said this: "Pride, ill-nature, and want of sense, are the three great sources of ill-manners; without some one of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world."

The great English satirist wrote between 1710 and 1740, but what he said then fits now. Teach good breeding in the schools. Forty years ago when a person of middle or advanced age entered the room the young would at once rise to extend a seat. Now how is it? Open your eyes and see. We remember that a good many years since we met almost every week a gentleman some thirty years our senior. He invariably lifted his hat and taught us manners. We never passed him after that without doing the same. He was an excellent gentleman after the "old school," had been a naval officer, and was courtly and polite.

AN ENGLISH KINSMAN.

Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp, an English clergyman, has an article in the October number of the North American Review entitled, "Why I wish to visit America." It is worth reading, because it is written by an Englishman who has never seen our country, greatly admires it, and is much perplexed to understand certain peculiarities of government as well as of society. He is anxious to learn more of the "real life of a great nation that has sprung into magnificent maturity in a single century." He says in all history there is no parallel to this. He is greatly puzzled to know how it is that people of all nationalities living in America become so soon and so thoroughly Americanized. It is not so with any other people. He is also amazed at the fact of manhood suffrage. He says:

"We in England have been spending fifty years in timidly feeling our way toward giving our masses a voice in the election of members of Parliament. We are on the eve of a great change, when something very like manhood suffrage will be ushered in among us. It is undeniable that among the upper and middle classes there is a feeling of great uneasiness at the prospect, amounting in some quarters to absolute terror and despair, of what may be coming in the not very distant future."

He says this country has had universal suffrage and has prospered. He wonders at the result. Mr. Gladstone is the great British Reformer, and to him will the extension of the franchise be indebted. Our English kinsman marvels also at our canorous system and the way it works, and at the great general elections causing such great changes without disturbance or revolutions. He is also very much puzzled over society in our country. He has been told that in this country "there are no classes" and "no differences of rank." He can not understand this, more especially when he hears "of Colonels and Generals and Senators often

enough" and he thinks that such titles are not "at all less esteemed on this side (United States) than on that (England)."

Our English kinsman is quite correct as to the latter. There are no people under the sun who are really half so much enamored of titles and authority as these free born Americans. They would rather be called "Squire or Judge or Honorable or Colonel than to inherit property or to be well satisfied that they deserved a title. As to classes in society—well, there is something of it in the North and in the South. "Our Best Society"—so-called—is found in Boston, in New York, and in all the towns, cities, villages and hamlets in the land. If we have no genuine titular aristocracy in this country we have a vast amount of "shoddy" imitation and of pinhead gentility. As we have adopted from time to time the cast-off manners and customs of England, it may be when our government becomes more centralized that we will adopt also the cast-off nobility of England and set up our own "King, Lords and Commons." Who can tell?

We mentioned recently that an effort was made by Blaine to buy the Mulligan letters. Blaine was talking to his friend Fisher and told him to buy them of Mulligan at any price. The writer in the Washington Capital says this occurred "of his own knowledge." Fisher wished to know how much Blaine would pay. The writer in the Capital says:

"Mr. Blaine warmly declined to mention any sum, saying to him with great emphasis, 'buy them! I tell you to buy!' Fisher continued to express a doubt. Mr. Blaine should, 'every man has his price,' I tell you to buy them." When Mr. Fisher reported this conversation to Mr. Mulligan he replied that there was not money enough in the Bank of England to buy the letters."

If Blaine could have got possession of them how he would have snapped his fingers and dared them to do their worst. But the Mulligan letters fortunately live, and they are potent factors in exposing to the light of day the real character of a very corrupt and bad man.

A genuine centenarian is such a curiosity that when one occurs it is telegraphed at length. Mrs. Abelard Reynolds at Rochester, N. Y., has just celebrated her hundredth year. A special to the New York Times says:

"Her maiden name was Lydia Strong, and she was born in Pittsfield, Sept. 23, 1784. She is a descendant of one of the original families of New England. All through Mrs. Reynolds is but six generations removed from John Strong, who came to this country from England in 1680, nearly 50,000 descendants of the family now live in the United States. All of her family are exceedingly long-lived."

There seems to be a difference of opinion just now as to the German vote. The Radical press are claiming that the Germans are all right and will stand by their party. Such is the talk of the Philadelphia Press. But German papers tell another story. In Iowa there are said to be twelve of these papers. Hereofore ten of these were Republican, but now there is but one supporting Blaine.

The Radicals are abusing the postal law shamefully. For campaign purposes they are franking and enclosing in official wrappers Blaine's and Logan's letters, Butler's speeches and so on, and by the ton. This too is in violation of the law. This is a mere sample of a very rotten party. They do nothing that is square and fair. Law with them is a mere rope of sand.

THE PERIODICALS.

The Sanitarian for August is well filled with papers upon various subjects bearing upon health. Among them are the following: Sewerage; by Julius W. Adams; Prevention and Restriction of Cholera; by H. B. Baker, M. D., and J. H. Ranch; Practical Advice in view of the Spread of Cholera; by Florence Nightingale; Quarantine Improvements; by Joseph Holt, M. D.; President Louisiana State Board of Health; County Asylums; Mortality Statistics in the United States, and many others. Price \$4 a year. 118 Fulton street, N. Y.

Novitzky's Monthly is published at Raleigh, price \$1.25 a year; single copy 15 cents. The sub-title of this new candidate for popular favor is "The Tar-Heel Magazine." The editor begins a history entitled "The Trials and Triumphs of the Tar-Heel Excursionists." This occupies 28 pages of the first number and is to be continued.

The Eclectic Magazine for October is well filled with papers selected from Contemporary Review, National Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Belgravia, Temple Bar, Merry England, Gentlemen's Magazine, Trinity's Magazine, Fortnightly Review, Chamber's Journal, The Spectator, Pall Mall Gazette, and Saturday Review. There are in addition Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes and Miscellany. A very choice monthly. Price \$5 a year.

North Carolina Teacher for September contains, among other things in addition to short articles, a list of County Superintendents, a continuation of the Proceedings of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly,

and a very extensive mention of teachers and what they are doing. We copied a short article yesterday entitled "First Events in North Carolina History," which it would be well to preserve. The price of this very neat monthly of forty-two pages is \$1 a year. Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, publishers.

STEDMAN AND FAIRCLOTH

Pittsburg Record.

On last Wednesday Maj. Stedman and Judge Faircloth, the two candidates for Lieutenant Governor, spoke at this place, and we have never before heard such an unequal discussion, nor seen a more striking contrast between two speakers. Judge Faircloth opened the debate, and for an hour and a half he plodded along without a ripple of applause to break the monotony of his discourse. He is an honest looking man and made the most decent speech that we have ever heard from a Republican, and also the shortest. He was not intended for a public speaker, being dull looking and speaking with no animation whatever.

Maj. Stedman was greeted with applause every few minutes, from the moment he arose to his closing sentence. This was his first visit to his native place in many years, and his old friends were both pleased and proud to see him so worthily bearing our standard. We shall not attempt a synopsis of his speech, but simply say that it was unanswerable in argument, highly humorous in its ridicule, and thrilling in its eloquence. His peroration was grand, and brought down the house. He made us all feel proud of him as a Chathamite, and we wish that all our countrymen could have heard him.

MRS. MORRILL AND MRS. BLAINE.

St. Louis Spectator.

Mrs. Blaine gave fine entertainments in Washington, and had money to lavish in all directions, but Mrs. Morrill and her husband had nothing but his salary, and they could not afford to entertain like the Blaines. One day Mrs. Blaine was so indiscreet as to say to Mrs. Morrill while they were both at Washington: "Why don't you take a fine house like I have and do some entertaining?" That made Mrs. Morrill very angry. She went home and said to her husband: "Why don't you steal?" He was shocked almost beyond expression, but managed to ask her what she meant. "I mean this," said she: "To-day Mrs. Blaine asked me why we don't take a house and entertain like she has done. I now repeat, why don't you steal?" Mr. Morrill had no difficulty in knowing what that meant, and from that day until this Mrs. Morrill and Mrs. Blaine have not spoken to each other.

1882-1884. N. Y. Herald.

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—The Times-Star, a Republican paper, estimates that at the great Democratic meeting in Hamilton Saturday, between 40,000 and 50,000 people were present. Oh, no! The Democrats are working with all their might.—Wash. Star 24th.

—In Republican quarters it is said that the Democrats are making a very decided "pull" in Ohio; that while they are holding some big meetings they are doing a great deal of quiet work and seem to be mainly relying upon that sort of tactics. It is said that very recently a marked change has been observed with regard to Democratic claims about Ohio; that some time ago they talked about carrying the State, while now they speak only of keeping the Republican majority down, etc. Some of the Republicans believe that instructions have gone out to Democrats to avoid anything like boasting, with the idea of lulling Republicans into a feeling of security, while Democrats are working with all their might.—Wash. Star 24th.

—The evening demonstration was the grandest of the kind in the history of Columbus. Twenty thousand men were in line, bearing torches. The speaking was done from four stands in the State House square, as follows: East Terrace—ex-Gov. Hendricks, Gov. R. M. McLane, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Hon. J. A. McMahon, and the Hon. G. H. Barger; West Terrace—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. J. R. Doollittle, the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Gen. James Craig, the Hon. J. F. Follett; South Terrace—Speaker John G. Carlisle, Gen. Mansur, Gen. Durbin Ward, the Hon. D. S. Gooding, Gen. Finley, North Terrace—The Hon. Patrick A. Collins, James A. McKensie, Gov. Hoadly, Gen. Denver, and the Hon. P. J. McCarty—the latter from Pennsylvania.

—COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—The mass meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs brought forty organizations to this city and fourteen to fifteen thousand people. In the afternoon the meeting was presided over by Senator Thurman, who made the introductory speeches and remarks on introducing different persons. Senator Bayard, of Dela., made the main speech on the growth of the Democratic party since the war, and on the ideas of reform and constitutional government which had been developed with its progress. Other speeches were made by Senator-elect Henry B. Payne, Robert McLane, of Maryland, and ex-Senator Donnell, of Wisconsin. Governor Hendricks was given an ovation, but postponed his address to this evening. In the evening a grand street parade was given in connection with an elaborate display of fireworks. Speeches were made from four different platforms in the Capitol square, and addresses were made by Senators Bayard, Pendleton, Payne and Donnell, Gen. Manson of Missouri, Congressman P. A. Collins of Boston, John F. Follet, Gen. Durbin Ward and others. Gov. Hendricks spoke at the east front and was introduced by Senator Thurman. Speaker Carlisle made a most elaborate speech. He arraigned the Republican party for corruption, the loss of the navy, public land and other mismanagement in Government affairs. The speaking had been progressing at four platforms, but the crowd was attracted around Carlisle to hear his discussion of the tariff and taxation questions, and the other meetings were closed.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

When Gen. Scates asked Dr. York where he would put the negroes, he replied, "Put 'em in hell." Dr. York wants the negroes to put him in the gubernatorial chair.—Weldon News.

John M. Moring, Esq., of Chatham county, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been persuaded by the Mongrel concern (Mott & Co.) to run against Gen. Cox for Congress in the Raleigh District. Old Joe Turner is also running against Gen. Cox. Turner, Moring & Co. against the Democratic nominee—ain't that a sweet crowd? The Democratic party can afford to lose several hundred such men as Moring and these elect Cox by a big majority.—Charlotte Democrat.

The other thing that the Chronicle begs to protest against is the case of Mr. Moring is the exaggeration of the importance of his change of faith. It makes no difference to anybody in the world except to Mr. Moring himself. He can do nobody any damage except himself. He may run for Congress with all the speed he can, and we shall hardly be aware of his effort. The Chronicle simply extends its condolence—not to the Democratic party—but to Mr. Moring and wishes him all happiness.—Raleigh Daily Chronicle.

CURRENT COMMENT

In England and in the United States both fiction and poetry appeal to the popular imagination, and there are topics from which both the novelist and the poet who address their work to this audience are debarred. The discussion, how much is lost for literary art by this prohibition, is idle in the face of the certainty that society will not, and on the ground of self-preservation ought not, to suffer it to be relaxed. Swinburne, in his earlier lyrics, exhibited a more defiant disregard of this prohibition than any other poet has ever done who has attained an equal rank. The Elizabethan outspokenness has nothing whatever in common with the whitenery of Swinburne's early verse, and the immorality which shocked the contemporaries of Lord Byron stopped very far short of the images and situations which the latter poet presented for the same purpose of startling his public. This is a purpose which is especially, if not exclusively, alluring to the juvenile mind, and is commonly accomplished in bad and therefore harmless verse. In Swinburne the accomplishment of it was associated, sometimes inextricably, with verses which, as specimens of art of poetry, the world would not willingly let die.—New York Times.

Blaine said at least one thing eight years ago which he can repeat to-day with a perfectly clear conscience, and even more solemnly than when he first wrote it to "My dear Fisher." It is this: "I say to you tonight solemnly that I am immeasurably worse off than if I had never touched the Fort Smith matter." At the time this was written it was false, for, according to Fisher's showing, Blaine made more money out of the "Fort Smith matter" than any one connected with it. But he can say it now like an honest man, for that affair was probably about the beginning of a corrupt public career which has lost him the Presidency.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FIRE RECORD.

Furniture Factory Destroyed in Williamsburg, L. I.—A Fireman Seriously Injured—Boot and Shoe Factory Burnt in St. Paul, Minn.

GREENSBORO, L. I., September 27.—About 12.45 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive five-story furniture factory of Charles Needie & Co., Devoe and Leonard streets, Williamsburg, and quickly quitted the building. The flames also extended to the planing mill adjoining, and partially destroyed it. The loss on buildings, machinery and stock is estimated at \$75,000. Foreman Fanning, of No. 15 avenue of the Brooklyn Fire Department, fell through a hole from the second story of the factory into some burning timbers below, sustaining very serious injuries.

ST. PAUL, September 27.—Kellogg Johnson's boot and shoe factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is \$60,000; on machinery \$5,000; and on stock \$60,000. The night watchman says the building was set on fire.

FOREIGN.

The Chinese Massing Troops—Gathering of Groups of Students Forbidden in Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Advices from China state that large numbers of Chinese troops are massing at Langshon, Cabong and Lo-Kai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The gathering of groups of students in the streets of Kneff has been forbidden by the authorities. This action is owing to the recent seditious disorders which were suppressed by the military. During these disturbances a number of persons were wounded and 340 participants arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

Opinion of Judge Field on the Chinese Amending Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Judge Field yesterday, a Chinese laborer corpus case being in argument before him, expressed the verbal opinion that the intention of Congress, in passing the Chinese amending act of 1884, was to exclude parole evidence, thus shutting out all Chinese who left the United States previous to the passage of the act of 1883. Judge Sawyer, Hoffman and Sabin had previously ruled otherwise.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of a Naval Commander.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day, announcing that Commodore Thomas S. Pillsbury, commander of the New York Navy Yard, died suddenly this morning at New York, of heart disease. Commodore Pillsbury was 60 years of age, and was appointed to the New York Navy Yard in March last.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Quiet and Irregular.

New York, Wall Street, September 27, 11 A. M.—The stock market has been quiet and irregular this morning. New York Central and Lake Shore were lower, while Northwest, Union Pacific and Western Union were fractionally higher. There was a brisk demand in the loan crowd, with Northwest 1-64 bid.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date.

New York, Sept. 27.—Receipts of cotton for all prior weeks, 89,949 bales; receipts from plantations, 130,301 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,440,371 bales, of which 819,771 bales are American, against 1,633,842 and 1,040,642 respectively last year; crop in sight not given.

A FEW SHAKE-UPS.

—One mistake of the campaign orators is to regard vindication and vindictive as one and the same thing.—Philadelphia Record.

—Emerson says: "There is always safety in valor." Emerson was never interviewed by a red-headed woman, with cold and relentless cowardice hid under her shawl.—Merchant Traveller.

—A Western paper recently referred to its "editorial corpse," and when its attention was called to the mistake came out the next week laid corrected in this way: "The error was simply a typographical one. Of course any one with a spoonful of brains would know that we meant 'editorial core.'"—Philadelphia Record.

We over the borrowed kiss Gives the longest, sweetest bliss; Stolen kisses oft are spurned, Borrowed, have to be returned.

"Oh, doctor!" she cried, in a spasm of fear, "Come, fly as you never flew before, Else, ere you save him, my poor little dear, The borders of death will cross o'er" her door.

When I found a remarkable group— Six ladies, with tear-dampened faces, hung o'er A pug-dog with symptoms of croup.

The servants of the interior departments sometimes rebel, and raise a riot. Liver gets torpid and sulkily refused to secrete and dispose of the bile. Stomach becomes uneasy and declines to digest. Heart feels slow and wants to take a rest. Blood grows pale and don't circulate right. Then read the riot act and give a few doses of Brown's Iron Bitters. Blood enriched makes heart work right; and improved liver shakes hands with renovated stomach. The rebellion is over. Memorandum—buy Brown's Iron Bitters. One dollar.

Seasonable Goods.

WE NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE—COTTON BAGGING AND TIES, MACKEREL, SEED RYE, SHOT, POWDER AND CAPS, ALL GRADES FAMILY FLOUR, FRESH ARRIVALS AND LOW PRICES.

HALL & PEARSALL, aug 30 D&W

The Pamlico Enterprise, STONEWELL, N. C.

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