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, $2 50; 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.

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

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

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, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1884.

EVENING EDITION.

THE COLOR LINE.

From the time the negroes were given the ballot until now they have combined with and supported that class of men who were hostile to the Southern whites and who did all they could to maliga, to abuse, to oppress them. We suppose that in no election held in North Carolina since 1868, have five hundred negroes voted with the Democrats.

The negroes drew the color line in the first election after they were clothed with the franchise.

The negroes in every election held in the last sixteen years *have drawn the color line.*

The negroes have, with very few honorable exceptions, stood by the oppressors of the South. They have voted for men who robbed the whites and piled up taxation until it was as high as a mountain. They have been party to all of the peculations in office, (see the report of ex-Treasurer Jenkins), to all of the abuses, to all of the violence that have followed Radical rule in the South. Every man of candor and sense knows that without negro help the scallawags and carpet-baggers could never have wasted and stolen so many tens of millions of dollars in the Southern States. The negroes are in one sense then to blame for all of the malfeasance, all of the thieving in office; for the high taxes in North Carolina when the white Radicals had control; for all of the robberies perpetrated, the great public debt that was created, and the destruction of the credit of the State; for the wild-cat schemes, the breaking up of the common schools, the destruction of the school fund, the closing of the University, the suspension of the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* in certain counties in North Carolina; for the killing of "Chicken" Stephens, the incarceration of Judge Kerr, and Dr. Roan and Mr. Bowe and Josiah Turner and other good citizens of Caswell, Alamance and Orange; for the Holden regime and the Kirk War and the advent of the Tennessee cut-throats, and for most of the disorders and collisions that have occurred in North Carolina in the last fifteen or eighteen years.

We say the negroes are to a great extent responsible for these crimes and outrages because it was *their votes* that put such fellows of the baser sort in office. In this way the negroes *drew the color line.*

The whites would be untrue to their blood and race if they were to propose to *obliterate the color line.* They never made it, and they will be recreant to duty, and to self-respect, and to Caucasian manhood if they ever attempt *to wipe out the color line.*

When the negroes begin to vote for men of capacity and integrity and justice and decorum and purity and honor it will be time enough then for the whites to move in the matter of annulling the color line. Whenever the negroes show that they really appreciate and desire good, honest, just, economical government it will be time enough then for the men of white skins and generous hearts to take steps to heal dissensions and obliterate the color line.

At present there are no signs of repentance or change on the part of the negroes. They show towards the men who employ them and enable them to live the same hostility and bitterness that they have manifested in every campaign since they could vote. They will vote next week just as they have been voting—for men who are not worthy of a freeman's suffrage—and for men who have deserted their own race in the South.

Let the color line be allowed to remain just as the negroes drew that line when they began to vote. Let the genuine, self-respecting white men of North Carolina stand by the Constitutition of their fathers; let them rally around the flag of Democracy under whose ample folds there are protection and order and liberty without license and economy in the administration of the Government and justice to all men and the preservation of free institutions regulated by wise laws.

White men of New Hanover stand by your race. White men of the Cape Fear be true to your ancestral faiths, to a Government of the people, and for the people, and by the people. White men of the Sixth District be true to yourselves, to your people, to honest and just Government. White men of the Old North State—the State of Gaston and Macon, of Henderson and Badger, of Stanly and Graham and the patriots and freemen of the past, be true to yourselves and you can not be false to any. Do your duty next Tuesday. Vote as white men should vote, and see to it that no detriment befals North Carolina.

We have no feelings but kind feelings for the negroes who behave themselves, observe order and peace, are industrious and faithful and decent and polite. We do not know a worthy white man who has not the same feelings. They would be glad to see the negroes improving in all respects. They show in their daily intercourse with the negroes that they are kindly disposed. This is true, every word of it. But white men have rights, and these they must maintain. They have convictions of duty, and these they must obey. They have principles, and these they must assert. *They must rely upon themselves.*

Now for victory, and then for cleaning out the offices and scrutinizing and exposing the official records of the country. There is a great work ahead for active, vigilant, determined, honorable and honest men.

QUININE AND NECESSARIES.

Here is a fact that shows how the Tariff tax bears heavily on the sick and poor. A few years ago you had to pay two or three cents for a grain of quinine, or from $4 to $5 for an ounce. Now you can buy it in Wilmington at retail for 1 cent a grain or $1.40 an ounce. This is the difference between Tariff and Free Trade.

There are some nineteen quinine factories in the world. Of these four are in the United States. The poor men and the sick were so taxed as to keep quinine up to $4 or $5 an ounce at retail that four factories in the country might make huge fortunes and out of the misfortunes and sufferings of the people.

The tax has been taken off, quinine comes in free of duty, and now you can buy 60 grains for 40 cents at retail in Philadelphia right under the noses of the stupendous monopolists, Powers & Weightman. There are a great many articles now heavily taxed under the Tariff that are positive *necessaries of life.* Take off the high tax and let them come in *free of all duty*, and the laboring men of the country—17,000,000 by the last census—would buy them at prices not more than one-half or two-thirds of the present prices.

England, wise in political science and great in brains and with a long, severe, chequered experience now does not tax but few of the common necessaries of life. She raises her immense revenue upon the luxuries and the wealth of the land.

In 1882, Great Britain raised $741,857,400 of revenue. The population is 35,262,762. The United States raised some $400,000,000. The population 53,000,000.

England raised its revenues as follows: Tariff, $100,000,000; internal tax (excise) $135,000,000; $55,000,000 from sale of stamps; $58,000,000 from incomes of the rich; $35,000,000 from postoffice department. The remainder is raised upon crown lands, local purposes, telegraph, land tax, &c. But the main revenues are from the wealth and luxuries. For instance, under the British Tariff tobacco alone pays $45,000,000 yearly. Then wine, beer, ale, cocoa, chickory, tea, coffee. An internal tax is levied on spirits, liquors, &c. Tobacco in leaf pays 90 cents tax and manufactured $1.16. Cigars pay $1.32 tax a pound. Tea pays 12 cents a pound and yields $18,500,000. Coffee pays 3 cents for unground and 4 cents for ground.

The true principle of political economy is to raise the needed funds of a Government upon things that are useless, that people can do without—that are not necessary to health and happiness. Political economists are agreed that no country can have substantial prosperity that raises its revenues upon the prime commodities of life.

HATTON ON BLAINE.

Postmaster General Hatton, a supporter of James Fisher Blaine for President, once drew a very vivid picture of the "plumed knave" in his own paper. He knew all about the trafficing and slippery Speaker, and he told what he knew. That he is now giving the dirty fellow a warm support is to the discredit of Hatton. But hear him thus discourse when Blaine was defeated at Chicago:

"But during these four years the tricks of the demagogue and the ways of the political crook became known to the people, and from the day of the party's deliverance at Cincinnati the prospects of Blaineism waned. * * * And there (at Chicago in 1880) Blaineism died a death that will know no waking. It may attempt to set up shop here and there for the purpose of revenge, but, like the milk sickness, it will never again be anything more than a local disease. Blaine's interest in the Republican party has fled. *Driven from the House by a threatening investigation*, he succeeded in gaining a place in the Senate, only to find himself a dwarf and a nonentity, glad to escape and to seek shelter under the cloak of the man who had carried off the prize that he had twice contested for, and while thus sheltered *he seeks to stab the man* about whose form he clings that he may not be entirely lost to public view, and, with revenge eating at his heart, *he aims to assassinate the party* that refused in its wisdom to make him its leader. When *he has trafficed away the patronage of the State Department as he did his power as Speaker* he will become a political tramp, and any party that will embrace him can get him."

It is true this picture was drawn some four years ago and before Hatton had got a high place, but it was a true picture and well made. Mark Twain, a pronounced Republican, says he opposes Blaine because of what he was told in the past by leading Republican papers—what a corrupt rascal Blaine was. To condemn Blaine and exhibit his real character Democrats need to use no other material than that furnished by the *Tribune*, and other leading papers, and by the Hattons and other Republican officials.

If you have not read be sure to read the address of the National Democratic Committee that appeared in the STAR of yesterday. Be sure to read what is said of the devilish machinations of the Blainites and of the powers and duties of United States Marshals and Supervisors. We copy a part concering the latter. The Committee say:

"No supervisor of election, marshal or deputy marshal of the United States; no State officer, and no human being, be his authority what it may, can lawfully prevent his access to the judges of election for the purpose of making such claim. It is for these judges of election to say whether they will accept a ballot from the man who claims the right to deposit it. The proper and intended office of marshal and deputy marshal of the United States, at Congressional elections was to protect the voter on his way to the polls to submit to the judges of election his claim to elective franchise; to preserve fit order while such claim was under consideration, and to secure the arrest of those who were detected in attempting to deposit a fraudulent vote in the ballot box under care of the judges of election. * * * The interposing of gangs of ruffians, paid out of the public treasury, between a citizen and the ballot box, upon the day of election, and especially upon a Presidential election day, is possibly the greatest outrage which can be perpetrated upon a citizen of the United States."

We learn from the *Current* that Mr. E. B. Meatyard in the *American Journal of Railway Appliances*, proposes to construct freight cars of steel. He enters into the subject at length and makes out a good case for a change. He shows "that a train's crew could take 832 tons of paying freight 1,000 miles at a profit of $4,751 net, if the train were composed of steel cars, each holding 1,000 bushels of wheat. On the other hand, with a wooden train of the same gross weight, the crew could transport but 640 tons of paying freight, and the net profit would only be $1,970. On the wheat crop of some great State ($52,000,000 bushels) Mr. Meatyard calculates that there would be a saving of $5,562,760 were it necessary to move that crop 1,000 miles. The reason for the gain by the use of steel cars lies in the shortening of the train."

The Tombigbee Presbytery has spoken out on the subject of evolution. It does not like the action of the Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary. The paper introduced by Rev. Dr. Bardwell, a graduate of the Seminary, is to be considered at the Spring session of the Presbytery. It doubtless voices the opinion of nine-tenths of the educated clergy in the land as well as of the Presbyterian Church. We make room for one passage from Dr. Bardwell's paper:

"Dealing simply with the doctrines of the address, (and not with the author, for whom we cherish an abiding confidence and Christian affection,) this Presbytery feels constrained to express its hearty sympathy with the minority of the Board, who entered their protest against the action of the Board in refusing to enjoin on Prof. Woodrow not to teach his views on evolution. We concur fully in the reasons assigned in justification of the protest. We regard the doctrine of the address touching evolution as irreconcilable with the inspired record of man's origin, history, and progress. We cannot accept the proposition that evolution in any of its forms is theologically colorless because, (first) for man created in God's image and after his likeness, it substitutes either a beast or a nondescript; (second) it either contradicts the Mosaic account of the creation of Eve or else digs an impassable gulf between her and her liege lord."

There is a Professor E. W. Gilham who has an article on "The African Problem" in the November number of the *North American Review*. This is doubtless the same person who left the Episcopal Church in North Carolina two or three years ago and is now teaching in a Catholic school in Baltimore. Our friend of the Asheville *Citizen* says:

"The writer of the article referred to, a Northern man, taking the view that the negro race will go on to increase until it outnumbers the white population."

He is a native of North Carolina and was born, we believe, in Oxford. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, receiving the highest honors.

It is thought that cheap postage will have to go. There is a deficiency of $3,593,137 in the Postoffice Department, against a surplus of $2,653,189 last year. We shall be sorry to see postage go back to 3 cents. Another year's trial should be given, and then if it does not catch up go back to the old rates.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Again, the *Current* believes it may say, with the authority of the internal revenue reports, that in the region which pays the greater share of the whiskey tax that harsh scheme of revenue is regarded with greatest favor; and that region is Illinois. That is in answer to the remark of the *American* that "excise taxation may possibly be the most popular tax ever levied with the communities upon which it is not levied." The *Current* is not a sectional publication, and cannot be drawn into a controversy of a sectional character. In this matter of surplus revenue this journal was dealing with actual facts—not wished for conditions.—*Chicago Current.*

—— Blaine and Fremont are travelling together. They are the two end men of the Republican party. Fremont was the first end man and Blaine is the last. Both are unworthy. Fremont was caught up to get votes for the party in its early days. He was not fit to be President, as his subsequent history abundantly proved. Blaine represents the decadence and corruption of the party—he is the representative of all that is bad in politics. Fremont was the error of the party's youth. Blaine is the fruit of its corrupt age. The party ends with a folly similar to that of its beginning, but worse.—*Boston Herald, Ind. Rep.*

THE BLAINE CONSPIRACY.

New York World, Dem.

The Blaine Republicans, despairing of success in New York, have resolved to abandon the State to the Democracy and to apply the money which was to be expended here to an attempt to purchase New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana.

The new policy of the Blaine managers is easily understood. The great business uprising for Cleveland and the refusal of tens of thousands of Republicans of the State to support Blaine have made a revolution which no amount of money can overcome. But the electoral vote of New York will still leave the Democracy twelve votes short of an election. New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are certain on an honest election to give their electoral votes to Cleveland. The Blaine managers believe that the money saved here will be sufficient to buy those three States, or at least that they are more likely to win them than to carry New York.

The attempt to purchase New York would consume every dollar the Blaine managers can raise. If it should fail, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would assuredly be lost and Cleveland would be elected.

Hence the determination to give up New York and to buy, if possible, the three States we have named.

— Asheville *Citizen:* A drove of sheep, 363 in number, were driven through Main street yesterday evening to the Swannanoa depot, from which place they will be shipped to Baltimore. They were from Ivy, this county.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Particulars of the Great Typhoon of September 15—Great Destruction of Life and Property.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The steamer Arabia, which arrived Sunday from China and Japan, brought the following additional details of the great typhoon of September 15, which caused such a terrible destruction of life and property. At Yokohoma and Tokio the storm came up so rapidly and with such tremendous fury that no precaution could be taken. In Yokohoma the entire lower part of the city, called the "Settlement," was completely wrecked; no house was left standing. The inhabitants made no attempt to save their property, but fled for their lives to escape drowning from the rushing waters driven upon the land by they fury of the wind. The newspapers make no attempt to furnish the details of the destruction in that part of the city. They summarize by saying as the "Settlement" was destroyed it is useless to publish any details. The higher portions of the city being more exposed, were equally unfortunate. Several of the largest and most substantial buildings were swept away as if built of pasteboard. In that section alone 128 houses were destroyed and 390 damaged. The loss of life on shore was less than at sea. Out of eighty sailing vessels, fifty-three were lost, with 223 persons on board. Twelve vessels, with 120 persons, are also missing. Of five life boats that went to the rescue of the drowning crews four were swamped and ten men of their crews drowned. The typhoon was the severest experienced since 1870.

FOREIGN.

News from Khartoum—Gen. Gordon's Situation—A Very Destructive Storm Throughout the British Islands—Number of Vessels Wrecked.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 28.—Zeobehe Pasha, in an interview to-day, declared that a messenger who left Khartoum sixty-three days ago, had informed him that one hundred thousand rebels were around Khartoum, but that Gen. Gordon would be able to hold out for two years, provided he had a sufficient supply of provisions. Zeobehe is certain that the British troops will encounter serious trouble and much fighting before they arrive at Khartoum. He strongly advises that no advance be made until it is known whether or not Gen. Gordon still holds Khartoum. Zeobehe expresses regret that England refused his assistance, but says it is too late now.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A violent northwest storm prevailed last night and to-day throughout the British islands and the neighboring seas. Houses were demolished at Shields. Vessels in the Clyde were driven from their moorings, and many small wrecks are reported along the coast. Four vessels were driven ashore off Greenock. Incoming steamers report that fearful weather was encountered out at sea. A steamer from Lisbon for Cardiff was wrecked at Penzen, and the German cruiser Undine was wrecked off the Danish coast. The crews of both vessels were saved.

NEW YORK.

Governor Cleveland at the Hoffman House—Distinguished Callers—Republican Troubles in Albany Settled.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Despite the rain to day the Hoffman House was crowded with callers on Gov. Cleveland. Among them were State Comptroller Chapin, Silas M. Burt, Gen. Sholer, Gen. Farnsworth, Col. James J. Foy, John C. Devlin, Congressman James C. Hassett, of Penn.; Rev. G. Gotthiel, Rabbi of the Temple of Emanuel; Rev. John Antellell, Chaplain of St. Barnabas' Church, and Gen. M. D. Mercer.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The factional troubles in the Republican party in this city were settled last evening by an agreement to disband their General Committee, and the organization of a new committee, with Albert C. Judson as chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Coal Strike Ended—Work to be Resumed in all of the Mines.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PITTSBURG, October 28.—From present indications every coal pit on the Monongahela and Yongheogheny rivers will be in operation before the close of the week, at 2½ cents per bushel for mining in the first three pools, and 2 cents in the fourth. The back of the strike was broken several days ago when the third and fourth pool miners returned to work at the operators' figures. In the second pool several of the largest operators have been notified that the men are willing to accept the reduction, and preparations are being made for the resumption of work.

LOUISIANA.

The Greenback-Labor Party—Nominations Endorsed.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The State Executive Committee of the Greenback-Labor party met last night and formally ratified the action of the nominating committee endorsing for Congress, Hamlin in the First District, Houston in the Second, Gay in the Third, all Democrats; and Mahoney and Beattie, Republican Presidential electors.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Quiet and Firm.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, October 28, 11 P. M.—The stock market has been quiet and firm thus far to-day. Prices show an advance of ⅛ to ½ per cent.

Fashion's Use of Flowers.

Either for wedding or funeral a design in flowers may cost you from $5 to $100. Some funeral notices say, "omit flowers," but no effort has yet been made to exclude the beautiful things from weddings. Their beauty soon perishes, while Brown's Iron Bitters, which costs but a dollar a bottle, is of permanent use in restoring red roses to pale cheeks, curing dyspepsia, weakness, malaria, etc. †

The Biggest

FIRE INS. COMPANY IN THE WORLD IS THE

"Old L. & L. & G.,"

which pays all losses without discount. Over $33,000,000 paid in the U. S.

Jno. W. Gordon & Smith

AGENTS.

oct 26 tf

Land Plaster,

FOR SALE BY WOODY & CURRIE,
General Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also, Sole Agents for the PORTLAND PLASTER MILLS, the products of which are made rom HARD PLASTER and FINEST GROUND. Correspondence solicited. ap 3 tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 28, 4 P. M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon bid, with sales of 100 casks on private terms, supposed to be 27¼ cents.

ROSIN—The market was quoted nominal at 92½ cents for Strained and 97½ cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady. Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 9 3-16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	6 15-16	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	8 3-16	" "
Low Middling	8 13-16	" "
Middling	9 3-16	" "
Good Middling	9¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,014 bales
Spirits Turpentine	117 casks
Rosin	356 bbls
Tar	166 bbls
Crude Turpentine	133 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, October 28, Noon.—Money weak at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 480¼@480½ and 483¼@484. State bonds dull. Governments strong.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 178 bales; middling uplands 9¾c; do Orleans 10c. Futures dull, with sales to-day at the following quotations: October 9.68c; November 9.70c; December 9.70c; January 9.81c; February 9.94c; March 10.08c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat better. Corn lower and dull. Pork steady at $16 75. Lard weak at $7 52½. Spirits turpentine dull at 30@30½c. Rosin dull at $1 25@1 30. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Flour steady with a fair demand: Howard street and western super $2 25@2 75; extra $2 90@3 50; family $3 75@4 75; city mills super $2 25@2 75; extra $3 00@3 75; Rio brands $4 62@4 75. Wheat—southern steady; western steady; southern red 88@90c; do amber 93@95c; No. 1 Maryland 89½@89¾c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 82@82½c. Corn—southern lower; western nominally steady; southern white 55@57c; yellow 52@53c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, October 28, Noon.—Cotton business fair at unchanged rates; middling uplands 5 7-16d; do Orleans 5⅜d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 21,000 bales, 20,100 of which were American. Futures very quiet; uplands, l m c, October delivery 5 25-64d; November and December delivery 5 25-64d; December and January delivery 5 28-64d; January and February delivery 5 32-64d; February and March delivery 5 35-64d; March and April delivery 5 39-64d; April and May delivery 5 43-64d.

2 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, October delivery 5 24-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 5 24-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 24-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 28-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 31-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 34-64d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 5 38-64d, value; April and May delivery 5 42-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 5 46-64d, sellers' option. Futures dull and inactive.

Sales of cotton to-day include 7,900 bales American.

5.00 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, October delivery 5 24-64d, buyers' option; October and November delivery 5 24-64d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 24-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 5 28-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 31-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 5 35-64d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 39-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 5 42-64d, buyers' option; May and June delivery 5 46-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed steady.

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 27.

There is no change in the market. The demand is fairly active. The quotations are: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair at 4@5¼c; good to prime at 5½@5¾c; choice at 6@6¼c; extra (brand) at 6¼@6⅝c; Rangoon at 4⅛@4¼c, duty paid, and 2⅜@2½c in bond; Patna at 5@5¼c; Java at 5⅜@5½c.

Physicians freely prescribe Ayer's Phills as the safest and most perfect carthartic ever compounded. †

White Meal Yeast.

A VERY VALUABLE PURE YEAST POWDER.

Having been thoroughly tested by a great many of the ladies of Wilmington, I feel no hesitation in commending it to the public. It is elegant for bread, rolls or biscuit.

It is made by Miss Hodges, of this city, of pure vegetable matter, and she refers to

Mrs. A. A. Willard,

Mrs. Gen. Whiting,

Mrs. W. I. Gore,

Mrs. Samuel Northrop,

for the correctness of her statements.

For sale by

JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT,
12 & 14 No. Front St.,
mh 30 tf Sole Agent.

Bargain! Bargain!

100 BOXES TOBACCO.

Desirable Corner Store House at Nichols, S. C., with Dwelling attached, for sale or exchange for city property.

oct 12 tf SAM'L BEAR, Sr., 18 Market Street.

The Lincoln Press,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLNTON, N. C.

By JOHN C. TIPTON, Ed'r and Prop'r.

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. mh 11 tf

Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE

For Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

I have had the Psoriasis for nine months. About five months ago I applied to a doctor near Boston, who helped me, but unfortunately I had to leave, but continued taking his medicine for nearly three months, but the disease did not leave. I saw Mr. Carpenter's letter in the Philadelphia *Record*, and his case perfectly described mine. I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using two bottles RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP in proportion, and call myself completely cured. L. F. BARNARD.

WATERFORD, N. J.

ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS

Cured. Not a Sign of its Reappearance.

Your CUTICURA has done a wonderful cure for me more than two years ago. Not a sign of its reappearance since. It cured me of a very bad Eczema which had troubled me for more than twenty years. I shall always speak well of CUTICURA. I sell a great deal of it.

FRANK C. SWAN, *Druggist.*

HAVERHILL, MASS.

BEST FOR ANYTHING.

Having used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it, I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I recommend it beyond any remedies I have ever used for Tetter, Burns, Cuts, etc. In fact, it is the best medicine I have ever tried for anything.

R. S. HORTON.

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SCROFULOUS SORES.

I had a dozen bad sores upon my body, and tried all remedies I could hear of, and at last tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES and they have cured me. JNO. GASKILL

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Every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures externally. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.

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Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING.

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE,
Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr. Howard attests the *common adaptation of this water in "a wide range of cases"* with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and adds the following:

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the *Cachexia* and *Sequelæ* incident to *Malarious Fevers*, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of *Atonic Dyspepsia*, and all the *Affections Peculiar to Women* that are remediable at all by mineral waters. *In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Va."*

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA.,
Late Professor of General Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia:

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in *Malarial Cachexia, Atonic Dyspepsia*, some of the *Peculiar Affections of Women, Anæmia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c.* It has been especially efficacious in *Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."*

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN.

Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in *Malarial Diseases* and *Sequelæ* has been most abundantly and satisfactorily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of *Yellow Fever* which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of *Suppression of Urine*, in *Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous symptoms.* The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contributed 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 that its administration was attended by the most beneficial results."*

Springs now opens for guests.
Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles $5 per case at the Springs.
Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.
For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs pamphlet may be found.

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For PRODUCING a rapid and luxuriant growth;
For ERADICATING scurf and dandruff;
For CURING itching & all diseases of the scalp;
For PREVENTING the hair from falling out; and
For EVERYTHING for which a hair tonic is required it has NO EQUAL.

The HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS of its merits are given.

[From Rev. CHAS. H. READ, D D., Pastor Grace Street Presbyterian Church.]

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