ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square me day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; one days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$3 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten ires of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls liops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet-ngs, &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

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

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transien ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement ne 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-terly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Remlitances 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 issue or ssues 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 malling of the paper to his address.

# The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1884

EVENING EDITION

DAVIS AND SHERMAN.

Old Tecumseh Sherman having brought against ex-President Davis a most infamous charge, and having been branded as a liar and slanderer, he reiterates the charge, and says he will prove it. On the 28th of October he declared that he captured a letter of President Davis "to a Confederate, who is now in the United States Senate, in which the arch conspirator hinted that a Southern dictatorship would meet his approbation, providing, of course, that Jeff Davis should be made dictator. A strong Southern plutocracy should be the character of the new Government, and if any of the States resisted Lee's army should be turned on them." He said afterwards that Davis was "a conspirator and not a secessionist." Of course Mr. Davis could not do less than brand his assailant as a calumniator and liar. It is now announced that old Sherman has a number of persons searching for the alleged letter. In the mean time the following is sent out to make capital for the old town burner and organizer of bummers:

"An intimate friend of Gen. Sherman said to-day: Not only will the contents of the letter corroborate all that Gen. Sherman said, but will give to the public an outline of a plot more damnable than anything that has yet come to the surface regarding the Confederacy. This plot was suspected by the leaders in 1861, but the suspicion was never verified until the capture of the missive. A special messenger has been detailed by the General to look up the letter in the archives at Washington. Once obtained, it will be copied and incorporated n Gen. Sherman's answer to Davis."

It is also announced that the reply of Sherman will be forthcoming soon. and, in case the letter is not found -and we have not the slightest idea that there ever was any such letterthen, we are told that Sherman will "make affidavit, incorporating the language he used" concerning said letter.

That there are hundreds of thousands in the North who are willing to believe anything concerning Mr. Davis is only too true. He has been more wilfully, more unmercifully, more villainously slandered than any man in our country. He was opposed to the secession of the South, and still he has been persecuted, hound ed, villified as no other Southern man has been. Placed in prison and treated most rascally by his enemies; slandered and lied about as to his manner of capture by Northerners: criticized unjustly often by certain soldiers in the South; misrepresented as to his motives, and his faults greatly exaggerated, he deserves the sympathy of all just men in every

section of our common country. have been fully given in the Century Magazine, published in New York city. A Northern writer has shown up the cruel treatment he was sub-

United States. And now the ingrate | ful abuse of privilege. This is all who burnt Atlanta and Columbia brought about by the combination of comes forward with a charge of the capital. The following from the Chimost serious character and expects people to believe him in case he cannot produce a letter he says Mr.

If he could produce a letter of the kind stated it would be doubtless a forgery. Whatever else Jefferson Davis may be, he is no coward, no traitor, no "conspirator." Think of a man of Sherman's

known reputation for mendacity undertaking to swear away the character of so brave, so conscientious, so honest, so chivalrous a man as the ex-President of the late Southern Confederacy. Who is W. T. Sher-

He is the man who organized a Corps of thieves and scoundrels known as Bummers. See Draper's History of the War-a Northern book. You will find in it the order creating this Corps of villains.

He is the man who wantonly burnt Atlanta and drove out to perish by the way the women and children and old men of that city. We cay lay before our readers some harrowing scenes as described by an observer, and who sent his letter to a Northern paper at the time, himself being in Sherman's army.

He is the man who burnt Columbia, S. C., and then denied it. He is the man who deliberately and ma liciously tried to fasten the guilt and esponsibility of burning Columbia upon that gallant soldier, Gen. Wade Hampton. The lie has been thoroughly exposed by Hampton and eye-witnesses, both Northern and Southern. Old Sherman, in his Memoirs, admits, we believe, that he did this to degrade Hampton. We have not the volumes at hand and cannot give the admission precisely, by the revelations of cannibalism that but we are certain there is a disrepar- was practiced, it would perhaps be in table admission.

He is not the fellow to swear away the character of any man not an inmate of the penitentiary. He has shown himself cruel, malignant, false and he will not be believed in any statement he may make that is unsupported by good evidence. His claquers and the South haters only will believe him.

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL. The Centennial Conference of the Methodists in the United States opens to-day in Baltimore. It will be composed of six hundred delegates. There are six from the North Carolina Conference, Rev. Dr. Yates, of this city, being of the number. He will also be one of the speakers selected to address the body, which will sit from day to day until the 17th inst. All the bodies of Methodists will be represented. The South will be well represented as will the North, but the four great pulpit orators of the South are gone-Duncan, Marvin, Kavanaugh and Pierce-the last greatest of all. The North has lost, too, its greatest pulpit and platform speaker -Bishop Simpson. Eleven Methodist Churches will be open, and in each services will be held for several days of the session. It is to be hoped that this great meeting will result in harmonizing all elements; in increasing their power for usefulness and in silencing antagonisms. In saying this we do not believe that union of organization is desirable at this time, if it is ever to be desirable. The differ ent organizations have a special work to do, and under God they are coming up bravely to their duty. God has prospered them wonderfully in their work. They all constitute one great family of Christian toilers, although working under different names and with a different polity in

but one as the sea." New York City, for the first time perhaps, has fallen below its duty. It has not been able to raise a quarer of a million dollars to erect a pedestal for the great Bartholdi statue. It calls on the Congress to appropri ate \$100,000 to complete the job. As the chief city and Brooklyn and the towns close by that swell the population to about two millions, are unable to furnish a suitable pedestal and meet other expenses in full, it is perhaps enough of a national affair to authorize the appropriation asked for through Representative Cox, of

some particulars. There can be the

utmost harmony without union of or-

ganization. "Distinct as the billows

New York. [Some little while ago there was The exact facts as to his capture | what is called a "corner" in the Chicago corn market. Under this unjust condition of things corn went up to eighty cents for the bushel. Corn is now selling in the same market at jected to when a prisoner of the twenty-two cents. This is a shame-

cago Current, of the 6th inst., is to

"It stands to reason that the farmer and Jay Gould cannot both prosper together.
Mr. Gould's system is simply 'All for Mr. Gould.' He has waxed rich as have all who believed in him and kept his commandments. Just now the payments are being made. The people are paying over all they can spare to the millionaires. The creditor class is getting two for one. It has always been so in the history of the world, and the same causes will always be with us. But one of these days we may hope that men so greatly interested as are creditors in the enhancement of the value of the dollar which is owed them will not be allowed to entirely control the worth of that dollar."

We are glad that Gen. Grant has for once shown a proper self-respect and has positively declined to be pensioned. He voluntarily retired from the army to accept the highest civil office his countrymen could bestow, and received \$200,000 during his term of office, in the way of salary. In addition, his admiring countrymen in the North gave him \$250, 000, which is safe. We cannot see why any man shall be restored to the army to draw pay as a retired officer when for ambition he gave up his place and entered civil life. He has been at the head of the army, and he has been at the head of the Government. No other man save Washing ton has ever been this. Let Grant spend the remainder of his days in modest retirement. He has abundance to live on and he should be content. He has very properly declined to become a pensioner. This we commend, and we hope his friends will be quiet henceforth.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the men who perished in the Greely expedition. As this expedition was so fruitful in calamity and brought such a shock to the country good taste to say but little about it .. But inasmuch as both officers and men perished in the fool-hardy enterprise that could scarcely bring forth any valuable results, and the country seemed to demand the sacrifice, it is proper that the monument should be erected, but with the distinct understanding that the foolish waste of life shall cease henceforth. We suppose two million dollars have been literally wasted within the last ten years, in these unprofitable Arctic adventures, in addition to the loss of dozens of valuable lives not to mention the great scandal of the last futile exploration.

The papers are poking fun at Tennyson's last poem on "Freedom." Perhaps they do not understand it We admit that it is difficult "to be understanded of the people." But no one with any taste for true poetry will question the vigor, beauty and eloquence of the first poem on the same subject that the greatest living poet wrote some forty years ago. We reproduce it to day and it is in-

"A gem of purest ray serene." We published the last poem or 'Freedom" on Saturday.

It is said that the present quarter will require \$17,000,000 to meet the pension claims alone. This is a great ncrease. It does not seem that there is any man who can make any thing ike the approximate cost of pensions. It is somewhere between forty and eighty millions annually. With this unknown quantity staring law makers in the face and the big public debt to be met it looks absurd to talk about abolishing the tax on luxuries-on whiskey, beer, cigars,

An attorney in a contested land case before the Interior Department credits Lord Bacon with writing "wisely and truly:" "The letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive." A greater man than Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, wrote that. It is in the Bible. Gov. Bell, of Texas, once quoted from Shakespeare and attributed it to the Bible. We apprehend that the Bible nor Shakespeare nor Bacon are much read by lawyers and politicians.

There are 80 [prohibition counties

# OUR BOOK TABLE.

PRETTY LUCY MERWYN, by Mary Lakeman, author of Ruth Eliot's Dream. Boston, Lee and Shepard, publishers, 1884. The ledication is as follows: "To all who have helped and comforted me under the calamity of darkened sight, and especially to those without whose words of cheer I could not have groped my way through so many pages." A neatly bound volume of 279 pages. Of her other story many kind things were said. The Quaker poet, Whittier, thought it "charming" and said tha "it has a calm, deep, tender interest, not sensational, but holding the reader to the end." Prof. Hoppin, of Yale College, said, "it is a lovely, lofty dream," and "for girls I should think it would be a treasure

untold." The Churchman and other leading papers praised it also. Her second

book may be equally as good. Young Folks' IDEAS. A story by Uncle Lawrence, author of "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores," etc. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1885. This is a holiday book, beautifully printed on thick calendered paper, pages 248. It is attractively and beautifully illustrated. It is an adaptation from a French work and is intended to teach useful science in a pleasing way. It is an excellent book for the good and deserving boys and girls. It is charmingly bound, and will be sure to improve and to entertain the mind.

COLONIES OF POLYGAMISTS

New York Times.

For some years the leaders of the Mormon Church in Utah have been sending converts into the adjoining States and Territories, where they have taken Government land and established flourishing colonies. In this way the polygamists have un-dertaken to extend their power. Two years ago half of the members of the daho Legislature were Mormons. In Wyoming they have sufficient political strength to determine the choice of a delegate, it is said, and in the State of Colorado they have a large and growing settlement. They also exert some influence in Nevada, and about 5,000 have settled in Arizona. Year by year the crafty rulers of the church have been reaching over the Utah boundary and quietly building up towns and villages that will in time sorely vex State and Territorial Governments.

The arrival of 2,000 Mormons in Arizona last summer seems to have opened the eyes of the people in that Territory, for within a few days five of the unwelcome immigrants have been tried, convicted of polygamy, sentenced. The trials took place in Prescott. Three of the defendants-one of them a "Bishop"were heavily fined and sent to the penitentiary for three and one-half years. The remaining two, who were 'Elders," pleaded guilty, and escaped with a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months. One of those who suffer the heavier punishment leaves two wives and twelve children in great poverty, and would have pleaded onilty if the church at Salt Lake City had not forbidden him to do so under pain of excommunication. This is a very good be-

Mr. T. H. Thompson, 23 N. Front St., Wilmington, says: "It affords me pleasure to state that I have been cured of dyspepsis and indigestion by a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I heartily recommend it

## GLADSTONE VINDICATED.

Phil. Times.

Time and again during the last two years the average London correspondent has had Mr. Gladstone demented, defeated, humiliated and on the point of resigning despised if not hated by a large portion of the English people And this sort of hasty judgment has usually arisen from a too narrow survey of the political situation and from an insufficient grasp of the comparative abilities of the leading English statesmen of this generation. At the last the strongest man, mentally and morally, comes out on top in any fair fight, and bearing this in mind peo-ple who have judged a little more calmly have protested over and over

again that Gladstone would not be beaten either in his Egyptian policy or in his schemes of home reform. To-day it is clear enough that a bill enfranchising two million of the poorer classes of Englishmen could not fail and that the man who proposed it and fought it through could not fail. To-day it is clear to everybody that if the Lords had not come to some compromise that would enable them to pass the franchise bill their own existence was doomed. Picnic legislation, as Lord Salisbury called the popular demonstrations in favor of the bill, means a great deal in England, from the fact that tens of thousands of Englishmen do not turn out and tramp the streets for mere amusement, but only because some silent, dogged conviction lies at the bottom of their demonstration. And so taking the comparative ability of Gladstone and his enemies, together with the known silent purpose of the English masses when aroused, what is now clear to everybody has been pretty clear to some writers from the start, and such have constantly asserted that Gladstone had not surrendered and would not, but would win as he has won.

Mrs. H. J. Charles, 315 N. Second St., Wilmington, says: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters for liver and kidney disease, and consider it the best remedy in existence for these complaints, as it cures when others fail. I can sincerely and heartily recommend it."

### OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Both sides declared that they wanted to see the revenue "gaugers and gougers" turned out. We never have been so much in favor of taking the tax off of whiskey and tobacco as we have been in having that tax collected through different agents than the United States authorities. Tobacco and whiskey can stand taxation better than anything else. It is better able to pay the tax because it is unnecessary; it is a damaging luxury. What we have contended for, and still contend for, is that the tax shall be collected by the State officers and not by Fed-

eral officers.—Kinston Free Press. The State is rich and growing richer. The revenue is steadily increasing by the natural increase of State wealth and addition to population. Increase the number of the circuit judges, and increase their salaries. Apply the same principles also to the Supreme Court—also too small, too much overworked, and too poorly paid—and the people of the State will sustain the reform.

—Asheville Citizen.

Mr. S. B. Swan, Greensboro, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it my duty to state that it cured me of disease of the kidneys when every other medicine failed to relieve

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE NEW CUBAN TREAT How it will. Affect our Tobacci terest-Views of Well Inform in the Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The secontains a number of interviews with records well informed, in regard to our Cuban commerce. The following are among the most important:

important:

"The new treaty pinches trade in two ways," said one of the editors of the Tobacco Leaf. "First, it lets in manufactured cigars at a greater reduction than is a lowed on leaf tobacco. This is unjust to American cigar makers, who make a good cigar, Cheap cigar makers are not affected, all though the low grade. Havanus cigar is though the low grade Havanna cigar is about the worst cigar made. Key West cigar makers are affected the most, because they use all Havanna obacco. Another objection, and it come chiefly from American planters, is that when once this treaty is adopted, the Dutch will want to bring in their Sumatra tebacco. This is now used in spite of the heavy tax of 75 cents per pound on it. It can be sold here in competition with American seed leaf wrappers, because it is raised by coolies. With the duty reduced to 17; cents, American plant ers would have a small show against it.

"Another place where the treaty pinches particularly hard, is with men who have large stocks of Havanna filled cigars and Havanna tobacco on hand. They will lose the reduction of 174 cents per pound on tohacco, and \$1.25 per pound on cigars. That loss will compel some to go out of business, whether they wish to do so or not; and it is inevitable, because during the interval between the ratification of the treaty and the date on which it takes effect, trade will be from hand to mouth, and prices constantly falling. The present evil of the treaty is the stagnation caused by gitation. No one will buy until the question is settled, and manufacturers will shut down, so as to run off surplus stocks. Trade is wholly disorganized, and opera-

tives are thrown out of employment. One of the features of the tariff, which will be retained under the new treaty, is the government import stamps. Instead of allowing imported cigars to stand on their own merit, the government will put a peculiar stamp on the imported goods, which is a guarantee to the buyer that they are

The curious result of this was shown in the Mexican cigars that afflicted this market," said Mr. George Storm, of Straigle & Storm, last night. "Mexican cigars, simply because they were imported, sold here for a ong time at from \$60 to \$70 per thousand. It took the public two years to learn that they were execrable; and for a year or two the tobacco raisers thought the free import of Mexican tobacco would ruin them. I tobacco plantations, and I had another man to do it over again for me. I know that Mexico cannot produce tobacco for this market. Not ten per cent. of her product is fit for United States cigars, and her tobacco would not bring in the market here fifty per cent. of its cost in Mexico.' What are your objections to the Spanish

"Chiefly, that it does not go far enough. Its framers kept Amercian commerce in view, but forgot our industrial interests. We ought to have free leaf.' "What would become of the American

"He would continue to flourish. He can raise good tobacco and sell it at twelve cents a pound with good profit. There was some agitation over Sumatra wrappers. Sumatra wrappers are handsome to the eye, but execrable to the taste. The importation of them led the American planter o adopt Havanna seed. Three years 40,000 cases of it were raised, and this 200,000 cases. He gets from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of this (Havanna) seed leaf per acre, and the price has been going up. I am very sure we will yet export this kind to Europe, in competition with the much favored Sumatra tobacco; and the production here can be extended indefinitely. ] do not think this treaty will cause any American manufacturer to go out of business. The product in Havanna cannot be Increased enough to ruin the American

manufacturers. When E. Rosenwald, of the firm of E. Rosenwald & Bro., dealers in seed leaf and imported tobacco, was asked why he opposed the treaty, he said, "we believe in free trade, but the treaty is grossly unjust. It will work the ruin of the American tobacco planter. It is worded in such a way that the bulk of tobacco which is used as fillers will pay more than wrappers. You see it says that tobacco leaves, requiring more one hundred leaves to make a certs per poundthe kind of tobacco used for fillers: but all other kinds, that is, leaves which require less than one hundred to make a pound, are let in at 171 cents per pound, which is ridiculous. Those who assert that under this treaty we can export our cigars, do not know the facts. could only export them if we had free trade. It is a one sided treaty. It requires us to give all with no return. The United States is one of the greatest tobacco producing countries in the world. The product has been improving until it has ap-proximated Havanna leaf; but this treaty means ruin to the whole industry Schroeder & Bond said: "This treaty means ruin to the tobacco producing in-

terests of the country. If it prevails we and others must go out of business." Mr. H. Burkhimer, 18 Market St., Wilmington, says: "I suffered intensely with dyspepsia, my case was a most stubborn one, which all remedies used failed to relieve. Brown's Iron Bitters corrected the disorder and I am now entirely free from it. I can heartily recommend this valua

### OHIO.

A Seventy Thousand Dollar Fire in Toledo. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Toledo, Dec. 9 .- One section of the rominent Summit street block was gutted by fire last night. The fire department fought the flames for two hours. The three upper stories were occupied by W. S. Slummer, wholesale fancy millinery. entire stock, valued at \$27,000, was destroyed. It was insured for one-half its value. The lower floor was occupied by the American Hand-Sewed Shoe Company. Their stock, valued at \$75,000, was damaged to the extent of \$25,000; insurance \$50,000. Loss on building \$15,000.

Mrs. L. T. Carter, Lilesville, N. C., says: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters for five years, and can truthfully say its virtues exceed the recommendations for impurities of the blood.'

NEW YORK.

Further Concerning the Failure of Opdyke & Co. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Opdyke & Co.'s liabilities are stated to be a little over \$100,-000, and only about five hundred shares of stock are involved in the failure on the Stock Exchange. The failure is said to have resulted from the inability to renew loans on securities which have previously been accepted.

Mr. N. B. Cheek, Warrenton, N. C., says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters a most execllent tonic."

Varehouse at Thompsonville BOSTON, December 9.—The wooden to-acco warehouse of Albert W. Allen, at Thompsonville, Conn., with six hundred cases of tobacco, was burned yesterday. Loss \$50,000; well insured.

Mr. Baker V. Butts, Halifax, N. C., says. I have used Lrown's fron Bitters for neryousness, loss of energy and general debili-ty. I have no hesitancy in saying I feel like a new man from its use."

#### STIM MERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 9, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. TAR-The market was quoted firm a \$1 20 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales at

quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON-The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 10 5-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary ...... 8 1 16 cents #1b. Good Ordinary..... 9 516 Low Middling..... 9 15-16 Middling......10 5-16 Good Middling......101

PEANUTS-Market steady, with sales at 55@60 cents for Extra Prime, 65@70 cents for Fancy, and 75@80 cents for Extra Fancy.

Spirits Turpentine...... Rosin.... Tar..... Crude Turpentine..... 75

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

> DOMESTIC MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Financial.

ling exchange 4811@4812 and 4851@4852. State bonds dull. Governments quiet. Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 155 bales; middling uplands 11c; do Orleans

111c. Futures barely steady, with sales a the following quotations: December 10.86c January 11.04c; February 11.04c; March 11.12c; April 11.21c; May 11.35c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat better. Corn stronger. Pork dull at \$12 50@13 00. Lard weak at \$7 15. Spirits turpentine steady at 311@314c. Rosin steady at \$1 20@1 271. Freights easy. BALTIMORE, December 9. - Flour steady

and quiet: Howard street and western super \$2 25@2 65; extra \$2 75@3 37; famly \$3 50; city mills super \$2 25@2 75; extra \$3 00@3 75; Rio brands \$4 62@4 75. Wheat—southern easier and quiet; western easy, closing dull; southern red 82@84c; do amber 89@91c; No. 1 Maryland 854@ 85ac; No. 2 western winter red on spot 784 @79c. Corn—southern lower; western easier and inactive; southern white 46@ 48c; yellow 48@49c.

### HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9, Noon.—Cotton dull, with prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 5, 15-16d; Orleans 6, 1-16d; sales to day 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; re-ceipts 38,000 bales, of which 29,300 were American. Futures dull at a decline; upands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 57-64@5 56-64d; January and Febraary delivery 5 58-64@5 57-64d; February and March delivery 5 62-64@5 61-64d; March and April delivery 6 2-64@6d; April and May delivery 6 5-64@6 4-64d; May and June delivery 6 8-64@6 7-64d June and July delivery 6 12-64@611-64d.

Breadstuffs steady with a fair demand Long clear middles 36s 6d; short 37s 6d. Lard—prime western 37s 6d. 2 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 57-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 57-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 58-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 61-64d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 6 1-64d, sellers option; April and May delivery 6 4-64d, buyers' option; May and June delivery 6 8-64d, value; June and July delivery 11-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 14-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed quiet and steady.

Sales of cotton to-day include 5,900 bales 4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, February and March delivery 5 61-64@5 62-64d; March and April delivery 61-64@62-64d; April and May delivery 64-64@65-64d; May and June delivery 69-64d.

"BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the blad-

#### der. \$1. Druggists New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8. Nothing new to report in the features of the rice market. The demand for domestic sorts keeps up to former volume, and as supplies are moved easily from the wharf, noiders are exacting, and refuse concessions. Buyers evince confidence, and purchase in advance of immediate wants. Foreign styles are quiet, the home trade confining their attention to the domestics, which are regarded as relatively cheaper by which are regarded as relatively cheaper by 1@\$c per pound. Quotations are: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair at 4\$@ 5\$c; good to prime at 5\$@\$c; choice at 6\$@\$\$c; extra (brand) at 6\$@\$\$c; Rangoon at 4\$@\$5 duty paid, and 2\$@2\$c in bond; Patna at 5\$@\$\$c; Java at 5\$@5\$c.

"ROUGH ON CORNS." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

### UNPARALLELED!

With each number of DEMOREST'S MONTH-LY MAGAZINE will be given a full-size fashion-able Pattern of any size or style selected, mak-ing twelve patterns during the year, or value of over three dollars, besides the most popular, en-tertaining and useful magazine. Single copies, 20c; yearly, \$2. Address W. JENNINGS DEMO-REST, 17 East 14th Street, New York. nov 25-D&Wim

REV. J. E. C. BARKHAM, WARRENTON, N.C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most gratifying results. I find it to be not only a restorative in every sense, but also a most complete tonic and appetizer."

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev.

Mr. McKinstry has to say About it. To the Public: I have been a fearful suffer. for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live I have been so been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without as sistance. I have tried means I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary lelief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as hadly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your Cuticura Remedies; and I felt somehow allittle courage, from their favorable opinion of them to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvelast I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. 1) I am about as good a new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife correct, and I join with her in expressing m gratitude for the great benefit she has received I certify that the above statement is correct Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community where he lives. He is a well known dealer in stock, and his statement, with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit. Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this

twenty-seventh day of October, 1882.

L. C. McKINSTRY, LATER —I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured.

L. C. McKINSTRY.

Sec'y Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. 17 and No.N.H.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1884.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier. and Cuticura, and Cuticura Foap, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1,00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, mh 5 D&Wtf wed sat wed sat toe or from DR. G. M. ROBERTSON, ELM GROVE, N. C.

find it is all it is recommended to be." Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MAI ARIAL 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 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 follow-

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. Noon.—Money quiet and steady at 1@2 per cent. Sterfrom grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachezia and Sequelsi neident to Malariom 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 itale from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, is Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA., Late Professor of General Pathology and Physio logy in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cachevia, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo men, Anæmia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpita-tions, &c. It has been especially efficacious in thons, &c. It has been especially emcacious 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 Briffold Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily 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 discovering the patients. tressing 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 water that the same of the sam

Springs now opens for guests.

Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.

For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs pamphlet may be found.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor. ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va

MR. J. D. SUTTENFIELD, REIDSVILLE, N.C., says: "My wife's mother was in feeble health for twenty years; skilled physicians failed to relieve. Brown's Iron Bitters benefit ted her wonderfully, and she recommends it to others for complication of diseases."

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