

THE MORNING STAR

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at 10 cents per copy, in advance, \$3.00 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, and 50 cents for a single copy. It is published at the rate of 15 cents per week, any period from one week to one year. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, \$0.50 for six months and 25 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square per day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; one week, \$10.00; two weeks, \$18.00; three weeks, \$25.00; one month, \$40.00; two months, \$75.00; three months, \$100.00; six months, \$175.00; one year, \$300.00. All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 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. Two weeks, two thirds of daily rate.

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

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions, etc., are charged as ordinary advertisements, but half rates when paid for in advance. Delivery of notices will be made by special messenger.

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 made, will be continued "until for" 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, no dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of character for office, or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any other matter on their regular business, without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Note, Money Order, Express, or 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 are not acceptable in any way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisements should always specify the name or names of the office, or address, where no address is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. With advertisement contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the failure of the paper to address.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1884.

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 approval, 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 mischievous 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 in 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 letter—then, 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, hounded, vilified 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.

The exact facts as to his capture have been fully given in the Century Magazine, published in New York city. A Northern writer has shown up the cruel treatment he was subjected to when a prisoner of the

United States. And now the ingrate who burnt Atlanta and Columbia comes forward with a charge of the most serious character and expects people to believe him, in case he cannot produce a letter he says Mr. Davis wrote.

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. Sherman?

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 say 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 maliciously tried to fasten the guilt and responsibility 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, but we are certain there is a disreputable admission.

He is not the fellow to swear away the character of any man, not an intimate 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 hater only will believe him.

THE METHODIST CENTENAL.

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 pulpits 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 all 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 differerent 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 some particulars. There can be the utmost harmony without union of organization. "Distinct as the billows 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 quarter of a million dollars to erect a pedestal for the great Bartholdi statue. It calls on the Congress to appropriate \$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 New York.

Some little while ago there was 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 twenty-two cents. This is a shame-

ful abuse of privilege. This is all brought about by the combination of capital. The following from the Chicago Current, of the 6th inst., is to the point:

"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 world of that dollar."

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 undertaken to extend their power. Two years ago half of the members of the Idaho 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, and 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 guilty if the church at Salt Lake City had not forbidden him to do so under pain of excommunication. "This is a very good beginning."

Mr. T. H. Thompson, 22 N. Front St., Wilmington, says: "The first man pleases to state that I have been cured of dyspepsia and indigestion by a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I heartily recommend it to others."

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 people 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. Pious 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 gougiers" 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 the tax collected through different agents than the United States authorities. Tobacco and whiskey can stand taxation better than any thing 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 Federal 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 for a long time, and I can truly say that it cured me of the disease of the kidneys when every other medicine failed to relieve me."

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW CUBAN TREATY.

How it will affect our Tobacco Interest—Views of Well Informed Men in the Trade.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New York, Dec. 9.—The treaty contains a number of provisions which will be of great importance in regard to our Cuban commerce. The following are among the most important:

"The new treaty pinches trade in two ways," said one of the editors of the *Two Weeks Leaf*. "First, it lets in manufactured cigars at a greater reduction than it gives to our leaf tobacco. This is unjust to American cigar makers, who make a good cigar. Cheap cigar makers are not affected, although the low grade Havana cigar is about the worst cigar made. Key West cigar makers are affected the most, because they use all Havana tobacco. Another objection, and it comes chiefly from American planters, is that when once this treaty is adopted, the Dutch will want to bring in their Sumatra tobacco. 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 reduced by equalization with the cigars at a greater reduction than the American planters would have a small show against it."

"Another place where the treaty pinches particularly hard, is with men who have large stocks of Havana filled cigars and cigars in the hands. They will lose the reduction of 17 1/2 cents per pound on tobacco, and \$1.25 per cent 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 agitation. 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 operations are at a standstill. The government will be retained under the new treaty, as the government import stamps. Instead of allowing imported cigars to stand on their own merits, the government will put a peculiar stamp on the imported goods, which is a guarantee to the buyer that they are imported."

"The curious result of this was shown in the Mexican cigars that afflicted this market," said Mr. George Storm, of Strangle & Storm, last night. "Mexican cigars, simply because they were imported, sold here for a long time at \$60 to \$70 per thousand. It took the public two years to learn that they were exorbitant, and for a year or two the tobacco raisers thought the free import of Mexican tobacco would ruin them. I made a personal inspection of the Mexican tobacco plantations, and I had another man to do it over again for me. I know that the planters cannot get 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 treaty?"

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

"What would become of the American planter?"

"He would continue to flourish. He can raise good tobacco and sell it at twelve cents a pound, and make a 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 to adopt Sumatra seeds. Three years ago 1,000 cases of it were raised. This year he raised 1,300 pounds of the (Havana) seed leaf per acre, and the price has been going up. He is very sure to export this kind to Europe, in competition with the much favored Sumatra tobacco; and the production here can be extended indefinitely. I do not think this treaty will cause any American manufacturer to go out of business. The product of Havana 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 worked in such a way that the bulk of tobacco which is used as fillers will pay more than wrappers. You see that tobacco leaves, requiring more than one hundred leaves to make a pound, pay 10 cents per pound, while the bulk of tobacco which is used as fillers; but all other kinds, that is, leaves which require less than one hundred to make a pound, are let in at 17 1/2 cents per pound, which is ridiculous. I can assert that under this treaty we can export our cigars, do not know the facts. We could only export them if we had free trade. It is an one-sided treaty. It requires us to give up our tobacco to the United States is one of the greatest tobacco producing countries in the world. The product has been improving until it has approximated Havana leaf; but this treaty means the ruin of the whole industry."

Schroeder & Bond said: "This treaty means ruin to the tobacco producing interests of the country. If it prevails we and others must go out of business."

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OBIO.

A Seventy Thousand Dollar Fire in Toledo.

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TOLEDO, Dec. 9.—One section of the prominent 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. His 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.

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NEW YORK.

Further Concerning the Failure of Opyke & Co.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

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WILMINGTON MARKET.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Boston, December 9.—The Wilmington tobacco warehouse of Albert W. Allen, at Thompsonville, Conn., with six hundred cases of tobacco, was burnt yesterday. Loss \$50,000; well insured.

Mr. Baker V. Butts, Halifax, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervousness, loss of energy and general debility. I have no hesitancy in saying I feel like a new man from its use."

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 9, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROBIN.—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 at \$1.90 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.00 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 3/4 D. Good Ordinary..... 9 5/16 " " Middling..... 9 15/16 " " Good Middling..... 10 1/16 " "

PEANUTS.—Market steady, with sales at 65¢/80 cents for Extra Prime, 65¢/70 cents for Fancy, and 75¢/80 cents for Extra Fancy.

DR. G. M. ROBERTSON, ELM GROVE, N. C., and find it is all it is recommended to be.

ROUGH ON RATS.

Cleats out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New York, Dec. 9, Noon.—Money quiet and steady at 1 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 and 48 3/4 @ 48 5/4. State bonds quiet. Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 155 bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 11 1/2c. Futures barely steady, with sales at 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. Corn quiet. Coffee stronger. Pork dull at \$12 50 @ 13.00. Lard weak at \$7 15. Spirits turpentine steady at 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4. Rosin steady at \$1 20 @ 1 27 1/2. Freight easy.

Baltimore, December 9.—Four steady and quiet. Heavy and western upland per 25 @ 25 1/2; extra 25 7/8 @ 27; family \$3 50; city mills super \$3 25 @ 3 75; extra \$3 00 @ 3 75; Rio brands \$4 62 @ 4 75. Wheat—southern easier and quiet; western easy, closing dull; southern red \$2 84; do amber \$2 91c; No. 1 Maryland \$4 @ 4 85c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 75 @ 78c. 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 15-16; Orleans 6 1-16; sales to-day \$200,000, which is 1,000 more for speculation and export; receipts 38,000 bales, of which 29,300 were American. Futures dull at a decline; uplands, 1 m c December and January delivery 5 58-64 @ 58-64; January and February delivery 5 58-64 @ 58-64; March and April delivery 5 62-64 @ 61-64; May and June delivery 5 62-64 @ 61-64; July and August delivery 5 62-64 @ 61-64. Breadstuffs steady with a fair demand. Long clear middles 38s 6d; short 37s 6d. Lard prime western 57s 6d.

P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c December delivery 5 57-64, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 57-64, sellers