ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square me, day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$650; three weeks \$850; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; ix months, \$4000; twelve months, \$00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Rails Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "Oity Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column

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 r triple-column advertisements.

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 secording 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 stes for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

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

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-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

Remiltances 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 of ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Dally. 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 adverse.

# The Morning Star

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

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1884

#### EVENING EDITION

THE SOUTH AND ITS FRIENDS.

There are some few papers in the North that have always been ready to defend the South when ungenerously and unfairly attacked. The New Haven Register and, especially, the Boston Post, are of this number. The Post has been kind and appreciative and of North Carolina it has had much to say from time to time that was friendly and laudatory. Referring to the evil and bitter accusations brought against the Southern people, the Post says:

"It is not uncommon for malevolent, dis honest and shiftless parties and individuals to live by maligning their neighbors and consuming the substance and credit that belong to others. The Republican party has prolonged its unrighteous lease of power by fanning the expiring embers of hatred against the South and retaining its grasp by exciting unfounded animosities against that section But basest of all was the attempt made by the defeated Republican candidate for the Presidency to keep alive the Northern prejudice against the South, after conceding months before, that the relations of those States to the Union were the most satisfactory they had been for sixty years though sixty years ago some of our best Presidents came from that section. The speech was not only wicked in itself, but it

It copies from the Brattleboro (Vermont) paper a letter from Mr. Henry W. Walker, a Vermonter now living in Atlanta, Ga. The testimony of Mr. Walker is simply that of every truth-loving Northerner who has been in the South. He finds nothing but courtesy and he talks his political views as freely as he did at home. He says, in part:

"I have been living here now for nearly a year and I see no reason to believe that any Northern man, be he Democrat or Republican, cannot live here just as peaceably and with as free exercise of all his rights as a citizen as he can in the North, so long as he behaves himself as a decent and lawabiding citizen ought. I express myself here in regard to the Republican party just as strongly as I ever did in the North. All the avenues of business are open to all alike-the churches, the schools, everything. Nor is the Northern man ostracised from any class of society he sees fit to enter or is capable of entering."

That is true of North Carolina. Republicans talk and vote as they please and they get into just as good society here as they ever got into at their homes in the North. When it is remembered that a Northern man the best white men and still are recognized and spoken to and associated with, it will be understood how great is the freedom in the South. Says the Post:

"Moreover, some of the most statesman-like and patriotic utterances that have followed the election of a Democratic President have come from the South. The speeches of the North Carolina electors, the speech of Senator Pugh of Alabama and the utterances of the leading newspapers all show a spirit that might be emulated with profit in some portions of the North."

The only intolerance we have ever seen in the South since slavery died, has been in certain papers when deal ing with other papers.

to be exercised by others. But no intolerance or proscription has been applied to Republicans as such. Democrats have usually been called upon to go upon the bonds of Republican officials, and a good deal of pathetic sentimentality has been indulged from time to time in some of the papers over the condition of one man who showed the most persecuting and vindictive spirit and perpetrated the most cruel assaults upon the personal liberty and inalienable rights of the best citizens of North Carolina that have ever been exhibited in the entire history of the State. Oh, no, there is not only freedom, but there is gush and forgetfulness and a swift condoning of crime and venality. But the Legislators wi be wise if they go slow in the matter of rebuking the men of 1870 for what they did in behalf of outraged citizenship and in vindication of

### POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

There is some amusement in the speculations of the newspapers as to the complexion of the new Cabinet that is to be.. The chief fun lies in the knowing views presented by the Republicans. Of these perhaps the most knowing is the man who lives at Raleigh and does up North Carolina for the New York Times. It is true he hardly ever hits the nail on the head, but he fills up a certain space, gets well paid for his trouble, no doubt, and the Times seems well pleased with his performances.

This knowing correspondent on the

16th writes all about North Carolina in the Cabinet, and, according to him, the Democrats around Raleigh are willing to allow a few places to outsiders. The only persons specially pushed for high offices are Judge Merrimon for Postmaster General, and Judge Fowle for Sam Phillips's snug berth, Solicitor General. He does Judge Merrimon simple justice when he says he is a man of the highest integrity. He also mentions that Gen. Robert B. Vance is anxious to be Commissioner of Patents. He is an indefatigably industrious worker, and like Judge Merrimon is a man of spotless name. In Merrimon and Vance the President would make no mistake in so far as character is con-

According to the correspondent Senator Ransom is being pushed for a Cabinet officer. This is indeed news. We supposed the Senator was well contented with his present place. A Cabinet officer, to be efficient, must be industrious. A Senator, if he does not participate in debates, can sit around and not do much work. This knowing correspondent thus explains why Ransom

"Unless otherwise provided for it that Gov. Jarvis, ex Senator A. S. Merrimon, and Gen. Scales will be candidates before the caucus that nominates Senator Ransom's successor. It is already common talk that the combination that exists between Scales and Stedman, the Lieutenant Governor-elect, is strong enough to put Scales in the Senate, and that the State ad ministration for the ensuing four years will keep this object steadily in view. Ransom is a strong man in his party. He has never been extreme in his acts and opinions, and has many warm friends among the Repub icans. Heretofore he has not been serious y opposed for re-election, but four years hence he would be desperately opposed and would be handicapped by his long service.'

All this has the refreshing characteristic of novelty. It is good read ing for a crisp morning. While the Raleigh man is making Scales aspire to the Senate Gen. Scales is really being talked much of for the Cabinet. Indeed, he seems to be more prominent for a portfolio than any man in the South save Senator Garland. When Senator Ransom's present term expires he will have been in the Senate seventeen years. He may or may not be his own successor, but we have no idea that he will be in the Cabinet. We give the Raleigh speculations because they are amusing rather than instructive.

## ABOUT A HOTEL.

By way of encouraging the new hotel enterprise we wish to note a fact that is surprising. An intelligent Baltimore merchant, whose field can come into the South and vote is the entire South, and who travels with and for negroes in preference to from Maryland to Texas, recently informed us that the very best hotel he had found was in North Carolina, He said the table of that hotel was unsurpassed as far as he knew in the South, and would compare with the best in the large cities. The beef was in all respects equal to that to be found in the finest hotels in Boston or New York. Everything was in keeping with the beef. The price charged for board by the month was \$90, and at this rate every room was occupied all winter. The proprietor had made his house the chief resort of a large number of well-to-do We have seen comments that Northerners who came South for showed that particular editors had pleasure. They desired the best and not attained to perfect freedom of they were willing to pay for it.

Northern cities and from the country around. The hotel is kept admirably. Strange to say, this hotel that keeps crowded at \$90 a month is in North Carolina, in Vance county, in a village of 200 inhabitants, called Kittrell, some 34 miles from Raleigh, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

We find that the people-the taxpayers-are quite willing to have the Judiciary enlarged so as to equal the demands of the times. They know that ample court facilities in a free country are absolutely necessary and that it costs more in the end to have "the laws delay" than to have speedy trials. We believe that it would be right and proper to increase the present Superior Court Bench to twelve and pay the Judges \$3,000 salary per annum. This leaves them but little over \$2,000 a year after paying the necessary travelling expenses. The Supreme Court must be increased to five, to make it equal to the demands upon it, unless a change is made in the number and character of appeals. In other words the work must be reduced or there must be five instead of three Justices

It is urged that the Nicaraguan treaty is in contradiction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty -the treaty made in 1850 between the United States and Great Britain. The treaty has not been formally abrogated but it is said that the United States gave England notice two years ago that it had outlived its usefulness. The New York - Times says of the new

"As the projected Nicaragus treaty con-templates an acquisition of territory by the United States in Central America, a privi-lege which both powers specifically renounced in the treaty of 1850, it is reasonable to expect that when the history of the new treaty is fully known we shall be informed that this important step has not been taken without an exchange of views with Great Britain. Otherwise the Nicaragua treaty must be looked upon as a flagrant violation of our treaty obligations.

After our editorial comments upon the death of Kossuth was in type the dispatch came announcing that the grand old man was living and in good health. Our editorial, however, served a good purpose in directing attention to one of the most gifted of men in recent times. We hope the "old man eloquent" may live many years to come and finish the literary work upon which he is engaged.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

What the "Conference of State Boards of Health" did to Prepare the Coun try Against the Invasion of Cholera. CONCLUDED.

The committee on State Action reported as follows:

That the laws under which State Boards of Health and the municipalities in the several States are established are so diverse that it is impossible to formulate any method of uniform action except in a few particulars. It is conceded that the most thorough and scrupulous enforcement of all the details of cleanliness as to all persons and all surroundings is at the basis of the preparations to be made by States, and by individuals. Coequal in importance with this is the provision of methods by which to keep a disease from being brought into any State. This necessarily divides itself into that which relates to maritime commerce and that which relates to intercourse between one State and another. As at present our dépendence for the formal protection is chiefly that furnished by the State authorities, it can only be claimed that each State should be made fully aware of what protection is afforded by the ports through which vessels pass on approach to their own waters, and should be careful to add such additional details of examination as they may deem necessary. In reference to inter-State communication it is essential that officers of State and municipal Boards in adjacent States should fully notify each other in any case of cholera that occurs in its own domain, and give such other information as may be precautionary. It is essential that each local Board in each State should in advance determine with precision what it will do with any first cases that occur, and so provide as to conveyance, hospitals, refuge stations, furnishing medicine, etc., so that valuable time shall not be lost and that the cholera gain no foothold.

In our judgment the time has come when the State Boards of Health of those States that have such organizations, and the chief municipal health boards of those States having no State Boards should be recognized by the General Government as having authority to compel such sanitary measures-national, international, maritime and inter-State-as are necessary, and to be able to secure their execution through those departments of the General Government under which they would naturally fall.

Resolved, That in order to secure efficient local boards in States, and the cooperation of the various States. State Boards of Health should be promptly organized in all the States not yet having such boards.

Resolved, That in addition to the

usual appropriations needed for the continuous work of State Boards, State, municipal, and local boards opinion and of speech when it was They got it. It came from the should have contingent appropria-

tions for the exigencies of cholera

epidemics. EZRA M. HUNT, M. D., IRVING A. WATSON, M. D., J. C. HEARNE, M. D., C. S. HEWITT, M. D., J. B. THORNTON, M. D.,

Committee. The Committee on Federal Legislation made a preliminary report, upon which formulated a bill having the features, as here briefly stated:
1. The National Board of Health

to be composed of a member from each State having a Board of Health, to be appointed by the President.
2. To collect and disseminate sanitary information, and co-operate with State and local boards, but also authorizes the National Board, upon direction of the President of the United States, to act independently in certain emergencies. 3. Empowers the Board to regulate the marine qurantine service, and provides means for the enforcement of its regulations. 4. Provides that in a threatening emergency the President of the United States is empowered by proclamation as he may think necessary to provide means for the prevention of importation of disease dangerous to the public, but he must immediately convene the National Board of Health, and their action upon his approval, to substitute the terms of the proclamation. Five. Provision for the collection of sanitary statistics and information in foreign ports; for the detail by the President of department officers to serve temporarily under the Board;

for the appropriation of \$500,000. This bill is to substitute the law creating the first National Board of Health, a course which was hardly possible to have avoided, as the old Board had been torn by internal dissensions, and practically destroyed. It was admitted by all having knowledge of this proposed law, that it would obviate all the old bickerings between the departments represented in the old Board, and so establish a national system with a good promise of success.

The matters aimed at by the lead. ing sanitarian of the county are:

1. That every State-should have a Board of Health on a working basis for the protection of State interests in sanitary matters, and also to insure harmony in interstate action; and to provide for a contingent fund to be kept in hand by the Governors of the several States, for the time of

2. To point out specifically to cities, towns, villages, hamlets and neighborhoods, the means to avert or mitigate cholera and other pestilential diseases.

3. And lastly to obtain such an organization under the general government as to coordinate and assist, and supplement all the efforts made by State and municipalities.

The avoidance of cholera and the avoidance of panic if cholera should come can only be achieved by a well organized system in advance, and the gentlemen who have matured this plan are among the most experienced of the practical sanitarians in the country, and a failure to carry out the views, or a safe approximation to them, will place the responsibility entirely upon Congress. The State Boards of Health have done their whole duty.

Mrs A. J. Gordon, Hillsboro, N. C., says: "I fully accord to Brown's Iron Bit ters all merit claimed for it, especially recommend it for neuralgia; two doses cured me of a severe case when other remedies

## RANDALL'S SCHEME.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. Said a Democratic Congressman to-night, "If Sam Randall's hide were not as thick as a rhinocerous's, he would be ashamed to show himself in public after being snowed under to the tune of 80,000 in Pennsylvania. It is well known that he keeps his seat in Congress by the suffrance of the Republicans, who can make better use of him as a disturbing element than they could make out of a straight Republican. But I suppose he must do something to keep himself before the public. He has no more chance of going into Cleveland's Cabinet than Ben Butler, but he thinks he can make a raid on Carlisle's territory and beat Carlisle for Speaker of the next Congress."

Mr. Beck and Mr. Carlisle smile at this, and express the opinion that Mr. Randall has the same right as other people, to go where he pleases and say what he likes. They do not believe that the people of Kentucky will be fooled into an appearance of rebuking them by any spurious notions of hospitality. Gov. Isham G. Harris is equally indifferent. The general impression among politicians here is that Mr. Randall has lowered himself and shown his true colors in putting himself in the hands of a few cranks and soreheads who want to use him as a stick to beat his colleagues, whose only crime is that they are honest revenue reformers who represent their people and would reduce war taxes. The idea of an ovation to a man who six months ago was acting with the Republicans to defeat a Democratic measure is scouted.

Mrs. L. W. Rolfe, Murfreesboro, N. C. says: "To all who pre in need of a good tonic, I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters. I took three bottles of it and derived great benefit therefrom."

Savannah Bice Market. Savannah News, Dec. 17. RICE.-The market was steadier and un-

changed. The sales for the day were 128 bbls. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5c; Good 58c; Prime 51/06c. Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 00;tide water \$1 10@1 25.

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

## THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TERBIBLE CALAMITY.

St. John's Home for Children in Brooklyn Destroyed by Pire-A Number of Children and several Adults

Burned to Death.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) New York, December 19.—The Brook-lyn Eagle, in an extra, states that the Fire Marshal reports twelve bodies found up to 8 o'clock this morning among the ruins of the burned St. John's Home for Children, in this city. Workmen are still searching in the ruins. The utmost excitement prevails in the vicinity of the asylum, and the bodies found are so charred and blackened that identification is almost impossible. It is believed that most of the possible. It is believed that most of the children who perished were in the ill-fated Sister Josephine ward. The search is progressing under careful supervision. The men engaged in examining the ruins of the laundry have found the remains of nine children and the country that the children and t children and two grown persons. Who the adults are has not been ascertained as yet. The Sisters are unwilling to be interviewed, but it is plain to be seen that the list of inmates who have been rescued does not come up to the full number. This is explained by the statement that the children may have been cared for in private houses and that the chances are that they will turn up. The fact is that last night only one child was admitted to be missing, and this morning a dozen bodies were found. These facts tell their own ghastly story with a positiveness that is appalling.

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

#### FOREIGN.

Heavy Defalcation in an Austrian Bank-Reported Suicide by Drowning of the Guilty Party. the Cable to the Morning Star.

VIENNA, December 19 .- Orders have been telegraphed throughout Europe for the arrest of Lucas Janner, the defaulting and absconding director of the Securities Department of the Lower Austrian Dis count Bank. Liberal rewards are offered for the apprehension of the culprit. Numerous bonds, signed by Heinerich Kuffler, a broker, suspected of complicity in Jamer's crime, have been found in Jamer's cash box. These bonds represent large sums of money paid to Kuffler out of funds belonging to the Discount Bank. The directors of the Bank have raised 70,000,000 florins from their own resources and from other banks, so as to be able to meet a run on the Bank. The Bank is honoring all demands upon it without any regard for the stipulated date when payment should be due. The municipal authorities have served a no tice on the Bank that the city will withdraw its deposit of 4,500,000 florins. The Bank is receiving many other notices of withdrawal of deposits.

Later .- A rumor is affoat that Janner's body has been found near Klosterneuborg.

Mrs. H. J. Charles, 815 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."

#### TENNESSEE.

Memphis Taking Measures to Fund its Indebtedness.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) MEMPHIS, Dec. 19. -At a meeting of the Legislative Council, yesterday afternoon, s resolution was unanimously adopted to petition the Legislature to extend the time for the funding of the outstanding indebtedness of the old city of Memphis. About \$4,500,000 of the old indebtedness was funded before the expiration of the original act, on February 1st, 1884; and there is now about \$1,000,000 still outstanding, which it is thought will be funded into new bonds of the taxing district, as the interest on the new bonds issued by the taxing district has been paid with promptness, and over \$230,000 of the debt which the taxing district assumed under the funding act has already been retired.

Mrs. Wm. Brewer, Smithville, "N. C. says: "I had chills and fever. Brown's Iron Bitters was just the medicine I needed. I highly roommend it."

## NEW OBLEANS.

Exposition Exhibitors Calling for Re. form - Editorial Comments of the (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19 .- The Picayune, commenting on the protest of exhibitors says editorially: "It is to be regretted that there has been any necessity for such protest, as has been sent to the management and there must have been strong provocation for these interested parties in making public declaration of mismanagement. The exhibitors, not having time at this late day to commence an investigation as to where the blame lies, have perhaps very properly struck at the immediate officers in charge of that department nearest to them. That way is the shortest and probably is as effectual as any other, and will at all events bring about the deserved reform."

Mrs. E. E. Creasey, Concord, N. C., says: 'I felt weak and debilitated. Brown's Iron Bitters greatly improved me."

## WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Holiday Recess not yet Settled. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Senate Committee on Appropriations has not yet brought to a point of action the House resolution to take a holiday recess from tomorrow night until January 5th. The members of the committee are desirous to reach an understanding with the House upon the temporary Naval bill before the Mr. N. B. Cheek, Warrenton, N. C., says:

1 consider Brown's Iron Bitters a most ex cellent tonic."

## FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Strong and Higher. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Wall Street, Dec. 19, 11 A.M.
—Stocks opened strong and advanced 1 to
per cent., but soon declined 1 to 1 per cent. After 10.30 o'clock there was a sharp advance of 1 to 11 per cent., with Lackswanna leading.

#### Fifty Millions of Them. There are 50,000,000 of people in this

country, and more are coming every day. Last year more than 700,000 bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters were sold, and the demand is daily increasing. This shows the great popularity of this wonderful iron tonic. A popularity of this wonderful frontonic. A popularity based on actual merit, and complete success in the treatment of debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism and liver troubles. Mr. W. H. Fleming, 621 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, says, "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the happiest results, for toning the system and for loss of appetite."

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 19, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 274 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 75 casks at that

ROSIN-The market was quoted steady at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quo-

ORUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and 21 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON-The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 101 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 8
Good Ordinary..... 91 cents # 10 Low Middling..... 9 15 16 

PEANUTS-Market steady, with sales at 55@60 cents for Extra Prime, 65@70 cents for Fancy, and 75@80 cents for Extra Fancy. RICE.-ROUGH: Upland 90c@\$1 05;

Tidewater \$1 10@1 25. CLEAN: Common 44 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Low Good 51 51 cents; High Good 51051 cents; Prime 54@54 cents; Choice 54@6 cents per fb. Market steady.

#### RECEIPTS.

771 bales Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... 249 Tar..... 

Mrs. W. E. Pittman, 1029 N. 4th St. Wilmington, says: "We have used Brown's Iron Bitters in our family. My husband and I believe there is nothing to equal it as a eure for malaria, dyspepsia and weak ness, and take pleasure in recommending

#### COMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, Noon.-Money weaker at 1@11 per cent. Sterling exchange 481@4811 and 485@4851. State bonds quiet. Governments easier. Commercial.

Cotton easier, with sales to-day of 304 bales: middling uplands 10 15-16c; do Or leans 11 3-16c. Futures dull, with sales at the following quotations: December 10.80c; January 10.90c; February 10.93c; March 11.06c; April 11.20c; May 11.33c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat better. Corn quiet. Pork steady at \$12 25@12 50. Lard firm at \$6 95. Spirits turpentine dull at \$04@31c. Rosin dull at \$1 224@ 274. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, December 19 .- Flour steady and quiet: Howard street and western super \$2 25@2 65; extra \$2 75@3 37; family \$3 50@4 50; city mills super \$2 25@2 75 extra \$3 00@3 75; Rio brands \$4 62. Wheat-southern steady; western a shade easier and inactive; southern red 82@84c; do amber 88@90c; No. 1 Maryland 85@ 851c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 78 @781c. Corn-southern higher; western easier and dull; southern white 48@49c; yellow 49@50c.

Mrs. W. K. French, 619 Market St., Wilmington, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family with most gratifying results in cases of malaria and weakness, and cordially recommend it as a most ex-

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19, Noon.-Cotton dull and inanimate; middling uplands 5 13 16d; do Orleans 5 15 16d; sales to-day 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 19,000 bales, of which 14,700 bales were American. Futures very dull; uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 51-64d; January and February delivery 5 54-64d; February and March delivery 5 58-64d; April and May delivery 6 1-64d; May and June delivery

6 5-64d; June and July delivery 6 9-64d. Tenders to day 700 bales new docket; 700 old docket. Sales for the week were 37,000 bales, or which 24,000 bales were American; speculation 1,400 bales; export 3,400 bales; actual export 11,000 bales; imports 108,000 bales,

of which 78,000 bales were American: stock 520,000 bales, of which 336,000 bales were American; afloat 328,000 bales, of which 307.000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs steady with a fair demand. Corn—new mixed 5s 7d. Long clear middles 32s 6d; short 34s 4d. Cheese-American fine 62s 6d. Spirits turpentine 23s 3d.

2 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 51-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 5 51-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 54-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 5 58-64d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 62-64d, sellers option; April and May delivery 2-64d, sellers' option; May and June deliyery 6 6-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 6 9-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 12-64d, buyers option. Futures steady. 3 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 58-64@5 52 64d; March

and April delivery 5 52-64d; June and July delivery 6 10-64d; July and August delivery 6 18-64d. Sales of cotton to-day include 3,400 bales

Mr. R. M. Terry, Raleigh, N. C., says: 'I suffered with chills and dysentery Doctors afforded no relief, took Brown's Iron Bitters and regained health and strength. I heartily endorse it as the best medicine for such cases."

New York Naval S N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 18. Spirits Turpentine-The movement is more of a jobbing character; supplies are moderately offered; prices are held steadily; merchantable order is quoted at \$1@31\frac{1}{2}0.

Rosins—The market shows little change; It is hard to sell other than small lots. The quotations are as follows: Strained at \$1 22\frac{1}{2}; good strained at \$1 27\frac{1}{2}; No. 2 E at \$1 32\frac{1}{2}(0) 1 35; No. 2 F at \$1 40 @1 42\frac{1}{2}; No. 1 G at \$1 47\frac{1}{2}(0) 50; No. 1 H at \$1 70@1 75; good No. 1 I at \$2 25; low pale K at \$2 75@2 87\frac{1}{2}; Pale M at \$3 62\frac{1}{2}; extra pale N at \$4 25; window glsss W at \$4 75. Tar is quoted at \$2 00 @2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70@1 90. it is hard to sell other than small lots.

For throat and lung difficulties, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, when seasonably taken, is a certain specific.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN. Station D. New York.

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rec Mr. McKinstry has to say About it

To the Public: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Itheum. 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 badly afflicted sometimes that there was no the 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 be mad run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so influent 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 many remedies and to 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 tellef. Although belped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be antirely discouraged. Last June, he rever the source of the second s be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinshy

surage, 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 begon to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. I) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child MRS. BENJ. & MITH. I certify that the above statement of my wife correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.

was acvised by hider and his. It conclinates, who are well known in these regions, to try your Curioura Remanies; and I felt somehow a little

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 fally entitled to credit.

Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this twenty-seventh day of October, 1882.
L. C. McKinstry,

Minister of the Gospel LATER -I have seen Mis. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently and cured.

L. C. McRINSTRY.

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

Boston, Sept. 9, 1884. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier

and Cuticura, and Cuticura Foar, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. 14 fee, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, wed sat MR. W. F. WASSON, (EX-SHER(FF), IREDELL, Co., N. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

### Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MAI ARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FRVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORS. 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 Green-

brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow

"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 Sequelsi neident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to dertain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affect tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon t tate from what mineral waters I have seen the grea est and most unmistakable amount of good accrue is the largest number of cases in a general way i would unhesitatingly say the Buffato Springs in 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 Cacheria, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo-men, Anomia, Hypochondrissis, Cardiac Palyilaions, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usua 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 Reffelo 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 valua le auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Missi-sippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Uring, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re-covered, 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 benefi-

Springs now opens for guests.
Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bettles 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, Vs.

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."

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800 BUSH. VA. MEAL; 200 BBLS. FLOUR. all grades; 100 bbls. N. Y. Apples; 2,500 lbs. N. Y. and Penn. Butter; 50 boxes (akes; 1000 lbs. Candies; 1000 lbs. Sausage; Sugar-Cured Meats, Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Canned Goods, Cabbage. Florida Oranges, &c., &c. nov 27 tf No. 19 North Second St. MRS. JOHN HARPER, HARPER'S, N. C., SAYS
"Brown's Iron Bitters, restored me to good
health, after suffering fifteen years from kidney

disease. Found only temporary relief in the use of other remedies. I use it in my family and re-

## Fish. &c.

ommend it to others"

200 Bbls and Half Bbls MULLETS and MACKEREL, 100 Boxes CRACKERS and CAKES, 100 Boxes Cream and Factory CHEESE 100 Bars RIO COFFEE, 100 Bbls Refined SUGARS, Cases POTASH and LYE. 50 Boxes SOAP,

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oc 30 D&Wtf MR. S. T. THORNTON, OXFORD, N. C., SAYS:
"I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of
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up my worn out constitution."

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