ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; ix months, \$4000; twelve months, \$5000. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach 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-colu 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 contracted for has expired, charged transient ates foldime actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

dollar per square for each insertion.
Il announcements and recommendations of didates for office, whether in the shape of nmunications or otherwise, will be charged at

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 their regular business without extra charge transient rates.

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 sales they desire to advertise in. Where no is sue is named the advertisement will be inserted n 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 ad-dress.

# The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Monday Evening, Dec. [22, 1884

## **EVENING EDITION**

TWO POINTS FOR LEGISLATORS Mrs. Packard, of Chicago, called to see us. She is unusually cultavated and intelligent. She says she has visited twenty-seven States for the purpose of trying to have the law changed as to woman. In most of the States a married woman in the law is but a chattel and without personality. A Western paper thus states her condition:

"By marriage her identity has been merged and lost in that of her husband, so that forever after, while she continues in the married state, she is in the eyes of the law, a nonentity. She ceases to be a distinct person, like an unmarried woman, surrenders her personality; and becomes legally, the vassal, the exclusive property of her husband, without property rights, without the right of maternity, without personal liberty, without the right of conscience: in short, without any natural or legal rights, she having lost all these at the moment of marriage.

"This is the legal status of married women in nearly all the States and territories

Mrs. Packard proposes to have this remedied by needed legislation. The power of the husband is supreme and autocratic over the wife, even to robbing her of her liberty as has been the case in some States. Persons have been incarcerated in lunation asylums upon false charges and so safely immured as to be indefinitely deprived of their liberty. She proposes that the legislation in all the States shall be in conformity with liberty, and shall place it beyond the power of vicious and venal superintendents to oppress and rob the inmates of their personal fredom when not insane. Whilst there have probably been no cases of conspiracy to rob sane persons of their liberty in Southern asylums, it is not impossible that it should occur. There have been doubtless instances of cruel treatment by underlings if not by superintendents. It is certainly humane and just that such occurrences should be prevented as far as possible by legal enactment. There is a bill now pending in the Legislature of South Carolina, which has been recommended, for adoption by the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and that is intended "to place the Insane Asylums under the pro- a four-horse wagon could convey tection of the laws by securing over a mudpike. Then when the to them their postal rights." As the cost of breakage, wear and tear, &c., superintendents can prevent all inmates from communicating with the good and bad roads becomes still outer world by letter, and thus wreak vengeance and outrage upon victims if they are base enough to do so, it will be safe at least to have all drawback upon immigration as well asylums under the strict control of law. In a free country it is a great | trade of the people. In the upper crime to bring in the bastile and the exploded tyrannies of the Dark Ages. The women of the land should have identity before the law and married women should have their rights protected. We believe that any defects in our laws as to protecting | mud.

remedied, and that the right of inmates of asylums to write such letters as they please to friends and relatives outside shall be guaranteed to them by law.

We have not undertaken to go into the subject with elaborateness but merely to indicate two points in which legislation is needed. The laws of North Carolina should be abreast with the spirit of the age and there should be no oppressions and injustices left upon the statute book. In England legal reforms have been slow-paced and there are still relics to be found of a comparatively unenlightened, not to say barbaric age. Let legislation be enlightened, just, humane, broadly sympathetic.

In what we have said there is no purpose to reflect remotely upon the management of our humane institutions. They are all managed, we have no doubt, with full consideration of the personal welfare and happiness of the inmates. In the case of the Raleigh lunatic asylum the management has been especially kind and gentle. As long as Drs. Grissom and Fuller are in charge we shall always feel that the cry of distress will be promptly heard, and that all that ps tience and skill and sympathy can do to relieve the unfortunate inmates will be freely offered. But the laws governing all of the benevolent institution of the State should be such as to protect all inmates now and here-

We call the attention of Northern papers to one fact connected with our public schools. There is so much misrepresentation as to what the South has done and is doing for the negroes that it is well enough to bring out an illustrative fact that occurs in this city.

In the School District Number one, the following is the exact statement

December 1, 1883, balance cash on hand....\$ 286 6 February 4, 1884, apportionment received from school tax..... 2,018 00

December 1, 1884, expenses of school for eight months.....\$2,587 02

ng an addition to school house, which makes actual school expenses of two races about equal. If taken out the above would leave a surplus of \$163 34. COLORED RACE.

December 1, 1883, balance cash on hand.....\$4,988 5 February 4, 1884, apportionment received from school tax..... 3,212 00

December 1, 1884, expenses of school for eight months.....\$2,118 05 Surplus.....\$6,082 4

Average attendance of pupils 189. The assessment is \$2 per capita on yearly census and the funds of one race cannot be used to make up any deficit or for benefit An analysis of the above shows

that it costs more to run the white schools than the colored schools. It cost \$2,487 02 to teach 171 whites eight months and \$2,118 05 to teach 189 colored for eight months. 'There is a surplus of \$6,082 45 for the negro schools, whilst for the whites there is an apparent deficit of \$282 34, but really a surplus of \$163 deducting building expenses, &c.

The apportionment ought to be made according to the actual number of pupils attending, and not according to the number of children of school age. The result of making the assessment on a different basis is to give the negroes more than their share of the money.

We have reason for saying that this remarkable provision for the negroes comes out of the pockets of the white tax-payers, as full nineteen twentieths of the school fund are paid by the whites.

IMPROVE THE ROADS. Some two years ago we took up the subject of public roads and treated it with some thoroughness. We showed what the difference was between a good road and a bad road in the matter of transportation. A onehorse wagon can convey as many pounds over a macadamized road as are estimated the difference between more conspicuous.

There is no doubt that the bad roads of North Carolina are a great as a serious interference with the counties this is well understood. We have known the roads in Granville, Caswell, Orange and other counties to become almost entirely impassable, and have seen men forced to travel on horseback because of the

married women and "emancipating | The people are beginning to open her from all of the legal disabilities | their eyes to the importance of hav-

roads must be improved. They are a disgrace to the State. The people will bear the expense if they can only ing roads is a farce-a failure. Good, substantial, permanent roads are needed. How to get them is one of the most important questions that an intelligent legislator can consider The Asheville Citizen, one of the ablest and most intelligent of our public journals, says:

"Population is increasing so rapidly in North Carolina, the rural sections keeping pace with the cities and towns, that longer toleration of our old roads, or the system of working them handed down by our fore-fathers, who were few in number and poor in resources, cannot be permitted. The people want reform in this regard, and we hope our legislators will prepare in this re-spect. Politics are not wanted during the next session, and he who makes the heat record in measures for the real material im-provement of the State will be most favor-ably remembered by the good people of the

We do not think that it will pay to work the roads by bringing out a certain class of the population who will not work. There is no justice in compelling a man to work a road which he never travels over and has neither ox, horse nor mule. wagon, cart nor buggy. He will not work. He may go out in answer to a summons, but he will not do faithful work.

The property of the country should bear the tax mainly. If the public roads of the State are ever made durable and excellent it must be FACT FOR NORT HERN PAPERS done by taxation. There must be competent overseers employed and they must have control of a certain number of hands by the month until every county road is put in the best possible condition.

### THE PERIODICALS.

North Carolina University Magazine for December has a continuation of Mrs. Spencer's pleasant sketches of "Old Times in Chapel Hill," and three papers by students. This publication has improved. If the members of the Faculty would contribute more generally the Magazine would take s higher rank. In other days the Professors were its most valued contributors. President Swain supplied it with historical papers of much interest, and Prof. Phillips contributed at least one paper of very great importance. The Magazine is now handsomely printed and is supplied at \$1 00 a

The North Carolina Teacher for December is a Christmas number. It appears in a colored back and has a picture of Santa Claus after the pictorial almanac style. Its first contribution is some stanzas from Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke entitled "Let us be up and Doing." We take leave to say that Berne, Switzerland, is spelled Bern or Berne, but more commonly Berne, and, therefore it is proper to write New Berne. Among the contributions is one from Rev. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, of Raleigh, on "A Short Talk about Books," Price \$1 a year.

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

#### THE ROADS THREATENED WITH RUIN-LIBERAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Savannah News

While the people want a commission to see that they are not made to suffer from unjust discrimination, they are not disposed to insist upon the exercise of powers that tend not only to check railroad building, and consequently the develowment of the State, but threaten to ruin the roads already in operation. What they want to know, therefore, is whether the powers now exercised by the commission are damaging to the railroads and an obstruction to railroad building.

What is wanted in this and every other Southern State is capital. A great deal of the capital in the South doesn't belong here. It is sent here for investment, and will remain here only so long as it pays a fair return to its owners. Immigrants are also wanted. If capital and immigrants come into the South freely the next few years she will be rich soon. She has everything necessary to create wealth except workers and money, The two will come together. Texas and Florida have been getting both for several years, and their growth in wealth and population is wonderful. Are there not some reasons why they have had a greater degree of prosperity than other Southern States which have been generally commented on? Are not their laws relating to capital and immigration more liberal? Have they not both made extraordinary efforts to secure immigration, and have they not made libera

concessions to capital? There are two policies which may be pursued in legislation. Under one policy it is assumed that the citizens of a State are hardly able to take care of themselves, or to manage their business affairs with shrewdness and intelligence. Foreign capital is taxed whenever it can be done, and public enterprises that are sustained by foreign capital are made to bear unnecessary burdens in order that the burden of the citizen may be lightened. It is a short-sighted policy, because it stunts the growth of a State and eventually in-

creases the burdens of the citizen. The other policy is to encourage the investment of capital, the promotion of public enterprises and the development of industries. This is done by liberal laws. Increased prosher from all of the legal disabilities their eyes to the importance of hav-of coverture" should be speedily ing better highways. The county the burden of the citizen, but in-

ases his ability to bear the burdens that he has. It is easy to see which is the wiser policy.

ouring good roads. It is perfectly plain that the present plan of working roads is a fewer plan of working roads is a fewer between the medicine I needed.

I highly roommend it." CURRENT COMMENT.

> - A moral blight seems to have seized on our people in relation to the Indians. If there is anything in retribution the punishment will be terrible when it comes. Hardly a month passes without some new development of outrages committed on an inoffensive people. Surely there is nothing of partisan or political gain to be had from the persecution to which they are submitted. Congress can legislate justly. The spirit seems, in the language of Senator Dawes, to have got hold of the white people to take the earliest opportunity and the largest means to appropriate the re-servations throughout, as well outside the Indian Territory as within Over three million acres of land are to day held under an illegal lease by white stock raisers at the expense of the Indians. As one of the Indian leaders said, no more vile a swindle was ever perpetrated on the Indian people and no more burn-ing shame has been chronicled than the lease of the "Cherokee strip."— Philadelphia News, Rep.

- In the face of this exposure of a conspiracy to steal a United States Senator in Illinois by ballot box stuffing and by altering returns, the Democratic House of Representatives yesterday had the assurance to impeach a United States Marshal in Cincinnati for his conduct at the polls.-Albany Journal. Because Democrats have been caught committing a fraud in Chicago, does it follow that a Republican should not be punished for a crime committee in Cincinnati? What is wanted, we think, is a fearless and thorough investigation into both charges, and, if they are sustained, as severe punishment as the law allows. - Boston Post, Dem.

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

#### The "Sentinel's" Answer to Blaine Indianapolis Sentinel.

The complaints Mr. Blaine and his friends have made against the Sentinel for the course it has been compelled to pursue would have never been made necessary had it not been for the unbridled license of Republican papers, connived at and it is believed santioned by Mr. Blaine, in their attacks upon the character of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Our original publication, upon which Mr. Blaine sued, was intended only to estop the Republican press of Indiana from their most unfair treatment of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Blaine's suit would have been a grand political stroke had the Sentinel's publication been false; but as that publication was not false the suit was a wretched blunder. Mr. Blame has only himself and his friends to blame for the humiliating position in which he finds himself. The mistake he made in the beginning of his tilt with the Sentinel he has repeated at every step down to his exit from court-he would not "tell the truth."

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

# COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle New York, Dec. 19 .- The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Dec. 19) the total receipts have reached 258,340 bales, against 289,457 bales last week, 276, 300 bales the previous week and 284,692 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1884, 3,329,548 bales, against 3,214,664 bales for the same period of 1883, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1884, of 114,884 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 177,593 bales, of which 90,160 were to Great Britain, 20,353 to France and 67,080 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this even-

ing are now 1,015,403 bales. To-day there was a renewal of speculative activity and buoyancy. The "bull" party again talked of a small crop and reduced stocks, and the buying for the rise extended to the distant months. As compared with last Friday, there is an advance of 20@29 points. The falling off in the receipts at ports this week has been largely due to less arrivals at Galveston. Cotton on the spot has continued quiet, with quotations for the most part nominal. Figures were on Monday reduced 1-16c, followed by advances of le on Tuesday, and 1-16c on Monday. Yesterday there was a decline of 1-16c. To-day there was a fresh advance of 1-16c, middling uplands closing at 11c. The total sales for forward delivery for

#### the week were 513,200 bales. SOUTHERN ITEMS.

— Columbia, S. C., December 20.

—Bishop William F. Dickerson, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died of heart disease to day. He was forty years old. Bishop Dickerson was a member of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference held at London in 1881.

- Judge Caton, of Tennessee, attended the inauguration of Franklin Pierce in 1853, and paid \$9 for a week's board, including fifty cents for candle-light, at the Mansion House, now Willard's. The Judge writes to friends that he would like to make arrangements for a week's board at Willard's next March at the same price.

## FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WASHINGTON.

The Hitch in Congress on the Naval Appropriation Bill-No Holiday cess Provided for-Speculations as to

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is the general inion of members of the House of Reprentatives, that when that body meets on ednesday next it will immediately ad-Wednesday next it will immediately adjourn for three days, and that successive similar adjournments will take place until January 5th, unless in the meantime the Senate shall amend and pass the concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess. The failure of the conferees upon the Naval bill to reach an understanding, se that the holiday recess might begin last night, was a disappointment to many Senators who had made arrangements to leave the city; and although the Senate meets to morrow it may be without a quorum, and therefore unable to transact any business except by ignoring the fact. If a quorum is present, the Senate Inter-State Commerce bill, the bill to forfeit the land grant to the Oregon Central Railroad, and the Hill silver resolution are unfinished matters, upon which speeches may be made, but it is unlikely that any action will be taapeeches may be made, but it is unlikely that any action will be taken in respect to any important question during the absence of so many senators as are supposed to have already left the city, not to return until after New Year's day. Two temporary Naval Appropriation bills are pending, one providing for a naval establishment during the last half of the current fiscal year, and one making provision for the month of January alone. Either may be taken up and passed, alone. Either may be taken up and passed, but in view of the action of the Senate last night, and the temper of a majority of the Senators at that time such a course seems improbable. An informal discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty, which was begun yes terday (the pretext being the pendency of the Vest resolution, declaring that it was inexpedient to send the Menocal surveying party to Nicaragua), may be continued upon the same basis, the treaty itself not having been reported back from the committee on Foreign Relations. In any event it is unlikely that any important ac-tion will be taken upon legislative or executive matters during the week.

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

### DAKOTA.

The Town of Traverse Threatened with Arson and Murder by a Band of Desperate Men-Preparations to Punish the Lawless Band-Women and Children Sent Away for Safety.

TRAVERSE, Dec. 21 .- A spy has arrived from Wilmot. He says a conference of one hundred and fifty men is being held in Mann's office, at Wilmot. The chairman, standing on the top of the station safe, said that the combination has been tele-graphed for, and that if it was not received by Sunday morning the safe would be blown open, and asked the question, "What shall we do if the books are not in the safe?" A motion was made and carried, amid cheers and howls, to go to Traverse and sack and burn every building and hang every man found. All of the men at the meeting were armed with Winchester rifles and shot-guns. On the receipt of this news the Traverse officers ordered the women and children to leave the town, the order is being rapidly obey-The mob is not expected to here much before dark. The buildings are being barricaded, and there are runners out all over the country for arms and men. The force in Traverse at present is rather small for such an emergency, but the men on guard are well armed and will make a desperate fight. All of the weak kneed have been asked to leave the town, but none have left. Men from the northeast part of the county are coming to the rescue, but may not get here in time. Gov. Pierce will have troops here by to-morrow evening, but they may also be too late. The officers here are cool and make the most of the circumstances. Gov. Pierce telegraphs the sheriff to catl every man in the county to his assistance, and note every one who refuses. The excitement runs high. The county records have been secreted, and no one except the register of deeds knows where.

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

# GERMANY.

Sentence of Anarchists Who Attempted the Assassination of Emperor Wil-

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] LIEPSIC, Dec. 22.—Sentence was pronounced here to day in the case of the anarchists, who were tried last week for an attempt to assassinate Emperor William at Neederwald. Reinsdorf, Rupsch and Knechler were sentenced to death; Halzchaver and Bachmann were condemned to ten years penal servitude; Sachnger, Rheinnbach and Taellner were acquitted.

Mrs. Annie E. Jones, Forestville, N. C., says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic I ever used.

# FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Weak and Lower.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, Dec. 22, 11 A.M. The stock market at the opening was very weak for coal stocks, which declined \$ to \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. from Saturday's closing. Delaware & Hudson dropped to 75, Lackawanna to 93‡, and Jersey Central to 42‡. Other stocks declined ‡ to ‡ per cent. in sympathy. At the present time the market shows a recovery of to per cent., the latter in Lackawanna.

Mr. T. A. Miser, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family for malaria and found it most satisfactory; can recommend it."

# New River Mullets. 100 BARRELS FINENEW RIVER MULLETS just recived from the fishery, for sale low. Also, 160 BOXES CHOICE ERANDS OF TOBACCO, to be sold at factory prices. SAM'L BEAR, SR., dec 7 tf 18 Market Street.

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 recommend it to others."

# Xmas Oysters.

WE HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARAtions for a full supply of FINE NEW RIVER
OYSTERS for our Xmas trade, and we ask our
country friends to favor us with their orders as
early as possible, so as to insure the prompt filling of all orders and disappointment to none.
dec 21 tf
DAVIS & SON.

MISS MARGARET M. POPE, RICH SQUARE, N. C., says: "I suffered with dyspepsia, ner vousness and soreness of lungs. Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me and restored my former health. I have every reason to gratefully and cheerfully recommend it."

# WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 274 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 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 steady at \$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales s 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 firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10 5-16 cents per lb. for Middling

Middling......10 5-16 Good Middling.....10} PEANUTS-Market steady, with sales at

The following were the official quotations:

55@60 cents for Extra Prime, 65@70 cents for Fancy, and 75@80 cents for Extra 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 51@51 cents; Prime 54@54 cents; Choice 54@6 cents per pound. Market steady.

### RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... Tar...... 240 Crude Turpentine...... 44 bbls

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

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, Noon.-Money dull and lower at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 481@4811 and 485@4851. State bonds dull. Governments quiet. Commercial

Cotton firmer, with sales to-day of 150 ales; middling uplands 11c; do Orleans 111c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 11.08c; January 11.14c; February 11.13c; March 11.24c; April 11.36c; May 11.48c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower. Corn higher. Pork dull at \$12 25@12 50. Lard firm at \$7 00. Spirits turpentine dull at 304@31c. Rosin dull at \$1 224@1 274. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, December 22.-Flour dull and nominally steady: 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 firmer; vestern firmer and dull; southern red 81 @84c; do amber 88@90c; No. 1 Mary-land 85½@85½c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 78½@79c. Corn—southern steady, with more offering; western firm and inactive; southern white 48c; yellow 49@50c.

Mr. E. S. Parker, Graham, N. C., says: 'I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family for several years whenever a tonic

# POREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22, Noon.-Cotton dull without quotable change; middling uplands 54d; do Orleans 5 15-16d; sales to-day 3.000 bales, of which 1,000 were for specuation and export; receipts 12,000 bales, of which 8,400 bales were American. Futures quiet at an advance; uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 56-64d; January and February delivery 5 58-64@5 59-64d; February and March delivery 5 62-64@5 68-64d; March and April delivery 6 2-64@6 8-64d; April and May delivery 6 6-64@6 7-64d; May and June delivery 6 10-64d; June and July delivery 6 14-64d. Tenders to day 500 bales new docket; 900 old docket

2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 558-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 58 64d, sellers' opand January delivery 5 58-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 60-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 6d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 6 4-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 6 8-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 6 12-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option; July and August delivery 6 19-64d, value. Futures closed steady. Sales of cotton to-day include 5,700 bales

Mrs. Adella Strickland, 613 Harnett St., Wilmington, says: "My husband took Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and general debility, and found it far superior to quinine, as it cured when the latter failed. We heartily recommend it."

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 20.

Spirits Turpentine-The market is quiet and steady; merchantable order is quoted and steady; merchantable order is quoted at 31c. Rosins—Trading is light; prices are unchanged. The quotations are as follows: Strained at \$1 22½; good strained at \$1 27½; No. 2 E at \$1 30@1 32½; No. 2 F at \$1 40; No. 1 G at \$1 50; No. 1 H at \$1 70; good No. 1 I at \$2 20; low pale K at \$2 75; Pale M at \$3 62½; extra role N at \$4 25; window class W at tra pale N at \$4 25; window glass W at \$4 75. Tar is quoted at \$2 00@2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70@1 90.

Mr. Kent Buier, Monroe, N. C., says I have used and am still using Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and feeble health, and am almost sound and well. I highly recommend it."

#### Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Dec. 21.

RICE.—The market was quiet, and prices were steady at a decline of ic on all grades. The sales for the day were 94 bbls. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 47@5c; Good 51@55c. Prime 54@54c.
Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 00;tide
water \$1 10@1 35.

Mr. Jno. B. Whitehead, Halifax, N. C., asys: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and think it is a fine tonic Can conscientiously say that I am greatly benefited by

A DDITIONAL DOZEN LADIES AND CHILA DREN'S HDEFS, including 30 dozen of my
famous Narrow Hem L. C. Hakis at 15c., and duplicates of the best styles in my first offering.
Gents' L. C. and China Silk Hakis. Gents' 26-inch
Silk Umbrellas at \$2.50, worth \$4. Also many
other bargains, which will be shown with pleasure.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

115 Market St.

MR. S. T. THORNTON, OXFORD, N. C., SAYS "I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters. Its use completely built up my worn out constitution."

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DR. G. M. ROBERTSON, ELM GROVE, N. C. says: "I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters, and 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 adapte this voter 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 Sequelei noident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all the managed waters. In short special collections by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state 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 would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo 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 Cachezia, Antonia Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo-men, Anamia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpita men, Anamia, Inspectamentusis, Caratac rapac-tions, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the Firginia Medical Monthly for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequela has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily tested; and I have no question that it would 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 distressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contributed to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course, cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most benefit

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Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles
55 per case at the Springs.
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REV. G. N. OFFLEY, NEW BERNE, N. C. says: "I have taken Brown's Iron'Bitters, and consider it one of the best medicines known."

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MR. J. H. PONTON, HALIFAX, N. C., WRITES:
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Notice.

A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE LEgislature of the State of INorth Carolina, at
its next session, for the passage of an Act incorporating the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Rallroad Company; also, an Act incorporating a Company to build a Railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, N. C.; also, to tamend
the charter of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley
Railroad Company.
Wilmington, N. C., 12th Dec., 1884. dec 12 30d