ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$650; three weeks \$850; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$9400; ix months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ugs, &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 each subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only haif 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 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 advertisements. Payments for transient advertises

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 exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the lisk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects
of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be
rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.
Advertisers should always specify the issue or
ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted
n the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for
the paper to be sent to him during the time his
advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be
responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1884

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVENING EDITION

CHRISTMAS.

The STAR sends its best wishes to its readers. A merry Christmas to one and all. May blessings and abundance fill your hearts and crown your boards. May many, many such days return to you before the final

Whilst enjoying the present let it be in moderation, and forget not the ministry of mercy. The poor are around you. Suffering and sorrow and poverty fall to the lot of many of the children of men. To do good is a virtue and ought to be a pleasure. Again we say to every reader of the STAR, A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

A DEAD POET OF THE SOUTH.

Some one has said that the world knows nothing of its greatest men. This is true to a great extent. There are in every country and in every State men in every way equal to those who are most prominent. In many instances the men who are living in retirement are intellectually and morally superior to those who stand at the footlights upon the stage of action and receive the plaudits of the indiscriminating millions who sit in the boxes and in the pit. In all ages there have been "mute, inglorious Miltons," as in the grave yards are lying "hearts once pregnant with celestial fire,"

"Who the rod of empires might have Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre."

After men sleep in their narrow house then praise comes or recognition, but too late. If the kindly, appreciative, sympathetic words had been spoken to the throbbing heart racked by agony and beating the music of despair, instead of to the "dull, cold ear of death" when all is over and no earthly solace can be of any use, how much better it had been. Oh, that men would be more prompt to recognize the good in others! Oh, "the rarity of Christian charity under the sun!" In this time of holiday enjoyments it will be a good thing to begin to learn the lesgentleness and forbearance.

We publish to-day a portion of an admirable article that appeared in the last number of the Philadelphia American. It is upon a Southern poet-a man of exquisite genius who lived and died to a great extent "unwept, unhonored and unsung." It was our privilege in 1876, to write an article on a production of this dead poet that was mercilessly slaughtered in that year by newspaper writers. We are glad that we saw more in it than many other editors were able to see. Our words were warmly appreciative of the excellence of the performance, and through all the years that have passed since we have not failed to speak

of the pure and admirable, gifts of this dead Southron who passed away almost in life's spring time before his high powers had fully developed and the richest fruitage of an exquisite genius had ripened and been gath-

This dead poet is almost a stranger to our Southern people although he was born in the South, loved the South fought for the South. A Georgian by nativity, his genius is the property of no one State, but is the heritage of all. He sleeps in an early grave, the victim of neglect, of poverty, of disease. But his fame is extending. To-day among people of true culture and poetic sympathy he stands far above a host of men who have the world's ear, and who are piping all the day long. In England he is becoming known. In the North, among people of refinement and literary training, he is a favorite. His genius is regarded as unique, as genuine, as beautiful. He knew how to match thought to words with a charming art, and he could body forth his high imaginings in the most select language and with a rythm and melody that was worthy of the masterful singers of the world.

But among his own people, for the

most part, he walked a stranger. His vonderful gifts were under a great shadow. His people knew not that a genius of rare endowment was among them. He died, and they cared not, for they were wholly ignorant of the great bereavement, of the sad loss they had sustained. They saw no diamond laid away, but a dull pastelike thing that shone only in borrowed light. So it has been before and so it will be again. The truly great as well as the truly good go hence, and the world knows not what a prince among men has dwelt in it. But the good as well as the great ofdeeds behind them. In the great desert the caravan laden with rich spices and precious perfume passes on and disappears, but the delightful aroma lingers behind its pathway and fills the air long afterward with its delicious fragrance. So with the true poet and the good man. They pass away but their works survive. Today we sit by the hearthstone and commune with "those dead and scep-

tered sovereigns." We invite the reader to the article elsewhere upon Sidney Lanier. His poems have been recently published by Scribner & Sons, New York, price \$2.50. It contains a delightful and sympathetic Memorial sketch by William Hayes Ward.

BAD MEN AT WORK.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes on the 21st that there are some bad men who are trying to influence Cabinet appointments. The correspondent

"A well-known Democrat who, in 1876, was prominently connected with the Tilden campaign, said yesterday, 'If you will look closely into the history of many of the men pressed for Cabinet offices under Cleveland. you will find that they are backed by precisely the same gangs of bloodsuckers and jobbers who have basked in the sunshine of official favor under Republican rule Mr. Cleveland will have to look out for hem. They can afford to, and do employ, the smartest advocates in the land to con-duct their business for them, and only the strictest scrutiny of these scheming patriots will prevent Cleveland from taking them up, only to find that he has warmed a nest of vipers and made a false step at the outset of his career as President."

We do not believe that Mr. Cleve land will be much influenced by the disreputable blood-suckers and everlasting jobbers. He may be deceived in some instances and may make bad appointments, but we do not expect that this will occur as to his Cabinet. If he should by mistake or through imperfect information or by misrepresentation put an unworthy man in his Cabinet he would have to order him out or there would be a general racket. A Reform Administration must have honest and high toned and truthful men in its Cabinet. The President will make blunders, just as his predecessors have done, in some of his other appointments, but members of the Congress will be resons of neighborly kindness and of sponsible, for it will be owing to their representations that they are made. It is said that the "bad men" are specially anxious to get their men in charge of the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior's offices. The Times says edito-

> "Active and expert representatives of these 'gangs' were to be found in the inner circle of managers in charge of Mr. Blaine's canvass, and they labored for his election with a zeal born of a complete understanding of his character. But these men have no politics, and their quiet efforts to secure an adequate representation of their large 'interests' in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet have been remarked upon in Washington and in this city—and, we believe, at Albany;"

The Life Saving Service is rendering splendid service at this time of storms and wrecks and loss of life. It is impossible to change the face of ont when occasion offered in behalf nature and make Hatteras and other

points less destructive of property, but it is possible to arrest the destructiveness of human life, and this is being bravely done by the hardy and heroic men who belong to the Life Saving Service. That branch of the Service ought to be extended and fostered, and the men who so often risk life and have to expose themselves so much ought to be well cared for and well rewarded.

LAND TITLES. The opinion is well grounded that there are defects in our State laws that retard immigration and prevent the incoming of capital. That was clearly illustrated in the case of Col. Burgwyn, of Henderson, Vance county. We gave months ago the facts in the case. He was about to bring capital from Boston into his section of Carolina to aid the farmers by giving them loans at a low rate of interest, but the attorney of the Bos tonians, after examining our laws, advised against sending capital this way. Our legal friends in the Legislature should look into this matter and apply a remedy. The editor of the Warrenton Gazette is a lawyer. In the last number of his paper he says of the complicated condition of

land titles: "Among the practical matters which the Legislature should grapple with is the con-dition of our land titles in North Carolina. The statute which has been on the books for a century requires that deeds shall be registered within two years, and without registration they cannot be given in evi dence. This is the law-but each Legislature extends the period for registration two years, so that a deed can be registered at any time, no matter when made. The result of this practice is to postpone registrations so that many deeds are not registered at all. Hence we find that our land titles are in a state of most glorious confusion.'

A strange story comes from Wash ington. It is that Commissoner Loring's coachmen stable their horses at Government expense and the drivers are paid out of the National ten leave both memory and good | Treasury. If true, it is most disgraceful. And yet John Sherman and others did even worse than this. When Cleveland gets in there must be a change and the Augean stables must be thoroughly cleansed. Cleveland is the modern Hercules to do the work well and thoroughly. A special to the Philadelphia Times from Washington, dated the 21st, says:

"The Agricultural Appropriation bill calls for the employment of one laborer to take care of the horses of the Bureau and drive the carriage. It has come to pass that every Bureau officer under the government must have a carriage, which is gene rally smuggled in as a mail wagon, while the driver is on the rolls as a messenger. I some of the officials do not push their consciences to that extent it goes greatly to their credit. The present Commissioner of Agriculture has three men employed in this private service. One of these is a white man brought from Massachusetts, the other two are colored men, one of whom is car ried on the seed roll and is paid out of the contingent fund. One of them stays in the stables at the grounds and drives the Commissioner's and his chief clerk's families around the city in the government carriage and the other stays at the Commissioner's residence on K street during the winter. The Commissioner brings his fast horses down from Massachusetts and stables them the government stalls and has them kept at public expense.

In Pennsylvania, where Protection abounds and the doctrine of Rob Roy is indorsed by almost the entire press, there are 61,000 idle men. Bradstreet's says there are now in the North 300,000 men connected with "industrial employments" who are not at work. This is a desperate condition For twenty-odd years a High War Tariff has been operating, over-stimulating production and creating unnatural, unhealthy and dangerous conditions, and behold the

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

SIDNEY LANEIR'S POEMS.

Philadelphia American. Something in the work and in the life of Sidney Lanier calls up John Keats. Both, as poets, were most keenly sensitive to art; as men both struggled long and unsuccessfully against consumption, which carried them off just as they seemed ripe for productions more splendid than any they left behind. But, while in grace delicacy of style Lanier and Keats resemble each other, Lanier's was the broader and saner character. In him we trace none of the morbidness which tinges Keats's verse. Illiess and bodily weakness, to which were added poverty and untoward material surroundings, could not taint the crystal purity of Lanier's intellect. His last poem was written literally while death stood on the threshold, yet it is strong in hope, majestic in diction and fresh in

spirit. Lanier's career only too closely exemplifies that which from time immemorial has been looked upon as set apart by destiny for men of genius. He was born in Macon, Ga., in 1842, and after having got what education he could from a Southern college he entered the Confederate army, served with distinction, and, being captured, was imprisoned at Port Lookout. Upon his release he had to support himself as best he might at first by undertaking the practice of law, which was soon given up for the less dry but equally pre-carious profession of literature. At

nitory symptoms of the disease from which he was to die, and until his death in 1881 his life was a continuous struggle against illness and poverty—borne with what cheerfulness courage those who read Mr. Ward's memorial of him will per ceive. In 1874 he began to be known as a contributor to Northern magazines, his first poems winning recog nition from J. F. Kirk, Bayard Tay-lor, and other persons of discernment. In 1876 he was chosen to write the Centennial cantata—a work much ridiculed at the time, but now seen by impartial critics to be admirably adapted to its purpose. It may be doubted whether there exists in English a better example of an ode writ-ten for an especial occasion; oertainly none can compare with it in its admirable combining of poetry with music. This union may be said to symbolize the essence of Lanier's genius. At times his passion for music was so great that we wonder he was not a composer instead of poet, and we find on every page of his verse exquisite melody. Keats, a modern Greek, was statuesque in his methods of expression, but there is no music in his poetry equal to that in Lanier's. The latter presents himself as a true citizen of this later world, in which music holds a position similar to that held by soulpture and architecture at Athens. Tennyson is perhaps Lanier's only equa among later metrical masters; but it must not be supposed that Lanier, like the writers of honey-sweet verse now in vogue, gives only metrical confectionery to his readers. You do not remark, after laying down the Hymns of the Marshes" or "The Symphony:" "Very pretty, and often delightfully rythmic, but where is the substratum of thought?"-as you are apt to ask after disentangling yourself from many of Swinburne's sugary coils of verse; on the contrary, you find at each reading some new meaning in Lanier's best poems you find that, much as the music charmed you at the first perusal, the imagery will charm even more at the second. And if, as consciously or unconsciously all thoughtful readers do, you weigh the fitness of separate words or phrases, you will be struck by the richness of Lanier's vocabulary and by the happy terseness with nich he often condenses a good thought. In his use of strong, expressive words, which occasionally recall Shakespeare, he is again like

Sidney Lanier is a poet beneath whose song pure and noble teaching ceaselessly flows. His conception of the poet's mission is broad and liberal, and is reiterated in many tones. He is a critic of life in the true sense. aiming to bring within the realization of his fellows the beauty of art and the sweetness of virtue that are to most of us mere cant phrases signifying nothing. In "Corn" he skilfully weaves an allegory of thrift and speculation; in "The Symphony" he sings, in quite original fashion, of the good which an age that is all for trade misses, and of the sins it perpetuates; in "Clover," in daring simile, he shows the glorious labor of the artist; in "The Crystal" he enumerates the master spirits of the world, crowned by "man's best Man," Christ; finally, in "Sunrise," is contrasted the night of doubt and despair with the dawn of belief in the deathlessness and goodness of the soul. This last poem deserves—and, we doubt not, will some time receive -the deepest study and liberal criticism. We know of no Americanexcept Emerson-who has written any poem of similar length that ought to rank with this—although we yield to none in admiration of Mr. Lowell's "Commemoration Ode."

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."

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The Journal, in its article on What has protection done for sugar production in Louisiana?" shows up the absurdity of the protective policy better than it could if it tried to do so. Facts are stubborn things, and the fact that protection has nearly killed out the production of sugar, is only the natural result of it It showed these results on sugar quicker than on other products of the soil, but the state of the market today is what must follow such tariff taxations as we have had for 20 years. And to show its ignorance of the power of our government, it proposes to pay the sugar growers a bounty. The government has just as much power to establish an order of nobility as they have to pay direct bounties. Cut our tariff down to an average one of 20 per cent. and we can grow sugar without any bounty other than what that will give. - Boston Post, Dem.

-- "Of course tastes differ; but Cleveland might have suited the public taste better if he had accepted the Newfoundland dog and declined the Vanderbilt palace car."-Pitts. burgh Dispatch. I his terrible charge of riding in Vanderbilt's car originated with the New York Sun, which begins early to fulfil its promise to treat the new President with fairness. The simple truth about this incident is that Cleveland had no choice as to his mode of conveyance. He was asked to be present at a charity; he was waited on by a committee who brought with them the car in which to escort him to New York. That the committee chose to secure the handsome car of Vanderbilt was their business and not Cleveland's .- Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

carious profession of literature. At the age of 25 he had already premo-

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Him Attendance in Both Houses-An Adjournment Agreed to Until the 5th of January.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington, December 24.—The Senate convened as usual promptly at noon, and within ten minutes disposed of such little morning business as offered, consisting of petitions, etc.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the colored of bills upper and the colored of the co

calendar of bills unobjected to, but, on mo-tion of Mr. Morrill, without further busiless the Senate at 12.10 went into Execu-

The doors were reopened at 12.35.
The Chair announced his signature to a concurrent resolution for a holiday recess rom December 24th to January 5th.
On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate at 2.36 adjourned until January 5th, 1885. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. There were about fifty members presen when Speaker Carlisle palled the House to

Mr. Moulton, of Ill., desired leave to withdraw certain private papers from the files of the House, but the Speaker stated that he had been advised that in the absence of a quorum objection would be made to any business being transacted, and declined to any business being transacted, and declined to any business being transacted. direct to recognize the gentleman.

Mr. Rindalt, of Pa., called up the adjournment resolution, and moved concurrence in the Senate amendment, which provides that a recess shall begin to-day (Wed-

nesday) and last until January 5th, 1885. Mr. Leach, of N. Y., wished to debate the proposition, but the Speaker ruled that t was not debatable, and the motion was

The Speaker announced the following committee assignments: Elections - Mr. Smith, of Is.; Military Affairs-Mr. Connelly; Public Lands—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio; Territories—Mr. Hill; Education and Labor-Mr. O'Ferrell; Revision of Laws-Mr Garrison; Expenditures in Treasury Department—Mr. Wallace: Printing—Mr. Bratton: Pensions, Bounty and Back-Pay—Mr. Wallace; Alcoholic Liquor Traffic— Mr. English. The House then at 12.25, on motion of

Mr. Randall, adjourned until January 5th,

Mrs. A. W. Watson, Wilmington, says I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and experienced great relief, can recommend it to all sufferers, believe it they will take it they will be cured."

CINCINNATI.

lishment Destroyed by Fire-Vaiuable Masonic Material Included in the Loss.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24 .- A fire started this morning in the cellar of J. R. Mills & Co.'s stationary and mercantile printing estab-lishment, situated on Walnut street, above Third, in the northwest corner of the Ma-sonic Temple. It extended rapidly into the other portions of the Temple, which is a large building, fronting on Third street, and extending to an alley midway between Walnut and Main streets. The first portion of the Temple to burn included most valuable scenery, the organ and other property belonging to the Scottish Rite fraternity, and known to be the most complete in the West. It was largely the result of the lifeong labors of Enoch T. Carson, who has devoted much time and study, as well as money, to making this Cathedral the most complete of its kind. The loss of the Masonic fraternity will be heavy. Mills & Co.'s establishment is necessarily a total loss, as water destroyed what was left by the fire. The total loss must reach above \$160,000. Two firemen were severely inured by a falling wall.

Mr. J. R. Whitehead, Halifax, N. C. "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite and ner-vousness; am satisfied that it is a good medicine and take pleasure in recommend

CABLE RATES.

Reduction on Messages to Great Britain, Ireland and France. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Direct U. S. Cable Company and the French Cable Company made a reduction in the cable tariff this morning to Great Britain, Ireland and France. It is 40 cents per word, meeting the cut made by the Mackey-Bennett Cable Company.

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."

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Quiet and Irregular.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, Dec. 24, 11 A.M. The stock market was quiet and irregular this morning. Reading, Northwest, Delaware & Hudson, New Jersey Central, and Oregon Transcontinental were lower. lackawanna and St. Paul were firm.

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,"

UTAH.

Heavy Snows-Delay of Trains. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) SALT LAKE CITY, December 24.—Heavy nows in the mountains and on the plains are drifting seriously. The Union Pacific trains are delayed six to seven hours. The Denver & Rio Grande trains are also con siderably delayed.

Cross as a Bear.

Possibly it is because you have a nervous headache. Thousands of people have neryous headaches, which generally proceed from bad digestion. You know how cross it makes them. Mr. G. C. Patterson, of Oxford, N. C., had nervous headache one day in each week. He writes: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters and find it an excellent tonic. It entirely cured

-100-A DDITIONAL DOZEN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HDKFS, including 30 dozen of my
famous Narrow Hem L. C. Hdkrs at 15c., and duplicates of the best styles in my first offering.
Gents' L. C. and China Silk Hdkfs. Gents' 26-inch
Silk Umbrellas at \$2.50, worth \$4. Also many
other bargains, which will be shown with pleasure.

JNO. J. HEDRICE,
dec 21 tf

115 Market St.

MR. W. F. WASSON, (EX-SHERIFF), IREDELL. Co., N. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

HIS MOTHER

SENT HIM TO BUY SOME NATIS, AND IN A Solid of thoughtlessness he forgot his errand and bought a cheap Valentine. Don't you make a similar mistake when wife tells vou that our Farmer Girl Cook would be a nice Christmas present, and also a source of comfort all the year round, and rush down to some of our neighbors and buy a bundle of Sky Rockets that perish in the using.

W. H. ALDERMAN & CO., dec 16 tf Tinners, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, &c.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 24, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 274 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 125 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 at quo CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and 1 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON-The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 10% cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official uotations :

Ordinary 81
Good Ordinary 91
Low Middling 10 8-16 Middling......10} Good Middling......10 11-16

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

RICE-ROUGH: Upland 90c@\$1 05 Fidewater \$1 10@1 25. CLEAN: Common 44 cents; Fair 43@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..... 319 casks Par...... Crude Turpentine.....

Mr. T. H. Thompson, 22 N. Front St., Wilmington, says: "It affords me pleasure 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

DOMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, Noon.-Money weak and lower at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4801@4801 and 4841@4841 State bonds dull. Governments strong. Cotton nominal, with sales to-day of -

leans 11 5-16c. Futures steadier, with sales at the following quotations: December 11.00c; January 11.14c; February 11.15c; March 11.27c; April 11.38c; May 11.51c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat better and quiet. Corn lower and dull. Pork steady at \$12 50. Lard weak at \$7 00. Spirits turpentine steady at 301@31c. Rosin steady at \$1 221@1 271. Freights firm. BALTIMORE, December 23. - Flour steady with a moderate local demand: 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 38@4 50. Wheat -southern steady and inactive; western steady and dull; southern red 82@84c; do amber 80@90c; No. 1 Maryland 861c; No. western winter red on spot 791@80c. Corn—southern steady; western firmer and dull; southern white 471@481c; yellow 49

Mr. H. S. Jackson, Hertford, N. C., says: Brown's Iron Bitters has proven itself to e a valuable remedy for chills and fever."

POREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24, Noon.—Cotton— Business good, at hardening rates; quota-Business good, at hardening rates; quotations for American cotton have all advanced 1-16d; uplands 6d; Orleans 6dd; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 4,000 bales, of which 3,700 bales were American. Futures firm; uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 60-64d; January and February delivery 5 61-64 @5 63-64d; February and March delivery 6 2-64@6 3-64d; March and April delivery 6 5-64@6 6-64d; April and May delivery 6 10-64d; May and June delivery 6 18-64 @6 14-64d; June and July delivery 6 17-64d; July and August delivery 6 21-64d. 64d; July and August delivery 6 21-64d

Tenders to day 200 bates new docket: 400 Good uplands 6 1-16d; middling uplands 6d; low middling 5 11-16d; good ordinary 51d; ordinary 5 3-16d. Good middling Texas 6 3-16d; middling Texas

6 1-16d; low middling 5 13-16d; good or-dinary 5 13-16d; ordinary 51d. Good middling Orleans 61d; low middling 5 15-16d; good ordinary 5 13-16d; ordinary 2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 62-64d, value; December and

January delivery 5 62-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 62-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 62-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 2-64d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 6 6-64d, buyers' option; April and May delivery 6 10-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 6 14-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 8 17 84d option; June and July delivery 6 17-64d, value; July and August delivery 6 21-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed steady. Sales of cotton to-day include 8,700 bales

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."

UNPARALLELED

With each number of DEMOREST'S MONTH-LY MAGAZINE will be given a full-size fashion-able Pattern of any size or style selected, mak-ing twelve patterns during the year, or value of over three dollars, besides the most popular, en-tertaining and useful magazine. Single copies, 20c; yearly, \$2. Address W. JENNINGS DEMO-REST, 17 East 14th Street, New York. nov 25 D&Wim REV. G. N. OFFLEY, NEW BERNE, N. C., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and consider it one of the best medicines known."

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

150 Hhds Prime CUBA MOLASSES.

100 do do P. R. do 500 Half Rolls Standard BAGGING. 1000 Bales New ARROW TIES. 500 do Pleced do 500 Bbls FLOUR,

100 Bble SUGAR,

200 Bags COFFEE,

Lime, Coment, Plaster, &c. 3
All at Lowest Prices.
aug 24 tf WORTH & WORTH. MR. J. H. PONTON, HALIFAX, N. C., WRITES:
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and as a tonic, and can cheerfully recommend it as I have been greatly benefited by its use."

Notice.

A PPLICATION WHLLEE MADE TO THE LEAR gislature of the State of iNorth Carolina, at its next session, for the passage of an Act incorporating the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad Company; also, an Act incorporating a Company to build a Railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, N. C.; also, to (smend the charter of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company.

Wilmington, N. C., 12th Dec., 1884. dec 12 30d.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Bleed, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

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It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. remedy for Diseases of the

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MISS G. F. KEANE, DURHAM, N. C., SAYS
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with most
satisfactory results and find my health greatly

Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MAI ARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation of 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 Cachecia and Sequels neident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspessia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, 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 Cachexia, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Women, Anemia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character which had obstingly in the case of this 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 Therapeuti Action of the Reffulo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and sequels has been most abundantly and satisfactorily 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 terriby 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 freesing and dangerous symptoms. The patient free-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 beneficial results."

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