ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square no day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250 our days, \$3 00; two days, \$175; three days, \$250 our days, \$3 00; two days, \$180; one week, \$400 wo weeks, \$650; three wooks \$350; one months; 1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2500; ix months, \$4500; twelve months, \$2500; Tellines of solid Nonnarell type make one square.

All amouncements of Fairs, Festivals, Ballis Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, 80, will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Hames" 90 cents not

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for soh subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at Advertisements inserted once a week in Dall will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion every other day, three fourths of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double co r triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged as or as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate of cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transien ages for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "Net dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

All announcements and recommendations of andidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged a dvertisements.

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 transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft. Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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

The Morning Star.

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

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1885.

EVENING EDITION

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS FURTHER CONSIDERED.

Gov. Scales is a very earnest friend of the University. He and the ex-Governor are agreed as to the duty of the Legislature to provide for the maintenance of the University. He quotes from the Constitution of 1875, as requiring that "free tuition" shall be provided "to the poor" "whenever practicable," and that it "shall establish a college of agriculture, of mining, of mechanics and of normal instruction in connection with the University." The Governor in commenting upon this provision, says:

"It may not be expedient to attempt all this at once, but the point sought to be made is that the constitution, the organic law of the land, that we are sworn to obey in its letter and spirit, demands a higher and more general education, free of expense, when practicable, for tuition through the University, to all the children of the

As to the free tuition scheme the

Constitution requires it to be carried

out "when practicable." This time will not come if by so doing it will tend to break down the other colleges in North Carolina, that are doing so much for education and that have so many useful, and some quite distinguished men, upon the roll of their graduates. There is no doubt that it is the duty of the Legislature to begin the work entrusted to them by the Constitutiou. Let the present Legislature provide "a college of agriculture." That is to say, let there be a teacher set apart for this particular business. This will require probably for instruction and apparatus \$5,000 a year. Two years hence, if the condition of the country permits, let the next Legislature appropriate another \$5,000 annually for the establishing of "a college of mining"; and then in subsequent years let other Legislatures create and endow other "colleges." The population is increasing and the State is steadily growing in ability to do such work. There will be no opposition to this among intelligent people unless the Legislature should attempt to make Chapel Hill a big free school at the expense of 100,000 tax-payers and voters who prefer to patronize their denominational colleges. If this is attempted it will be found in for a few dollars of appropriation, deflourattempted it will be found in future elections that pretty pictures of poor scholars going up to the University to be taught and ornate rhetoric upon the blessings of education will not answer the loud complaints that will be heard. The conclusion, we suppose. People in STAR is a sincere friend of the Uni- this age and time cannot withstand tions as are necessary to make Cha- has done that much harm for the

do hope for the safety of the party | traditions and principles of local in the future that the Legislature self-government and the rights will not attempt to use the Univer- of States as reserved under the Consity for the serious injury, if not destruction, of Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson and other prosperous colleges. That is the point we would guard.

The Governor shows judgment in what he says of fostering sheep husbandry. Referring to the Agricul tural Department, he says:

"They are to investigate the best mode of improving and extending sheep hus-bandry and make their report to the Legislature, and more particularly the best means of suppressing the ravages of dogs.

This industry is well adapted to our soil and climate and with proper protection and encouragement must soon become one of the most popular and prosperous industries in the State, but it has been sadly neglect-ed. The Legislature in defining the duties of the department in this regard has at the same time merely suggested what is justly considered the first step to wit, the suppression of the ravages of dogs, but unfortunately they contented themselves with the suggestion and nothing has been done to carry it into effect. The dog and sheep will no more thrive together, than the wolf and the lamb. Muzzle the dogs, and the sheep prosper, loose the dogs and the sheep

He points out the various other duties that belong to the Agricultural Department, such as looking into diseases of cattle, culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits; looking into drainage and irrigation, the best manner of utilizing native mineral and other domestic resources of fertilizers; the propagation of fish, the analyzing of soils, fertilizers and products, and to make reports and suggestions to the Legislature.

The Governor takes a favorable view of the progress and prosperity of the State, and says:

The quality and quantity of our products have improved and are still improring. The yield of cotton in the State has increased from 73,845 bales in 1850 and 145,514 in 1860 to 389,598 in 1880. Our tobaccos command a higher average price than those of any other State in the Union, but the quanity as yet is not as much by 6,000,000 pounds as it was in 1860."

He deprecates the abandoning of agricultural pursuits by so many of the educated young men of the State and crowding the towns for other pursuits. We are glad that the Governer did not overlook this important fact. He says:

"The responsibility of investing this in-dustry with new interest, making it more honorable, and thus attracting to and keeping in it our most intelligent and best young men, rests in a good degree upon this board and the commissioner."

It will not do to say that farming does not pay. Go to Edgecombe and talk with Capt. Thigpen. Learn from him how to make a farm pay in Eastern Carolina. Go to Granville and talk with Dennis Tilley and Fielding Knott; and learn how to grow rich in making fine golden tobacco. Let the young men of North Carolina stand by the old State. Let them stick to the old farms and they will find that education, when well applied, pays admirably, even in cultivating "mother earth." But let them remember the old couplet,

"He who by the plough would thrive Himself must either hold or drive."

PEDAGOGY IN THE HOUSE.

The Blair bill has got before the House of Representatives. The debate that occurred on Friday is instructive. Hon. Frank Hurd, one of the ablest men in the House, and a ripe Constitutional lawyer, raised a question that stirred the Southern advocates of the Pedagogic bill. He moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee for their opinion as to the right of the Senate to originate bills to raise revenue and for the purpose of making large distributions for general purposes. The able Representative from Ohio is thus reported in the telegraphic abstract:

"Mr. Hurd denied the power of the Senate to originate either character of bills. He believed that the adoption of the doctrine contended for by the Senste would be utter-ly destructive of the object sought by the founders of the government; which object was to give to the Representatives the power of appropriating the people's money. This power was the most potent instrument against the encroachment of the Executive

A gentleman from a great Southern State is now in Washington, and on the 22nd he wrote as follows:

"Hurd, according to all Democratic su-thority and precedent, is eminently correct in his position. Another infamous feature of this most infamous Bill (Blair) is the ing and destroying the sacred principle. In the debate Cox, of your State, spoke in favor of the Blair bill and in a purerile

The passage of this bill, that is a positive anomaly in the history of American legislation, is a foregone versity. It favors such appropria- the allurements of gain. The war

stitution. The theories of the past were "innate to fundamental principles." They grew out of a profound study of the great underlying principles of a free, constitutional government. They were "abstractions," and glorious abstractions, but they "were wrought into concrete sentiments," as Dr. Lipscomb so well and felicitously affirms.

The people now may be ready to go for "the flag and an appropriation" with a whoop. In North Carolina it is so, or the politicians would not be so swift to advocate with so much of zeal the most dangerous, the most monstrous doctrine that in forty years of political reading we have ever met with In the past, the people of North Carolina regarded the Constitution as our ark of safety. It was the Ægis of our rights, and they would denounce roundly any man who would dare to rob it of any power or to mutilate its proportions. A fair, grammatical, strict construction, both in spirit and in letter, of the Sacred Instrument was the way of our fathers. Now latitudinarianism has taken full possession, and members of the Congress will get up and so twist the plain letter of the organic law as to twist all sense out

The passage of the Blair bill may be received with shouts now, but it is dearly gained indeed when it is done by destroying the Constitution and by giving it an India-rubber interpretation that is wide enough for any political heresy to be covered by it. We have not a doubt that the time will come and before the century ends when the Blair bill precedent will be quoted as an ample authority for the perpetration of the greatest wrongs, and for the spread and progress of Centralization. This is rapidly becoming a Nation, and its Chief rift in the flute was its destruction. The people will groan after awhile. Men living now will hear it.

If people think that railroads do not confer blessings other than by furnishing ready and easy and swift facilities for transportation and travel, read the following figures: During the year 1884, the Wilmington & Weldon Reilroad Company paid to parties in the State of North Carolina the sum of \$387,514.74 for wood, cross ties, timber, sundry merchandise and labor. This amount was expended in the State. During the year 1884, the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad expended in this State \$115,060.63, making over a half million dollars per annum paid by the two roads in North Carolina. Such facts as these show how important a great line is to the welfare of the people living upon it, and that thousands are benefited more or less by the distribution of such a large sum.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Our esteemed contemporary. the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, says: "Mr. Watterson advances the untenable proposition that the higher the tariff the greater the revenue. We need only to cite against Mr. Watterson the authority of Mr. Tucker, of this State. * * * Mr. Watterson says that to repeal the in-ternal taxes hereinbefore mentioned would be to provide for an increase of 'the present exorbitant import duties in order to meet the expenses of the Government.' Mr. Tucker holds, on the contrary, that to repeal those taxes would be to provide for a tariff that will produce more revenue at the same time that it will give 'full encouragement to the industries of the country." We have only to say that the experience and statistics of the last ten or a dozen years flatly contradict Mr. Tucker.-Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

The sun is more than one hundred times the diameter of the earth. The combined planets, many of them many times larger than the earth, are as nothing to it. It seems a ball of fire; upon it are seen spots, around it are perceived strange lights, yet we have little idea of the nature of what we see. The sun is a mystery yet. What is man to the earth he lives on? What is the earth to the solar system? But what, again, is the solar system to the universe? Every star we see is a sun, perhaps as large or larger than our own, perhaps surrounded by a system of planets more or less like those the names of which are familiar to us! Above us, across the blue heavens, stretches a faint white belt, like unto the first faint forming of a cloud. Astronomers tell us that this Milky Way is a congeries of distant stars;

THE LEGISLATURE

Raleigh Chronicle's Report. CONTINUATION OF THURSDAY'S UNFINISHED BUSINESS. Consideration of the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Reidsville.

Bill to secure the right of appeal to the people of the State repealing the law requiring the printing of transcripts to be sent up to the Supreme Court, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on the Messrs. White and Taylor, both colored

Republicans, addressed the Senate in ear nest advocacy of the resolutions endorsing Gov. Jarvis for a Cabinet position. Mr. Gudger said this was an extraordinary resolution, but that Gov. Jarvis was an extraordinary man.

Messrs. Alexander, Gatling, Means and

Pool also addressed the Senate. Ayes 41, On motion of Mr. Means it was ordered to be sent to the House without being engrossed, and the clerk was instructed to send an accompanying message stating the fact that the resolution passed the Senate with a dissenting vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS. Mr. Stanford spoke against the aniendment for widows, not because he was op-posed to such relief. He was sure that the mendment would kill the bill. Mr. Thompson, from Caswell, the author of the amendment, advocated it. "I had rather," said he, "die a political death advocating the cause of these widows than to have the highest political honors in the

Mr. Barringer moved to postpone further consideration till to-morrow at 12, to give the members time to fully investigate all its provisions—carried. The bill will be the special order to-morrow at 12. Senate resolution endorsing Mr. Thos. J. Jarvis for a Cabinet position, was, on motion of Mr. Womack, put on the calen-

Messrs. Lockey, Bulls, Thorpe, Hender son and others spoke in favor. The ayes and noes were called, and the resolution was unanimously passed. Cheers. The following bills were introduced by

Mr. Aycock, to incorporate the Goldsboro Banking and Loan Association. Mr. Norris, to amend section 2,834 of the Code, regulating the time of killing birds. Bill to probibit selling liquors within two miles of Lebanon Church, Sampson coun-

> SENATE. FRIDAY.

ty, passed its second and third readings.

PETITIONS. Mr. Troy, from citizens of Gray's Creek ownship, Cumberland county, asking the repeal of the stock law, Also, from the Grand Division of the lons of Temperance, praying for local option in certain portions of the State.

CALENDAR. Bill to authorize H. W. Mayes, ex sheriff of Alexander county, to collect arrears of taxes. Passed third reading. Bill to change'dividing line between counties of Ashe and Wilkes. Amended and

passed third reading. Bill to repeal chapter, 215, laws 1852, to charter the town of Oxford. Passed third

Bill for better protection of land owners, fter much discussion, fasled to pass its Resolution to raise a joint committee to consider propriety of appointing a Railroad

Commission failed to pass. Bill to amend Constitution of the State Bill to amend section 2058 in relation to

gates across highways, passed its several HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tate—for relief of sheriffs and tax collectors; Mr. Womack-to amend section 1789 of the Code, in reference to change time within which action may be brought by creditor of deceased person after peronal notice; Mr. Mayo-to incorporate Grand Lodge, Knights of Eden of North

To authorize commissioners of Halifax county to fund and pay the county's debt -passed (ayes and nays) second reading to amend charter of the town of LaGrange -passed third reading; relief of indigen disabled soldiers, by special order; Mr. Barringer offered an amendment to include those who had been disabled by wound in neck and body; Mr. Robinson, of Macon, thought this would open the bill too wide. Amendment was lost. Mr. Felton of-fered to increase \$30,000 to \$50,000—lost. Mr. Thompson offered a new sec, 2 to make unmarried indigent widows eligible

to benefits of bill.

Mr. Woodard, favoring it, saying that
the best calculation would allow \$42.87 to both soldiers and widows. When the amendment came to a votewere recorded: Adams, Allen, Alston, Ardrey, Aycock, Barringer, Bell, Bellamy, Brim, Brown, Burton, Busbee, it was carried by Flarge majority. Most who voted against (as Mr. Jones, of Buncombe, and Mr. Robinson, of Macon) explained that

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

they would heartily support separate bill

An intelligent obeserver of the delays and loss of time in our Superior Courts cannot fail to see that the great cause pro-ceeds from the great advantage which the local bar enjoys over the State Solicitor in understanding the cases to be tried. We ay this in no spirit of complaining at Solicitors in general or any one in particulars. It is the system of District Solicitorship. that takes often a whole day, and some-times two, to try a case that should be dis-posed of in an hour. No Solicitor, however able, can acquaint himself with the facts in five hundred cases scattered over ten counties that his time only allows him to visit twice a year. When a crime is committed the local bar, now in almost every county, takes the defendant's side and hears all the facts on both sides. When the Solicitor reaches that county Monday morning he knows nothing of the case, and is baffled and often defeated by a county court lawyer not half his equal in legal learning. With a Solicitor in each county. and an Inferior Court for the trial of minor offences, we believe the present Superior Court system would be sufficient.—Hickory Carolinian, want all I'm don't old what

too hard different from the Superior Court Judges) but instead of increasing the number of Judges, let the Legislature provide for lessening the number of cases carried to the Supreme Court. At present the Supreme Court is a refuge for delay and time, and not for justice merely. There are a and not for justice merely. There are a large number of frivolous cases carried to the Supreme Court for spite and merely to gain further time for settlement. Let the Legislature limit the kind of cases that may be appealed to the higher Court, and let it impose fees large enough to prevent little picayune cases from being carried there. Then there will be no necessity for increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges.—Charlotte Democrat.

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD DYNAMITERS' WORK.

Attempt to Blow up the British Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall Parliament not in Session, but the Buildings Growded with People-The Lobby of the House of Commons Completely Wrecked and the Roof of the White Tower Blown off-Sixteen Persons Injured-Intense Excitement in the Metropolis A Ciue to the Perpetrator of the Crime Probably Discovered.

By Cable to the Morning Star. London, Jan. 24, 2.10 P. M.—An alarming explosion has just occurred in the

House of Parliament 2.30 P. M.—The House of Parliament and the government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage was done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails, and enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the

3.30 P. M.—The origin of the explosion s wrapped in profound mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite. 4 P. M.—The explosion occurred close to the House of Lords, near Westminster Hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building One policeman was hurt. The force of the shock was tremendous, and was felt at a reat distance. The amount of damage done is very great. Rumors are current a this hour that another explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the London Tower. The excitement is increasing with every moment, and the city is filled with flying rumors. There were two explosions nstead of one, as at first supposed, at the Parliament Houses. The second came about three minutes after the first. One vas near the House of Commons; the other at Westminster Hall. One man has been arrested near the scene of the explosion. The detective force is hard at work now seeking further developments, which are anxiously awaited, particularly by the people in the neighborhood of Westminster

4. P. M.-The rumors regarding an ex olosion at London Town are confirmed. The outrage was the most successful which has yet been made upon any of the public buildings, since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was prowded with visitors at the time of the explosion, and the wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of persons who have been injured by the crime. These rumors are being carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by persons who were present at the time, and who have hurried away in all directions. Up to 4 o'clock but sixteen persons had been officially reported as having been injured by the explosion. None of these are reported as mortally hurt. An attack was made on that portion of the building known as the "White Tower," It was fairly filled with visitors at the time. and most, if not all, of those who were known to have been hurt were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion, and the roof was blown off the structure. All of the persons known to have been injured were visitors.

The police, at the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds. They are now subjecting every person, who they have succeeded in detaining by this manœuvre, to a most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside of the premises.

Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who are now receiving all of the attention practicable. The excitement is growing as the news of the explosions spreads, and the crowds in the vicinity of the damaged buildings are increasing momentarily.

Saturday being the usual visiting day, the Houses of Parliament building contained a great number of people at the time of the explosion. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall; the second took place in the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone and was about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the Hall than the package exploded. This explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him so seriously that his condition at present is considered critical. Its force also knocked down two other policemen, who were standing in the vicinity, and badly stunned them. A lady and gentleman, standing near the officer who had the package, were also prostrated. All of the windows were blown out.

In the interior of the House of Commons and upon the floor, the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Mr. Glad-stone occupied. It was badly broken. A small chip was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair, The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors who were in the buildings at the time. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately, and a number of ladies were bruised in the crush.

The second explosion in the Parliamen buildings occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second exlosion must have been placed under the Peers' gallery on the left side.

Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth who was as many as three hundred yards from the coint where it occurred.

The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished.

A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of Parliament yard and drove away, giving no direction as to their

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Dull and

NEW YORK, Wall Street, Jan. 24, 11 A. M.

The stock market was dull and 1 to 2 per cent. lower this morning, on a reduction in west bound freight rates by the Trunk Line representatives at their meeting yesterday. Near 11 o'clock there was a raily of 1 to 1 per cent. To Lindani

tions as are necessary to make Chapel Hill the full rival of the foremost of American institutions. If it
takes \$10,000, or \$20,000, or \$30,
000 annually to do this then it should
be given, and the reflecting, patriotic, progressive people of North
Carolina will say well done. But we

That the stars we see are but the portion of the speaking generation now doing the speaking and voting. A fair, honest, candid,
intelligent construction of the Constitution is a thing of the past,
the solar system, with all the other stars, is probably rotating around some central point which we are as yet in ignorance of. Yet man, the tiny globe, believes himself the object for which the universe exists!—Phil. Record.

Then there will be no necessity for increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges.
—Charlotte Democrat.

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The the stars we see are but the portion of the constitution is a shing of the salar system, with all the other stars, in probably and the will end the stars will be no necessity for increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges.

That is because they are just length the soun is one of these stars, and t Postal Cards Will be Made no Longer!

FIRE RECORD.

in Ocean Steamer Burnt at Her Dock in New York City-Loss \$300,000-Destruction of a Building of the Wattney Arms Co., Connecticut

Loss \$60,000. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK. January 24.-The steamer it. John caught fire at 3 o'clock this mornng and now lies at her dock a blackened wreck. The Marine Insurance Companies lose fully \$200,000. Every one of them hold risks on the burned steamer. Fifty or sixty companies have policies ranging from \$25,000 to \$5,000, the general average of the risks being \$5,000. All of them will be paid in full, and leave a net loss of close to 100,000 for the Company to cover from the profits of the past season.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24.-A few minutes after 6 o'clock this merning the milling anp drilling building of the Whitney Arms Co. in Whitneyville, was discovered on fire, and at 9 o'clock it was nearly destroyed. The building contained between \$60,000 and \$70,000 worth of machinery and \$20,000 worth of stock. The loss on machinery is stimated at \$30,000, with a total destruction of stock. The damage to the building s placed at \$10,000, making the total loss 60,000, which is nearly covered by insuance. About 120 men were employed in his department,

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Jan. 24,-Receipts of cot on for all interior towns, 46,337 bales; receipts from plantations, 87,132 bales otal visible supply of cetton for the world ,082,810 bales, of which 2,609,410 bales re American, against 3,402,890 and 2,805, 495 bales respectively last year; crop in sight 4,805,610 bales.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 24, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted quiet at 271 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at \$1 021 for Strained and \$1 071 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

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

CRUDETURPENTINE-Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted

firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 104 cents per ib for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 81 Good Ordinary 91

Middling......104 "
Good Middling......10 11-16 " Stained cotton is quoted as follows:

Middling...... 10 Low Middling...... 98 Strict Good Ordinary. 8 9-16 Low Ordinary..... 85-16 PEANUTS-Sales reported 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 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; Choice 51@6 cents per pound. Market steady.

Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine.....1,011 bbls Tar..... 116 bbls 106 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, Noon.-Money quiet at 1@11 per cent. Sterling exchange 483@4831 and 4961@4861. State bonds quiet. Governments firm. Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 181 bales; middling uplands 11 3-16c; do Orleans 11 7-16e. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: January 11.22c; February 11.20c; March 11.24c; April 11.36c; May 11.47c; June 11.50c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat unsettled. Corn higher. Pork dull at \$13 25@13 50. Lard steady at \$7 121. Spirits turpentine steady at 301@31c. Rosin steady at \$1 25 @1 80. Freights firm. BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 .- Flour firm, with a

moderate local demand: Howard street and western super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 25@ 8 75; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 25@8 75; Rio brands \$4 75; Patapsco family \$5 50; superlative patent \$5 75. Wheat—southern firm and quiet; western firmer and dull; southern red 93@95c; do amber 96@98c; No. 1 Maryland 95@951c; No. 2 western wintern red on spot 901c. Corn—southern quiet and firm; western steady and dull; southern white 55c; yellow 50c.

PORBIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, January 24, Noon.-Cotton firm, with a fair demand; quotations for Ameerican cotton have all advanced 1-16d: aplands 6d; Orleans 61d; sales of 8,000 sales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 16,000 bales, of which 12,500 were American. Futures steady at an 12,500 were American. Futures steady at an advance; uplands, 1 m c, January and February delivery 6d; February and March delivery 6 2-64@6 1-64d; March and April delivery 6 3-64@6 5-64d; April and May delivery 6 9-64@6 8-64d; May and June delivery 6 13-64, 6 12-64@6 13-64d; June and July delivery 6 16-64d.

Breadstuffs quiet, with limited inquiry. Spirits turpentine 22s 6d.

Bales of cotton to-day include 5,500 bales American.

WHITE CYPRESS & YELLOW PINE SASH

BLINDS & DOORS.

GUARANTEED AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

MOULDING, BRACKETS AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK.

PARSLEY & WIGGINS. aug 24 tf The Cotton Plant. An 8-page 40-column Agricultural Journal, the only paper in South Carolina published exclusively in the interest of the Farmer and Manufacturer. The best and cheapest Agriculture page in the louth.

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Buffalon Lithia FORMAL ARIAL POISONING.

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in

the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow.

ing:

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 Sequelsi neident to Malarinus Tevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all hy mineral waters. In short, were I called upon in 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 i the largest number of cases in a general way would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, is Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Late Professor of General Pathology and Physio-logy in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cachexia, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Women, Amenia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiae Palpitations, &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 sejourn at the Springs."

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

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and "Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequela has been most abundantly and satisfactorily 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 affiled 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 its administration was attended by the most beneficial results."

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