PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily new sper in North Carolina, is published daily, except senday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$3.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two menths; 750 or one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to the subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week it any period from one week to one year. THE WERKLY STAR is published every Friday norming at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months be ents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; inces of solid Nonparell type make one square. Ail announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls dops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ugs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ne for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for soh subsequent insertion. ments inserted in Local Column a

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. Au extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate dents 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 occording to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till for-hid," 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 stes for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisem to dollar per square for each insertion. mouncements and recommendations of ates for office, whether in the shape of mications or otherwise, will be charged at isient advertisements must be

Payments for transient advertisements must be nade in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-arly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-used their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at ransient rates.

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

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

The Morning Star.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1885

EVENING EDITION A GEORGIAN ON SOUTHERN TEN-

Prof. H. C. Carney, of Emory

College, Georgia, in a recent striking communication in the Philadelphia American, refers to the growth of the "national" or "progressive sentiment" in the South. He says this sentiment is growing in the Democratic party, and it is no longer a "strict" construction, but a "free construction" of the Constitution that is popular. This is only too true. The entire North Carolina delegation in Congress voted for the Blair bill, which is both in letter and spirit violative of a strict construction of the Constitution. But let us quote the language of Prof. Carney. He says:

"In the Democratic party the most progressive sentiment now holds for a 'free construction' of the Constitution and a strong central government, commissioned to promote the general welfare.' Notwithstanding the bias of our culture and traditions, the protective system of revenue for the upbuilding of home industries and commerce, and Federal oversight in internal in terests-educational as well as industrial and commercial-have a wide and increasing acceptance among us."

However reluctant we are to do so we are compelled to accept this as a true statement of the case. The South is drifting away from the old landmarks and the safe harbor of a grammatical, a strict, a truly Demoeratic construction of the Constitution out into the sea of Centralization, and is taking for its chart "Federal oversight in internal interests," and for its compass a latitudinanian theory. The result of all this will be to break up State Governments finally and bind themhand and foot in the chains that an aggressive Congress shall rivet upon them. The Democratic party as now organized has practically repudiated the great foundamental principles of the party in the past, and in the South Centralization and Protection and Federal oversight are favored by members of Congress calling themselves Democrats and who profess to represent a Democratic constituency. Save the mark!

need of studying first principles. The people are not informed or they would not favor the serious departures from the traditions and principles of the Democratic party that are absolutely essential to the perpetuity of a republican form of Government-s Government regulated by organic law in all of its powers and limitations-a Government of the people and by the people and for the people, and that cannot be discarded without destroying the autonomy and sovereignty of the States. If the people who vote now were as well informed as to the great underlying principles of a free Government as the voters before the war

man for office, State or National, who was unsound as to those principles and who remotely favored the Rob Roy principle of taxation and the interference of the Federal Government in the domestic, internal interests of the States.

But let us again quote from the Georgian Professor, who has evi dently closely observed the situation. He sees with clear optics the gathering storm-cloud. He says:

"Reverting to the developments recited, it is asked: What has the Democratic party to do, theoretically or historically, with the national idea of government now so widely received in the South? Nay, if it accept this, where is its nucleus, and then its permanency? But real Democrats in nature as well as by name, do not accept Still, it is a separate party basis, and demands a separate following. What has the same party to do with a high protective tariff? Yet this doctrine is spreading rapidly, and its adherents are characterized for intelligence and enterprise, men who make opinion and lead in society. Again, how can this party indorse the present guardian policy of the general government toward internal interests? Virtually, there is no need nor evil of any magnitude over which it does not claim jurisdiction. Likewise, a system of civil service, based on a tenure of office qualified by efficiency and good conduct only, is not Democratic, either in theory or traditions. Both these doctrines, however, find abundant and growing favor with us. Quite naturally, these all find their support in the same

He is correct when he says that real Democrats, in nature as well as by name, do not accept these serious departures." Not a bit of it. It is because of this fact that it is well to recognize that there is a certainty of a new organization of parties before many years and a restatement of principles that are fundamental, axiomatic, and essential. There are in every town, township, county, State, men who are "real Democrats," and who will not under any circumstances favor an aggressive and usurping "National sentiment," a violation of organic law fairly interpreted, a theory of taxation that oppresses the many for the benefit of the few, and a system of Federal interference in State affairs that mevitably and surely undermines and destroys their sovereignty and makes them in the republican system no more to the Federal Centralized Power than the counties now

are to the State Governments. AN ADVOCATE OF A STOCK LAW.

During the session of the Legislature the senior editor of the Asheville Citizen wrote from Raleigh an instructive letter some points of which we noted at the time. He gave an account of our old friend Sanderlin (not a Doctor as called) who is a Baptist minister of parts and a large and successful farmer. Mr. Sanderlin was before a committee of the Legislature and he was allowed to address it on the subject of a "stock law," and the editor of the Citizen represents him as making an effective talk of nearly an hour long. He was much in favor of a stock law. It had been tried with satisfactory results both "to farmers and farm laborers." He referred to the cost and labor of erecting and keeping up lawful fences and is then quoted as saying with reference to some of the good results that have followed a test of the stock law:

"New breeds of cattle and hogs are in-troduced and there is wide-spread, growing and marked improvement in this particular. I remark, parenthetically, that one of the farmers present stated that last week he had killed 140 hogs and had on hand, ready to kill, 175 more, all raised on pasture under the stock law system. And it was demonstrated that under the old system it cost—and will do it everywhere more than the value of stock running at large to keep fences in repair. Dr. Sanderlin said that the proper person to take care of stock was the owner himself. If he had them on pasturage he could look after them. If they ran loose, then everybody else looked after them, often to the owner's loss. He combatted very successfully the claim set up for free pasturage. He had no objection to it, if its advocates would build fences to keep their stock off of his own land. The law forbids no man to build fences if he so wished; but he protested against being compelled to build fences for the convenience of other people."

Mr. Sanderlin has farms in Lenoir and near Elizabeth City, and he is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in North Carolina. Being unusually well educated and of decided intelligence, his testimony is of value.

"A PIRATE,"

In the extract we copy elsewhere on James M. Morgan, from the New The truth is there is the greatest | York Times, it will be seen that he is characterized as a "pirate." Morgan has been recently appointed to a foreign consulate. He was a warm supporter of the "tattooed man," Jim Blaine of Maine, in the last Presidential election. But it is not because of this that the Times brands him as a "pirate." The fact is Morgan was a Lieutenant under Admiral Semmes, and that is why he is stigmatized. No paper can know possibly better than the Times knows that it bears false accusation. If Semmes was a "pirate" why was he not treated so by "the greatest government on the planet?" It was like ex-President Davis being a "traiter," The Federal Government

test in the courts. Admiral Semmes was carrying on war just as the United States Government was carrying it on, and he was no more a "pirate" than Farragut was, and he was what that great naval officer was not-he was faithful to his kith and kinfaithful to his home and country. He far as the public is informed, to redid not go over to the enemy to fight cognize the obligation. — Chicago against his own people like so many Inter-Ocean, Rep. Southern born men did.

A paper is engaged in poor work when to make a political point it brings a false and infamous accusation. The best thing probably that is known of Morgan is his fidelity to the South, and the service he rendered against its enemies.

We grant that a hot supporter of Blaine was not the sort of man that a Reform Administration ought to have selected. Thousands of good and true Democrats who voted for Cleveland would no doubt be glad to have Morgan's place.

THE COUPON CASES. The STAR is not edited by lawyers. It, therefore, touches gingerly legal questions. The Virginia case is one. We do not believe in violating the Constitution for any purpose. If the coupons are to be made legal only by violating the Constitution than we are against the whole movement. People who believe that the States have rights under the Constitution and that it is a wrong principle to do evil that good may come will not favor a theory that is subversive of those rights. The Paternal Government theory is full of danger. We do not believe in State repudiation, and we, therefore, believe that Virginia's coupons ought to be good for taxes. But whilst saying this we do not believe that the decision of the five Judges is a right decision if it be true that that it violates the principle that an individual can not sue a State. Referring to the course of the Attorney General the Washington Post of Thursday says:

"Attorney General Garland, in appearing for the State in his private capacity as an attorney and in fulfilment of an engagement entered into while a Senator, declined to argue that question or even take it into consideration. He planted himself upon the broad and strong ground that all these legal proceedings of coupon holders were practically suits against States in violation of the Eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and that it was not of the slightest importance what the suits were about. The four dissenting Supreme Court justices sustain Mr. Garland's view and hold that all these proceedings are suits against States."

Russia stands by its Komaroff whilst all the world except Russia is much inclined to believe that the Muscovite is doing some successful lying. . That he has not told his Government the truth is plain enough from the statement of Sir Peter Lumsden. The Philadelphia Times goes to the kernel of the controversy when it says:

"The one weak point in General Komaroff's position is that revealed by Sir Peter Lumsden's dispatch stating that on the 29th of March, the day before the battle, the Afghan commander did not refuse to withdraw his advanced pickets, stationed, as claimed, to watch the apprehended advance of the Russians, but the Afghan commandor, on the contrary, distinctly declared: 'I am prepared to arrange with ye with a view to the avoidance of any risk of a conflict. This is plain and honest language, and it appears to throw the immediate responsibility of the battle on Gen. Komaroff.

THE PERIODICALS.

Our Little Ones for May is very appropriate to the season, and is filled with attractive pictures that cannot fail to delight the presiding geniuses of the nursery. The reading is well adapted to the young children. Price \$1.50 a year. The Russell Publishing Company, 86 Bromfield street,

The North American Review for May offers the following contents: "Has Christianity Benefited Woman?" Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Bishop J. L. Spaldtng; "Industrial Cooperation," David Dudley Field; 'Success in Fiction," James Payn; "What is Academic Freedom?" Prof. Andrew F. West: "The New Buddha," Robert Buchanan; "Why Crime is Increasing," President J. L. Pickard: "Superstitution in English Life," Rev. T. E. Thiselton

Dyer: "Comments." This Review fills a place in the periodical field not occupied by any other publication. It is less able than the great English Reviews, but it gives more attention to upper most topics and current events. Price \$5 a

CURRENT COMMENT.

In the Convention which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks there were three notable editors-McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Burke, of the New Orleans Times Democrat. These three young men, for their combined age would hardly exceed a century, were very active in the Convention, and had much to do with determining its conclusions. The first named was on the lookout to prevent a stampede for Thurman, who came very near capturing the Convention at one time, and that without any effort on his part. The second and third were mainly concerned about the platform, the tariff plank being the object of their anxious thought and skilful manipulation. The problem was to so phrase the resolution that the free-traders and the protecwere, they would not vote for any did not dare to bring the charge to a l tionista should both be satisfied.

Watterson looked out for the former, Burke for the latter, and their suc cess was very great. A more adroit-ly framed tariff resolution, from the Democratic point of view, was never framed. Cleveland is very heavily indebted to them for their services in that line. But so far he has shown no disposition whatever, so

- We have been surprised and pained by the failure of the Blaine newspapers to denounce the appointment of Mr. James M. Morgan as Consul General at Melbourne, Australia. The case of Gen. Lawton, who was only a rebel Brigadier, was treated in that silent and assenting fashion. Instant appeal was made to the loyal masses of the North to rebuke an Administration seemingly bent on giving the best offices to the late Confederacy. But Morgan was no mere rebel Brigadier, fighting according to the recognized laws of warfare, under the flag of the socalled Government of which Jefferson Davis was the head. Morgan was a pirate; yet his appointment to a position of trust and honor under the Government entitling him to draw the sum of \$4,500 annually in lawful money as his emolument has been passed by without notice by the sectional newspapers of the North.-New York Times, Rep.

CRAZE FOR CONFEDERATE BONDS.

A Southern Paper Says There is Money to Redeem Them.

Special to the New York World. CHARLESTON, April 22.—The News and Courier explains the mystery of the Confederate bond crazed as follows: "Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederacy from 1862 until its collapse, was the originator of the plan by which a demand was created for the bonds. At different times the Confederate Congress voted large sums for secret service, the principal deposits being in London and Paris banks. The funds were placed to the credit of citizens of Great Britain and France who were friendly to the South. At the close of the war there was an unexpended balance of \$5,080,000. Mr. Beujamin consulted with these agents as to the disposition of the money and it was agreed that it should not be surrendered to the United States. The question was then how to disburse the money so as to best benefit those entitled to it. It was concluded that the people who had given their means to the Confederacy for its bonds, were entitled to the money and the bonds were advertised for and to cover the real object of the movement it was hinted that the bonds were to be held by speculators and that suit was to be instituted against the United States for their payment."

A PRESENTIMENT.

Norfolk Virginian.

Some weeks ago Rev. Dr. Sledd of the Granby Street church, addressed a small congregation at a revival meeting, and spoke in a very impressive manner touching a presentiment he had had. Said he: "] feel that something startling is just shead of us. It may be a revelation of mercy; it may be a visitation of judgment, but I feel within me that something startling is about to happen to this community." The Doctor was seen yesterday and reminded of his prophecy. He replied at "I thought of it as soon as I heard of the bank failures." It may be mentioned here that the members of the Granby Street congregation had some \$100,000 deposited in the suspended banks.

The Normal School. Wilson Advance.

The Board of Directors of the Wilson Normal School held a meeting Tuesday evening and elected John E. Woodard Chairman, and Josephus Daniels Secretary and Treasurer. Prof. E. C. Branson was elected Superintendent. The date for opening the school has not yet been fixed upon. The school will be held this year in the Graded School building. We congratulate the teachers who will attend the Normal on the election of Prof. Branson. He is not only a practical, efficient and successful teacher, but a fine speaker and organizer. He will make the school a

Didn't Catch the Rat. Arkansaw Traveller.

"Here, boys," called a man, "come and catch this rat. Biggest rat you ever saw ran under that pile of lumber. Throw it over here. Now we'll get him.'

Three or four men went to work and moved an enormous pile of lumber, but did not find the rat. "The owner of that lumber will be

mad," said some one, addressing the

the man who had called the boys. "No he won't. I am the owner." "Why, you must indeed be an enemy to rats, going to so much trouble

to catch one." "I didn't see any rat." "Then why did you let the boys tear down your lumber?"

"Oh, you see I wanted it moved." PERSONAL.

- Miss Cleveland is said to desire the President's speedy marriage.

- Mark Twain says he set type in the Philadelphia Ledger office more than thirty years ago.

- Mr. Garland sets a good example for his clerks by doing all his own pur-chasing of household provisions every morning and still reachinghis office by nine o'clock.—Philadelphia News

— Just before he died Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, of Baltimore, gave fifteen thousand dollars for a cow that has recently accomplished the wonderful feat of yielding in one week cream sufficient for forty-six pounds of butter,—Augusta Chronicle.

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD | WILMINGTON MARKET FOREIGN.

Official Relations Suspended Between France and Egypt-The London Explosion.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) CAIRO, April 24, (via Paris).—M. Barrene. Consul General of France to Egypt has been instructed by his government to suspend all official relations with Egypt, and to make the declaration to the Egyptian Government that France declines to sanction the Egyptian financial conventions and reserves to herself complete liberty of ac-

LONDON, April 24.-A telegram from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph Company, states that the French Consul General has informed the Khedive, and Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, of his instructions to suspend official relations with the Government of Egypt. The same telegram also states that the Con sul General has left Cairo for Alexandria, to embark for Europe.

London, April 24.—It is now quite clear that the explosion yesterday was not caused by gas. The officials are of the opinion that it was caused by the spontaneous ignition of a specimen of torpedo explosive which had teen sent to the Admiralty for inspection. The general belief is that the explosive agent was not dynamite.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Large Boot Factory Destroyed ! Fire-Loss \$200,000. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, April 24 .- The largest fire in South Framingham since 1883 occurred last night, when the large boot factory of Bridges & Co., on Waverly street, was partially destroyed. The facto ry was five stories high, three hundred feet long and forty feet wide-divided into sections of two hundred and one hundred feet respectively by brick walls. The fire was discovered about 1.30 this morning by a watchman in the packing room, on the third story, near the centre of the larger section. The timely arrival of a fire engine from Natick saved the rest of the factory. The flames next attacked the brick store house near by, 100 feet by 50, in which about \$12,000 worth of leather and 3,000 cases of boots were stored. The leather was all removed, but the boots were burned. The loss on building, stock, &c., will amount to about \$200,000.

Messrs, Bridges & Co. have been burned out twice, the first time at their former location in Hopkinton. About two hundred persons will be thrown out of work until the shop is rebuilt, which will probably be soon, the firm using the part still left standing in the meantime. The insurance is placed through a Boston agency, and aggregates about \$200,000, divided among some one hundred companies.

Disastrous Flood in Gainesville-Many Houses Swept 'Away and Some Lives Lost,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1-GAINESVILLE, April 24.—The most disastrous flood ever known in this vicinity visited Gainesville Wednesday night, and continued with little abatement throughout Thursday. Pecan and Elm Creek, which empty into Trinity river just below the dity, rose with fearful rapidity in the darkness of the night. About 4 o'clock in the morning a number of houses in the bottom were swept away, the occupants fleeing for their lives, leaving everything behind. One child was drowned, but there is reason to fear the loss of several other lives. From above town, three houses passed down the stream, from which, above the rush of waters, cries of distress were plainly The loss of live stock in the vicinheard. ity is very serious. The carcasses of horses, cows and sheep are passing by at frequent intervals. The engine house at the water works is submerged. The damage to the town and to property along the river will aggregate many thousand dollars.

GEN. GRANT.

How he Passed the Night-Plans for

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 24 -Gen. Grant did not go to his room from the library, where the family and ex Gov. Stanford were, until 11 o'clock last night, being somewhat fatigued with the exercise during the day, and his mind being still occupied with the subjects of the family chat, during the evening. The General was wakeful until about 1 o'clock, when he fell asleep and slept until 5 o'clock this morning. Less than the usual amount of morphia was administered during the night. Probably the General and his family will spend the month of July at or near Saratoga.

MISSISSIPPI.

Search for the Victims of the Vicksburg Fire-Six Bodies Found-About Twenty Lives Supposed to be Lost, (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

VICKSBURG, April 24.—The search for odies was prosecuted all day yesterday among the ruins of the late fire. Six were recovered and have been identified, as follows: Wm. R. Mulcahay, Wm. H. Phelan and Joseph H. Dent, white; and Hayder Canada, Richard Johnson and Ephraim Bell, colored. They were all found in the cellar of the store occupied by Mrs. Bloom. The search will be continued until the debris is cleared away. It is now thought more than twenty lives were lost.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Dull and Featureless. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, April 24, 11 A.M. The stock market was extremely dull and featureless during the first hour to-day. Prices at the opening showed little if any change from last evening's closing quotations, and the range of fluctuations was unusually narrow. The only feature was weakness in Oregon Transcontinental, which declined } per cent. from yesterday's closing prices, on the announcement that a suit for over \$600,000 has been brought against the company by the Northern Pacific directors. The market is firmly held, but business is very light, and transactions are confined almost entirely to operations between room traders. Shortly before 11 o'clock quotations yielded a fraction, and at that hour was steady at the decline.

Meanest Sneak in Town.

Malarial gases sneaked up through the poorly constructed drains and made baby very sick with malarial fever. Baby would have died but for timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters. There is nothing measer in its way of coming, nor worse in its effects, than this malaria from the underground regions. Mrs. McDonald, of New Haven, Conn., says, "For six years I suffered from the effects of malaria, but Brown's Iron Bitters cured me entirely." Try it when malaria steals in and undermines your constitution. It will give relief.

Gents and Boys' Goods, A HANDSOMB STOCK JUST OPENED.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, April 24, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted steady at 291 cents per gallon,

with no sales reported. ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at 90 cents for Strained and 921 cents for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500

bbls. Strained at 90 cents per bbl. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market stea-

dy, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard

and \$1 55 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted quiet, with small sales reported on a basis of 10% cents per fb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary... 81 Good Ordinary..... 98 Low Middling......10 1-16 Good Middling......10 9-16 PEANUTS-Market quiet and steady,

Prime, 55@60 cents for Fancy, and 70@75 cents for Extra Fancy. RICE.-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland \$1 00@1 10; Tidewater \$1 15@1 80. CLEAN: Common

with sales reported at 45@50 cts for Extra

41@42 cents; Fair 48@51 cents; Good 58 @5# cents; Prime 5#@6 cents; Choice 6# @61 cents per 1b. TIMBER.-Market steady. Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@ 10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good

RECEIPTS.

dinary, \$3 00@4 00.

Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Or-

Spirits Turpentine...... 146 casks Rosin...... 879 bbls bbls Tar..... 509 Orude Turpentine...... 191 bbls

> DOMESTIC MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial. NEW YORK, April 24, Noon,-Money easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange 486 and 488. State bonds neglected. Govern-

ments quiet and steady. Commercial.

Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 46 bales; middling uplands 10%; middling Orleans 11%c. Futures steady, with sales today at the following quotations: April 10.75c; May 10.86c; June 10.95c; July 11 01c; August 10.75c; September 10.37c. Flour duli and declining. Wheat lower and heavy. Corn dull and lower. Pork steady at \$13 00@13 25. Lard weaker at \$7 15. Spirits turpentine firm at 324@33c. Rosin firm at \$1 05@1 08. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, April 24.-Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western super \$3 25@5 62; extra \$3 87@4 25; family \$4 25 25; city mills super \$3 25@3 50; extra
 75@4 00; Rio brands \$5 00. Wheat southern steady and quiet; western lower, closing dull; southern red \$1 04@1 06; do amber \$1 08@1 10; No. 1 Maryland \$1 06 asked; No. 2 western winter red on spot 961@971c. Corn—southern white steady vellow lower; western firmer and neglected southern white 58@60c; do yellow 551@

POREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. 1 LIVERPOOL, April 24, Noon.-Cotton quiet, with little doing; middling uplands 5id; middling Orleans 5 15 16d; sales today of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 15,000 bales, all of which were American. Futures quiet and somewhat inactive. Uplands, 1 m c, April and May delivery 5 53-64d; May and June delivery 5 54-64@5 55-64d; June and July delivery 5 60-64@5 59-64d; July and August delivery 5 63-64d; August and September delivery 6 2-64d; September and October delivery 5 63-64@6 2-64d November and December delivery 5

Sales for the week 48,000 bales, of which 35,000 bales were American; speculation 8,000 bales; export 3,400 bales; actual export 6,100 bales; imports 62,000 bales, of which 45,000 bales were American; stock 1,024,000 bales, of which 798,000 bales are American; affoat 140,000 bales, of which 76,000 bales are American. 4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, April delivery

5 52-64d, value; April and May delivery 52-64d, value; May and June delivery buyers' option; June and July delivery 5 58-64d, sellers' option; July and August delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option August and September delivery 6 2-64d sellers' option; September and October delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 5 53-64d, sellers option; November and December delivery 5 50-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed

Sales of cotton to-day include 5,800 bales merican

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 23.

Spirits Turpentine-The market is higher on light offerings, with a good de-mand; merchantable order is quoted at 324c. Rosins-Market slow and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Strained at \$1 08; good strained at \$1 10; No. 2 E at \$1 22; No. 2 F at \$1 30; No. 1 G at \$1 45; No. 1 H at \$1 70; good No. 1 I at \$2 25; low pale K at \$2 75; Pale M at \$3 40; extra pale N at \$4; window glass W at \$4 50. Tar is quoted at \$2 00@2 25 for Wilmington. Pitch is quoted at \$2 00@2 25 for Wilmington. quoted at \$1 70@1 90.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, April 23. The market was quiet, steady and un-

changed. The sales for the day were 96 bbls.

Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5@5ic; Good 5i@ 54c; Prime 54@6c. Rough rice—Country lots 95c@\$1 00; tide-water \$1 10@1 85. Another Life Saved.

About two years ago a prominent citi zen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. They said his system was so debilitated that there was nothing left to build on. He made up his mind to try a "new departure." He got some of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept up the treatment for some months, and is to day a well man. He says the"Discovery"saved

The highest cost gold leaf tobacco and the finest imported paper is exclusively used in the Richmond Straight Cut Ci-



Infantile Skin Beautifier-Appeal to Mothers-Try them.

FOR Cleaning the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Rezema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofnis and other inherited skin and blood diseases, Curicuaa, the great Skin Cure, and Curicuaa Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Curicuaa Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED." Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afficted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and kryslpelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him, until we tried (LTHITHA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child."

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drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation or

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'feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties
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