ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square ne day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2.50; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4.00; wo weeks, \$6.50; three weeks \$8.50; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$26.00; ix months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$30.00. Ten nes of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for win subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column will be charged \$100 persquare for each inserti-every other day; three lourins of daily ra "wice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double obtain; it triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Repect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged
or as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates
when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate
dents will pay for a simple announcement of
Warriage or Death. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to accupy any special place, will be clarged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till fortid' at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the outracted for has expired, charged transates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

ent, Auction and Official advertis ne dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations candidates for office, whether in the shape communications or otherwise, will be charged

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-erly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex coed their space or advertise any thing foreign their regular business without extra charge 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 important news, or discuss briefly and properly subject of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be ejected if the real name of the author is withheld

sues they desire to advertise in. Where no is the issue of the bally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be the proposed by the proprietor will only be the proprietor. 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 EVENING, JUNE 17, '85

EVENING EDITION

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

American newspapers are very glib and self-satisfied when they talk of compulsory education. The dangers that lurk in such a system are either ignored or unknown to these advocates. A whole people educated looks well. All of the children of school age with their "satchels and shining morning face" at school sounds invitingly, but if in a Republie there is a strong power that can compel all parents to send their own children to this school or that then it is by no means certain that the existence of such a power is not a greater evil than the results from its exercise can ever be a blessing. It is very doubtful if reformers of this kind are desirable in a country where theoretically the peo ple are the rulers and the officials are the servants. In Europe computsory education is in accord with the systems of Government. There is no jar in the system where the strong and resistless hand of authority reaches out to every home and forces the children to attend school. But in a great, free Republic such an exercise of power is more than gaes tionable-it is loaded with danger that may in the end sap the very foundations of a Government of the people and by the people and for the

people. The theory that to make Paternal Government the great governing, con trolling, overshadowing principle is a tremendous mistake, and if carried out as its advocates design the end must be the overthrow of our Repul lican system.

It is said that in England the "he tendency in legislation is to make the State a sort of nursing mother to al sorts of reforms." The school system is not "panning out" as was expect ed. The Philadelphia American say of the compulsory system and a pay ment of a grant in the English sys

Taken altogether the two have worked very badly, as appears from a blue book containing a report from Dr. Crighton-Browne, who had examined 6,000 children in the London schools with reference to the effect on their health. He found that over 46 per cent. of these children were suffering from headaches; that the mortality returns proved a great increase in the diseases which are connected with mental pressure; and the age at which suicides begin had been much reduced by the passage of the new school law."

If a country like ours can by Fed eral legislation compel all parents to send their children to school it can also pass a general law as to probibition. The Government has just as much power to do one of these acts as to do the other. When you come to consider the evils growing out of illiteracy and excessive drinking there can be no possible doubt that eye of the Commissioner (Republithe latter is incomparably greater.

If the people begin to secure a knowledge of the three R's by compulsory acts it will soon follow that a party will be organized to suppress all traffic in spirits, &c., by a general law. The writer in the American wisely says, as we think:

"Compulsory education has no existence in America, and we hope it never will.. It will be time enough for us to have recourse to law to bring parents to a sense of their duty, when we have exhausted all other resources. And as yet we have hardly begun to apply the others. If our reformer were as much in earnest about this matter as they think themselves, they would be carrying on a crusade from house to, house against the abuse they deplore. People who take things so easily as they do, have no right to denounce the State as failing in its duty, because it does not begin to legislate its people into virtue.

"All such legislation works to lower the tone of personal responsibility. If this had been alleged in England before the law was assed, or if it now were said only by the enemies of the law, there might be room or saying that it was far fetched and land ful argument, put forward only because no better was to be had. But Mr. Fitch, the Chief Inspector of English schools, in a minute furnished to the Educational De partment, savs distinctly that this has been the result. It is already a drawback to the success of the Educational Act, that it has unfortunately done a little to diminish the ense of parental responsibility. To enforce, with regard to any human duty, a legal obligation, is to weaken in some degree the sense of moral obligation.

The intelligent reader will remember perhaps that one of the arguments of the STAR, iterated and reite rated, concerning the dangerous Blair Educational bill, was that if you accustomed the people to rely upon Paternal Goverment to educate their children for eight or ten years that they would demand a continuance of the patronage and in do ing this would impair their self-re spect, independence and self-reliance. Let us have no compulsory education on these shores.

YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENTS. The new health officer of New Orleans has notions of his own as to how to deal with yellow fever and to keep it away. He believes in days and subjecting them to what he calls "a scientific method of disinfection and sanitation," and he is utterly opposed to the well tested and safe system of non-intercourse. The people of New Orleans are well acquainted with yellow fever epidemics. "If they are willing to stand the chances with the health officer's "scientific method" no one else wil very seriously object. Scientific progress is only secured by experiment. If perchance the proposed "scientific method" should prove absolutely effective then something advantageous for commerce wil have been secured. But, like many experiments, this particular one is attended with peril, and the penalty may be the death of thousands and the extension of the disease into dozens of cities and towns and vil-

It is very certain that if there is no intercourse whatever with the yellow fever ports that there will be no importation of disease. This course has the great virtue of being safe. Commerce may suffer for a few months but what is that compared to human suffering and the deaths of thousands attended with so much of horror and distress and bereave-

There is probably not a wel authenticated instance of spontane ous generation of yellow fevet on the Atlantic slope. There is reason for saying that every case of yellow fever first occurring at the beginning of epidemic seasons was directly traceable to importation of the di ease. Yellow fever once broke ou with fearful results at the village of Canton, Miss., but old clothes brought from Memphis started the awful dis-

Let New Orleans experiment if prefers to do so, but most commun ties will prefer the established, safe course to scientific theory and experi

The pension frauds are known to be very numerous. For years it has been strongly suspected that great plundering was carried on under this form of benevolence. But the new plan. Brederick Charles' force was Democratic Pension Commissioner, Mr. Black, is at work trying to dis cover frauds and correct errors and cure evils. The Philadelphia Times

"The announcement that Pension Com-missioner Black has discovered 200 persons in the District of Columbia who are draw-ing pensions illegally is of interest as show-ing how abuses have grown in this branch of the public service. These illegal pen-sioners are composed of dead people and of widows who have married again and thus forfeited their pensions. The names have been stricken from the list and the pension roll will, it is said, be reduced by about \$10,000 a year in this single city of 20,000

can surely attempt to cure the greater | posed wigilant inspection? whole people are interested in prerenting such frauds, as they swell the taxes and thus increase the burlens. The frauds, with but few exceptions, are confined to the Northern States, and the people of that section should cooperate with the agents of the Bureau in ferreting out the rascals who are pillaging the taxpayers.

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, is to reply to some statements of Gen McClellan in his article in the Century Magazine giving his version of the Peninsular campaign. Judge Kelley is to deal with what McClel lan said concerning Lincoln and Stanton. Kelley tells what Lincoln said of McClellan. Here it is: "That man never had a plan, he never

considered a plan, and he will not carry out the plans of his superior officers. This is not in accordance with facts. Lincoln wrote kindly to Mc Clellan and until he got under Stanton's influence he liked and sus tained him. If what Kelley reports is reliable how came it to pass that Lincoln implored with tears Gen. Mo-Clellan to take charge of the utterly demoralized army and save Washington. The Sharpsburg campaign followed. He was the best of the Northern Generals that fought in No camer to that

OUR TABLE.

DOWN THE RAVINE. By Charles Egber Craddock, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1885. A charming book for intelligent boys and girls. The old may read it with much interest, as we found. It is well illustrated. This is Miss Murfree's third published volume, and it presents some of her strongest points as a writer. The characters are rustic and the moral is excellent. It is full of manly vigor, and is as healthful as the Tennessee mountains in which the scene is laid. There is no falling off in strength of delineation, fertility of invention or exquisite description. Her ability to portray character is exceptionally strong. She never fails to individualize. All the persons may be of the rough common ole of the mountains and yet no two are alike. Her style is not only limpid, accurate and felicitous, but it is terse and virile. She knows exactly how to describe both scenery and character. In the one there is the manifestation of womanly grace and poetic ardor based on a close study of nature in all of its wildness and variety; in the other are minute observation and faithful analysis without exaggeration or dullness. We are very proud of the remarkable Tennessee author, Miss Murfree. She has an other story in course of publication serially in the Atlantic Monthly that promises to be her highest achievement as a novelist.

By SHORE AND SEDGE. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1885. All American readers have read more or less of this original and proline writer. His "The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches," "Tales of the Argonauts" and stories like it gave him both fame and money. He opened up a new mine when he began his sketches of California and frontier life. There was a vein of genuine gold in his numerous sketches as in some of his more striking poems that at once awakened interest and a desire to have more of the same. In his last little nest volume of 260 pages he has returned to his earliest fields and this will be welcome news to the reader. Three stories make up the volume. The price of the above vol-

PRINCE FREDERICK.

Philadelphia Record.

Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas, whose death is reported this morning, was the son of Prince Charles, of Prussia, younger brother of the German Emperor. Born in Berlin, March 20, 1828, he was educated for the army under the eye of Von Roon, afterward Pressia's War Minister, and, in King William's phrase, the "sharpener of the sword," He served in the first Schleswig-Holstein campaign in 1848, and a year later under his uncle against the revolutionists in Baden, showing both talent and per-

sonal gallantry. The French army was made the object of his special study during the campaign of 1859. and in 1864, as commander of the Prussian contingent charged with executing the Federal decree upon little Denmark, he delivered the attack upon the fines at Duppel, leading the third and successful assault in person, Two years later, when Austria and Prussia fell out over the spoils of the Danish campaign, Prince Frede rick Charles commanded the First Army, the role originally assigned to the Second, led by his cousin, the Crown Prince, being of a secondary character; but the Prussian occupation of Saxony without opposition made a change in the pushed rapidly on in advance through Saxeny to Bohemia to secure the safety of the Crown Prince's army issuing from the Silesian pastes. When both of the Prussian armies had reached Bohemia in safety, to Prince Frederick Charles was largely due the crowning victory of Sadowa. A two days' halt had been ordered to rest the men and concert action, but finding that Benedeck was in force before him, the Prince concluded that the Austrians were about to fall on him, or to settle in a gene-

than doubtful, but at 3 o'clock the Crown Prince came up on the Ausbattle was won. In the war of 1870 Frederick Charles commanded the Second Army, much the strongest of the invading forces. It was in the heaviest of the fighting before Metz, and invested Bazaine's surrender after the Crown Prince

had disposed of MacMahon at Sedan and the French had vainly endeavored to break out. From Metz Prince Frederick Charles hurried to conduct operations against the newly levied army of the Loire, which was threatening Paris so that Moltke had had serious thoughts of abandoning the investment till he could hurr south and strike the French. It wa the last struggle of Gambetta's improvised armies, and the Prince was in time to shatter the second army of the Loire under Chanzy, taking 18,000 prisoners. To his abilities as a strategist the "Red Prince" added very great capacity as a tactician, and in the preparation of that "mili tary machine" which in so short a time raised Prussia to the foremost place in Europe he took a most important part, while his dashing qualities in the field made him the most popular of the German Generals.

CURRENT COMMENT

--- Some partisan organs anticipate with much confidence that the Republican majority in the Senate will put a spoke in the wheels of President Cleveland's administration when Congress assembles. In the deadly campaign which they have marked out against the President they have pitched with singular unanimity upon Gen. Logan for their leader, who has suddenly eclipsed Blame in their regard. But Logan is very likely to disappoint their expectations concerning him. Though a strong and often a violent party man, he is not a fool, While he ambitious he knows that nothing is to be gained by leading a factious fight upon the nominations of President Cleveland. Were he ever so much disposed to initiate such a quarrel, he has the good sense to know that it would be a losing one in Congress as well as in the country.-Phil. Record, Ind.

-- But, above all, Bishop Dudley insists that we shall not have separate church organizations, and there he may mean a great deal or very little. Does he mean that his own church should ordain colored ministers and hishops to preach to white people and to preside over their conventions? If he means that, he is an "advanced thinker." If he does mean that, we can assure him that the negro will not be likely to come to terms. We can, however, discover through the haze of the Bishop's generalizations that he would have the two races to ride in the same cars and worship together in church. We are uncertain as to all his other points; but in respect to those two things we find him in perfect agreement with Mr. Cable. - New Orleans Picayune.

"OLD FOGIES."

Statesville Landmark.

Boston Post, Mr. Walter H. Page

In a letter from Raleigh to the

the brilliant young editor of the Raleigh Chronicle, takes the old fogies of North Carolina limb from limb. He says, too, that "the peculiarity of Southern society consists in this-that the old fogies are in the majority." And still, the South has made some progress of late years. Has this been the result of the labors of these old fogies who have stayed right here and knuckled down to hard work or of Young America who has gone off to New York and worked on a salary There is progress and progress. A great many men are called old fogies because they will not rush blindly into every new enterprise that Young America projects. They know how their money came and they know if there are losses they will have to bear them. Young America does not count the cost because he does not foot the bills. In North Carolina there is probably an average of one genuine old fogy to a county-one man who opposes everything that looks toward progress and improvement, however practicable the scheme proposed may be. "The majority" spoken of by the brilliant young journalist consists really of the solid, substantial, conservative men of the South, who have not lost their heads in the contemplation of impracticable enterprises, who have not been able to see the millions in railroads to the moon that are visible to the naked eye of cranks and dreamers, but who have builded broad and deep the foundations of a prosperity which is too apparent to be depreciated and which never would have been attained if they had allowed themselves to be run by progressives" who have zeal an good intentions out of proportion to their knowledge and common sense.

Turn 'em Out, Says Logan. Chicago News polo el Just before Gen. Logan left for Washington he said to a friends hope every Republican who asks to be retained by this administration will be turned out of office. I have received letter after letter from Republicans in office urging me to exert myself to have them retained. I ral defensive position, so he pushed shall not humiliate myself in that forward to detain Benedek, and invited the Crown Prince, distant one Republicans of that sort out. In shall not humiliate myself in that day's march, to come up on the Ausfact it is a strange thing to me that trian flank and repeat the strategy of a Republican should ask a Demograph and features or the Commissioner (Republican Moltke at headquarters cratic Administration to keep him in confirmed the order at midnight. At Then it follows that if Paternal Government, may cure the lesser evil it cities and towns remote from his sup-

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOREIGN.

Speech of Mr. Gladstone's Home Secretary on the Political Situation-Large Assemblage and Great Enthuslasm-Conference of Conservatives Beath of Field Marshal Von Manteutici, of Germany—Arrival of in Spain-Great Fire in Loudon

-Labor Riots in Austriacia ave

(By Cable to the Morning Star!) LONDON, June 17. -Sir William Vernon Harcourt Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, addressing a meeting of Liberale last night, in St. James' Hall, denied that the Laberal Government had courted defeat. The Tories had at last overthrown the Government by an alliance with the Parnellites, with whom they had nothing in common, and were new in an embarrassed position. He hoped the Tories would not negotiate with Russia in the spirit of the late speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir William gave the assurance, however, that the Tories should have far play, and if they labored for peace should have the support of the Liberal party also The Tories, he said, might squabble about their labor, but the Liberals would have no dissensions about theirs. The Liberal were mobilizing their forces for a grea campaign. They would fight it for the old cause and with their old leader, on whose honored head would be placed the crown of final victory.

The meeting was crowded to excess, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

LONDON, June 17 .- Another conference of Conservatives was held at noon to day it the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. The purpose of this conference was to endeavor to settle upon the persons to fill the several offices, so that a complete Cabinet may be presented to Parliament on Friday. Lord Randolph Churchill attended the con-

CARLSBAD, June 17. - Field Marshal Baron Von Monteuffel, the distinguished German commander, and Governor of Alsace Lurraine, died suddenly here this morning of pulmonary congestion. Baron Von Monteuffel was born in 1809.

Berlin, June 17 .- Emperor William was completely prostrated when he heard of the death of Baron Von Monteuffel, and said, in a mournful way, "All my friend are dying."

London, June 17.-The Queen arrived

this morning at Windsor from Balmoral. MADRID, June 17.-There were foul uses of cholera here yesterday afternoon also two deaths from cholera. Between the 20th of May and the 15th of June seventy-five cases of cholera occurred here. and during the same period there were forty-five deaths. In the city of Valencia, during the past twelve hours, there were four new cases of cholera and three deaths, Interior, declared in the cortes last evening that the "suspicious cases" in Madrid were beyond doubt cases of cholera, and of the Asiatic type.

LONDON, June 17.—The great establishment, devoted to various kinds of business of William Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove Queen's road and Kensington Garden Square, took fire this morning, and is still burning. A great crowd is gathered in the neighborhood, and a large force of firemen

Noon .- The fire was discovered at clock this morning. At this hour the dames are under control. The damage will doubtless be heavy. The fire occurred today in the same department which was destroyed by fire in 1882, and since rebuilt. The flames quickly spread from the count-ing house to the stables in the rear, and thence spread to Westbourne Grove. All of the shops from No. 45 to No. 43 were destroyed. All of the engines of the entire fire brigades were pouring streams upon the burning mass. The great iron door which separates the several departments of the immense establishment prevented the destruction of the entire block. The loss is placed at £100,000.

The business of this great establishment is of the most diversified character. There are a counting house, exchange and insurance departments, departments of millinery dress making and dry goods in general gentlemen's furnishing department in all of its ramifications, a department for poultry, game, fish, etc., and so on along the line apparently of everything merchantable. 2 P. M.-Mr. Whiteley now estimates his

loss at £150,000. BRUNN, AUSTRIA, June 17 .- A labor riot of grave proportions, took place in this city last night. The trouble has been brewing for some time, and grew out of the differences between the men and the factory owners about the hours of labor. At settlement of the differences could not be amicably arrived at, the men struck, and last evening, at 6 o'clock, great crowd of people gathered about the several factories and violently assailed them with stones and other missiles. The windows were demolished, gates were forced, and the excited people surged in upon the factory grounds. The military were called out, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd and restoring order. In the conflicts between the soldiers and rioters two officers and six private soldiers and many of the rioters were wounded, renewal of the disturbance is feared.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Scourge at Plymouth Affairs Slowly Improving - Pork Packing Retablishment Burned in Philadel

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WILKESBARRE, June 17 .- Affairs at Pl mouth are slowly improving. The Relie Committee met at a late hour last night They reported that two patients have been admitted to the Hospital since Monday, and that several were discharged during the past few days. The total number of patients now in the institution is forty. The Executive Committee's report for the wee past shows the total number of serious sich to be 306; destitute families 220; deaths 1; recovered 111; making a decidedly better showing as compared with the preceding week, except in new cases, there being nine this week, but nothing serious is appre-hended from them. The Relief Committee are not in need of any more funds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A fire broke out early this morning in the extensive lard and pork packing establishment of Washington Butcher's Sons, on Moore street, above 6th. The structure was an extensive four story building, and occupied nearly half a block Owing to the inflamable nature of the contents of the manufactory, the fire, which broke out in the third story, spread rapidly, and burned so flercely as to make it impossible for the firemen to do more than to confine it to the building. The walls finally fell, and the building was completely demolished.
Several dwellings on the south side of
Moore street were damaged more or less by
fire and water. Several fremen were injured but none fatally. A number of narrow escapes were made when the walls fell.

The loss will probably reach \$100,000.

A dispatch from Mount McGregor, N. Y., reports that Gen. Grant is a little better to day.

Sermons and Sayings of Sam Jones. With Portrait and Sketch of his Life.
Price fifty cents by mail. Address, John
J. Lafferty, Richmond, Va. Agents wanted to sell the book. Liberal terms. †

errival of the French Steamer with the Bartholdi Statue. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK June 17 .- The French

teamer "Isere" which has the Bartholdi statue aboard, was signalled off Sandy Hook at 5 o'clock this morning. At 5 40 she anchored in the lower bay, near the Horse-shoe, where she temains.

Unhappy Man.

Why persist in ruining your digestion by eating unwholesome food; and in keeping it ruined by doing nothing to restore it to usefulness and right action? Some think that dyspepsia is incurable. They are the ones who have never taken Brown's Iron Bitters. This valuable family medicine makes short work of the tormentor and soon enables the digestive apparatus to do its work. Mr. H. E. Collins, of Keokuk, Iowa, says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspensis, and am greatly benefited,"

COMMERCIAL

STAR OFFICE, June 17, 4 P.M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted steady at 35 cents per gallon,

WILL MINGTON MARKET

with small sales reported at that price. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 90 cents for Strained and at 95 cents for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at quotations

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

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm, with sales reported at \$1 10 for Hard

and \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 101 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary...... 8 cents # 15 Good Ordinary..... 92 Low Middling..... 9 15-16 Middling......101 Good Middling.....10 7-16 PEANUTS-Market quiet, with sales

as follows: Extra Prime, 44@47 cents; Fancy 51@55 cents, and Extra Fancy 58@ 60 cents per bushel of 22 lbs.

RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland \$1 00@1 10: Tidewater \$1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 51 @5# cents; Prime 5#@6 cents; Choice 61@ 61 cents per pound.

TIMBER-The market continues steady and unchanged, with sales as follows; 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 Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... 183 casks Tar..... Crude Turpentine......

DOMESTIC MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Winancial. NEW YORK, June 17, Noon,-Money easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange 4851 and 4864. State bonds neglected. Govern

ments quiet and steady. Commercial.

Cotton easy, with sales reported of 640 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16c; middling Orleans 10 11-16c. Futures steady; sales at the following quotations: June 10.35c; July 10.36c; August 10.44c; September 10.20c; October 9.97c; November 9.87c. Flour dull and easy. Wheat better. Corn better. Pork steady at \$11.25 @11 50. Lard firm at \$6 85. Spirits tur-pentine firm at 36 c. Rosin firm at \$1 15@ 1 20. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, June 17.-Flour steady and quiet at quotations: Howard street and western super \$3 00@8 50; extra \$3 65 @4 25; family\$4 50@5 25; city mills super \$3 25@8 50; extra \$8 75@4 00; Rio brands \$4 90@5 10. Wheat—southern easy and quiet; western firmer; southern red 92@94c; do amber 98c@\$101; No. 1 Maryland 98 @984c: No. 2 western winter red on spot 94@911c. Corn—southern firmer; western firmer; southern white 59@60c; do yellow

FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LIVERPOOL, June 17, Noon.—Cetton dulf and somewhat irregular; middling uplands 54d; middling Orleans 513-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 3.000 bales, of which 2,600 were American. Futures easy; uplands, 1 m c, July and Au gust delivery 5 48-64, 5 47-64, 5 46-64@ 5 45-64d; August and September delivery 5 51-64@5 49-64d; September and October delivery 5 48-64@5 46-64d; October and November delivery 5 39-64@5 38-64d; No vember and December delivery 5 38-64@ 36-64d; December and January delivery

Tenders of cotton 400 bales new docket Spirits turpentine 29s Sales of cotton to-day include 6,700 ba

4.00 P. M. - Uplands, 1 m c, June delivery 5, 41-64d; June and July delivery 41-64d, value; July and August delivery 5
43-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 5 47-64d, buyers' option;
September and October delivery 5 44-64d,
value; October and November delivery 5 36-64d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 34-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 5 38-64d, buyers' option; January, and February delivery 5 86-64d, buyers option. Futures closed steady.

LONDON, June 17, 4 P. M.-Consols

New York, Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 16. Spirits turpentine is higher and strong on considerable exports from the South, firm markets there, better tone to the English markets, and light receipts here; quoted at 86@86.c. Rosins are strong and in steady demand: Strained \$1 15@1 171; Good Strained \$1 174@1 20; E \$1 25@1 271; F \$1 45@1 471; G \$1 65; H \$9 25; I \$2 90; K \$3 20 M \$3 60; N \$3 70; W G \$40; W W \$4 50.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, June 16.

There was little or nothing doing. The market was quiet, and quotations remain unchanged. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5@54c; Good 54@54c; Prime 54@54c.

Rough rice - Country lots 95c@\$1 00; tidewater \$1 10@1 35.

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

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it HAS NO FOUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not UAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not later injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digastion It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause her consumption of the Iron medicines. Br. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician Springfield, O., says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicined in the second state of the system. I was a second state of the system. Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is clamed for it." Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE MD.

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"Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms !!! "There was an interesting group. It included one who had been a "College spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed !-! That he could only bear to lie in a ne clining position. This refers to my case. was Attacked twelve years ago with

Locomoter Ataxy," (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely e in And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me.? The last experiment being Nerve stretching Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester May, 1882. I am no "Advocate"; "For anything

the shape of patent" Medicines? · And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Eiters but finally to pacify her-Consented !! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday

morning I felt so strong I said to my roomcompanions, "I was sure I could "Walk! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself I was

day, and can walk quite safe without any Or Support. I am new at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Royal Exchange"

For nearly thirty years, and was most hearly congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, MANCHESTER, (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.

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