ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; iour days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one menth, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; iz months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten ines of solid Nonpareli type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion.
Every other day, three fourths of daily rate.
Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate doents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column

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 formid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time outracted for has expired, charged translent ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

Amusement, Auction and Official advertise one dollar per square for each insertion. 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.

Remiltances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Latter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. advertisers should always specify the issue of sues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted n the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address. Advertisers should always specify the issue of

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1885

EVENING EDITION

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

This distinguished native of North Carolina was the son of Judge Richard Henderson, of the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Lord Keeling. He was born in Granville county and was a brother of the emment Chief Justice, Leonard Henderson. The Legislature desired to place Archibald on the Supreme Court Bench of the State, but he declined saying that one of the family was quite enough. We learned this interesting fact from the late Hon. Hugh Waddell, whose memory we revere. We knew him from our boyhood and it was a letter from him to the late William J. Bingham that secured a place for us in his school of thirty boys when that was his limit at Oaks. We have heard the same thing concerning Mr. Henderson and the Bench from another

Unlike his brother, who was o somewhat stammering speech, Archi bald Henderson was an orator. Judge Murphey, in his elegant ad dress at Chapel Hill, refers to him as the "model lawyer of North Caro lina." At the time Mr. Henderson was in his prime there is no doubt that he was the foremost advocate and orator at our bar. He was great lawyer, elegant, persuasive, full, learned, profound. He was probably not as great a jurist as his brother; he had not so reflective mind, but he was tar more rhetorical winning, ready, eloquent and effec tive. He succeeded when his brother would have failed lamentably. I he had been on the Bench he would have left a name but little lower than that of the three or four firstclass jurists who have been Chief Justice of the State. He died when his intellectual powers were in full splendor, at his home at Salisbury. But few of the many able lawers of our State ever so impressed their fellow men for uncommon powers as did this illustrious and admirable man. He was amiable and true and noble as the Hendersons have been generally. One of the ablest men of the Revolutionary period was the father of Leonard and Archibald

Henderson.

Mr. Henderson has left no memorials of his intellectual greatness. It is already a tradition, as it is with so many of our strongest and best furnished men. Some one ought to take the trouble to hunt up all the reminiscences that can be gathered of this great lawyer. He was a large man physically as was the Chief Justice. The Hendersons of that and the following generation were men of marked physical proportions. Their faces were very strong-noble foreheads, prominent noses, protruding chins, firm-set jaws, with kind-

They were remarkable for their benevolent qualities. The late Archibald Henderson, of Granville, son of the Chief Justice, was of this type. A man was arrested for stealing from him. He gave the late Judge Gilliam, his intimate friend, the money to get the rogue out of the difficulty. North Carolina has produced many noble, able, high-minded men, but no family has yet given to the State two such men in mental, moral and social qualities as Leonard and Archibald Henderson, of Granville. Some seven or eight years ago we published in the STAR a three column sketch of the Chief Justice. We have supplemented this now by

A MANDSONE TRIBUTE.

his illustrious brother.

telling the very little we know of

Judge Shepherd, we believe, is the youngest Judge on the bench at this time. He has borne himself se well since he was invested with the ermine and has shown such a clear, ju dicial mind that he has won the good opinion of the best lawyers wherever he has held court. The STAR has very rarely referred to the Judges in the way of laudation. There has been a great deal of this sort of thing within the last six or eight years. Before the war Judges were expected to do right and the newspa pers hardly ever referred to them in terms of commendation. Judges were expected to shun politics and hold the scales with judicial fairness. This was not always done, for some of the Judges were men of prejudice and one or two of them were men of small legal attainments or mental parts. The Judges now will average with those who rode the circuits generally before the war.

We have received a private letter from a legal gentleman that contains such a neat, and no doubt deserved reference, to Judge Shepherd that we will take the liberty of reproducing a part. He says:

"Since Judge Shepherd has been on the Bench I have visited the principal sections of our State, and I have talked with the leaders of the legal profession. It is the generally received opinion that there are more elements found in him that go to make up the full and rounded dispenser of justice than in any man who has filled that position for a number of years past. In the dispatch of business his manner can scarcely be excelled, and his honesty and integrity stand high and towering. The awyers as well as the attorneys love him. He grasps at once the most intricate questions and it is really refreshing to witness the rapidity with which he disposes of the 'curious and abstruse" that crept into the law in the days of Coke and Bracton. He is urbane and kind to a marked degree, yet his manners bear no semblance to obsequiousness and all gentlemen like him. In private life he is plain, pleasant and enter-taining, and he knows exactly how to tell a joke and what kind to tell."

AUTHOR'S BECOMING PUBLISH

"It is said that William D. Howells has become much embarrassed by the failure of James R. Osgood & Co.—Exchange. Mr. Howells is one of the best and

best appreciated of the Northern writers of travel and fiction. He is delightful person to accompany in his foreign sight seeing and but few Americans are able to write in such engaging and refined Euglish as be writes. His works are enjoyable and in a certain way artistic and amusing. We prefer him to Mr. James although both have mannerisms easily recognized. But we copy the above to say that novelists who become silent partners in book publishing are apt to be unfortunate. The greatest of all novelists was ruined in his advancing years by his connection with Constable and the Ballantynes. But for them he would no doubt have lived ten years longer than he did, for to recover what had been lost and to meet the obligations resting upon him Sir Walter Scott literally wrote the life out of himself. We regret to know that our gifted American novelist has lost by his adventures in printing other people's fictions. Scott, at the age of 55, after having produced the best novels in the world and the most Homeric poetry in English, set to work to make by his pen a half million dollars to pay off the debts against his publishing house. He lived to make was stricken with paralysis. He lingered for a year or two and died. He made \$165 a day for a long time by his pen, and that too when an old man comparatively. This effort of Scott to pay the debts of his unfortunate house and to do his duty to creditors and to his family is the noblest episode in his life and the most touching event in all modern literature. The truth is Scott was grand character-simple, pure, versatile, honorable, manly, noble. He

We neglected to mention that the Democrats secured a sweeping victo-

is decidedly the most lovable man of

letters of whom we have know

the first in many years. The Republicans had their best man for mayor but he was beaten by 600 majority. The Democrats carried every ward.

WHY SALISBURY BLOWS. The bellicose tone of Lord Salisbury is accounted for by a supposed understanding between him and Bismarck. If Russia makes war because of this or that, Herat or Zulfikar Pass, then England will find a friend in Germany. This is certainly of very great importance to England if war is to come, and in that particular it is much better that the Tories should be in power than the Liberals. But, that is said with view to hostilities. If Mr. Gladstone had continued at the head of affairs there would have been no war and Great Britain would have saved tens of thousands, of valuable lives and hundreds of millions of pounds. So the question may be considered thus: Is it better to have war with Germany as an ally, or to have peace with Germany sulky and half unfriendly.

The New York Times explain why it is that Bismarck is so hostile to Gladstone and friendly to Salisbury.

"Mr. Gladstone himself had been led by his antipathy to the Turks and his conse quent sympathy with the Russians to throw the weight of England pretty constantly into the scale opposed to the interests and wishes of Germany. He had in conse quence got himself thoroughly disliked at Berlin, and it would have been difficult to arrive at a cordial understanding, even in cases where the interests of Germany and of England were obviously identical Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, represents the English party naturally the more in favor at Berlin. He has also the personal advantage of having been a delegate to the Berlin Congress of 1878, and of having done his share to bring about a result which was eminently calculated to satisfy Germany.

But if England allows herself to engage in a war with Russia with Germany as backer, what will Aus tria, France and Italy do? Is Russia powerless to form alliances?

The Tarboro Southerner reads the STAR a lecture, calls it "foolish" and "puerile" to listen "to the malcontents of the Third Regiment" and so on in the usual style. The STAR has good reason for believing that the Second Regiment was unjustly dealt with, and having such reason it did its duty in stating its conviction. The STAR does not desire to widen the breach or aid in breaking up the encampment. If the people are to be taxed to make a display there must be no occasion for complaints of bad treatment or the encampment will find many enemies. The STAR believes in right and justice. If the Second failed to get the prizes it unquestionably bore off the honors. What "officers of the army" decided in favor of the First? If Col. Black over his own signature will say that the First is entitled to the prizes it is very certain that the STAR will acquiesce and be as "dumb as an oyster." If Col. Jones and the rank and file of the Second Regiment are satisfied with the Southerner's version of course the STAR will be, for it is not our quarrel.

·Ex-Gov. Foster has been interviewed relative to something that Chauncey Depew was threatening to reveal. Foster says, and, if he tells the truth, there is no truth in the statement of Mr. Crawford in the New York World that Grant did not believe that Hayes was elected, &c. Here is what Foster says:

"It was claimed that Hayes sold out to the South in order to obtain his seat. I know as much or more of that controversy than any other man. I know if it had not been for Grant's prompt action there would have been trouble. When it came to the final count of the ballots, the Democrats were going to filibuster and let the vote go by until after the 4th of March. Then there would have been no President. Tilden was to have taken the oath of office. This plan did not work, as it soon became known that Grant would hold his seat until a legal successor had been elected. He was determined that there should be no

The friends of Mr. Gladstone have serious fears that he will never be able to address his fellow men again. His throat seems to be almost hopelessly diseased. He is over seventyfive years old and he has had to tax his voice and throat night and day. about \$265,000 by his pen, when he Recently two deputations called upon him and his son and wife had to answer for him. We agree with the Baltimore American in the following that big W at brew A.

"There is something inexpressibly sad in the thought that such a magnificent instru-ment of eloquence will never be heard in public again. Let us all hope that the grand eld man will recover his voice."

THE INTELLIGENT VOTERS

J. C. Price, professor in a college for colored men at Salisbury, N. C. said at New York last week: "The sorrow caused by the death of Gen. Grant is genuine and deep among the colored people of the South. The most ignorant colored man in all North Carolina knows the name. and regards it as more than that of a mere man. For instance, in our ness and openness of expression. ry at Portsmouth, N. H., last week, ity of about 500. Some time ago county we have a Republican major-

there was an election for sheriff. man ran on the Republican ticket and one on the Democratic ticket. The latter's name was Grant, and notwithstanding all we could do, and all the explanations we made, the Democrat named Grant was elected by one of the largest votes ever cast in the county.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The Virginians are discussing the question of a joint canvass. We do not know how it is in Virginia, but in North Carolina in joint discusssons the Democratic speakers furnish the crowds for the Republican bushwhackers to harangue. The above from our esteemed friend, the Wilmington STAR, covers the whole ground, and gives a conclusive rea-son in support of the decision not to waste time in debate with the Mahoneites. In addition, the desperate men who lead on that side are given to most provoking behavior, and it is in the interest of peace and good order "to let them alone severely."-Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

-- The Indianapolis Sentine mentions a "sensational rumor" that Vice President Hendricks has declared war against Mr. Cleveland as the result of the postoffice investigation in that city, and "squelches" by the statement that Mr. Hendricks set out for a tour in the Lake Superior region before the investigation was thought of, and is there yet. The anti-Administration papers seem determined that the President and Vice President shall be at odds, but they have not as yet been able to bring about a misunderstanding except in print. - Mobile Register, Dem.

- While he is writing letters about John Roach and the Dolphin Mr. Chandler should explain why he paid Mr. Roach all but \$26,000 of the \$210,000 which the law prescribed should be kept back to protect the Government on its contracts. Mr. Chandler must know that were he now Secretary of the Navy be would be liable to impeachment for malfeasance in office, and while he is so busy defending Roach a little explanation of his own conduct would be in order. In any event, the next Congress should investigate the whole question of Roach's relations | within the iron gates, and beneath the black with Chandler and the Navy Department .- Jacksonville (Fla.) Union-Times, Dem.

Three Cold Truths. Sir T. H. Farrar's Book, "Free Trade vs Fair Trade."

1. Every man knows better what he wants to buy and sell than his Government can possibly know for him. He will buy and sell to the best advantage if left free to buy and sell as he chooses.

2. Every one who buys sells at the same time. His purchase is really an exchange. The money he pays for the goods which he buys is really an order given to the seller for other goods. The more buying, the more

3. As regards dealings between inhabitants of the same street, the same village, the same town, the same country, no one thinks of disputing these truths. But they are just as true as regards dealings between inhabitants of different coun-

Mrs. Oliver's "Life of Dean Stanley" has come to grief in England, as in fringement of Dean Bradley's book.



ache or produce constipation—other from medicines do DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, O., says:

"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 claimed for it."

Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, con-taining list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicina, or malled to any address on receipt of 2c, stamp. jy 27 D&W1y too or trm nrm jy 27

CARLTON HOUSE Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C.

IN LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON Railroad, 55 miles from Wilmington. Table always well supplied with the best the

H. J. CARLTON, dec 81 D&Wtf

A Proclamation.

K NOW YE ALL THAT AT THIS SEASON OF
the year a cool head is desired by everybody.
Be it, therefore, proclaimed that H C. PREMPERT'S, No. 7 South Front Street, is the place tp
get an No. 1 Haircut, Shave and Shampoo All
in need of these commodities are respectfully
requested to call at old Ne 7, where there are a
few more left, and the proprietor and first-class
and polite young men are always ready and willing to serve them. Respectfully,
my 31 tf
H. C. PREMPERT.

ADVERTISE IN Merchant and Farmer PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA It has a large and increasing circulation in the heart of the Pee Dee country, the best Cotton section of the two States.

It is a desirable medium of communication with both the Merchants and Farmers of this section, and particularly with those of Marion and Mariboro Counties. It is therefore the paper for the Business Men of Wilmington. Ilmington.
J. D. McLUCAS,

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WOLL !! THE GRANT OBSECUIES.

The Closing Hours of the Lying-in-State-The Preparations for the Puneral Pageant-Immense Gathering of Military and People-Funeral Car Brawn by Twenty-Four Black

Horses-On to the Grave, etc. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 8 .- Chief of Police Murray, at 1 o'clock this morning, was in command of the men and affairs at the City Hall At that hour the iron gates were about to be closed, when he observed that there were five hundred or one thousand people yet waiting at the foot of the steps and across the plazza. "Let them come in," commanded the Superintendent to the officer, who, at command, had shut off the people, and then followed ten minutes of the most expeditious hustling of human beings that has probably been known since the emancipation proclama tion. The material was composed almost entirely of men, and the trusty policemen mented their admonitions of haste with an exceedingly effective persuasion of a muscular character. The men and boys were shot through the City Hall with such celerity as will render the occasion to them doubly memorable. The last person had at last crossed the well worn threshold and the iron gates clanged shut. The nnblic had taken leave of the dead Gen eral. The officers of the 71st Regiment were on duty, and as usual a detail of the Grant Post was present, as immediate body guard, while the Loyal Legion was represented by one of its members, who stood at the head of the casket. One of the Wheeler Post, Saratoga, which first mounted guard detail about the mountain cottage the day of Gen. Grant's death, was also present. The last of the general pub lic had shuffled away through the black draped corridors and out of the build-The hour was 1.18 a. m None but the police and guards and the all-night reporters were present. Then the undertaker took charge of the remains. "Any here who now desires to view the remains will step forward at once," said the undertaker, and his voice resounded in the dark, still corridors. All

present passed by the casket, and the lying in state of the President ended. The undertaker, Merritt, then brushed the glass plates above the body and drew from their places the two lids which cover the casket four screws in each were drawn, and the face of the dead had been closed forever from view unless there shall, in the future, from the family be a request to remove the tids. Then the dead was left in the care of the guards, who stood erect and silently drapings. The night wore on, and the gray of day light was creeping up in the east, still the air of the tomb-like corridors became heavy

with the perfume of the withering flowers near the dead. The huge piece, "The Gates Ajar," had a place at the head of the casket, and the sweet smell of the lillies was borne down to those who stood and watched. Great horse-shoes of red and white rosebuds added their fragrance, and the "Cross and Crown," from Mayor F. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, sent out its quota to the heavy perfume that settled on the sepulchral air. But there was one iribute that bore no fragrance, except such as will come tenderly to the family of the dead. It bore no perfume, save that which lives in its memories. This token was a plain wreath of oak leaves, pinned together with the stems of oak leaves, and formed in the shape of the letter G. The leaves grew on the oaks in the forests of Mt. MacGregor, and fluttered in the mountain breeze while Gen. Grant was dying; and on the afternoon of Thursday, the day he died, little Julia, his granddaughter, and little Josie, Dr. Douglas' child, had gathered the oak leaves in the mountain woods. Then, as the children prattled, they knit with innocent hands and loving hearts the wreath of oak leaves that to-day is the only tribute that touches the General's casket. The little ones, their offering finished, had taken it to Col. Grant, whose eyes were filled, when his daughter said "Papa, Josie and I have made this for grandpa, and please won't you give it to him." The Colonel placed the oaken wreath on the casket then:

it rested there in Albany, and still remains as the children's offering. Near suprise the strains of music, slow and sad, were heard. Then the blue-coated veterans of Meade Post, of Philadelphia, five hundred strong, came tramping to the dirge music of trumpets. The veterans entered the plaza and marched past, while muffled drums timed their footsteps. A heavy gun boomed out towards the sea, the chimes of old Trinity pealed mournful notes, and the sound of muffled drums grew fainter and died out. It was sunrise. The day was born, the last day for the dead upon earth before the tomb should open to shelter him.

The last guard of Grant Post G. A. R. save the thirteen who will attend the body to the tomb, had been mounted at 5 o'clock At 6 o'clock thirty men of the Seventh Regiment went on duty, as the last military body guard before removal. Inspector Stoers, with three hours' sleep in as many days, was in charge. "I am awaiting the coming of the military, and shall have three hundred and forty men here at 8 o'clock," said the Inspector.

Eight o'clock and nature was putting forth signals of an intensely warm day. The crowds grew denser and denser around the plazs. Muffled drums and dirgeful trumpets marched in at one side and took positions at the east end. At 8.50 Gen. Hancock and staff trooped

slowly into the plaza from Broadway and presented front to the City Hall, then mov-ed to the end of the plaza in Broadway, where they rested on the plaza. At this time one hundred members of the Liederkranz Society filed up to the steps of the City Hall, and, led by four instruments, sang with impressive effect, "Chorus of Spirits from Over the Water," Schubert, and "Chorus of Pilgrims," Tannehauser.
The Honor Guard of regulars filed into the

At 9 o'clock Co. A, Fifth Artillery, under Col. W. B. Beck, and Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, under Maj. Brown, marched up. The companies and guard of regulars are under command of Col. Beck. The regulars are under command of Col. Beck. sition beneath the trees opposite the City Hall and stood at a rest position.

the City Hall and stood at a rest position.

Then came the original Guard of Honor, that was on duty at Mount MacGregor, and which alone should lift the remains to-day, filing into the corridors of the City Hall. These took their places beside the remains.

At 9.25 an imposing funeral car, drawn by twenty-four jet black horses, in black trappings, halted on the plaza directly in front of the City Hall steps inside the corridor. Commander Johnson was waiting. The columns in position on the right and The columns in position on the right and left was his command. The Veteran Guard of Honor was erect. "Lift the re-mains," was the next command, in clear but low tenes. Twelve men stooped to the silver rails with gloved hands. "March," was the word. The body moved out upon the portico, bearing the remains, (Commander Johnson immediately at the head), down the steps with measured tread, and across the open to the across the open to the steps of the black and waiting car. Commander Johnson stepped saide. The silver mountings glis-tened as the burial case and its burden was carried up and placed upon the dals upon the mounted catafalque. The Veterans re-tired down the steps. The body was left alone for all to view, but deeply guarded. The Honor Guard, next to the hearse on

ither side, took the same relative positions they had maintained to the remains while being borne to the hearse. The steps were drawn away from the hearse. Commander Johnson took a place in the centre and immediately behind the funeral car. At his left and right, in either rear corner of the car, were comrades of Wheeler Post,

Saratoga. Next and directly behind these were representatives of the Loyal Legion. The clergy and physicians had paid respect to the remains by alighting from their carriages and accompanying them from the steps to the hearse. They entered their carriages on either side of the plaza, near Broadway, as follows: Rev. Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Field, Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, Rev. Dr West, Rev. Father Deshon. Rev. Robert Collyer, Rabbi Browne, and Drs. Douglass, Shrady and Sands.

Col. Beck, in charge of the regulars. commanded his companies as indicated above to positions-Co. A on the right and Co. E on the left of the hearse. Colored men were at the sides of the twentyfour horses. Sixteen men of Meade Post Philadalphia, of which Gen. Grant was member, were abreast directly in front of the team of black leaders, and the David's Island Band preceded them.

The signal was given, and the line of coaches with the clergy moved off the plaza to Broadway. A band stood waiting at the head of the funeral cortege. Col Beck advanced to the head of the line of black horses before the coach. "Move on," were his words of command, with uplifted sword. The leaders slipped forward, led by colored men, and in an instant the line of horses had straightened their traces, and the wheels beneath the remains were moving. The hour was 9.47. The band played a dirge. The tramp of the regulars and the honor guard beat upon the pavements. The thousands beneath the trees and crowding the sides of the Square looked silently on, and the black funeral car rolled over the curb into Broadway. The black corridors of the City Hall were silent.

Gen. Grant's last journey was begun.
Then, at 9.52, Mayor Grace, Comptroller Loew, and Aldermen Sanger and Jachue emerged from the City Hall building and entered the carriages that had drawn up in front. The members of the Common Council then entered carriages as did the Police Commissioners; they followed out of the plaza as fast as disposed of in the carriages, and when it was 10 o'clock the police lines were withdrawn and people streamed across the plaza without hindrance. The last scene then was

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-Receipts of cotton for all interior towns. --: bales: receipts from plantations, --; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,412,914 bales, of which 990,914 bales are American, against 1,780,278 and 1,005-, 478 bales respectively last year; crop in

The Collapsed Trust Company. The needy unfortunates who tried to get their deposits found that there was a poor show. So they became very miserable and complained, as it was natural for them to do. A collapsed Trust Company is bad. But it is not half as bad as a collapsed stomach, worn out by dyspepsia and debil ity. For the weary and worn outstomach, take Brown's Iron Bitters, the best preparation of iron ever made, and the prince of tonics. Mr. J. A. Hepburn, of Des Moines, Iows, says, "I found Brown's Iron Bitters excellent for indigestion and ill health. Buy of your druggist.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 8, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted dull at 32 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN-The market was quoted dull at 871 cents for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained, with. no sales reported. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady

at \$1 75 for Soft and \$1 10 for Hard, with sales at quotations. COTTON-The market was quoted

quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 72 Good Ordinary..... 9

Low Middling..... 95 Middling......10
Good Middling.....10 RICE.-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland \$1 00@

@1 10; Tidewater \$1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 41@42 cts.; Fair 48@51 cents; Good 54@54 cents; Prime 54@6 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per fb. TIMBER-Market quiet, with sales as

follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass 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.

 Cotton
 — bales

 Spirits Turpentine
 356 casks

 Rosin
 878 bbls
 Tar. 155 bbls Crude Turpentine..... FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, Noon.-Cotton steady with a fair demand; middling uplands 5 9-16d; middling Orleans 54d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts none. Futures steady at a decline; uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 5 34-64d; September and October delivery 5 33-64@ 5 32-64d; October and November delivery 527-64d; November and December delivery 5 26-64d; December and January delivery 5 26-64d; February and March delivery 5

1 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August de-livery 5 84-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 5 84-64d, sellers' op-tion; September and October delivery 5 32tion; September and October delivery 5 32-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 5 26-64d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 25-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 5 25-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 27-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 29-64d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 32-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed onlet closed quiet. Sales of cotton to-day include 6,600 bales

American.

If all so called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

THE SCHOONER ISAAC ORBETON HAS ARTIVED WITH A CARGO OF THE BEAT OF

Frightful Case

Of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Atlanta. They used the old remed as of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. I was in a borrible condition. When I had been given up to die, my physicians, who had seen the workings of the medicine in other cases, thought it ings of the medicine in other cases, thought it would be a splendid time to test the virtues of swift's specific When I commenced taking 8.

So the physicians said I could not live two weeks under the ordinary treatment. He commenced to give me the medicine strictly again. ed to give me the medicine strictly accommenced to give me the medicine strictly according to directions, which I continued for several months. I took nothing else and commenced to improve from the first. Occasionally I would have a backset from imprudence. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of Occober. 1884 I was a well man again. I am stronger new than I ever well man again. I am stronger new than I ever was before, and weigh more I have not falled to report for duty since that time, being engaged in the oil warehouse of Chess Carley Company.

I have been, and still am, doing some of the land work any man ever did, and are readily hardest work any man everdid, and am ready to answer any question that may be asked concerning this case | Swift's specific has saved me from an early grave. an early grave.
Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. At the time he began taking swift's Specific he was in a ime he pegan taking swifts special he was in a norrible condition, and at my solicitation his treatment with S. S. S. was undertaken by a physical his particular by a physical his particular his partic iolan after several others had declared his case to be hopels saly incurable. He took nothing but S. S. and has been as sound as a new dollar for several months. I regard his cure almost mi-W. B. CROSBY, Manager,

Chess Carley Co., Atlanta Divisio Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

Caution !

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, Potash and Mercury mixtures, which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merit, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated. For sale by all druggists.

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