PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news aper in North Carolina, is published daily, except onday, at \$7.90 per year, \$4.00 for six months, 2.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750, or one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to ity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week or any period from one week to one year. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 ents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Tenines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Bails Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate.
Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-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 so cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till for oid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the tim outracted for has expired, charged transler ates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "Nev advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent ne dollar per square for each insertion.

for office, whether in the shape of tions or otherwise, will be charged at

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 exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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

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

## The Morning Star By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING. SEPT. 18, 1885

# EVENING EDITION

MCCLELLAN AND LEE. The truth of history is being vindicated. The South likes Gen. McClel lan and Gen. Fitz John Porter. They are both meritorious soldiers and are Democrats. But when the account, they give of the operations around Richmond is read, it must be admitted that it is with some astonishment. We said of their articles in the Century Magazine, as we said of Grant's account of the battle of Shilob, that it was all new to us. We had thought we had some understanding of the Seven Days around Richmond, gathered from many writers, but when the two Federal Generals, and others that have written on that side, were heard from the whole contest was changed, and instead of Lee having gained a victory and delivered Richmond he had been beaten all the way through with the exception of

one fight, at Gaines's Mill, where it

was conceded that Lee gained an ad-

But McClellan and Porter will not be allowed to go unchallenged in the North. They put the cause of the failure to take Richmond on Lincoln and Stanton. This is too much for Republicans, soldier or politician, so one of them has a paper in the North American Review for October in which "McClellan's Change of Base" is discussed. Of course this writer puts all the blame of failure on the Democratic General. We are not concerned especially only so far as it gives the Confederates some credit for having done something. We apprehend that the truth of the responsibility lies somewhere between McClellan's account and this North American Review article. Mo-Clellan probably chose the route and plan he did and with the consent and approval of Lincoln and Stanton. He was not sustained by them as he desired and was led to suppose because Gen. Lee had disturbed the calculations of the President and his War Secretary and had excited grave apprehensions as to the safety of the Federal Capital. McClellan did not have as many soldiers as he desired, but he must have had more than he gives himself credit for having. all of the battles between him and Lee, according to his account, he was outnumbered. He evidently saw double. Gen. Lee was the assailant and often the attack was made under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and even with tremendous physical obstacles and against a foe that had chosen its own ground and had done all that was possible to make its position safe. In spite of all this McClellan was forced from day to day to give back until he goes from the Pamunkey to the James river where he can find protection under

the gunboats if necessary at Harri-

can critic has some perception of the ridiculousness and preposterousness of McClellan's general account. After showing how McClellan might have taken Richmond, the reviewer concludes with this paragraph:

"There had been fighting every day since June 25, and Gen. McClellan stated that he won every battle but the single one of Gaines's Mill. And yet he fied from every field! This singular conduct has not been explained on military principles. The presence of the Chickahominy no longer accounts for the situation, for that difficulty has been surmounted. The defence of the supplies on the Pamunkey has been abandoned. The weak right wing is no longer specially exposed. The ability to concen-trate is recognized by the Frenchman, and has been demonstrated by Lee, whose forces, farther away and wider apart, have concentrated in spite of the river and the destruction of the bridges. But the victorious Union general concludes to escape the defeated foe and rest his laurels on the achievement of having saved his army !"

## NORTH CAROLINA'S TOBACCO

CROP.

We suppose that there is nearly double the quantity of tobacco grown in North Carolina in 1885 that there was in 1879. The census of 1880, giving the crop of 1879, placed the total crop for the State at 26,986,218 pounds. Seventy-two counties made some tobacco, but fifteen counties grew all but 1,364,323 pounds. The following counties produced most of

ч		A 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Pounds.
1	Alamance	. 695,10
	Buncombe	474,42
1	Caswell	
1	Davidson	260,53
1	Davie	
1	Porsyth	
1	Granville	
1	Guilford	422,71
1	Madison	807.91
	Orange	
1	Person	4,341,25
4	Rockingham	4.431.25
1	Rockingham	0 101 18
	Stokes	. 2,131,16
1	Surry	. 905,25
	Warren	. 992,25
	Total	95 691 89

We suppose that last year Granville (and Vance) made at least 6,000,000 pounds, and that Caswell, Person and Rockingham were not far behind. We have but little doubt that the crop of 1884 exceeded 40,-000,000 pounds. For years the prices have been highly remunerative. The fine tobaccos of the best sections will average from \$40 to \$80 per hundred pounds leaf. Of course choice lots even fetch more. The most successful farmers realize from \$200 to \$500 an acre and many will make \$1,000 to every hand they work. While this is true of the best farmers, there are others that realize very much less, and the ignorant,

thriftless, lazy ones barely eke out a living. There are no doubt in Granville twenty-five men who make from \$200 to \$500 to the acre. The reports from the finest tobacco sections are unfavorable as to the crop

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The STAR has claimed that it is safer to travel on the cars than behind horses. The London Daily Telegraph says it is safer to travel on English rails than to walk the streets of that vast city and that statistics show this. The safety of railway travel is proved by the few accidents that occur in proportion to the number that travel. The Telegraph says that in 1884 nearly 900, 000,000 persons rode on the railways. in the British Kingdom. Its ays:

"Still some notion of the practical im-munity from danger enjoyed by railway passengers can be gathered from the fact that last year the proportions of killed and injured, from causes beyond their own control, reached in the former case to only 1 in 28,000,000, and in the latter to 1 in every 1,000,000 journeys."

The average was slightly higher than in 1883, on account of two unusually fatal accidents. The following interesting statement in the Telegraph is given, and we would like to see how it compares with railroading in the United States:

"The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed n the working of the railways during, last year was 1,134 and the number of injured 4,100. Excluding, therefore, the 180,000,-000 journeys of the season ticket holders, it appears that the proportion of passengers returned as killed and injured respectively during the year by accidents which they could not have prevented was I in 22,419 193 in the one case and 1 in 804,888 in the other. It is interesting and instructive to analyze these figures a little further. Of the 1,134 persons who received fatal hurts 135 were passengers; of the 4,100 injured 1,491 belonged to the same category. This brings us to another subdivision, upon which the railway companies naturally lay great stress. Out of the 135 passengers killed and 1,491 injured only 31 met their death and only 864 received hurts from causes over which they had no control—that is to read the stress of the stre some degree of 'contributory negligence.'"

There is a suit pending between the United States Government and the Bell Telephone Company. The object is to test the patent and ascertain if it was fraudulently obtained. Heretofore this Company has been victorious in many suits. It remains to be tested whether it can triumph in a contest with the Government. The Baltimore Sun says of the charge of fraud that was practiced in obtaining the patent:

son's Landing. The North Ameri-

fore, not patentable. In the next place it is contended that Philip Reis was the original inventor of the telephone, having as long ago as 1862 exhibited it in public, and continued to perfect it as a medium of speech down to the time of his death in 1874; whereas the Bell patent was not obtained till 1876. Other persons had taken up the Reis telephone prior to the last mentioned date and effected improvements upon it, all of which were known to Bel when he obtained from an incautious Patent Office employe a patent to which he was not entitled."

The Durham Knights of Labor through H. V. Paul, have published "A Protest" in the Daily Reporter. They declare that their ends are laudable and their methods and instrumentalities are lawful and peaceable and upright, and that the article in The Alarm, (upon which the STAR recently commented) "indulges in sentiments and expressions, antagonistic to our (their) principles and methods," and therefore, they

Resolve. That Assembly No. 4105, desire to place ourselves on record as utterly and unalterably opposed to and condemn the so-cialistic and revolutionary sentiments and methods, expressed and urged by one who signs himself "Knight of Labor" in the columns of "The Alarm," in an article purporting to delineate the condition of labor Durham, N. C.

We need not say that it affords us pleasure to publish the above.

In 1880, according to the census there were fewer persons foreign born in North Carolina than in any other State. The number was 3,742. South Carolina was next-7,686 and Mississippi third, with its 9,209. New York had 1,210,479. The total number of foreign born citizens in the fourteen Southern States was 421,-953. So New York has nearly three times as many foreigners as the entire South had.

Miss Minnie Maddern is now the theatrical rage in New York. She is a native and is thought to be quite clever. The critic for the Times says

"Miss Maddern is probably the most interesting young actress now on the American stage. She has many artistic faults, but on the other hand she has intelligence. a style, so far as it has been formulated, her own, unlike that of any other player, and entirely free from conventionality; and a most charming personality which attracts the sympathy and admiration of all classes of theatre-goers.'

The Medical World says that in two instances - at Valencia, Spain, and at Amsterdam, Holland-it was found that tobacco workers enjoyed a strange immunity from cholera. At Valencia, where the cholera prevailed, in a tobacco factory employing 4,000 women, not one had the slightest attack of the fell disease.

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

Michigan. A History of Governments, Thomas McIntyre Cooley. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1885, This is one of the American Commonwealth series that this leading Boston house has been publishing for some year or two. Judge Cooley is an able jurist and writer, and it would not surprise us to know that he has made the most interesting volume of the series. Very neatly printed, type large and clear, paper good and binding tasteful; 876 pages. Price \$1.25.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. New Edition. With an introductory account of the work of the author. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; 1885. Pages 500. Neatly bound and printed. This is quite a desirable edition of a novel that has had a prodigious sale, has still a certain popularity, has done a deal of harm, is regarded in the North as a perfect picture of slavery, and is an American classic. It is about as realistic and true to nature as the burnt-cork performers of the stage of 1885 are true to negro life and character

## CURRENT COMMENT.

- We observe, in the first place, that just one-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term has been consumed in turning out just one-eighth of the Republicans holding fourth-class postoffices. This indicates that the entire reform can be effected within the four years. At the present satisfactory rate of progress, there will be a clean sweep. This is not all. The geographical distribution of the 6,400 Democratic appointments shows that the reform is not being prosecuted at random, or with a blind disregard of the practical requirements of the political situation. Here is a table exhibiting the number of removals of Republican postmasters and the substitution of Democrats in the several States where such changes have been most numerous:

According to population the New York Democrats would be entitled to the greatest number of new apintments under any systematic apportionment of the postoffices, and Pennsylvania would come next. It must be remembered, however, that the first important State election to occur this fall is that in Ohio, on October 13. The New York State election does not occur until three weeks later, and there will be ample time to correct any disproportion at present existing to the prejudice of the New York Democrats. The Virginia State election is of hardly less importance this year.-N. Y. Sun,

Butler Organ. - Mr. George W. Cable, who has made for himself friends of the "It is claimed in the first place by the plaintiff that the Bell patent is void because thrusts himself forward as the chambient of a current of electricity," which it assumes to cover, is a force and operation of nature, and is, there—

the mammon of unrighteousness, thrusts himself forward as the chambient of the negro in the South, who, in his view, is still no better than a let Mr. Randall run for Speaker. cant of Boston, and consequently of

slave. This sort of stuff is popular in Boston, and brings a better price there than the truth. Appealing to the class whose patron saint is John Brown, whose prophet is Albion W. Tourgee, Mr. Cable may increase his notoriety and his bank account, but he will win also the lasting contempt of all who despise cant and hate alike treachery and hypocrisy .- St. Louis Republican, Dem.

BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION. Western Shoe and Leather Review.

When the American citizen awakes n the morning his eyes open upon the walls of a room covered with paper, taxed 25 per cent. He throws off his blankets, taxed 60 per cent., and steps from his bed, taxed 35 per cent., upon the carpet, taxed 74 per cent. He draws aside his window ourtains, taxed 45 per cent., and looks through the glass, taxed 80 per cent., to see how the weather (untaxed) is. Throwing off his night shirt, taxed 45 per cent., he puts on his undershirt and stockings, taxed 75 per cent., cotton shirt, taxed 45 per cent., and coat, pants and vest, taxed 48 per cent. Finding a button gone he has it sewed on with a needle, taxed 25 per cent., and a spool of thread, taxed 60 per cent. He arranges his hair with combs and brushes, taxed 40 per cent., and pares his finger nails with a pocket-knife, taxed 50 per cent., or with scissors, 45 per cent. Feeling out of sorts he takes a dose of castor oil, taxed 102 per cent., from a goblet taxed 45 per cent. He shaves himself before a mirror, taxed 60 per cent., with a razor taxed 45 per cent., with lather from soap taxed 31 per cent. He starts the fire in his stove, taxed 45 per cent., with coal taxed 60 per cent., and puts on the tea-kettle, taxed 53 per cent. It being Friday, and he a man of moderate means, he has a light breakfast of mackerel taxed 25 per cent., with rice tax 123 per cent., and some salad, on which he uses salt, taxed 36 per cent., and sweet oil, taxed 34 per cent. For plates, cups and saucers on his breakfast table he is taxed 55 per cent. and pays 45 per cent, on his knives and forks. The sugar he uses in his coffee is taxed 42 per cent., and he pays 45 per cent. tax on the spoon wherewith he stirs up the sugar in his coffee. A few pickles as a relish are taxed 35 per cent., and he adds to them rinegar, taxed 26 per cent., and he tops off his breakfast with an orange, taxed 20 per cent. His breakfast being finished, he smokes his cigarette, which is taxed all the way from 75 to 200 per cent., according to quality, and prepares for his daily duties. Putting on his hat, taxed 45 per cent., and his overcoat, taxed 48 per cent., and gloves, taxed 50 per cent., "he starts to business. Being engaged in building a house for himself he takes up some building matrials. He purchases bricks, taxed 35 per cent. some lumber, taxed 45 per cent., and slate roofing, taxed 30 per cent., window-glass, 80 per cent., paint and white lead, 54 per cent., and hardware, taxed all the way from 50 to 150 per cent. And this is the daily life of an American citizen, and each one can fill up the residue of the day according to the requirements of his special profession."

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF VOTERS.

New York World, Dem.

The Republicans having forced bloody shirt issue in Ohio and Iowa several Democratic subscribers have written to the World asking for the information appended:

Males of Vote for Pres't States. voting age. Rhode Island... 76,898 32,77 29 225 Florida...... 61,699 South Carolina... 205,789 51,618 170,956 91,478 Vermont...... 95,621 Mississippi. .... 238,532 107,078 120,019 264,364 97,201 Kentucky ..... 376,221 109,234 Massachusetts...502,648 282,512 Tennessee . . . . . 330,305 241,827

According to these figures, taken from the Tenth Census and American Alamanac, the worst bulldozing in 1880 was in Rhode Island and the least in South Carolina. In Massachusetts 54 per cent. voted; in Vermont 69 per cent.; in South Carolina 84 per cent.; in Rhode Island 38 per cent. In 1884, with the same basis computation, Rhode Island still held the lead for prescription of voters, only 40 per cent, voting in that State, while 99 per cent. voted in Florida. There was no contest and no campaign in the Southern States named, while every possible effort was made to capture and defend the electoral vote of Massachusetts, Yet, in Massachusetts only 60 per cent. of the males over twenty-one voted, while Kentucky voted 73 and Tennessee 78 per cent. In Louisiana and Mississippi only 50 per cent. voted, and in South Carolina only 44, but the election of 1880 showed that it was not Red Shirts but General Apathy that kept the voters from the

STAND UP, MR. RANDALL.

Wash. Post, Dem. "I will not be a candidate for the Speakership," says Mr. Samuel . Randall for the fifth time since inauguration day. "I had a very pleasant time last winter on the floor of the House."

This is not encouraging to honest Democrats of the "Revenue Reform" faith. They want Mr. Randall to run and they will not take no for an answer. They are unfeignedly anxious to know just how many votes

he can get.

There is to be no more play with Mr. Randall. The time has come to deal with him in a practical way.

## THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN.

pain Will Spend a Large Sum in Cons and Naval Defences-Manifesto from Mr. Gladstone-His Defence of the Liberal Policy-Admits that the Occupation of Egypt was an Error-Favors the Pullest Justice to Ireland. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- The Standard's Ma. drid dispatch reports that the government has decided to expend immediately a large sum, in anticipation of a loan to be asked for, on account of coast and naval de-fences. Cruisers and torpedoes will be purchased. The loan will be asked for immediately upon the assembling of Cortes. There is no doubt that in the present state of public feeling a loan ten times as large as that called for can be raised."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mr. Gladstone to-day issued a four column manifesto to his constituents in Midiothian. The ex-Premier invites a comparison of the work of the recent Parliament with that of the Parliament which preceded it, and confidently appeals to the electors for their verdict. He refers to the treaty of Berlin, to the good effects among the natives of the Marquis of Ripon's conciliatory policy in India, and to the settlement of the Russo Afghan frontier dispute, the credit of which he claims for the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone admits that the Liberal Government committed an error in respect to the occupation of Egypt, but says that it was due to the Marquis of Salisbury's intervention policy. He now favors an entire with-drawal of British troops from Egypt, and believes that the people approve of the Lib-eral government's refusal to stifle the Transvaal cry for freedom. England, he says, once free of the Egyptian tangle, will regain her former position in Europe, and will be able to guard the young Eastern nations. He favors a reform of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, free land, and the abolition of pri mogeniture. He believes every church is sufficiently strong to survive disestablishment, and states that he is anxious to give Ireland the fullest justice, while at the same time preserving the unity of the Em-

#### WYOMING.

The Chinese Leaving Rock Springs-The Western Roads Lined with Them-The White Miners Greatly Encouraged, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CHEVENNE, Sept. 18.—The Chinese are fast leaving Rock Springs, being afraid to resume work, and it is confidently expected that the whites will soon take their old places. The road west from Rock Springs s lined with Chinamen with their face toward the setting sun. The white miners here are greatly encouraged over the present prespects, and in all probability, instead of being a Chinese camp, it will be employing exclusively white labor. An amicable adjustment between the Company and Knights of Labor is expected immediately. Gov. Warren and the government directors are now in camp.

Attorney General Campbell left Cheyonne for Rock Springs last night, to prosecute the participants in the recent massacre. Rumors are rife that further trouble at Rock Springs is expected, but no particuars can be ascertained.

ANOTHER YACHT RACE.

The Contest for the Commodore's Cup -Ten Boats Struggling for

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SANDY HOOK, Sept. 18.—The judges boat got in position and gave the preparatory signal for the race for the Commodore's Cup at 10.58, and the starting signal at 11.08. The racers crossed the line in rapid succession as follows: Genesta 11.09, Ilein 11.09:3, Jesse 11.09:30, Fortuna 11.09:4, Grayling 11.09:50, Athlon 11.11: 05, Gracie 11.11:30, Dauntless 11.12:44, Dophne 11.13, and Clara 11.15:05. A) had their spankers set to starboard. The teamer Grand Republic, with a few passengers on board, and the schooner yacht Tidal Wave joined the fleet off the lightship. The Fortuna at 11.15 was leading in the race, the Genesta next. At 11.45 two sloops have overhauled and are passing the Genesta. The Fortuna is still leading,

THE TOBACCO CROP.

Unfavorable Reports from the Bright Tobacco Sections of Virginia and North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] LYNCHBURG, VA., September 18.—Spe ial reports to the Advance, just received from the bright tobacco belts of this State and North Carolina, agree, with few exeptions, that the crop is a failure. The estimates range from twenty to forty per cent. loss in weight and color. The plant, owing to the drought, is firing badly, and is being cut to save a total loss. In some districts no rain has fallen for a month and

- Sam Jones called waltzing "hug ring set to music." A Massachusetts revi valist calls it 'close-bosomed whirlings. But under whatever outrageous name i goes by, the young people keep on waltzng.—Baltimore American,

#### The Blue Ridge Baptist. ORGAN OF THE BAPTISTS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Joseph E. Carter, Editor & Proprietor

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## COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 18, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market vas quoted firm, at 30 cents per gallon. with sales reported of 100 casks at that

ROSIN-The market was quoted steady at 85 cents for Strained and 874 cents for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR .- The market was quoted firm at \$1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quo-CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady

at \$1 60 for Soft and \$1 10 for Hard, with

sales at quotations. COTTON-The market was quoted firm, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 91 cents per ib for Middling, and 40 do on private terms. The following

were the official quotations: cents 19 1b Ordinary..... Good Ordinary..... 81 Low Middling...... 8 13-16 " Middling...... 91 Good Middling...... 9 5-16

RICE.-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland \$1 00@ 1 10: Tidewater \$1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 44@44 cents; Fair 44@51 cents; Good 51051 cents; Prime 5106 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per lb.

TIMBER.-Market steady, 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..... Rosin.... Tar..... Orude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, Noon.-Money quiet, heavy and easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821 and 4841. State bonds neglected. Governments dull and firm. Commercial.

Cotton steady, with sales reported of 490 bales; middling uplands 10 1-16c; middling Orleans 10 3-16c. Futures barely steady; sales at the following quotations: September 9.64c: October 9.54c: November 9.55c; December 9.62c; January 9.70c; February 9.80c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat opened 1@1c lower, and later recovered most of the out decided change. Pork dull at \$10 00 @10 25. Lard dull at \$6 45. Spirits tur-pentine dull at 33c. Rosin \$1 02@1 10.

Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18. - Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western super \$3 00@3 40; extra \$3 50@4 10; family \$4 25 @5 00; city mills super \$8 00@3 35; extra \$8 50@4 00; Rio brands \$4 75. Wheat -southern steady; western lower, closing quiet; southern red 90@93c; southern am ber 95@97c: No. 1 Maryland 93c: No. 2 western winter red on spot 87@874c. Corn -southern steady; western lower and active; southern white 54@55c; yellow 52@

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18, Noon.—Cotton firm, with fair demand; middling uplands 5 7-16d; middling Orleans 54d; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 1,000 bales, of which 100 were American. Futures firm and quiet; uplands, 1 m c, September delivery 5 26-64d; September and October de-livery 5 23-64d; October and November delivery 5 20-64d; November and Decem ber delivery 5 19-64d; December and January delivery 5 20-64d; January and February delivery 5 22-64dc; February and March delivery 5 25-64d.

Sales for the week 50,000 bales, of which 34,000 bales were 'American; speculation 1,800 bales; export 3,900 bales; actual export 6,800 bales; imports 11,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American; stock 511,000 bales, of which 344,000 bales are American; affoat 22,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales are American.

4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, September delivery 5 26-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 5 23-64d, sellers option; October and November delivery 5 21-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 20-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 20-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 22-64d, value; February and March de livery 5 25-64d, value; March and April de-livery 5 28-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 5 31-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed barely steady. Sales of cotton to-day include 5,900 bales

London, September 18, Noon.-Consols 100 3-16; 4 p. m., 1001.

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 17. Receipts to-day, 13 bbls rosin and 867 do spirits turpentine, 25 do pitch and 164 do tar. The condition of the market remains precisely as for some days past, Spirits turpentine is quoted at 334c, but the price is entirely nominal in consequence of the suspension to the demand. Options received no speculative demand. Rosins selling moderately well, but the movement is mainly of fine grades, for which steady prices are maintained.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Sept. 17. The market is entirely nominal: nothin doing. Prices are barely maintained. Ther were no sales reported during the day. The official quotations of the Board of Trade were as follows: Fair 41@5c; Good 5@5\c; Prime 5\@5\c.
Rough rice—Country lots 95c@\$1 00 tidewater \$1 10@1 35.

# CARLTON HOUSE, Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C.

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