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, \$4 00; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, 10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 60; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten times of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Bails Hops, Pio-Nies, 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 sch subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column s 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

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 is cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Amusement, Austion and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisements.

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 ejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue or asues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his advertes.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMIN'GTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1885

EVENING EDITION

PRACTICAL VERSUS

We copy to-day a short article on the taxing of whiskey, tobacco, &c. It is from the Philadelphia Record, one of the best Democratic papers in America, and one of the ablest opponents of a High Tariff, as well as one of the strongest advocates of genuine Reform. The English statesmen are far too wise to insist upon the burdening of the laboring classes with a heavy tax on their common necessaries of life whilst allowing the vices to go untaxed. We do not believe there is a solitary authority on political science, living or dead, who argues for no tax on the most conspicuous luxuries whilst favoring a tax on the commodities of life. If there be such authority it has escaped us and we would be glad to see his views published.

It is perfectly consistent for the Monopolist and Protectionist to take the ground that it is highly sound, judicious, scientific, necessary, important and sensible to wipe out the internal tax. He knows exactly on which side of his bread the butter lies. He knows precisely his own interests and how to subserve them. He is, therefore, dead against such an infamous (?) tax as that levied on innocent whiskey and innocuous tobacco and cleanly snuff. He knows if he can get rid of this tax that his wares are safe and the Democratic Reform Hyda will be put in his little bed to snooze on through the ages while the poor men of the country are writing and delving and sweating to pay the bounties from year to year necessary to grease the machinery and fill the coffers of the said Monopolist and Manufacturer.

The STAR has no quarrel with those, whether Democrats or Republicans, who prefer to tax clothing and medicine and crockery and hardware and food rather than to tax whiskey and cigars and tobacco and snuff and beer and wines. We have only to say that their ideas of political economy and the proper things to tax are not

our ideas and can never be our ideas. The first thing suggested by the Record is just what the STAR has urged a dozen times-that to wipe out the \$135,000,000 tax obtained from whiskey, &c., will bankrupt the United States Treasury. It would create a deficit and this would have to be met in some way. How? By continuing the tax on the common necessaries of life. This is certain. But more than this: it would probably compel the Congress to put a tax on coffee and tea and perhaps quinine even, to get the needed amount to meet the expenses of the Govern-

in the world he is the most sentimental who in a free country can insist isfy intelligent men that he was bethat it is for the good of the people

gar, coffee, tea, clothing, cotton ties, table ware and medicines and not on their whiskey and tobacco and beer.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. It begins to look as if the able leader of the Irish Home Rulers would secure some of the most important demands he has made. He will not gain independence for Ireland, but he will obtain in the end nome rule which is really, we may believe, the objective end sought. Local self-government is what Mr. Parnell is striking for. With a Parliament of its own Ireland could begin a career of prosperity and happiness such as it has not known. The legislative independence of Ireland is what the Home Rulers are determined to secure if it be possible. The recent speech of Mr. Parnell clearly enough reveals his purpose. The Home Rulers will move on to higher fields of achievement. They demand more in 1885 than they would have been glad to have compromised upon in 1883. Parnell and his followers have gained by delay. Now no small concessions will meet their demands or silence them.

This is very plain now to the English of all parties. The Tories and the Liberals alike see this and they know that the union of Ireland and England is certain to be repealed, if not now, not long hence.

What are the chances of the Home Rulers for immediate success-suc cess within a twelvemonth? It is believed that Parnell will lead not less than eighty members, possibly ninety, in the coming British Parliament. This increase of followers gives him great power. It places him on the vantage ground that will enable him to dictate his own terms to a very great extent. Nothing could thwart his aim but a combination of Tories and Liberals, which is not to be expected. You cannot easily unite two warring parties whose aims are so antagonistic and whose traditions and principles so much opposed to each other.

Mr. Parnell is a Protestant. He is a well poised, courageous, and determined leader with a great deal of self-reliance and is necessarily possessed of a good deal of ability. He will at least be able to hold the balance of power in the next Parliament and if Ireland does not obtain great er concessions than were deemed possible a few months ago we shall be disappointed. He will certainly be able to checkmate either party and if Ireland does not reap great benefits then the sowing of abundant seed is

"Mr. Parnell will hold a masterly position. He will be able to obstruct legislation, to harass ministers, to demand bids from the two English parties, to make his terms with cabinets, and to make and unmake prime ministers. It is true that Liberals and Tories may combine, now and then, against him. But opportunities are certain to occur, in which an astute leader like Mr. Parnell will be able to throw his force on this side or that with telling effect. The prospect in short, of the not distant triumph of the cause of Irish home rule, is brighter than ever it was before. Mr. Parnell has led his countrymen to the verge of the promised land. He has done more to advance their aspirations, to give formidable proportions to their agitation, than any Irish leader who ever lived. His zeal, his steadfastness, his remarkable political ability, may be trusted to make the most of his

OLD FOLKS.

Our good friend Rev. T. B. Reeks has a brief reply to what the STAR lived to be 123 years old. The Rockingham Rocket says none of the old people living knows of any such man, As to Rev. Mr. Perkins's article, the STAR promptly replied to it, but the Raleigh Advocate took good care not to let any of its readers know what we had to say. Mr. Perkins's instances are as apocryphal as Mr. Reeks's 123 years old man of Bladen in the past. There is not a well authenticated instance of any such age. The celebrated Wandering Jew, who appeared in the 17th century, claimed to have lived for more than sixteen hundred years and to have had some hand in the crucifixion of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was visited by the scholars of his time, and he conversed readily in any language of earth, and he was so thoroughly posted as to the men who had lived through all the sixteen centuries, and knew every event so perfectly as if the result of being a personal witness of it that he was never tripped in the smallest degree. He was much more remarkable man than either the supposed Bladen old man or Mr. Perkins's supposed cases. But all knew he was a fraud.

The only point we are concerned about is to find one of these extremely old persons with a record beyond impeachment. If Mr. Reeks or Mr. Of all the sentimental politicians | Perkins could scare up a man from 123 to 150 years old, and could satyond a doubt as old as was claimed. that they should be taxed in their su. he could make a great fortune in a

year provided the old fellow survived that long. There are one thousand people in Wilmington alone who would give \$1 to see a veritable man or woman whose age was 123 or more. The points we urged in our reply to Mr. Perkins ought to be conclusive until they are successfully assailed. For forty years we have been seeing persons and hearing of persons who were over 100 years old, and still we are very certain we have never seen one who was centenarian in fact. No statement without a record will stand the test of the rules of evidence that govern

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Some of the papers, some Democratic, are sharply criticising Mr Goode, the Solicitor General, for the readiness with which he instituted proceedings against the Bell Telephone Company in the absence of Attorney General Garland. Mr. Garland had absolutely refused to bring the suit when solicited to do so and he supposed that with his refusal the matter would end. After he had left Washington Mr. Goode was interviewed, and five days after brought the suit. He did this without having given the subject special study, and, it is charged, that he acted with precipitation and without due examination. It is a question in dispute as to the legality of the United States to sue in order to test the validity of a patent. The President and Cabinet have reviewed the action of the Solicitor General, Mr. Goode, of Virginia, and the result was a letter from the President to him that was in the nature of a courteous but decided rebuke. Such is the estimate placed upon it by such a sound Democratic paper as the Boston Post. It is moved to say, in view of the facts and the discussion growing out of them, as follows:

"We think it was deserved and the Solicitor General has made haste to heed it by directing the district attorney of the the suit which he had previously ordered him to institute. The brief history of this transaction ought to be a valuable lesson for the enlightenment of public servants. The evident purpose of the administration is to advance public business in the best way and promote justice in all its dealings with the people of the country. The Solici tor General lost sight of this point, which is so clearly and constantly before the administration.

Literary Life, of Chicago, takes a correct view of Mr. Cable's vagaries and political whims. There is exceeding method, however, in his madness. He knows well how to cater for the appetites of his Northern admirers and how to gather in their futile. The Boston Post takes this | shekels in exchange for his satires upon and misrepresentations of the people among whom he dwelt so long. Literary Life says he is "the self-constituted champion of what he terms the civil rights of the colored people," and it adds, that "there are strong social reasons why the South should object to such civil rights being flaunted in their faces at every

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The Boston Herald says the Republican party has not done anything for the negro since it bestowed upon him the gift of the ballot as a means of perpetuating itself in power, and the Chicago Times charges that outrages have been in many instances ordered to be committed or provoked by Republican officials in the South said about the old man in Bladen who for the purpose of firing the Northern heart and influencing pending elections. Thus does truth about the "Southern question" gradually come out in the North and West .- Mobile Register, Dem.

- The whole educational question appears to be resolved into this formation: Plain, simple instruction in the elementary principles. No cramming. No fancy studies. Short lessons, well prepared. If any genius be developed, seeking higher methods and wider culture, he will, with the weapons provided, make his way. But it is folly to overdo instruction with the average mind, which, like some Virginia land, described by John Randolph, is "poor by nature and ruined by cultivation."-Augus. ta Constitutionalist. Dem.

- The reader of Thackeray, as of Shakespeare, feels himself taken out of himself, not plunged into the narrowest recesses of his own consciousness; he feels himself in another world than the sordid and work-aday one; he turns the pages with a ense of intellectual exaltation, and knows that he is the better for thereading, not the wearier and the worse for it. There is the true mission of fiction, and the success of fiction, whether on the stage or in the books will be abiding only when it keeps that mission in view. Perhaps we round our periods with more careful calculation of artistic effect in the new fashion; but though Homer, Virgil, Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Moliere, Fielding, Hugo, Thackeray, Hawthorne, be all oldfashioned according to present standards, it is only by using their materials and following their ways that we can hope to preserve such a thing as a novel in the future at all.

Genevieve Ward has made \$50,-000 during her present Australian trip.

DRINK AND SMOKE.

Phil. Record The only argument that is needed against repealing the internal taxes on whiskey and tobacco consists in the fact that the thing cannot be done without bankrupting the public Treasury or largely increasing the revenues from some other source. The only feasible source of revenue that would remain is in the duties on imports; but to get more revenue out of the customs it will be necessary to restore the duties on tea and

tory rates to a revenue standard. When, with economy in administration, another large surplus arises in the Treasury the friends of revenue reform will insist on reducing the taxes on necessaries of the family instead of taking them off drink and smoke. There is sufficient surplus in the Treasury now to warrant a transfer of taxed raw materials to the free list and a moderate reduction of duties on articles of necessity.

coffee or reduce many of the prohibi-

A reduction of duties to the amount of forty millions dollars in this way would relieve the industry and labor of the country of a burden of at least two hundred million dollars. A repeal of one hundred and thirtyfive million dollars of fiscal taxes which men voluntarily pay for their drink and smoke would leave the Treasury without means to carry on the government, unless the deficit is supplied by raising more revenue

from customs on lower rates of duty. For these reasons there is no party in the country in favor of repealing the internal taxes. The protectionists would oppose such a measure now, and the friends of tariff reform will oppose it now and in the future. As a matter of fiscal legislation there is no better or more satisfactory source of revenue than the voluntary taxes paid on the consumption of whiskey and tobacco. Apart from the question of revenue there are multitudes of voters who believe that the cheapening of whiskey for drink is not in accordance with sound public policy, and these will decide the question against repeal every time. Cheap clothing, blankets, carpets, coal, salt and other necessaries are of far more consequence to the family than cheap whiskey.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

New York Times.

It becomes daily more clear that the disturbing elements in the Balkan problem are Greece and Servia. It might be comparatively easy to bring about an amicable arrangement between the Porte and Bulgaria, but the subjects of King George and King Milan object to any recognition of Bulgarian union which does not also include territorial benefits the struggle of Bulgaria and East-

for them. The selfishness of this position is evident on reflecting that ern Roumelia for race union and greater freedom is akin to their own successful risings to emancipate their lands from Turkish control. Yet they are both now in arms to prevent this result, and raise their voices for a restoration of the treaty of Berlin, which is precisely also what Turkey wants. It is true that this treaty may in one sense be said to define and guarantee their own rights, and that therefore their interests may seem involved in maintaining its integrity. But the special infraction of it caused by the Roumelian revolution in no way affects their boundaries or their institutions, while the hollowness of their professions of devotion to that compact is shown by their entire readiness to accept Bulgarian union if they also can profit

It seems little short of frenzy for Servia and Greece to undertake not only to fight Turkey and Bulgaria combined, as they would have to do in case the Sultan should submit to the union under Prince Alexander, but to risk in addition the hostility of all the great powers. From the outset, however, they have rushed headlong for war. Servia is like a vast camp.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The truth of this whole matter is just about this: The Board of Agriculture has existed for nine years. Its revenues for the nine years have amounted to \$284,000, averaging some \$30,000 a year. With that sum, paid by the fertilizer makers, in fact as well as in theory, all the expenditures of the Board have been paid; a valuable real property, now owned by the State, has been bought and paid for, and each department under the Board's control equipped with the latest and best scientific apparatus for conducting the people's business; s valuable exhibit was made of the State's resources and products at Atlanta, a more valuable one at Boston, another in this city and another at New Orleans, costing, say, \$40,000. During the present year the coa deposits of the State have been examined, and their value determined, and the marl and phosphate beds of the Eastern counties have been explored. From the reports of these surveys, soon to go before the public, great good ought and it is thought will result to the people of the State. In short, the Register thinks that the Board of Agriculture has been the most efficient as it has been the cheapest of all the agencies employed by the Democratic party for the wonderful material development of the State during the past nine years .- Raleigh

Register. We are certainly not disposed to have our readers "sup full on horrors" in the pe rusal of our columns, and it shall not be our custom to give prominence to the de-tails of crimes and their fearful penalties. But we hope that every reflecting citizen into whose hands this paper may fall will read the account in another column of the fearful act of lawlessness recently committed at Pittsboro. The spectre rears its hideous head in our own midst, and lynch law in all its revolting deformity is at the threshold of our very homes. The evil "grows by what it feeds upon," and the causes which have superinduced this alarming condition of affairs are entitled to the grave consideration of our people. They began in the court house, and there the remedy must be found at last.—Fayetteville Observer.

— Candidate Wise, of Virginia, made the mistake of his life in striking a man by the name of Smith.—N. O. Pica-

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLT GERDINAL M'CLOSKY,

Funeral Services of the Dead Prelate-Sermon of Archbishop Cibbons of Baltimore.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- The sermon at the funeral of Cardinal McClosky, this morning, was preached by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The text of the sermon was Exodus, 4:5. These words, spoken originally

Aaron," said the speaker, "may be fittingly applied to the great high priest, whose mortal remains now lie before you. He also was chosen out of all men living to nll the highest ecclesiastical position in the nation, that he might teach Jacob his testimonies and give light to Israel in law. The glorious ornaments of the pontiff, to which the sacred text referred, had a twofold signification. They symbolized in the eyes of the people his spiritual dignity and authority; to the pontiff himself they represented innocent ornaments of virtue with which he should be adorned, without which the most precious ornaments lose their lustre. These scarlet robes of the Cardinal remind you of the exalted dignity to which he was raised. They reminded himself of the garment of innocence worn by his Divine Master and crimsoned with his precious blood, and that he should be ready, if necessary, to lay down his life for the faith. The Cardinal's death has brought sorrow to the universal church, as well as to the church of America and New York. It has filled with grief the great heart of the Sovereign Pontiff and the College of Cardinals, of which he was an illustrious member and a distinguished ornament. It has fallen heavily upon you, venerable brethren of the clergy, and the sadness depicted on your countenances is ex-pressive of the grief which fills your hearts. Nor was this grief confined to those who were of the household of the faith. It extended to all classes and creeds of the community. The great heart of New York mourned him as well, because this empire city lamented the death one of its most illustrious and honored citizens. Neither wealth nor power, nor rank, could command such eartfelt and universal respect as has been spontaneously paid to the remains of your revered prelate. He had won the hearts of the people. The Christian prelate was always a man of mark, the centre of observation to the eyes of the world. To the eye of faith, a bishop is exalted above the angels, because he exercised powers not given to the angels. A bishop is the ambassador of God, appointed to vindicate his honor and proclaim his name along the nations of the earth. If it is esteemed a great privilege for a citizen to represent this great Republic in the Courts of Europe, how much greater is the prerogative to represent the Court of Heaven among

the nations of the world. "The life of the Cardinal has never been of every Catholic prelate of America. A biographer might recount the good work and deeds he had done, but he can know nothing of his private and inner life which is 'hidden with Christ in God. That was manifest to God's recording angel only. People came to him with their cares and troubles, and for counsel in doubt, and for spiritual and even temporal assistance. Were a bishop's real life, in its outward and inward fullness, published, it would be more interesting than a novel. If this were true of the humblest prelate in the land, with how much greater force may it be applied to one occupying the eminent position of your beloved Cardinal."

The Archbishop then briefly sketched the Cardinal's life, and touched upon a few salient features in his long and eventful ca reer. In conclusion the speaker said:

"But one crowning honor was reserved

for your beloved Archbishop as a reward of

conspicuous merit and lifelong services in the cause of God. Our late Holy Father, Pope Pius, in a consistory held in 1875, was pleased to create him Cardinal of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. This was an honor unheard of the in Western World, and rarely if ever was such a dignity conferred with stronger marks of public approbation, not only in this great city and State of New York, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. The news of your Archbishop's elevation was hailed with the greatest manifestation of joy and satisfaction. I shall not attempt to enumerate the institutions of religion, charity and learning which have sprung up in this populous diocese, during the Cardinal's administration of twenty one years. We may form some estimate of the developments of Cathoicity, when we consider that the number of churches has increased during that period from seventy to one hundred and seventy and the number of clergy from one hundred and fifty to four hundred. Your venerated Cardinal has left you at his death two great monuments of his zeal and two great legacies of his love. This Catholic Protectory and this noble Cathedral, the grandest in the United States, will stand as lasting monuments of his zeal for religion and humanity. He has left you two precious legacies of his love. First, the legacy of a pure and unsullied life as Priest, Bishop, Archbishop and Cardinal. He never tarnished the surplice of the Priest, nor the rochet of the Bishop or the pallium of the Archbishop nor the scarlet robes of the Cardinal. After spending upwards of half a century in the exercise of the ministry, he goes down to his honored grave without a stain upon his moral character. He leaves you another precious legacy in the person of his gifted successor. The dying Cardinal laid his hands in benediction on his successor. and that benediction of the expiring patriarch will be as fruitful to the son of his adoption and heir of his priestly throne, as was Jacob's blessing to Joseph. And if he could speak from this bier he would say to you all, , 'as you loved and served and obiged me, so you will love, serve and obey im. I regard as done for me what you do for him. I will live for you in him, and thus your father who was lost is found having been dead he is come to life again.

"Oh, beloved pontiff, may thy soul be this day in Paradise. We cherish thy memory; and even in years to come, when thy life shall be viewed through the mellowing atmosphere of time, thy memory, like the memory of Josia's will be of a composition of sweet odor made by the art of the per-fumer. Thy memory shall be sweet as honey in every mouth and as delicious music at a banquet. They will speak of thee as kind and gentle and fatherly Cardinal McCloskey.

OHIO.

Foraker's Plurality for Governor About 21,000-The Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15, 2,80 A. M.-Unofficial returns from nearly all of the precincts canvassed since midnight, make Foraker's plurality touch 21,000, with the rest of the ticket likely to exceed that, and 23,000 votes for the Prohibitionists and 2,000 for the Greenbackers, on a total vote of over

The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot, without the 14 members from Hamilton county, by at least five, and probably nine, but without Hamilton county the Senate would likely have one Democratic majority. With Hamilton county the Republicans would have 88 majority on joint ballot and a working majority in each hranch.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE Oct. 15 4 P M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 331 cents per gailon, with sales of 60 cashs at these figures.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bld for Stramed and 80 cents for Good Strained

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market strady

at \$1 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quiet, with sales of about 400 bales on a basis of 9 5-16 cents

per ib for Middling. The following were

the official quotations: Ordinary.... 7 1-16 cents # 15 Good Ordinary.... 8 5-16 Low Middling...... 9 Middling..... 9 5 16 Good Middling..... 9 1

RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80@90 cents Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@42 cents; Fair 41@51 cents: Good 51 @54 cents; Prime 54@6 cents; Choice 61@ 61 cents per pound.

TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 50 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.

PEANUTS-Market steady at 44@47 cents for Prime, 51 cents for Extra Prime, and 55 cents for Fancy, per bushel of

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... Tar..... Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, October 15, Noon.-Money active, heavy and easy at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4832 and 4852. State bonds active but irregular. Governments quiet and steady.

Cotton dull, with sales reported of 130 bales; middling uplands 9 13-16c; middling Orleans 9 15-16c. Futures dull and easy, with sales at the following quotations: October 9.66c; November 9.65c; December 9.66c; January 9.75c; February 9.87c; March 9.99c. Flour quiet and steady Wheat lower. Corn lower. Pork steady \$9 50@10 00. Lard easy at \$6 30. Spirits turpentine quiet at 361c. Rosin quiet at \$1 02@1 10. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.-Flour fairly active and firm: Howard street and western super \$3 12@3 60; extra \$3 75@4 35; family \$4 50@5 12; city mills super \$3 00 @3 50; extra \$3 75@4 35; Rio brands \$5 00@5 25. Wheat—southern firmer; western firmer-southern red 97c@\$1 01; southern amber \$1 03@1 05; No. 1 Maryland 98@99c; No. 2 western winter red on spot and November 941@951c. Corn -southern quiet and almost nominal; western dull; southern white 50@51c; yellow

SORESON MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, October 15, Noon.-Cotton quiet, without quotable change in prices; middling uplands 54d; middling Orleans 54d; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 1,000 bales, of which 800 were American. Futures dull; uplands, 1 m c, October delivery 5 24-64@5 21-64d; November and December delivery 5 20-64@5 1-64d; December and January delivery 5 21-64@5 20-64d; January and Feb-

ruary delivery 5 23-64@5 22-64d; February and March delivery 5 26-64@5 25-64d; March and April delivery 5 28-64d; April and May delivery 5 32-64@5 31-64d. Sales of cotton to-day include 6,200 ba.es American. 2.P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c. October delivery 23-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 5 21-64d, sellers' option

November and December delivery 5 20-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 20-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 22-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 525-64d sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 28-64d, sellers' option; April and May de-livery 5 31-64d, value; May and June delivery 5 34-64d, value. Good uplands 5fd; middling uplands

54d; low middling 5 5-16d; good ordinary 3-16d; ordinary 4fd. Good middling Texas 54d; middling Texas 54d; low mid dling 54d; good ordinary 5 5-16d; ordinary 4 13-16d. Good middling Orleans 54d; low middling 54d; good ordinary 5 5-16d; ordinary 4 13 16d.

New York Rice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 14.

There is a firm market and a good degree of activity. The quotations as follows: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair, 41@51c; good to prime 51@6c; choice 61 @61c; fancy head 61@7c; Rangoon 41@41c duty paid, and 21@21c in bond; Patna 41 @5c; Java 5#@5#c.

Charleston Rice Market.

Charleston News and Courier, Oct. 14. The rice market was steady to day, and sales of 550 barrels were reported. The quotations were: Prime at 51@51c, good at 14@51c, fair at 41@41c, and common at 4

'Say, why is everything Either at sixes or at sevens!" Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging down" feeling, the backache, you are itated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar: By druggists.

Wanted,

DURING THE FALL AND WINTER, CASH orders for Peanuts, New River Oysters, Salt or Fresh Fish. Fish Roe. Oranges, Lemons, and other Tropical Fruits, or any other Merchandise. Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce generally. Will buy, or sell on commission, all kinds of Country Produce.

JOHN R. MARSHALL,

Gen. Com. Merchant, 24 N. Water St.,

se 9 D&Wtf Wilmington, N. C.

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

Joseph E. Carter, Editor & Proprietor

The best Advertising Medium for our Mountain section, because it knows no county lines, and is the only Religious Journal in the State west of the Blue Ridge.

Sound in faith, earnest in work, consecrated in parrows.

purpose.

Published every Tuesday at HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. Subscription price for one year
\$1.50. Send for sample copy.

je 6 tf



Swift's Specific

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