ents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square the day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; fur 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 00; twelve months, \$20 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per Notices under head of "City Items" 30 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 Dally 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 or triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate of 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 forzid." at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time entracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Amusement, Auction and Official advertise

me dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent stra.

All announcements and recommendations of andidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged a 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.

tract advertisers will not be allowed to ex need their space or advertise any thing foreign to heir regular business without extra charge at ransient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subject real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept le in every other way, they will invariably be decided if the real name of the author is withheld

Advertisers should always specify the issue or sues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted n the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the properties. dvertisement is in, the proprietor will only esponsible for the mailing of the paper to his

## The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMIN'G TON, N. C.

SATURDAY EVENING. OCT. 31, 1885.

## EVENING EDITION

REPUBLICAN GAINS, AND LOSSES-REPRESSION.

Was the negro vote in the South really repressed as the Radical bloody shirters assert? If so, to what extent? What do the official election returns show? There is no going behind the returns is Republican doctrine-that is when it suits their case, their necessities.

The Albany Journal is a Republican paper. It thus publishes the vote in the Northern States:

Republican vote in 1884 was....3,600,751 " 1880 was....3,396,368 Increase..... 904,388

It shows what the Democratic vote was after deducting the Greenback fusion vote. It places the Democratic net gain in the North at 281,614. The Democrats gained 77,-226 more than the Republicans gained.

The Southern vote was: Republican vote, 1884..... Less Greenback labor vote in West Virginia, esti-

in Missouri, estimated. 37,000 47,000 Net Republican vote

Republican vote in 1880 was Net Republican gain in Southern States.... Dem. vote in '84 was 1,701,325 Dem. vote in '80 was 1,580,028

Excess of Republican gains in Southern States..... 25,546

Dem gain in Southern

Now, according to these figures taken from Republican source and after deducting the Greenback and other vote of a fusion kind the Republicans actually gained in the Southern States 146,843, whilst the Democrats gained but 121,297. The Republicans gained 25,546 more votes in the South than the Dem-

ocrats gained. What nonsense to talk about repression of colored votes. It is very curious repression that makes a party increase its vote by 121,297.

Now turn to New England and what do you find? You find that the Republicans fell off 29,045 votes as compared with 1880. According to Republican bloody-shirters when ever there is decrease there is repression. Apply this rule to New England if you please and then answer if the vote of white laboring men in that section was repressed? How else account for the loss There was an increase of 37,187 in the Middle States; there was a Republican increase in the Western States of 160,685; there was an increase in the Pacific States of 26,784; there was an increase in the Southern States of 121,297; there was increase everywhere save in New England.

England to find the repression they are in search of. Where, Oh, where is the immortal Hoar?

THE TARIFF IN THE MESSAGE AND IN CONCRESS.

There will be certainly an attempt made this winter to revise the Tariff. How radical it will be and with what success time only will show. The pledges of the Democratic party, and the sense of the country is that there must be a decided but a fair, just, business-like readjusting and reduction of the present iniquitous and burdensome War Tariff. The Administration is bound to stand by the Democrats in Congress in their efforts to revise or disappoint the country and go back upon the repeated deliverances of the party in National Convention assembled. The Administration must not give a mere half assent, but it must be hearty and sympathetic. A honest Tariff revision is demanded by the necessities of the country and the requirments of party pledges.

The Philadelphia Times, a Pennsylvania Protection paper that sees the handwriting of reform on the wall, is candid enough to admit that there ought to be Tariff revision, and that the Protectionists themselves ought to cooperate in the work. If this means simply revision and no reduction it will not meet the exigencies of the hour. It takes a self-interested view, and yet it demands more than mere revision. It does not hesitate to admit that reduction is just and a necessity. But let us quote, for the Times is sagacious in more things than in foreeasting the results of elections. It

"If they shall disregard their plighted faith to the nation and take a partisan stand against any revision or reduction of the revenue, they will force Tariff revision into the possible control of men who ep-pose protection and thereby make the worst foes of protection in its own house-

"It is simply the plain truth that 'the protection needed ten or twenty years ago is now needed only to half that extent; in fact, in many cases not needed at all.' To dispute that assertion is to dispute the lessons of history. There are many indus tries which needed positive protection twenty years ago which now need none at all, and which, by the progress attained by protection, can now compete with other countries in the markets of the world; and it is equally true that many of our industries which yet need protection, do not need one half the protective duties required to sustain them only ten years ago. These truths are obvious to all intelligent citizens, and they demand a speedy de-parture from all the dregs of war taxes not necessary to protect the labor of the coun-

The manufacturers of the country are displaying very little intelligence in their selfish course. They are shutting their eyes to facts that are known to thousands of intelligent students of political economy as well as to close observers of passing events. It is impossible that they can ever compete in the markets of the world with British goods or cheapen the price of goods at home as long as they have heavy taxes placed upon raw materials. They do not see this, and they are as blind and ignorant, as selfish and exacting. The Times says :

"We must protect our labor, cheapen the necessaries of life, cheapen raw mate-rials, and thereby cheapen our products to enlarge their markets both at home and abroad."

What President Cleveland wil say in his annual message to the Congress as to the Tariff cannot be anticipated as yet. It is announced that he will give unusual attention to this part of the message. It is also said that it will cause more discussion in the Cabinet than any other topic. Thus far Mr. Cleveland's opinion is not known and how he regards the whole Tariff question cannot be confidently declared. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Republican Protection, writes :

"What he has said privately has been so indefinite that there is no good reason for either the Protectionists or the Tariff Re-formers to claim his sympathy. His letters accepting the Presidential nomination and his inaugural address gave no clue to his opinion, and so far as the general public is informed, he is not committed. It is un-derstood that the series of questions which Secretary Manning submitted to the commercial and industrial interests of the country on the effect and operation of the pres-ent tariff was suggested by the President, and it is the belief of his intimate friends that in his message he will simply call at-tention to the defects that are pointed out in the answers, and recommend that they be corrected by legislation. That he will not recommend a general reduction of du-

a President cannot recommend a reduction of the present unequal, unjust, oppressive, injurious and immoral War Tariff what sort of a Democrat must he be? But let us hope for better things.

A friend in Texas, who left North Carolina some thirteen years since, writes us that our account of Judge This shows, according to Republican logic, that the only real representations. He says the late Judge Robert

Judge Story. He says Judge Gilliam got it from Judge Badger, no doubt, and that it was just as we told it. We were confident of the correctness of our version, as we can trust our memory for anything that occurred in our youth if it impressed

THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The schools in North Carolina of both sexes are unusually well filled the new scholastic year. As far as we have noticed the high schools, the colleges and the graded schools have more than usual attendance. We are really pleased to note this It is a good omen. The University is well sustained while Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson have more students than they have had in years. If the common schools for the next year should have longer terms and more efficient teachers then the friends of popular education in the State will feel encouraged. The parents do not as a general thing give enough attention to the schooling of their children. The influence of the school room is very great and lasts through life. It is very important that there should be the right teachers-right as to morals, as to integrity, as to character generally, as well as to scholastic qualifications. The Savannah News says on this sub-

"Parents would act wisely by putting themselves in close communication with the teachers of their children, and by taking a deep interest in everything that relages to their children's education. They should seek the confidence of their chil dren, hear all their joys and troubles, listen their hopes and help them to form their friendships Parents cannot look too closely after their children's welfare."

The city council of Savannah, Ga. has been petitioned to abolish the tax on drummers. The News favors the repeal. It says:

The idea upon which the tax is based is erroneous. It is that resident merchants are compelled to pay a license for doing business, and that, therefore foreign merchants who do business here through their representatives, ought to pay for the privi-lege. The error consists in the assumption that the tax is paid by the resident merchants for a privilege. They pay the tax pal government, for light, water, police, etc. The merchants whom the drummers represent derive no benefit from any of these things, and hence ought not to be compelled to pay for them.

But this statement does not cover the whole ground. The tax is levied as a protection to home merchants. The Mobile Register does not think that the law suits the purpose intended. It doubts if Mobile merchants are benefited. If drummers injure home trade the Register is clear that they ought to be taxed. It thinks the merchants themselves should decide the question, and this looks fair

If you would see a good specimen of Tariff working turn to the Plate Glass Company of Jeffersonville, Indiana. They made an assignment some time ago, and quit business. They say they have been losing money and are very much in debt. They have thought it best to wind up altogether rather than to carry on a losing business. The meaning of all this is that a highly protected concern is a dead failure. The whole country has been heavily taxed to keep going this industry and yet it is a failure. The tax is about 100 per cent. and yet Protection does not protect. What a humbug!

A number of our citizens have said to us that our tribute to our departed friend Joel H. Muse was true every word of it. One said to us and he knew him intimately for twenty years, that he was as guileless as a child, and altogether the best man he ever knew.

GEN. GEO. B. M'CLELLAN. Brief Outline Sketck.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia December 3. 1826, and entered West Point in 1842, graduating second in his class in 1846. He served in the Mexican war, and was successively breveted as first lieutenant and captain. In 1851-'2 he was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware in 1852-'3 chief engineer in the Department of Texas; in 1853-'4 engineer for the exploration and survey of the western division of the proposed Pacific Railroad; and in 1854-'5 member of the military commission to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission in 1857 to take the post of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was chosen vice president in 1858, and in 1860 he became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati

Railroad. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned as a Major-General of Ohio volunteers, and was placed in command of the Departcan logic, that the only real repression of voters was in New England.

The bloody-shirters are a rare set of falsifiers. They must go to New often heard him tell of the letter to placed in command of the Department of Ohio. He was made Major-General in the regular army May 14, 1881, and commanded in several engagements in Western Virginia. On July 22d, the day after the Federal defeat at Bull Run, he was summoned

to Washington, and was placed command of the Division of the Potomac, and shortly after of the Army of the Potomac. Upon the retirement of General Scott (Nov.1st) he was appointed General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He took the field in March 1862, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned by the Confederates soon after The Confederates, under General J. E. Johnston, made a stand at Williamsburg (May 5th) long enough to enable their train to get off, and fell

back towards Richmond. McClellan reached the Chicka hominy about May 20th, and opened the campaign against Richmond, which was brought to a close by the battle of Malvern Hill July 1st. He then fell back to Harrison's landing, where he entrenched himself. General Halleck, having in the mean while been made General-in-Chief, ordered McClellan (August 24th) to return with his whole army to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. General Lee almost simultaneously moved from Richmond to threaten General Pope, who had been placed in command of the Union forces in Northern Virginia. The result was the defeat of Pope at Bull Run, August 29-30. Pope, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the forces at and about Washington, which was conferred upon McClellan.

The Confederates then made an invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, September 18-17.

McClellan was superseded in command by General Burnside. Mo-Clellan was directed to proceed to Trenton, N. J., there to await futher orders, and took no further part in the war.

The Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, Augst 31, 1864, nominated him for the Presidency He received only twenty-one electoral votes of the States of Delaware. Kentucky, and New Jersey, the remaining 212 electoral votes admitted being cast for Abraham Lincoln. Of the popular vote 2,228,035 (a little more than 55 per cept.) were cast for Lincoln, and 1,811,754 (a little less than 45 per cent.) for McClellan. The latter resigned his commission in the army on the day of election, November 8, 1864, took up his residence in New York, and afterwards went to Europe. In 1868 he returned from Europe and took up his residence near Orange, N. J., and engaged in practice as an engineer

His Sickness and Death.

About three weeks ago the General was seized with sharp neuralgic pains in his left side. His physician. Dr. John S. Leonard, of Orange, was called in and pronounced it as a case of neuralgia affecting the heart. The General wathe rescribed for and the pain did Lot recur. Only the day of his death the General enjoyed his customary drive into the town and showed no symptoms of illness.
At 10.45 colock General McClellan left his daughter and her friend and started to go up stairs to bed. Immediately afterward he was heard groaning on the stairs. He had been attacked by an acute and violent pain and a feeling of oppression in the breast and was for the time unable to move. The servants as-

sisted him up stairs and Dr. Seward was summoned by telephone. The tremendous strength of General's constitution gave the doctor hopes that he would live through the attack, which, however, lasted from eleven o'clock until three o'clock, Throughout these four hours of torment McClellan wrestled with a foe more unrelenting than he had ever met when the Southern chivalry were arrayed against him, About three o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to rerecover its usual raddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God, I have pulled through."

Then he sank back upon the pil low, as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching col-lapse and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. His father-in-law. General Marcy, who lives in the next villa, was hurriedly sent for, but before he could arrive General McClellan raised himself upon one hand half opened his eyes and fell back

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Thus far Randolph county is remarkably free from the curse of the mortgage sys-tem. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that hitherto our farmers have not been raising a regular money crop. They have raised their own "hog and hominy," they have lived easily, and while they have not made big money, they have prospered and are happy, and can call their homes their own. But there has been a change. This year quite a number of our farmers have trie tobacco, and succeeded far beyond their expectations. Next year the number will be largely increased. It is our first attempt If this should be confirmed by the ing railroad statistics for the War message itself then the President will Department. In 1855-'6, having been made captain of artillery, he was a those sections where money crops are raised that a few grow rich, while many go to work blindly, get hopelessly in debt, mortgage their farms, and cannot escape the ruin they bring upon themselves. The STAR is right. "Heware of the first mortgage."—Ashebore Courier.

The hypocritical Yankee so-called philanthropists came down South after the war and remodelled our constitution so as to abolish the whipping post, which we used very effectually to punish and prevent stealing and now they are demanding its restoration in their own State to punish restoration in their own State to punish wife-beating. The grand jury of Philadelphia, in their presentment of October 2d, says: "We have been obliged to pass upon so unusually large a number of cases of wife beating that—we feel constrained to hope for the reintroduction and passage of the bill defeated at the last session of the Legislature making that crime punishable by the whipping post."—Bickery Carolinian.

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WEST VIRGINIA.

Heavy Flood in the Kanawha Elver-Large Number of Coal Barges Swept

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—About 3 o'clock this merning the Kanawha river began rising very rapidly. With the rise about fifty barges, loaded with coal, owned by the various collieries above the city, were swept away. A large fleet of loaded barges, lying along the bank of the river here shared the same fate. About one-half mil lion bushels coal were lost. Many of the barges lie at the bottom of the river A number of places up the river, among the collieries, have not been heard from. The destruction to property will amount to near \$15,000. The river is now thirteen feet, and rising one foot per hour.

FOREIGN.

Demonstration Against the Government by University Students in Rus-By Cable to the Morning Star.]

Sr. Petersbure, Oct. 31.—Dispatche from Dorpot, state that the students in the University in that town made a demonstration against the Government, and for a time wild confusion reigned throughout the town. Order was finally restored, the military coming to the aid of the authorities. A renewal of the demonstration is feared The University is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, but is essentially German in its methods and spirit.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 195,917 bales; recipts from plantations 313,148 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,896,454 bales, of which 1,621,054 bales are American, against 2,062,224 and 1,551,-824 bales respectively last year; crop in sight 1,680,820 bales.

VICTIMIZED.

A Virginia College Professor in the Hands of Thieves. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PITTSBURG, PA., October 31.—Professor P. W. Steele, principal of a college at Lynchburg, Va., while en route east last night, was decoyed from the train by a well dressed stranger, taken to a Water street "dive," drugged, and robbed of \$300 in cash and jewelry.

VIRGINIA.

Damage to Railroads - The City Lynchburg Almost Isolated. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] LYNCHBURG, Oct. 81.-On account of

neavy washouts on the railroads connecting here, this city is almost isolated from the No northern mails have been received here for three days. Business is suffering in consequence.

FERDY WARD.

Sentenced to the State Prison for Ten

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Ferdinand Ward was sentenced by Judge Barrett to-day to the State prison for ten years.

\* \* \* \* Piles, fistulæ, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fire-Proof Oil"

TS BETTER THAN "KEROSENE OIL, OR any other Burning Oil. Can be used in any lamp

HOLMES & WATTERS, 7 North Front St.
HENRY HAAR, 701 Chesnut St.
WM. OTERSEN, corner 5th and Market.
GIESCHEN & BRO., corner Chesnut and McRae.
P. H. SMITH, corner 4th and Campbell.
J. C. STEVENSON & CO., 617 North Fourth St.
B. H. J. AHRENS, corner 7th and Market Sts.
J. C. STEVENSON, 131 Market St.
H. SCHULEEN, corner 4th and Walnut Sts.
J. H. BOESCH, No. 801 North Fourth St.
GEO. M. CRAPON, No. 22 South Front St.
GEO. A. PECK. No. 29 South Front St.
Watch this list and see it grow. mh 29 tf

Cotton and Naval Stores SHIPPED TO US WILL BE CAREFULLY HAN-dled at full market value. Orders for Bagging, Ties, Hoop Iron and Glue filled at low prices. WOODY & CURRIE, Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT !

A NEW AND TVALUABLE DEVICE

A PATENT Water Closet Seat! FOR THE

CURE OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Commonly called "PILES,") Internal or External, and PROLAPSUS ANI, for Chil-dren or Adults. NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL OPERATION

NECESSARY. I have invented a SIMPLE WATER CLOSET SEAT, for the cure of the above troublesome and painful malady, which I confidently place before the public as a

SURB RELIEF AND CURE !

It has been endorsed by the leading resident Physicians in North Carolina. Is now being tested in the Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we are estisfied the result will be satisfactory, as it has never failed elsewhere. You can write to any of the Physicians or prominent citizens in Edgecombe Co., N. C.

These Seats will be furnished at the following prices:

prices:
WALNUT, Polished, \$6.00) Discount to Physicher CHERRY, 5.00 ciotans and to the POPLAR, - 5.00 Trade.
Directions for using will accompany each Seat. We trouble you with ne certificates. We leave the Seat to be its own advertiser. Address LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN Patentee, Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

CARLTON HOUSE Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C.

N LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON

H. J. CARLTON.

Table always well supplied with the best the country affords. Rates of Board very reasons

dec 81 D&Wtf Proprietor. Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BOUGHT THE entire stock of Goods of Messrs. HANSEN & SMITH. consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY AND GROCERIES, are prepared to carry on the business, and beg a continuence of the same liberal patronage that has been extended to the former firm. Respectfully, KURE & DOSCHER.

Grates.

CALL AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE IN THE way of GRATES, from the cheapest to those a little higher in price. We are saling STOVES, both Heating and Cooking, right along. The Farmer Girl is all the rage—the best that ever steed on four feet. All kinds of Job Work done well and in good time; no exorbitant charges.

W. H. ALDERMAN & CO., oc 16 tf

25 Market Street.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 31, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market vas quoted firm at 83 cents per gallon, with no sales reported and a ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet

at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady at \$1 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market dull, with sales re-

ported of 100 bales at 8 15-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 6 11-16 cents 🙀 lb. Good Ordinary 72 "
Low Middling ..... 85 "

Middling..... 9 Good Middling..... 9 5-16 " RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80@90 cents: Tidewater \$1 15@1 80. CLEAN: Common 41@44 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 51

@5# cents; Prime 52@6 cents; Choice 61

@64 cents per pound. TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class 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 22

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... Tar...... 218 Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, October 31, Noon,-Money ctive, steady and easy at 2 per cent. Sterexchange 4831@4851. State bonds dull and strong. Governments dull and steady.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales reported to-day of 234 bales; middling uplands 91c; middling Orleans 9 11-16c. Futures steady; sales at the following quotations: October 9.35c; November 9.41c; December 9.51c; January 9.61c; February 9.72c; March 9.84c. Flour dull and heavy Wheat lower. Corn unchanged. Pork dull at \$9 50@10 00. Lard steady at \$6 20. Spirits turpentine steady at 36@364c. Rosin steady at \$1 024@1 15. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 81 .- Flour steady and quiet. Wheat-southern steady and quiet; western firmer, closing dull; southern red 92@94c; southern amber 98c@\$1 00; No. 1 Maryland 94@94tc; No. 2 western winter red, November 911@918. Corn—southern easier and quiet; western lower and dull; southern white, old 53@55c; new 50@51c; yellow, old 52@54c; new 48@50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

IBy Cable to the Morning Star.1 LIVERPOOL, October 31, Noon.-Cotton dull and prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 51d; middling Orleans 51d; sales to-day of 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,400 were American. Futures dull; uplands, 1 m c, October delivery 5 10-64@5 8-64d; October and November delivery 5 8-64d; No vember and December delivery 5 8-64@ 7-64d; December and January delivery 58-64@57-64d; January and February de livery 5 10-64@5 9-64d; February and March delivery 5 13-64@5 11-64d; March and April delivery 5 16-64d; April and May delivery 5 20-64d; May and June delivery 5 24-64d.

Tenders of cotton to-day 2,700 bales new and 1,300 old docket. Spirits turpentine 26s 9d

5 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, November de-livery 5 8-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 7.64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 58-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 10-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 513-64d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 16-64d, value; April and May delivery 5 20-64d, sellers' option; May and June deivery 5 23-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 5 26-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed quiet and steady.

Sales of cotton to-day include 5,000

bales American. SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY. The State Chronicle

(Successor to the Farmer and Mechanic and the Chronicle.) Under New Management.

NEWSY, BRIGHT AND CLEAN. UP WITH

THE "STATE CHRONICLE" WILL BE WHAT its name implies—a State Paper. It is not the RALEIGH "Chronicle," and will not be local or sectional. It will aim to keep up with the news from Murphy to Manteo, or, as the politicians put it, from Cherokee to Currituck.

It will the organ of no man, no ring, no section, no party. It will be Democratic in politics, but will not hesitate to criticise Democratic measures and Democratic officers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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 Sound in faith, earnest in work, consecrated in purpose.
Published every Tuesday at HENDERSON-VILLE, N. C. Subscription price for one year, \$1.50. Send for sample copy.

je 6 tf

The Home Journal, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING At Warrenton, N. C.

JOHN W. HICKS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

It has a splendid circulation in the counties of Warren, Vance, Halifax, N. C., and Mecklenburg Va. As an advertising medium it is unsurpassed. Terms \$1.50 a year in advanch.

Address THE HOME JOURNAL,

ap 5 tf Warrenton, N. C.

WANTED—Men and women to start a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour: no peddling; 10c to 50c an hour made day time or evening. Send 10c for 24 samples and a package of material to commence work on. Address American Supply Co., Albany, N. Y. oc 24 im

## EPITHELIOMA

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. All the simple remedies were applied to alleviate the pain, but the place continued to grow, finally extending into my nose, from which came a yellowish discharge very offensive in character. It was also inflamed, and annoyed me a great deal. About eight months ago I was in Atlanta, at the house of a friend, who so strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific that I determined to make an effort to progression. strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific that I determined to make an effort to procure that I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the influence the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little some marks the place where it had been. I am ready to answer all questions relative to this cure.

Mrs. Joices A. McDonald.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some year, extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an ertent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May. 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.

Knoxville, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1885.

For many years I was a sufferer with cancer of the nose, and having been cured by the use of & S. S., I feel constrained by a sense of duty to suf-fering humanity to make this statement of my case. With the fourteenth bottle the cancer be case. With the fourteenth bottle the cancer be gan to heal rapidly and soon disappeared, and for several months there has been no appearance of a sore of any kind on my nose or face, neither is my nose at all tender to the touch. I have taken about two dozen bottles S. S. s., and am soundly cured, and I know that S. S. S. effected the cure after every known remedy was tried and had failed.

ROBERT SMEDLEY. Fort Gaines, Ga., May 1, 1885.

I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer which was in my breast continued to grow slowly but surely. The bunch grow and became quite heavy. I felt that I must either have it cut or die. But it commenced discharging quantities of almost blacks thick blood. It continued healing around the continued edges until February, when it was enti Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass., July 13, 1833.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seem
o cure cancers by forcing out the impurities

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