ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square are 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; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten I nos of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls lops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ags, &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-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 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 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, Auction and Official advertisements ne dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

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-vith preper reference, may pay menthly or quarerly, 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 o ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no is sue 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 proprietor will only be advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-dress

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMIN'GTON. N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1885.

EVENING EDITION.

THE SOUTH AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Southern Democrats are much misrepresented, we believe, by even some Southern papers as to the Civil Service. Whether this is done from ignorance or not we may not deter mine. We believe the true attitude of a very large majority of the Southern white voters is about this: They are disgusted with the Civil Service as administered by the Republicans. As such it was an unmixed curse. The whole public service was abused to the oppression of themselves. Unscrupulous men for the most part were put in control, and active partisans were the chief instruments employed to carry out the designs of the meanest, most wicked, most persecuting and corrupt party known to modern history. Every office in the South was filled by an active, earnest

infection." The Southern people demanded therefore, a thorough, radical change in all this and for the best of reasons To this end, they have insisted that all Republican officials -for they were all partisans and claqueurs-should be turned out at the earliest possible day. They expected and demanded more than this; that in turning out Republican wire-pullers care should be taken that their places should not be supplied by other Republican agents, but by honest, trustworthy, capable Democrats.

partisan, and, as the Southern

Bivouac says, became "a centre of

If this is not commonsense we know not what it is. It is the most natural and reasonable thing in the world that a people who had been outraged and oppressed for twenty years in their rights by active partisan workers should be restless and resolved that the curse and affliction should cease whenever the Democrats got in power.

There is a class of political sentimentalists in the South. They are so extremely elevated in their notions of the dignity and purity of party, that it shocks them in their tenderest sensibilities when you talk of giving the offices to Democrats only. Oh, no, say these men of high views, that is awful. It is a great wrong upon the South to have anything whatever to do with the "spoils." That sort of thing will damn the party, blast civilzation and ruin the public service. Let there be a civil service law put to work in good faith and what if it keeps in thousands upon thousands of the Republicans, that doesn't amount to anything, for they are thoroughly

fellows and have been faithful. All the years of persecution and active partisanship are thus forgotten, and these sentimental theorists see no danger in importing the

States that fastens a regular set of officials upon the country in perpetuity, creates an aristocracy of Government fed officials, and makes permanent a system that has not one element of true republican-democracy

The Civil Service law began to operate with all of the offices of the country in possession of one party. To have it work fair and without friction and free from party bias the offices should have been first equally divided between the two old parties and then have started the civil service machinery. As it is, the arrangement was unfair and wrong.

Who believes that one solitary Republican in all the North, who is now blatant in his advocacy of the Civil Service system, would have tolerated it for a moment if the Democrats had held possession of the 115,000 offices and under the law would be able to retain a considerable proportion of them?

Now the white voters in the South are firm believers in Civil Service Reform. But what kind? They believe in a system that keeps only honorable, honest, faithful, qualified men in office, and who are not to be meddlers in politics, much less ring manipulators and ward managers. They accept the statement that it is demoralizing to the country to have partisan civil service. They know in their own sad experience from 1865 to 1885, that it is worse than demoralizing—that it is dangerous to the very liberties of the people.

The South wants no fine-spun theory, but a practical, honest, economical, thorough system. The South knows that in all the Presidential elections until 1884, the active partisan officials of the Republican party in the United States decided the elections. But for this large and paid army of workers the country would have been spared a vast amount of humiliation, degradation and oppres-

So down with a Civil Service that retains working partisans in office and makes them the agents and manipulators of party in elections. Here is the place for true reform. To have an efficient Democratic Administration there must be men in office who are in sympathy with Democratic policy and principles.

DISESTABLISHING.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher of England, is in favor of the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church. He says he is not unfriendly to that Church, but wishes it every blessing. He believes, however, the union of the Church and State unscriptural, fraught with countless evils and an injustice toward Dissenters, and therefore it ought to be discontined. In conclusion he says: "I am not disposed to handle the question with bitterness and cannot regret the impending change." We suppose that the entire body of dissenters favor the movement, and there are large numbers of Liberals who are not opposed to it. Mr. Gladstone is opposed to the agitation of the question at this time. He says it belongs to the future. He is a very attached member of the Established Church. That the question is a live one and will be actively canvassed in the future is certain, we may suppose. The enfranchisement of two millions additional voters will have more or less

effect upon deciding the question. Mr. Gladstone has made issues with the House of Lords, and in two or more instances when the very existence of that ancient body was at stake the landlords were signally defeated. Mr. Gladstone has emphasized the present prevailing British opinion in the statement that the House of Lords must simply act as registering the decrees of the House of Commons or cease to exist. The New York Times, that discusses British affairs with intelligence, says:

"The Church is in the same position as the House of Lords. That is to say, it will be tolerated so long as it does not op-pose or counteract the declared will of the majority of the voters. Nobody can tell, however, at what time or upon what oues

tion the conflict will come." The New York Times thinks that Logan and Foraker are the cause of the Republican defeat in that State. The Washington Post regards it as owing to the Cleveland Administration. Other papers have their theories of what caused the defeat. The STAR suggested the real cause. we have no doubt, in yesterday's issue. It is this: the Stalwarts were put to the knife in the Republican competent, are a pretty elever set of | Convention, and the Stalwarts put the Republican nominees to the knife at the ballot-box. Conkling did not even register. Then Tammany stood firm. It is the sherest folly and nonsense for Cleveland, Tilden and

There is no Democratic victory in that State when Tammany revolts. The bloody-shirt is now ready for the ash box in the corner. Gen John Sherman, and Black Jack Logan and Ensign Foraker are at a heavy dis-

Why cannot we have an oyster canning factory in Wilmington? If not here, why cannot there be one at Jacksonville, Onslow county, or some other point. There are immense oyster beds in this State. The wa ters of Eastern Carolina if properly utilized could produce millions of dollars worth of oysters. Between Mobile and New Orleans there are on the Gulf coast five oyster factories. Their goods are readily sold in that section and have supplanted all other canned goods. The first thing is to produce the oyster in abundance, and then to have an outlet. A canning factory here would certainly pay if we had the necessary speedy communication by water or rail. There is no reason why the delicious bivalve may not be cultivated and canned as cheaply as in any part of the North.

It is not generally known that Gen. McClellan labored for five years on a history of his own campaigns. It was nearly completed when he went to Europe. Before his departure the manuscript was safely packed away with other valuables. The sequel is given by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post as follows:

"When he was returning from his foreign trip, and steaming up the bay, he was informed that the warehouse was burning, and when he arrived up town he discovered that all his property had been destroyed. This was a severe blow to him. One day several years ago I said to him, 'Why don't you do as Carlyle, after his 'French Revolution was burned-go to work again and reconstruct your memoirs? You owe it to yourself and family.' 'I have not the heart to begin it,' he said, 'and more than that, l fear that many of the documents could never be replaced.""

A REMARKABLE AMERICAN NOVEL.

The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.

BY CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK. New York Daily Star.

It may appear somewhat far fetched to liken the work of a young American author, who has produced as yet but two novels and a book of short stories, to that of the great novelist of Russia. But there are points of resemblance between Turgeneff as a writer and the young woman who uses the pseudonym of "Charles Egbert Craddock" that make the temptation to compare almost irresistible. Miss Murfree is doing for the strange folk who dwell in the Tennessee mountains nothing less than what Turgeneff did for the serfs and landholders of the Russian

The world knew nothing at all,

not even that such people existed, about the Tennessee mountain folk until Miss Murfree took up her pen to sketch them. The speech of those people, the crystallized speech of some English district of a couple of centuries back, their manners, their morality, their character as developed in their eyerie isolation-all these she sets down with a poet's insight and a savant's precision. Moreover, she paints the majestic scenery amid which their wild lives are passed as we have seldom seen nature limned by the wordartist. In this again Turgeneff is suggested. Miss Murfree seems to have an eye, an ear and a nostril as sensitive to the beauties of nature as his; her details are given with all his copious minuteness and delicacy; like him, she even reproduces the scents with which her atmospheres are la-den. * * From this meager outline it will be seen that the plot of this story is somewhat incoherent, though original. But the interest depends less on the plot than on any other element. The lifelike force with which these queer, wild characters are presented, with their strange lives, their dialect, their vendettas, their illicit ways, the extraordinary vigor and beauty of the descriptions of scenery, the real poetic feeling that leavens the whole and the artistic tact with which it is finished, constitute this book a tower of literary strength. It is by no means a perfect book, to be sure. It has blemishes and failings that an artist of Miss Murfree's ability will avoid when her art is maturer. But, such it is, it stands out strongly among the recent achievements of our American novelists. * * * It is Miss Murfree's habit to keep constantly calling attention to the setling of her scenes, so that a description like this occurs complain, for almost all of them are as true, as delicate, as suffused with sentiment as landscapes by Corot. * * But if this Miss Murfree can give us Corot-like bits of landscape, she can likewise give us scenes of lurid power worthy of the brush

grandfathers of the "prophet." CURRENT COMMENT.

of Salvator Rossa. * * *

- Senator Sherman is distressed at our attitude, and assumes that we are following the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson as opposed to the doctrines British system into these United others to try to ignore Tammany. | of John Marshall. Mr. Sherman de- engine was three hundred yards from the bridge.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

tithesis of Jefferson. He doubtless imagined that mention of Alexander Hamilton would not be so favorably received by a Virginia audience. He has fallen into grave error. The whole South reveres John Marshall and renders obedience to his decisions. If any one anywhere has ever resisted a decision of the United States Supreme Court during or since the days of John Marshall, we have never heard of it. Marshall by his decisions has incorporated his views of government into the very framework of this Union, and we have yet to learn that those views are not the doctrines to day of the Democratic party. That which Jefferson devised was chrystalized by John Marshall, and enforced by Andrew Jackson. It was not until the days the days of John Sherman and Eliza Pinkston, Judge Durell and Landaulet Williams, Judge Busteed and Oakes Ames, that John Marshall's decisions and opinions were treated as waste paper, and when the court over which he ruled for more than thirty years was packed by a partisan President at the bidding of Wall street in order to reverse and annul a righteous decision. - Mobile Register, Dem.

-- The New York Star has exceptional facilities for getting at the bottom of the Grant & Ward iniquities, and it is making good use of them. The tables which it published Wednesday are astounding. They show how a thousand dollars of borrowed money earned a profit of \$2-, 800 in ten days, and \$5,000 in sixty days, and how in twenty-one months the business thus begun yielded a profit of \$1,000,000 in cash and \$3. 800,000 in obligations of the firm. In some instances a dollar earned at the rate of 160 per cent. a year, and in other cases at the rate of 1920 per cent. a year. It is a startling tale of credulity and rascality .-- Boston Post. Dem.

A Lively Sword Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.-An in teresting mounted sword contest took place yesterday afternoon at Woodward's Gardens, between Duncan C. Ross, the well known athlete, and Captain E. N. Jennings, late of the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars. In a match between the men last April Ross was so seriously wounded that the contest had to be stopped. The yesterday was bitterly contested, the men being closely matched. On the twentieth attack Jennings dealt a tremendous blowthat dislocated Ross's elbow. The latter gnashed his teeth and grasping his sword in his left hand advanced on Jennings with such vigor and address that for a few moments the Hussar was nonplussed. The contest continued for three more assaults, when Jennings was declared the victor by one point.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

There is no need, since nothing can be accomplished, of going into an argument of any length on the subject of the Blair Bill. Even with its amended modifications it is bound to aggravate the many evils arising from the whole system of public education. The writer may not be in ac cord with the sentiment of the people in his views on public education, and of this Blair Bill in particular, but nevertheless, he stands firm in his opposition to the Bill. It is all wrong; the underlying and hidden principle is one of communism, and it will eventually embolden that spirit, which is already poisoning many of our best institutions and organizing labor against capital, into more open and defiant opposition to all authority. The effect must be baneful in districts-where the blacks greatly outnumber the whites. The same educational advantages are accorded to the blacks as are given to the children of the poorer whites. But the defects in the whoie system of public education are so numerous. and so much at variance with the writer's views that a discussion cannot be thought of. It would entail much tima and labor. and there is no scope in a newspaper for the discussion of a subject embracing so wide a range, The Register tempts a fling at the contemptible demagogy, cross roads politician who leads the thoughtles masses into their support by such seeming fair bait as this Blair Bill .- Salisbury Watch

The Tarboro Southerner expresses a great deal in a few words when it says: have been looking for our Eastern brothers to kick against Patrick's State Immigration Bureau. No immigrants come east, All the turkey goes to the centre and west. The Southerner intimates that it will kick after awhile. It does look as if the Immigrant agent might devote a few moments to this portion of the State. He might find something in Goldsboro to interest him. We call his attention to this matter. -Argus. It has long been a question with us whether the office of State Immigration Agents was worth continuing or not, and we have about come to the conclusion, without "kicking," that it ought to be abolished .- Asheville Advance.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

- Senator George is said by Mis sissippi papers to have almost entirely recovered from an affection of the eye with which he has long been afflicted.

- The colored people of Mississippi are holding a State fair at Jackson this week. There is no end to the poultry, 'possum and yarns on exhibition.

- Five boys, born of one mother, in Fanning county, Texas, a few days ago, on every other page. If they do have been named Cleveland, Hendricks, break the narative, yet we can hardly Bayard, Manning and Chenowith, the latter after First Auditor Chenowith.

- The recent flood in Culpeper county, Va., entailed a heavy loss upon the farmers, many of them having lost their entire corn crops, fences, &c. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. - Galveston, Texas, Nov. 3 .-

A special from Richmond, Texas, says last evening, while J. B. White, a prominent planter residing two miles from here, was grotesque humor-and humor is a quality that Miss Murfree happily seated at the supper table, he was shot and possesses-we would refer to an adinstantly killed by some unknown person mirable scene between the two old who fired on him through the window. Bloodhounds will be put on the trail of the

- The body of Engineer Williams, who was killed in the Shenandoah Valley R. R. accident, was found Sunday morning on the river bank three miles below the scene of the R. & A. disaster. The body of the fireman, Richard Tyree, has not been found, and is thought to be fur-

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

GEORGIA.

Two Colored Well-Diggers Blown to Atoms.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) ATLANTA, November 5 .- Two colored men, William Kennebredd and Phil. Johnson, well diggers, were blown to atoms yes terday by the explosion of blasting powder. Thirty feet down they struck granite and commenced drilling for the purpose of blowing up the rock. After one explosion they descended, drilled several more holes and inserted the explosive. Instantly an explosion followed, when the two bodies were shot up fifty feet in the air. One of the bodies fell on the ground about one hundred feet away from the well, horribly mutilated, the head being almost severed The other body shot straight up in the air and fell back into the well.

CALIFORNIA.

Ex-Senator Sharen Dangerously Ill. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 .- It is reported that Ex-Senator Sharon is ill, and that his

life is despaired of.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R.R. CO., SEC'Y & TREASURER'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1885

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. will be held at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, the 17th of Novem-

J. W. THOMPSON, Review cepy. Secretary. no 1 tdm WIL., COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R. CO., SEC'Y & TREASURER'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1885.



THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. will be held in the Office of the President, in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, the 17th of November proximo. J. W. THOMPSON. Review copy.

Adrian & Vollers

OFFER FOR SALE, AT LOW FIGURES. FLOUR, all grades,

SUGAR, " COFFEE, " MOLASSES, Cuba and Porto Rico, PROVISIONS,

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, CRACKERS and CAKES. POTATOES and ONIONS."

RICE, MACKEREL, SPICES.

CANNED GOODS, Oysters, Salmon, Corn.

Tomatoes, Peaches, &c. BAGGING and TIES. NAILS,

SOAP, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

and CIGARETTES

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NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL COPERATION NECESSARY.

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It has been endorsed by the leading resident Physicians in North Carolins. Is now being test-ed in the Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we are satisfied the result will be satisfactory, as it has never failed else-

SURE RELIEF AND CURE!

where. You can write to any of the Physicians or prominent citizens in Edgecombe Co., N. C. These Seats will be furnished at the following WALNUT, Polished, \$6.00 Discount to Physi-CHERRY, 5.00 cicians and to the POPLAR, 5.00 Trade. Directions for using will accompany each Seat.
We trouble you with no certificates. We leave
the Seat to be its own advertiser. Address
LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN Patentee,

l'arboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C. 17 17 D&Wt* They Have Come!

ND THEY AREIN EXCELLENT CONDITION. A ND THEY ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

That Car load of the very finest quality of large Red Western N. C. Apples. Also Oranges, Chestnuts, Potatoes, Florida Mullets, Babston Grapes, Eggs, Chickens, &c. Come and see, or send in your orders early to

JOHN R. MARSHALL,

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no 1 D&Wtf Wilmington, N. C.

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Terms \$1.50 a year in advanch.

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ap 5 tf Warrenton, N. C.

· · · OMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 5, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at 344 cents.

ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

COTTON-Market steady, on a basis of

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady at \$1 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard.

8 15-16 cents per lb for Middling. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 65

Good Ordinary..... 7 13-16 " Low Middling...... 8 9-16 " Middling..... 9 15-16 Good Middling..... 9‡

RICE .- Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80@90 cents: Tidewater \$1 00@1 15 CLEAN: Common 41@42 cents.; Fair 41@52 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per 1b.

TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00

@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00@4 00. 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..... 361 bbls Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, Noon.-Money quiet, steady and easy at 3@4 per cent Sterling exchange 4831@485. State bonds dull and heavy. Governments dull and

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales reported to-day of 285 bales; middling uplands 9%c; middling Orleans 99-16c. Futures steady sales at the following quotations: November 9.18c; December 9.28c; January 9.38c; February 9.52c; March 9.65c; April 9.77c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat higher. Corn higher. Pork dull at \$9.50 ther. Pork dull at \$9 50 @10 00. Lard firmer at \$6 271. turpentine dull at 36@364c. Rosin dull at \$1 021@1 15. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5 .- Flour easy and dull. Wheat-southern steady and quiet: western firmer; southern red 92@94c southern amber 98c@\$1 00; No. 1 Maryland 95c bid; No. 2 western winter red on spot 912@92c. Corn-southern steady and quiet; western firmer; southern white 48@ 52c; yellow 50@53c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. 1

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, Noon.-Cotton business moderate at unchanged prices; middling uplands 5 3-16d; middling Orleans 57-16d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 11,100 bales, all of which were American. Futures steady; uplands, m c. November delivery 5 6-64@5 7-64d November and December delivery 5 6-64d December and January delivery 5 6-64@ 5 7-64d; January and February delivery 5 9-64d; February and March delivery 5 12 64d; March and April delivery 5 15-64d; April and May delivery 5 19-64d; May and June delivery 5 22-64d.

Spirits turpentine 27s 3d 2 P. M.—Good uplands 5#d; middling uplands 5 3-16d; low middling 4 15-16d good ordinary 44d; ordinary 44d. Good middling Texas 59-16d; middling Texas 5 7-16d; low middling 5 5-16d; good ordinary 51d; ordinary 41d; Good middling Orleans 5 7-16d; low middling 5 5-16d; good ordinary 51d; ordinary 41d. 5 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, November de

livery 5 6-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 6-64d, sellers option; December and January delivery 6-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 9-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 12-64d, sell ers' option; March and April delivery 14-64d, buyers' option; April and May delivery 5 18-64d, buyers' option; May and June delivery 5 22-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 5 25-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed easy.

Sales of cotton to-day include 6,900 oaies American. London, November 5, Noon.-Consols 100 7-16. Account 100 9-16.

New York Rice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 4.

RICE-Dull. The demand for the day has been light and sellers look gloomy. The arrivals continue heavy and are mainly The street talk is that prices are low, but the future will be the best determinant. Advices from the South show active movement to local and western points. The quotations are as follows: Carolina and Louisiana (full grades), common 4@41c; low fair 41@42c; fair 41@5c; good 51@5\$c; prime 51@6c; choice 61@ 6\$c; Rangoon 41@4\$c; Patna 41@4\$c; Java 51@51c; Rangoon in bond 21@21c.

Savannah News, Nov. 5. RICE.—There was a fairly active inquiry at unchanged prices. The sales for the day were 543 barrels. The Board of Trade's official quotations were as follows: Fair 41@41c; Good 51@51c; Prime 51@6c. Rough rice—Country lots 95c@\$1 10; tidewater \$1 20@1 45.

Savannah Rice Market.

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5. Peanuts are wanted moderately in small

ots. Prices generally are unchanged.

Quoted at 41@41c for best hand picked,

and 3@3ic for farmers' grades. CARLTON HOUSE.

Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C.

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

country affords. Rates of Board very reasons H. J. CARLTON. dec 31 D&Wtf Proprietor.

The Person County News, Published at ROXBORO, N. C. WHITAKER & GIBBONS, Editors and Proprietors. The NEWS has the largest circulation of any paper published or circulated in the fine tobacco section of North Carolina.

Scrofula of Relieved.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. Sev. eral members of the family on my mother's side of the house had died with consumption, and the doctors were all agreed in their opinion that I had consumption also. I had all the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; I have employed all of the usual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. By chance I came into possession of a pamphlet on "Blood and Skin Disease," from the office of Swift Specific Co.. Atlanta, Ga. A friend recom-mended the use of Swift's Specific, claiming that mended the use of Switt's specific, claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. About four years ago I commenced to take S. S. according to directions. I found it an invigorating tonic, and have used about fifty bottles. The results are most remarkable, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to day to Swift's Specimy existence and nearth to day to Switt's Specific. It is the only medicine that brought me any permanent relief. I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this in every case, but most positive that the done this means that it has done this tively affirm that it has done this much for me, and I would be recreant to the duty I owe to suffering humanity if I failed to bear this cheer. ful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine. I am well known in the city of Mont-gomery, and can refer to some of the best citi-zens in the city.

T. J. Holt. Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

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