

Publisher's Announcement.

The Morning Star is published daily, except on Sundays, at 10 cents per copy. For one month, \$2.50; for three months, \$7.00; for six months, \$12.50; for one year, \$22.50. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents per copy. For a full list of rates, apply to the publisher.

THE MORNING STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.50; three weeks, \$17.50; one month, \$30.00; two months, \$57.50; three months, \$85.00; six months, \$150.00; twelve months, \$275.00. Ten lines of solid Roman type make one square. The above rates are for advertising in the Morning Star. For advertising in the Raleigh News-Observer, apply to the publisher of that paper.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column at 50 cents per line. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 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.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if they contain any name or number.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate for notices published in advance. At this rate 50 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 "filling up" at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually used.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or drawers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Contract advertisements will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertising 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 taken at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue of issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertiser's contract will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement will be published, he will be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1886.

EVENING EDITION.

A NOTABLE PUBLICATION.

The Northern States are very careful in gathering all records concerning themselves. The little State of Rhode Island, not so very much larger than Wake county, has probably a hundred volumes or more published that concern her history. North Carolina, like many other Southern States, has been careless and neglectful to some extent. She has been parsimonious, even niggard, in her expenditures to gather documents that illustrate her annals and to publish them. We have no doubt that in England to-day there may be found many important documents that throw needed light upon the early and even upon the revolutionary history of the Colony. They all ought to be copied and published by the State. It is surely money well spent that preserves and circulates the facts of a people's history. There is very much in North Carolina history to cause the true native to hold up his head with modest pride. The best account of the American war we ever read is in Lecky's "History of the Eighteenth Century." We are satisfied that he has given a much more correct account of the condition of affairs and of what really happened than either the Democratic Bancroft or the Whig Hildreth. Mr. Lecky had access to all American and English documents, and he is singularly judicial in temper and tone.

We are reminded of all this by the labors of the able gentleman who now fills the office of Secretary of State, Col. William L. Saunders, who was our school-fellow in the forties. But the Colonel is a widower and we will not particularize. He has devoted seven years to the tedious work of preparing for publication the Colonial Records of North Carolina. Col. Saunders has published thus far, we think, some four hundred pages, royal octavo. There is no overestimating the value of the documents thus far edited with intelligent painstaking and printed. They cover the portion of our history as a people the least known. Let these documents as gathered, annotated and published by the Trustees of the State Library under the careful oversight of a most competent editor be studied by the people of North Carolina and they will be informed above the people of most other Southern States. The materials of history are here gathered. The history itself is to be written hereafter. What Hawks did was invaluable. What some other writers of the State have done from time to time will prove of the utmost help to him who shall assay to tell the true story of a resolute, brave, liberty-loving people. We have not had the time as yet to go carefully over these records—these precious

evidences of the past, but we hope to do so before the year ends. We avail ourselves of a well considered notice of the Colonial Records in the Raleigh News-Observer of a recent date. It says:

"The work now in process of publication not only lays open to the public the material collected by the industry of Swain, and the public records preserved in our archives, but a great mass of valuable matter obtained from England, much of which has been only lately discovered among the Shafsbury papers. No paper now extant, and which there is any information, has escaped the watchfulness of Col. Saunders. The publication, therefore, is of the highest interest."

"While Col. Saunders' task has only been one of thorough investigation and intelligent compilation and arrangement; yet he proposes to append a few notes in their proper place, directing attention to such errors as newly discovered testimony has led him to detect in the existing histories of our people."

We must hope that before the present century closes God will raise up some man of parts who will give his years to the preparation of a history of his native North Carolina. He ought to be a scholar, a worker, a most conscientious student, and a master of a simple, pure, lucid style. He ought to be so enthralled with his work—his *magnus opus*—so in love with truth that he will have "no friends to reward and no enemies to punish," but his sole aim shall be to tell the truth—to present to coming generations in clear narrative a faithful account of the past and to reproduce as far as possible a vivid, realistic picture of the manners and customs of the people in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He ought to do for North Carolina what Mr. Parkman has done so ably, so excellently for Massachusetts. An ordinary man will be sure to produce an ordinary history. A prejudiced and time-serving man will be sure to write a political "stud-book" or a one-sided, unfaithful account. Nothing but a broad-gauged, intellectual man will do. He must be catholic in opinion, generous in impulse, and love the truth.

The greatest work of historical genius, as we hold, in the last hundred years is "Green's Larger History of the English People." The most remarkable work in historic literature of which we have knowledge is Green's "Short History." It is indeed a marvel of condensation, of mental grasp, of penetration, of learning, of pictorial power, of beautiful and lucid writing. The man who will take that work as a model and write the History of the People of North Carolina in the same enlightened spirit and with something of the ability that characterizes it, will have indeed achieved a most notable success, and will have erected to his own memory a monument that will defy the corruptions of time and the forgetfulness of centuries.

McMaster has made an attempt to model an historical work on Green. He servilely copied certain passages in Macaulay and attempted to treat of the people after the manner of Green, but what a tremendous failure. It teems with bitter personal and political prejudices; with evidences of bad taste; with unfairness; with errors; with the most tedious details, and with many sins of omission. It is the biggest possible failure for a pretentious work, and yet it has a very genuine value of its own. It can not be overlooked, and is a real addition to any library. But like certain so-called histories of North Carolina it must not be relied upon confidently, and to be read with benefit must be read after something of full information of the times treated.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday last the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the South met at Augusta, Ga. This is the highest judicatory of that influential denomination. It meets annually and it represents a large and unusually intelligent membership. It has thirteen Synods and sixty-nine Presbyteries. Its ministers are well educated. All have to take a regular theological course and to be scholars in Greek and Hebrew. Many of its ministers are eminent for learning, for ability, for mental power, for eloquence. A Church that numbers among its clergy such men as Drs. Reade, Hoge, B. M. Smith, Preston, Moore, Miller, Girardeau, Palmer, Dabney, J. R. Wilson, and fifty others of marked ability, who could be named, is compelled to be a great power for usefulness, for moulding public opinion, and for upbuilding the Kingdom of Christ on earth.

The General Assembly was organized in 1861, the war necessitating such a course. It began with fifty-five ministers and now it has about one thousand ministers, two thousand one hundred churches and one hundred and thirty-five thousand commu-

nicians. There are now living thirty-eight of those who were at the organization. Rev. Dr. Wilson was of the number.

During the past year it raised \$27,500 for sustentation; for evangelistic work, \$19,043; for invalid fund \$10,797; for colored evangelistic work \$1,312. Sixteen colored ministers and seminary students were aided. During the year 44 church buildings and 8 manses were erected. For foreign missions the receipts were \$73,170.27. There are 24 missionaries, 45 native helpers, with 1,616 communicants. For publication cause \$6,861.07 was raised. Bonds redeemed \$8,350. Donations \$1,869.69.

Probably Dr. Woodrow's case will be the most exciting event of the session. He is to be tried for supposed views upon evolution that militate against the teaching of the Word of God.

AN EMINENT WITNESS.

There are few Bishops among American Episcopalians who deserve to rank with Bishop Littlejohn as a writer and thinker. He deserves to stand high for mental power and accomplishments and he is very well thought of in England. His published works exhibit marked ability. He has just been addressing the twentieth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Long Island, and his remarks were received with applause. We refer to it because of the views he expresses on the subject of educational work. He made a very powerful appeal for religious education. Like all wise, reflecting men he sees that the American system in the public as well as in the high schools and colleges is defective. He sees that a moral education must keep even pace with mental education. We must make room for the somewhat long extract, because such a learned, able, eminent ecclesiastic has a right to speak on a subject with which he is so familiar. Bishop Littlejohn says:

"It is admitted that intellectual, apart from religious, training is a dangerous thing; that in our popular methods, under State control, there is not only no effort to combine them, but rather a pronounced and recognized intention to separate them. Among all thoughtful people there is no question that civil government and social order, if they are to be beneficial and enduring, must rest upon conscience as well as intelligence; upon a disciplined sense of right and wrong as well as upon a trained faculty of acquiring and using knowledge, and, further, that the morality of the people cannot be vital and healthy unless its roots are planted in the soil of religion."

Again he says, and his remarks are commended to the thoughtful:

"Religion cannot grow unless it is intelligent, and intelligence cannot be a safe guide unless it be religious. The same God is the source of both. It is beyond dispute that the current in our higher, and in our lower education as well, is drifting away from the Church's historic faith, and if from this, then equally from the ethics founded upon that faith. Our leading educational centres are beginning to throw off all restraint or disguise in their admissions on this point. With increasing frankness and assurance they tell us that it is no part of their business to teach, in any form or way, the positive truths of Christianity. They have not progressed far enough in their favorite line to treat Christianity with disrespect. They still imply, rather than say, that so venerable a pretence should be allowed what room it needs. They have no objection to handling the faith of the past as anatomists handle dead bodies, but for the faith that is alive they make no provision and repudiate all obligation."

It affords us singular satisfaction to draw attention to a report of the majority of the House Committee on Appropriations. A step in the right direction has been taken to loosen the thumb screws of the humbug Civil Service. It is that the Commission shall not be paid until the present limit as to age is removed. This is right. As the law is now the best and truest man in America, if over 45 years old, cannot hold office in certain departments. It also proposes to remove the thirty-five years limitation for classified postal service. The rule is bad and works badly in the South. The other change demanded is to require the Commission to certify the whole list of eligibles to the official asking for a clerk, instead of the four highest on the list as now provided for by the Commission's rules. Whether these changes will be adopted or not it is quite certain that they ought to be adopted. If you cannot wipe out the humbug the next best thing is to lop off its most offensive features. Of course the three Commissioners will oppose. There are thousands in it.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

If the Democrats of Georgia nominate General Gordon for Governor how do they expect to save their Bacon? Judge Atkins, of Richmond, Va., has decided that no liquor license can be issued upon the tender of Virginia coupons. In a single number of the Atlanta Constitution we discover thirty-two editorial articles devoted to Gordon, out of a possible thirty-six.—N. Y. Sun. The vestrymen of an Episcopal church in Baltimore have asked the rector to resign because he is not running the church on business principles. Some of the old Galilean fishermen ought to be called in as arbitrators.—Phil. Record. Bishop Turner (colored) of Atlanta, Ga., calls a halt in the electricity business. To the audacity and impudence of man in harnessing up this mysterious agent and using it for power and light, he attributes all our recent troubles—floods, cyclones, shipwrecks and strikes.

preside in the Senate but without a vote. There are other provisions of the bill.

Mr. Patton, editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, was nominated for the postmastership of that town. The Senate refused to confirm his appointment. The ground of the refusal was that he had criticised certain of the Senators in his paper. This is a new way to put an embargo on criticism of politicians—an effort to stifle freedom of publishing. It seems that if a newspaper has dared to say a word in disparagement of their Mightinesses of the Senate that he shall not hold office.

Upon what meat have the Senators in 1886 fed that they have grown above criticism? So far from criticizing Senators unfairly or too much, the press has been too prone to condone their sins of omission and commission, and to blow their horns upon all occasions. Senators are extremely human and they need watching. If the press would overhaul their records more than they do Senators would be more circumspect in life and less addicted to wasting the people's money.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The defeat of the Blair bill is strong testimony to the patriotism and integrity of the Representatives of the South. It shows the argument to the pocket is not strong enough to warp their judgment, or to alter their course. The greater part of this fund would go to the South; to a people impoverished by the war; to a section which receives little or nothing from the pension bounties, but which, in addition to its heavy war taxes, cares for its own soldiers and their widows and orphans, or teaches them to care for themselves. It is convincing testimony to disinterested patriotism. Representatives who have had the courage and manliness to antagonize this measure should as fearlessly and faithfully oppose the many pension trusts by which the Republicans are trying to buy the "soldier vote."—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

A letter from Mr. T. V. Powderly, addressed to this paper, asks what we have to say of "the boycott as practiced by the employers of labor?" We answer unhesitatingly that the boycott is a bad thing by whatsoever used. Mr. Powderly has himself condemned its use by the Knights of Labor, and it was the Knights who introduced it in this country. The boycott may indeed cause cruel suffering to its object, but, like other bad things, usually reacts and injures the boycotters as well as the victim.—Baltimore American.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 20.—In opening the election of the Rev. J. H. Bryson to be Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Dr. Flinn, of Alabama, declared that Dr. Bryson had not kept his own house in order and could not be expected to keep the Assembly in good form. The vote on the second ballot was: Bryson, 55; Hunter, of Mississippi, 49; The following resolution was offered by Dr. Armstrong, of Virginia: Whereas, It is known through the published proceedings of the Presbyteries that several overtures will be presented to this General Assembly asking for a deliberation on the subject of the genetic evolution of man; therefore Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by the Moderator, to whom all these overtures shall be referred with instructions to report at as early a day as possible. The resolution was adopted unanimously. This important question comes up on appeal from East Hanover Presbytery, of Virginia, and will take a wide range. This Presbytery opposes the theory of Dr. Woodrow, and Dr. Armstrong, assisted by Wm. Henry, of Richmond, grandson of Patrick Henry, are here especially to make their light. Dr. Armstrong refused the nomination for Moderator on this ground. The retiring Moderator, Dr. H. R. Raymond, of Alabama, to-day preached the opening sermon, his subject being "Orthodoxy." He condemned the policy of preachers who try to court popularity by sensational methods and scientific diversions. He pointed to the old paths as the safest. These people, he said, stigmatized orthodoxy with the aspect of cynicism, the cruelty of bigots, and the pride of philosophy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. Discussion of the Report of the Committee on the Board of Missions—Exchange of Greeting with the Virginia Episcopal Council. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

RICHMOND, May 22.—To-day's session of the M. E. General Conference was almost wholly occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on the Board of Missions. The Conference elected as President of the Board, Col. W. Cole, of Tennessee, and Dr. A. G. Haygood, of Georgia, Vice President.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board were discussed at length, and much to the credit of those officials. The indebtedness of the Board at present is \$84,000.

The Virginia Episcopal Council, now in session at Charlottesville, sent fraternal greetings by telegraph, and referred to Ephesians, 6th chapter, 24th verse.

At the request of the Conference the Bishops responded, acknowledging and heartily reciprocating the fraternal greetings, referring to Hebrews, 13th chapter, 20th and 21st verses.

MILWAUKEE.

Arrest of Two Noted Anarchists—More Arrests to be Made. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

CHICAGO, May 22.—An appeal from Milwaukee says: The sessions of the Milwaukee jury already held have resulted in two important arrests. Both of the arrested persons are prominent members of the Anarchist faction. One is Anton Palm, a leading member of the Carpenter's Union, and the other, Herman Lorange, President of the Hodcarriers' Union. Palm is the man who, at the Anarchist meeting Sunday, April 25, followed Henry Dierl in his bloodthirsty harangue. After that time Palm disappeared from sight, so far as known, or at least took a subordinate part in scenes of the riot week. In searching his house the police found a breech-loading rifle with three hundred rounds of fixed ammunition, concealed beneath a false floor. It is understood that several more arrests are to be made.

CHARLESTON.

Suit Instituted for Infringement of Patent. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—The Board of Directors of the Mason Cotton Harvesting Company, of this city, began proceedings yesterday against Owen T. Bugg, and the United States Cotton Harvesting Company, of New York, inventor and owner of the mangle-up machine. The claim of the Mason Company is for an injunction and damages on the ground that Bugg's application for a patent on the machine referred to was rejected, after a full hearing, by the Patent Office. A patent was granted to the Mason Company, and that Bugg, having been defeated in the Patent Office, has infringed several of the Mason Company's patents in the construction of his machines.

ST. LOUIS.

The Furniture Manufacturers Abandon the Eight-Hour System—Two Thousand Men Out of Employment. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—As was expected, the return by the furniture manufacturers from the eight-hour system, recently inaugurated in their factories here, to the old ten-hour plan, has resulted in the closing down to-day of every establishment of the kind in the city, rendering idle over two thousand men. When the furniture workers learned the intention of the employers to abandon the short hour system, they resolved not to return to work on the basis of ten hours unless they should receive more pay per hour. The manufacturers refused to grant the demand with the above result.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

New York, May 22.—Receipts of cotton for all interior ports, 15,140 bales; receipts from plantations 3,887 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 2,672,478 bales, of which 1,745,378 bales are American, against 2,230,410 and 1,962,010 bales respectively last year; crop in sight 6,777,702 bales.

A special from Cincinnati says: General Durbin Ward, who has been confined at his home in Batavia, Ohio, for the last seven or eight weeks with rheumatism, became suddenly worse yesterday, and grave fears are entertained for his life.

Edwin Booth "can recall nothing referring to America in all Shakespeare's plays." How about act III of the "Merchant of Venice." "Where America, the Indies?" and the West Mexico occurs twice in the same play.—Washington Post.

Paul M. Potter, the editor of Town Topics, through attorneys, yesterday served William Dorshner, in the Star office, with papers in a libel suit for \$25,000 damages. This suit is based on charges made against Mr. Potter in the Star.—N. Y. Tribune.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. "I have found Liebig's Co's Amalgamated Extract of Witch Hazel the most satisfactory preparation of Witch Hazel, in every respect, of any I have yet examined."

J. G. GILCHRIST, M. D., "Professor of Surgery, etc." Cures Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Painful Molesities. Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes.

LIEBIG'S CO'S BEEF TONIC should be confounded with the horrid trashy cure pills. It is in no sense of the word a patent medicine. It is thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation and know to be not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of the high commendations it has received in all parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef, Cocoa, Glycerine, Iron and Caliaqua, which are dissolved in pure essence of Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry.

Available to all who are Run Down, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Malarious or afflicted with weak kidneys. Beware of Imitations. SEE MEDICAL EXPERTS' OPINIONS. Read by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the nobility. For the Skin, Consumption, Bruises, Chapping, Roughness, \$1.00. Of druggists.

LIEBIG'S CO'S GENUINE SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA is guaranteed as the best SARSAPARILLA in the market. N. Y. Depot 38 MURRAY STREET. do 27dAwly ea th nrm

PILES—Instant relief. Final cure in ten days. No recidivism. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 76 Nassau St., N. Y., in full to 116m

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 28 1/2 cents per gallon bid, with sales of 85 casks at these figures.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted quiet at 77 1/2 cents per lb for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2.00 for K, \$2.25 for M, \$3.50 for N, \$3.75 for W G, and \$3.87 for W W.

PEAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.80 for Virgin, \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and 75 cents for Hard.

COTTON.—Market quoted steady on a basis of 8 1/2-16 cents per lb for Middling, with small sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 6 1/2 cents @ D. Good Ordinary..... 7 1/2 " " Low Middling..... 8 1/2 " " Middling..... 9 1-16 " " Good Middling..... 9 1-16 " "

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80c @ \$1.00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1.00 @ 1.15. CLARK: Common 44 @ 44 cents; Fair 44 @ 44 cents; Good 54 @ 54 cents; Prime 54 @ 54 cents; Choice 64 @ 64 cents per D.

TIMBER.—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9.00 @ 10.00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$8.50 @ 9.00; Mill Prime, \$8.00 @ 8.50; Good Common Mill, \$4.00 @ 5.00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3.00 @ 4.00.

FEANUTS.—Market firm. Prime 40 @ 45 cents; Extra Prime 50 @ 55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 20 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 154 casks Rosin..... 445 casks Tar..... 8 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 10 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.) Financial.

New York, May 22, Noon.—Money easy at 1 1/4 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 and 48 3/4. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull and steady.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales of 911 bales; middling uplands 9 1/2; middling Orleans 9 7-16; futures quiet and steady, with sales at the following quotations: May 9 1/2; June 9 1/2; July 9 3/4; August 9 3/4; September 9 1/2; October 9 1/2. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat, better. Corn lower. Pork steady at \$9.25 @ 9.50. Lard firm at \$9.17 1/2. Spirits turpentine steady at 35c. Rosin steady at \$1.07 1/2 @ 1.10. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—southern quiet and nominal; western dull and easy; southern red 82 @ 86c; do amber 85 @ 90c; N. 2 western winter red on spot 84 1/2 @ 85c. Corn—southern quiet and steady; western quiet and easy; southern white 43 @ 44 1/2; yellow 43 @ 44 1/2.

REGIONS MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, May 22, Noon.—Cotton—business moderate at unchanged prices; middling uplands 5 1/4; middling Orleans 5 1/4; sales to-day 5,000 bales; for speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 16,000 bales, 5,300 of which were American. Futures quiet. Uplands, 1 m c, May and June delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4; July and August delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4; August and September delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4; 5 1/4-5 1/4. Sales of cotton to-day include 6,000 bales American.

LIVERPOOL, May 22, 4 P. M.—Up-lands, 1 m c, May delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; May and June delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; June and July delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; July and August delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; August and September delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; September and October delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, buyers' option; October and November delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, sellers' option; September delivery 5 1/4-5 1/4, buyers' option. Futures closed quiet and steady.

Spirits turpentine 24s 9d. LONDON, May 22, Noon.—Cottons 101 11-16d.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, In Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. BARRINGER, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a very fine preparation, and fills a long felt want. It is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases."

Wilmington Refrigerator and Ice Works.

WE HAVE COMMENCED THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE, and are prepared to name prices for the season to both wholesale and retail dealers. We solicit your orders.

WM. E. WORTH & CO. mh 23 tf

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY CURED

Wilmington, N. C. H. Thompson, 22 N. Front St., says: "I was cured of malaria and indigestion and he cordially recommends it."

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 country affords. Rates of Board very reasonable. H. J. CARLTON, Proprietor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MRS. W. C. when thoroughly prostrated from malarial fever and mind was in a depressed state. Also proved of equal benefit to her husband.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

WARNER BROTHERS, 353 Broadway, New York City Feb 27 6m at th

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

WHEAT Baking Powder. (GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.) Endorsed by the leading Hotels in the Country. Approved by the Government Chemists for the Indian Commission. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, Established 1829. NEW YORK.

PHOSACID.

Instant relief. Final cure in ten days. No recidivism. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 76 Nassau St., N. Y., in full to 116m

The Owl Looks Wise.

But he only sees in the dark.

The savage tribes of Indians knew how to kill.

How should they without education know how to cure?

The "Old Nurse" may know her duties, but she was not educated in medical science.

When you are sick and suffering, don't trifle with remedies whose special claim for value is that they were used by old nurses, savage tribes of Indians or any similar plea. Then you need prompt acting, sure remedies to properly correct the disorders of your system. Is it your stomach, your liver, your kidneys that need attention? Has your blood been clogged in its action and taken up the bile of the liver instead of filtering out its own impurities in its passage through that organ? Has it become weak, acidulated, watery, and so disordered your kidneys? Then you need a remedy which combines all the blood purifying and enriching qualities that can be found, together with the strength to be gained from a proper combination of iron with these ingredients. These are found in Brown's Iron Bitters. Its skillful preparation without the use of whisky, causes this remedy to be recommended by physicians and chemists, and endorsed by all temperance people. At this season of the year no careful family should be without a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters as it is a valuable aid in preparing the system to endure the influence of the summer time. It is a delightful and strengthening tonic when given to children in small but frequent doses. It gives tone and strength to the system, purity to the vital fluid, and drives out neuralgia and rheumatism.

Remember that Brown's Iron Bitters will not discolor or destroy the teeth, and will not cause Headache or Constipation. Of no other Iron preparation is this true. Dyspepsia and Indigestion are cured by its use. It is anti-malarial. It drives the poison of malaria out of the blood. Spring Fever is relieved by it. Don't use Quinine. Its after effects are bad. Congestion, Neuralgia, frequently Deafness follow