

Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$0.50 for three months, \$1.50 for two months, \$0.75 for one month, and \$0.25 for a week. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$0.75 for six months, \$0.40 for three months, \$0.20 for one month, and \$0.05 for a week.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$35.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid composition type make one square.

All announcements of Sales, Festivals, Balls, Races, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

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 some point of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other respect, will be returned to the sender if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance. At this rate 10 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 according to the position desired.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is made, and which are charged "per line," 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.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged 50 cents per line extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time specified for their publication, will be charged rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Advertisements will be inserted with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to the position desired.

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or to insert anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge. Postmaster 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.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in, where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. When an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, his property will be returned for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1886. EVENING EDITION.

CIVIL SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The boasted Civil Service of England is not bringing forth the sweet and sound fruit that has been often claimed for it. Some thing of the fabled Dead Sea apples kind is found.

The English press is criticizing sharply its defects. The life tenure has proved a source of weakness and inefficiency as well as of corruption.

Civil Service Reform is a stupendous sham wherever found. In England if a fellow once gets in he is in for life. Nothing but flagrant neglect and abuse will ever get him out.

But he can only be ousted upon proper evidence, and that is said not to be found often. The London Times charges that there are incapacity and gross corruption in the Civil Service.

In the United States the Pendleton bill tries to avoid the evil of eternal tenure, but the system is based upon the English. The leading idea is to get men by examination and then let them stay in indefinitely so long as they attend measurably well to business and do not steal the funds.

The heads of Departments have the power of removal and without legal proof and of their own volition. They can put in at will, but they can turn out at will. This is what men of a certain type are pleased to call "reform."

Under the regulations of the American system no Democrat over 45 years old could hold office under a Democratic Administration. This, too, was regarded by a certain set with especial favor and was called "reform."

North Carolina Democrats with very heavy unanimity have declared that they prayed to be delivered from all such "reform."

There is not a Democrat of character in the South who is not a "Civil Service Reformer." That was through the years a chief slogan of the party. The cry was loud and long—"Turn the rascals out," and the people meant what they said. There was no "fooling" about it.

But what sort of "Reform" did they mean? Think you they meant to divide the offices with the party that had had exclusive charge for twenty-five years? Who is fool enough to believe that? Think you the Democrats meant that the political salvation of the country depended upon the qualifications of a few thousand understrappers in the various Departments when they demanded trumpet-tongued that the Government be "reformed"? Who is simple enough to think that?

What the Democrats meant was, that from the President down to the lowest official only men of honesty and capability should be put in office. They did not mean that to secure this end Republicans as well as Demo-

crats should be put in office. They did not believe it possible that any Democrat in the land could be induced to take the position that a Republican was quite as good a man to select for office as a Democrat was.

If they had thought that Blaine would now have been President. Democrats believe in reform far more than Republicans believe in reform, and because they have had an experience to teach them. Republicans have held the offices and thousands have grown rich, and a great many dishonestly rich, and they have not cared much for "reform" or for any thing else but "running the machine." If they had cared so much as Hayes, Garfield and Blaine would have never been nominated and supported for the highest office.

But whilst Democrats are sincere in demanding "reform," and do not like some of Mr. Cleveland's appointments, believing them to be no improvement on Republicans they displaced, they believe in bringing it about by using Democratic agents and by Democratic methods. That is the kind of "Reformers" the Democrats of North Carolina will always be found to be. There is no more doubt of this than that the sun shines.

A NEW IDEA. The people of Nebraska have a new idea that may yet become popular. It is that the people—the voters of a State should have their preferences for United States Senators carried out in the election. To ascertain their preferences there must be an election held. The New York Times says:

"The Republican Convention of Nevada inserted in its platform a plank requesting the Legislature of that State to pass a law providing for the indication of such preferences by votes in future elections, and if the Legislature carry the contest this Fall the Nebraska plan will undoubtedly be grafted on the laws of the Sage Brush State. There is no State in the Union in which such a method of directly voting for candidates for the Senate would do so much good as in Nevada. The history of the past has been that this State has chosen for its Senators mine owners and millionaires, whose principal if not their only claim to the honor was their ability to pay roundly for it. The open bribery of legislators by aspirants to Senatorial honors has been a scandal in Nevada since her admission to the Union, and if the Nebraska idea is once adopted there will be some ground for hope that this disgrace will come to an end."

Other States will probably catch at the idea. The voters in 1886, do not know why the election of Senators was given to the Legislature instead of to the people, and they will be apt to favor an idea that gives them more power. If the question of choice of Senator was to become a matter of general agitation the members of a party could settle it even now by electing men to represent them who were under a pledge to vote for a given man. In the States in the West where corruption is rife, legislators are bought up, and money and not brains or character is the test of fitness for Senatorial service, the change proposed in Nevada should be adopted in lieu of a better plan. Some thing should be done to exclude from the high office of United States Senator ignorant and unprincipled men whose only claim to recognition is that they own mines and have big bank accounts.

AN ILLUSTRATION. Mr. Henry George is a very able man and his writings are well worthy of careful study. In the North American Review for October he follows up his evidence against Protection as exemplified by its workings in Pennsylvania. That State has enjoyed to the full whatever of good there is in an economic theory based upon the vicious idea that it is benign, merciful, just and honorable to take from one man to enrich another—to tax fifty-five million people for the benefit of five millions.

Mr. George's last article is especially noteworthy by reason of the responses he gives to an inquiry. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics sent out inquiries to the representative employes in that State. The reports are to be published in full by the Bureau. Mr. George has given some of the replies and stated the sum of the whole. The question propounded was this:

"If for any extended period you were employed at wage-labor in Europe, state where and what was your occupation, and how your condition then compared with your condition in this country."

Now the replies from laborers who had worked also in England were very much the same. But two said they had been benefited by the change. One other said that his condition was not quite as good in England as in Pennsylvania, but all the others either said the condition of workmen was about equal or was much better in England. All the testimony was to this effect with the three exceptions noted. All that

is needed to destroy the evil, hurtful, immoral system of Protection is light. When people understand the system they will have none of it. The manufacturers that have grown rich at the expense of others nurse the vile system and oodle it fondly as a crying infant sucking the bottle, but all the remainder of the country ought to put their feet upon it.

A KIND SUGGESTION. Our Wilmington friends are working with energy and liberality to secure the construction of a railroad to connect their city with coast counties. The people of our city by the sea are intelligent, and know their own interests; but we venture to suggest that the best direction for their investments would be to extend their connections inland. Water courses and roads already in that locality ought to give Wilmington the control of that whole section; what she mostly needs to build up her commerce is to have connections in her own interests, extending inland far beyond her doors or front yard.—Asheville Citizen.

Wilmington must reach out and draw trade from beyond the mountains and from all the territory this side and to do that the needed railroad facilities must be secured. Wilmington must of course press "inland" for there lies the land of Goheen. But it also must press forward in another direction. It must cross Pender into Onslow and Jones and Craven. It must draw trade thence and to do that there must be rapid and easy railroad transit.

Wilmington has a bright future if her people will it. A hearty, united, earnest pulling together is all that is needed to give the required impetus, and to begin the earnest work of commercial development and activity that shall not remain satisfied until it has trebled or quadrupled its area, whence it draws its trade. Upward and onward should be the motto of our people.

We thank our esteemed contemporary for its well meant suggestion and for its other kind words from time to time in behalf of Wilmington.

We copy to-day a notice of the STAR from the Scotland Neck Democrat, not because we are all vain enough to suppose that it is all deserved, but because it is such a hearty approval of our course, our aims and aspirations. We thank brother Kitchin for his indorsement of the STAR, and we thank him in our heart for his warm personal reference. To deserve and receive the good opinion and kind sympathies of men of integrity, morality and principle is one of the chief ends of our life. We cannot afford to live without such approval.

We are glad to know that the liberality and benevolence of the people of the United States have been equal to the demands upon them by the sufferers of Charleston. The City Council informs the public that the amount raised is sufficient to meet the necessities of the large class who needed immediate aid and who were unable to help themselves. The whole South feels grateful for the kindly and noble responses made to the appeals for aid on the part of the Northern people.

CURRENT COMMENT. The truth of the matter about Wiggins is that he has succeeded in obtaining his present notoriety from the fact that he happens to reside at Ottawa, where there are some of the most unscrupulous newspaper men that ever were on the press. These men invent the Wiggins earthquakes and the Wiggins storms and proclaim them to the world, Wiggins, in the meantime, by reason of his conceit, being willing to stand responsible for almost anything they may predict in his name.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Having thus given his own denial as the supposed writer, and that of Gov. Vance as the supposed receiver of the letter, Mr. Davis clinches his argument by an allusion to the recent Sherman-Fry controversy. If Gen. Sherman could declare positively within four months after writing the letter about Grant and C. F. Smith that he never could have written it, what are the chances of his remembering accurately the words or signature of a letter written twenty years before, and neither written by nor to himself, and of which he curiously says, "I gave it little attention at the time?" Mr. Davis of course has the best of that argument.—N. Y. Sun.

It is refreshing to find a candidate who expresses his views irrespective of how they may be received, with the unreserve that characterizes Henry George, the Workington's candidate for Mayor. His moral stature rises far above that of the politician. He is not afraid to say that he is "an absolute Free Trader," though the large majority of those who nominated him are certainly Protectionists. He states that he is a Socialist in so far as social improvement is involved, but not for the destruction or division of property. He would not tax capital or anything created by Labor, but would place the burden on land independent of improvements. He would not create work for the sake of work, but would advocate public improvements, sanitary and otherwise. He would change if he could the method of

city government so as to free it from State interference and enable the responsibility for mal-administration to be definitely placed. He would stop the use of money in the primaries, and have the nomination honestly made by the people, and moreover, have a practically secret ballot.—N. Y. World, Dem.

A MODEL JOURNAL. Scotland Neck Democrat. The Wilmington Star has entered the twentieth year of its age. From its infancy to near its manhood, it has been a happy, prosperous, useful, truthful, dutiful child. It has two years longer to serve before it arrive at the mature age of twenty-one years. Should its future career be as faithful, honest, able and courageous for the cause of Democracy, honesty, justice, free constitutional government, and the city of Wilmington as its past, both city and State may well be proud of the part they took in fostering, promoting and building up such a champion of all that is good in politics, morals, religion, education and the material prosperity of the country. For in deed and in truth it has ever been a stalwart and able defender and promoter of them all, and everything else that tends to our common glory, prosperity and happiness. It has the best editor and the finest writer in the State. No profession will ever falter to which such men belong, no cause can ever fall with such defenders.

Yes, we might go farther, and not overreach the bounds of truth, and say that its editor is among the ablest and most reliable political writers in the country, and one of the finest, if not the finest, literary critic in all this land.

We love and honor him for his intrinsic worth, for his developed and matured manhood, for his unwavering adherence to principle, for his fidelity to truth and honesty, and for his pre-eminence ability, and his soundness on all the great issues that have agitated the country for the last dozen or more years, and that now agitate and will continue to agitate the public mind until finally settled.

May the life of the STAR be long, prosperous and happy, and may its editor be spared to his country and to the cause of good government for many, very many years to come.

ADVICE TO YOUNG HUSBANDS. Wilson Mirror. We had rather give them advice than money. It is easier and more handy. And besides, in this instance, it is worth a great deal more; for if taken and faithfully followed it will save their wives from many a care and heartache, and drive from their now sunny sky those terrible clouds of neglect which have darkened so many lives. And our advice, to be as tender and kind and considerate and devoted and loving to your wife as you were to your betrothed, and flood her existence with the same sweet, soft, sunny light of affection's ministry as you did in the old hours of blessed courtship, and our word for it, the current of your life and her life, harmoniously mingling, will ebb away as beautifully and as sweetly as the musical ripples of some transporting dream. Wives need petting. They are bound to have it. Endearment is their atmosphere. They crave it as flowers do the dew drops, and without it they droop, their beauty fades, their glory withers, their perfume dies. Yes, wives starve to death without love, and by love we mean love expressed in words and honeyed endearment, and not merely felt as is too often the case. Married men so often lose sight of these little acts of attention and kind notices, which are so dearly appreciated by the wife, and though they love just as well as they seem to think they may take it for granted, and hence it is we see so many homes dark and rayless. If husbands would only make their feelings speak out in eloquent expression of devotion, their memories now so sacred to those dear old hours of "wooing and winning," would come back to their hearts and brighten their lives with heaven-borrowed radiance.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES. It is exceedingly gratifying to the Argus to note that it is being sustained in its fight for county government by many of the old and tried organs of Democracy in the State. The Wilmington Star, the Raleigh News and Observer and number of other State papers, among them, neither last nor least, our esteemed friend and neighbor the Messenger, have endorsed in endorsing an anti-county government candidate for the Senate, Mr. C. C. Clark, did we hear of any Democratic movement against county government. Since then, however, several of the white counties of the West, that have never had the experience of negro Justices of the Peace, nor their poor white people hired out by negro Justices to negro "bosses," are moving to have the county government system abolished.—Goldberg's Argus.

It was not very many years ago that North Carolina was unknown as a tobacco-growing State, and most people at a distance thought her, pitch and turpentine, and cotton, lovely women and brave men were our only products. Our golden leaf reached the manufacturers through the hands of Richmond, Petersburg and Danville dealers, and was bought by the trader of Virginia tobacco. We fear that our friends across the line helped to create this false impression, and were willing to keep North Carolina in the back-ground to their own aggrandizement and profit. This was well informed of what he writes, and tells the plain, unvarnished truth. We give his comments in full.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Actual Work of the Convention Not Yet Begun—The Negro Farrel Offensively Thruas Upon the People of Richmond—Knights Leaving the Order to Join the Law and Order League. By telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—Although the work was the third day of the Convention, its members were not yet ready to begin the actual work they had come to do. There still remained to be settled the question of seating eight or ten delegates, whose cases the Committee on Credentials has referred to the Convention.

Throughout the city to day the principal topic of discussion was the admission last night of the colored delegate Farrel, to a seat in the orchestra circle in the Academy of Music, a section of the auditorium in the Richmond Theatre hitherto sacredly guarded from the intrusion of all persons of his race. The general feeling among the Virginians here is one of bitter resentment, and they regard the delegates from District No. 49 with anything but a friendly feeling. It is said that a majority of the local Knights are much provoked at the action of their visiting brothers, and it was reported that a few Knights living here have declared their intention of abandoning the Order and joining the Law and Order League, a movement here in sworn opposition to the Knights of Labor.

SOUTH CAROLINA. An Old Woman and Two Children Burned to Death—A Negro Killed His Wife and then Hangs Himself to the Limb of a Tree. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

BALTIMORE, October 6.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says a terrible accident occurred at Chester, Sunday night, by which two children and an old woman were roasted alive. Dave Henry went with his wife to a camp-meeting, leaving their house to two children in charge of Caroline Berry. Upon the return of the parent, they found the house in flames and heard the screaming of their children upon the inside. An unsuccessful attempt was made to save them. The charred bodies were recovered from the ruins. It is supposed that Caroline Berry went to sleep while smoking, and the bedclothes caught from her pipe.

In Chester county, Monday evening, Charles White, colored, shot his wife and then hung himself. White made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide a month ago, and on Sunday night he shot at his wife for misconduct. He induced her to take a walk with him, when he shot her and then hung himself to the limb of a tree.

THE PAPE DID IT. Powder Explosion in a Dakota Mine—Four Men Blown in Pieces, and One Badly Injured. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

DEADWOOD, DAK., Oct. 6.—A box containing thirty pounds of giant powder exploded in 300 level, Cannon Mine, yesterday. Four men were killed outright. Their names are Phillip Wymann, Theo. Cheahire, John Passer, Harry Roserier. Fred Bled was badly cut and is not expected to live. The bodies of the killed were blown in pieces, and their remains taken out in barrels. The men had gone to sleep on a box used for powder, when a spark from one of the men's pipe fell among the scraps.

BOAT RACE. Hanlan and Ross to Row on the Thames. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LONDON, October 6.—Hanlan has accepted Ross's challenge to row a race on the Thames for five hundred pounds a side.

ECZEMA. And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a simple application of CUTICURA OINTMENT. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA REMEDY, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood pure, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin, and when the best physicians and all known Remedies fail.

ECZEMA. I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on my head, arms and legs, by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA OINTMENT, for seventeen years; not able to attend to my business for weeks at a time; tried hundreds of Remedies, doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY. 1549 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA. Some five months ago I had the pleasure to learn from my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDY in my case of severe Chronic Eczema, Rheumatism, and to-day cheerfully predict that the best of health is restored to my feet and complete, and attribute it entirely to your Remedies, having used no others. 3306 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA. I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time; tried hundreds of Remedies, doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY. Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES. Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA SOAP, 25 CENTS PER BOX. CUTICURA OINTMENT, 25 CENTS PER BOX. CUTICURA REMEDY, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE. Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Stiffness, and Inflammation relieved in one hour by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLEASANT. Nothing like it. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., 101 DAWSON street, New York.

AMERICAN POINTERS. At C. M. HARRIS' Popular News and Cigar Store.

Powder, FFF G, IN KEGS, HALVES AND QUARTER KEGS. Rice Bird Powder, Blasting Powder, Shot and Caps. Fixed Ammunition a specialty. GILES & MURCHISON, 109 and 111 North Front St.

FAYETTEVILLE Dollar Weekly News, Successor to FAYETTEVILLE SUN, WITH SUN'S SUBSCRIPTION LIST, AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

ALSO, EVENING NEWS, WITH GOOD LOCAL CIRCULATION. Good Advertising Medium for Fayetteville and surrounding country. Send for Copies and Rates of Advertising to S. G. WORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 6, P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted steadily at the opening at 34 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales of 120 casks at quotations.

ROBIN—The market was quoted quiet at 75 cents per 50 lb for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at \$1.52 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 80 cents for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 84 cents for Middling, with sales reported of 500 bales at these figures. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 70 cents # lb  
Good Ordinary..... 72 " " "  
Low Middling..... 78-76 " " "  
Middling..... 81 " " "  
Good Middling..... 84 " " "

RICE—Market steady. We quote: Rough: Uplands, 55¢/65¢ per bushel; Tide water 90¢/100¢. CLEAN: Fair 34¢/35¢; Good 34¢/35¢; Prime 42¢/43¢.

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, \$8.50/8.00; Mill Prime, \$8.00/6.50; Good Common Mill, \$4.00/5.00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3.00/2.00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40¢/45¢; Extra Prime 50¢/55¢; Fancy 60¢ per bushel of 28 lbs.

RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 2,538 bales  
Spirits Turpentine..... 72 " "  
Robin..... 353 " "  
Tar..... 96 bbls  
Crude Turpentine..... 30 bbls

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

New York, Oct. 6, Noon.—Money quiet at 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2 and 48 1/4 @ 48 1/4. State bonds dull but steady. Government securities lower.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 144 bales; middling uplands 9 7/16; middling Orleans 9 1/2; futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: October 9.12; November 9.15; December 9.18; January 9.26; February 9.34; March 9.42. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn better. Pork dull and weak at \$9.75/10.00. Lard steady at \$6.20. Spirits turpentine dull at 77 1/2. Rosin dull at 100¢/107 1/2. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western super \$3.25/2.65; extra \$3.75/3.50; family \$4.00/4.50; city mills super \$3.25/2.75; do extra \$3.00/2.75; do brands \$4.37/4.62. Wheat—southern steady and quiet; western lower and closing dull; southern red 84¢/86¢; amber 88¢/90¢; No. 3 western winter red on spot 84¢/85¢; October 80¢/84¢; November 82¢/84¢; December 84¢/84 1/2¢. Corn—southern nominally steady; western easier and dull; southern white 50¢/51¢; do yellow 50¢/51¢.

FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6, Noon.—Cotton dull, with prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 54 1/2; middling Orleans 54 1/2; sales of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 3,200 bales, all of which were American. Futures dull; uplands, 1 m c, October delivery 5 1/4; 2-6-40 5-6-41; October and November delivery 5 3-6-41; November and December delivery 5 1-6-41; January and February delivery 5 1-6-41; February and March delivery 5 3-6-41; April and May delivery 5 7-6-41.

Charleston Rice Market, Oct. 5. The rice market ruled steady to-day, at unchanged quotations; 105 barrels were disposed of at 87 1/2¢; for speculation and common nominal; Fair 84¢/84¢; good 84¢/84¢; prime 84¢/84¢.

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 5. Peanuts rather favor buyers. Trading very moderate. Quotations at 54¢ for fancy hand-picked; 49 1/4¢ for farmers' grades.

Yarn, Sheetting, &c. 25 Bales RANDOLPH YARN.  
25 Bales RANDOLPH SHEETING, Lye, Potash, Soda, Soap, Starch, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO.

Bagging, Ties, Twine. 2000 Half Bolls BAGGING,  
2500 New ARROW TIES,  
500 Lbs. BALING TWINE. For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, Bacon, Lard. 800 Bbls FLOUR, all grades,  
100 Boxes D. S. SIDES,  
100 Cases LARD. For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO.

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee. 100 Bbls Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
50 Bbls Refined SUGARS,  
250 Sacks Choice Rio COFFEE. For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO.

Choice Hay, Hoop-Iron & Glue for Sale. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES CAREFULLY HANDLED. WOODY & CURRIE, Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen Wishing A No. 1 SHAVE, HAIR CUT OR SHAMPOO should call at No. 7 South Front street, H. C. PREMPEY'S First-Class Saloon, where they will always find the Proprietor with his usual smile of welcome and No. 1 Assistants. 50¢ ft.

154 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK. OUR MR. NASH HAS BEEN ELECTED A member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and is prepared to execute Orders on Contracts in Future Deliveries. Orders will be received and transmitted by our firm in accordance with the usual custom of the Exchange. PATTERSON, DOWNING & CO. Review copy.

Huckleberry Cordial. SWEET GUM AND MULLIN'S, F. BROWN'S Scented GINGER, Cold Liver Oil by the quantity or in bottles. Another fresh lot of APOLLINAR, Bitter and Hawthorn Waters. ROBERT B. BELLAMY, Druggist, 107 N. W. cor. Market and Front Sts.

OH! MY BACK! Every strain or cold attacks that weak back can be cured by this medicine. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. Strengthens the Muscles, Enriches the Blood, Stimulates the Nerves, Dr. J. L. MOTT, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have known many cases of weakness, and in all debilitating ailments that bear a relation to the system. One of my own patients, a young man, Mr. W. F. Brown, 635 Main St., Charleston, Ky., says: 'I was completely broken down in health and debilitated with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health.'"

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES "POISON-OAK."

Feeling that to the preparation, S. S. S., I am indebted for the life of my little daughter, I take pleasure in submitting the following statement, which I feel due to the public for the benefit of suffering humanity.

In the year 1883 my daughter was poisoned by what is known as poison-oak, and in a very short time she was completely covered with sores. The pain was intense, and her arms, legs and face were the exact face-features of the bark of a tree. She was incapable of using her limbs. I immediately called in a member of the medical profession, who said it was the worst case that he had ever seen, and no one else saw her, thought that she could possibly recover. Only a mother can appreciate my feelings as I gazed upon my child in this condition. In this frame of mind I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific in the Charleston News and Courier and immediately commenced to give her this medicine. The first bottle showed such a marked improvement that I continued it, and before the third bottle had been used she had entirely recovered.

I would have given the above statement sooner, but every one who knew anything about the poison oak knew that they never knew a case cured that did not break out every succeeding spring. For my own satisfaction I waited, and can now safely assert that it was a complete cure and it has not made its appearance since in the slightest manner. I cannot be thankful enough at that I saw the advertisement and procured the medicine.

Mrs. JOHN PUTHIMER, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30, 1885.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 137 West Twenty-third street. N. Y. 15 1/2 nrm.

Sale of Atlantic Hotel,