THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).-One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$6 50; one menth, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$94 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Communications, unless they centain 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. An extra charge will be made for double-colum

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

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made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as

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 Remiltances must be made by Check, Braft, 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 issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his advertisement.

# The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1887 JOURNALISM PAST AND PRESENT.

In the Nineteenth Century Review for August there is a paper by Mr. Arnot Reid, in which he tells some curious things of reporting in the English newspapers. It seems that a reporter is never expected b gather any news or seek out strange adventures or accidents unless they have been previously entered in the Chief Reporter's engagement book.

"It is only a few months ago that a Jewish theatre in London- was the scene of a dreadful loss of life at quite an early hour of the night, and next day not a solitary line about it appeared in any London morning newspaper. The manager of the theatre had omitted to send notice to the reporters that a catastrophe was to happen. Mr. Reid is aware that in this

country the thing is done very differently. He says that English journals are much more widely influential than are American newspapers,

"No American journal possesses the power either of the London Times or of any one of several other metropolitan and provincial journals. I content myself meantime with the mere statement of a fact, the causes of which are manifold and may be gathered from the general tone and character of American journalism."

We suppose this to be true. He thinks the New York papers look more "newsy" than the London papers, but in reality there is not more news. He says:

"In the file of papers that are analyzed for the purposes of this article there is much about a divorce suit, and there again we find portraits, head lines and interviews; it all looks very "newsy," and the com-ments are humorous and a little improper. But we know by experience that when the proceedings of our divorce courts are assumed to be of public interest there is no lack of detail. We omit the head lines and the portraits, but we give the counsel's cross-examination without much circumspection. Then at the finish we write leader-a grave, dignified and moral homily, such as a bishop might be proud to father. It is only a difference of style."

The American papers love sensation. A New York daily is really a mere record of crime dished up in glaring style and full of nastiness often. Mr. Reid thinks that sensationalism prevails and solid work is lacking. We copy an illustrative passage:

"The New York Herald is a newspaper. and nothing more. Its editorials cannot b taken to mean anything. The following three lines appeared in one of its leaders on March 24th last:

" 'Humph!

"'There's the rub!' "Another begins-The Americans are the best people in the world to meet an emergency. What they want they are bound to have, even if they whittle it out of nothing with a jack-knife.' A leader note reads, For a couple of weeks now the weather has had the jimjams." The entire paper is in need of editing, news being expanded into columns which might be condensed into inches."

Newspapers have so multiplied and changed in our country that their influence separately is not comparable to that of the foremost political journals from 1830 to 1850 or later. There is not a New York paper that exerts more influence than many papers published in other cities. In fact the

were brains, culture, experience and was a close reader of the National Intelligencer. It was his political pluck all engaged in building of text-book. The great statesmen per that was too good for the studied it closely. In fact, the demand. chief editor, Joseph Gales, the IMPORTANT NEW LINES. second, was a great man-a states-

Col. Wharton J. Green has a com man of the first rank. When an immunication in the Favetteville Ob portant measure was to be proposed server relative to the railroad in in the Congress by the Whige, Clay, terests of that old town. He show

their importance when he says:

Webster, and other leaders would

meet Mr. Gales in his private office

masterly leader that would fill near-

ly two whole pages of the STAR

would appear in the Intelligencer and

of the country and open up the way

for the triumph of the measure in

in editorial form. Strange to say

Mr. Schurz, in his excellent life of

Mr. Clay, ignores altogether the

great influence of Joseph Gales. He

must have been ignorant of the great

influence he wielded for thirty years.

In "old times" there were two Vir-

ginia papers that to a very great ex-

tent formed political opinions in

North Carolina. The Richmond En-

quirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie-

"Father Ritchie," as he was call-

ed-was the great exponent of

Democratic thought and principle

and policy for three or four States.

Its influence was personal and tre-

mendous. What Ritchie said was

generally "law and gospel," and

from a Democratic standing-point

he was almost always right. Then

there was the Richmond Whig, edit-

ed by John Hampden Pleasants,

whom we take to have been the most

eloquent and magnetic of Southern

editors. We do not, however write

from a personal knowledge. We

know the tradition. He wielded

very great power and North Caroli-

na was as much under the influence

of Pleasants and Ritchie as Virginia

The Charleston Mercury was the

oracle for South Carolina, while the

Augusta Constitutionalist, edited by

James Gardner, was the journal-

istic force in Georgia. The Mobile

Register, edited by John Forsyth,

was very influential in the South,

and, in fact, in the country at large,

as was the case with the Richmond

papers named. The most influential

Whig paper was perhaps the N. Y.

Courier and Enquirer, edited by

James Watson Webb. The Tribune

was a power soon after it started,

but at first it was united to a narrow

There are no papers now that

shape public sentiment as did those

papers. The telegraph, the multi-

plication of railroad facilities, the

preponderance of the news element,

the widening of educational op-

portunities, the vast increase in the

number of journals, all combine to

narrow the influence of even the best

edited and most conscientious of

papers. People are not really as

well grounded to-day in underlying

principles of party as they used to

be. Policy, selfishness, present suc-

cess are pushed to the front as

controlling factors, and those papers

are looked upon with some suspicion

that determinedly and consistently

stick to principle rather than run off

after strange gods, worship in

strange temples, and advocate mea-

sures that secure gain even at the

In North Carolina the Raleigh

Standard, first under Thomas Loring.

and afterwards under W. W. Hol-

den, was a vigorous, old-fashioned

semi-weekly exponent of Democracy.

It very greatly aided in building up

the Democratic party in this State,

and in finally capturing the State.

The Fayetteville Observer, under the

able conduct of Edward J. Hale, was

the most influential Whig organ. It

was an excellent party journal of

the old sort. It had character, force,

but it was bitter and fierce. There

were other influential papers pub-

lished in different sections. The

Charlotte Democrat, under the vet-

eran Yates, the Salisbury Watch-

man, Greensboro Patriot, Wilmington

Journal, Raleigh Star and Raleigh

Register were all more or less potent

agents in political matters. Only

four of them-the Register, Star.

Patriot and Watchman were pub-

lished at the time the Richmond

papers were so dominating in our

State politics. The Register was pub-

blished for fifty years or more, first

by Jeseph Gales, Senior; then by his

son Weston R. Gales, and finally by

bis grandson Maj. Seaton Gales, son

of Weston R. It was never as influ-

ential in State politics as its central

position ought to have made it. In

the opinion of this writer the ablest

loss of principle and safety.

school in the North.

Cast the eye over the postal map, with Fayetteville as the centre. We see three complete roads or parts of roads converging here, with another, and the most imfor consultation. In a few days a portant of all, in course of construction, which when completed will place the old town on the most direct line between the North and South. Surely such a consumit would shape the Whig sentiment mation is devoutly to be wished. Until quite recently it was regarded even by the most sanguine as a very remote possibility. It will certainly be cause for felicitation the Congress. In fact it was a noble when the iron horse can breakfast in New argument-a fine oration delivered York, sup in Fayetteville, and without break of bulk dash off to Tampa, Florida. But even then the half has not been told of what, if true to ourselves, we have a right

He then discusses the necessity of extending the C. F. & Y. V. R. R It must come to Wilmington or Smithville. He thinks this extension will be made and that if Wilmington so elects it can secure it. But Wilmington does not so elect, but awaits the goodness of the controllers of the road to make the extension for it. Roads are rarely built by lively expectation, abiding hope or neighborly kindness and sympathy.

Col. Green discusses the proposed road to Durham, and thence to Lynchburg. This would be an important road for Fayetteville and with direct railroad connection with Wilmington this city might be much benefited also. Col. Green says:

"From here to Lynchburg, via Durham, almost a due north and south line, possily five degrees variation. By compass and computation the steel ribbons will be inside of 175 miles between the objective points. From this to Durham the only part which calls for material aid from us, 65 miles would suffice on air line, or allowing for slight deviation to the right to take in Lillington, say 70 miles. Men of Payetteville, it is a matter of vital interest to you to see that the gap is filled. Lynchburg reached, and we are brought in closest communication with the four great lines converging there from the north, north-east, north-west and south-east. A fair percentage of the traffic of those four great lines would give Fayetteville an impetus which without it two centuries will not give. Is not the game worth the candle?"

There is a great stir and animation in the land over railroad construction. New lines are being planned and new roads are being constructed rapidly. The State of North Carolina within the next decade will be covered with a net work of railways. Towns will spring up, and those already existing will catch a new enthusiasm and activity and enterprise that shall make them rapidly grow and flourish. What does Wilmington propose to do? The do nothing policy is the best policy to make grass grow, but it is not the best policy to develop business and start new enterprises and build railroads.

#### GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CONVICTS.

The convict lease question is still worrying the Georgia Solons. That there are great abuses is agreed, but how to remedy them and what to do with the convicts are the disturbing questions. Overwork, insufficient food, and cruelty are the charges. The Savannah News says:

"There is no doubt that nine-tenths of the people would like to see the lease sys-tem abolished, provided it were possible to adopt a better one that would not increase their taxable burdens The State is not prepared, however, to impose a tax for the maintenance of the penitentiary, and until it is there is not much prospect that the lease system will be abolished.

Georgians will not agree to work to take care of thieves and burglars. They insist that the rascals shall earn their own living by the sweat of their own face. In North Carolina things are differently done. The honest taxpayers are expected to bear the burden of supporting the striped-clothes rascals. This is a burden that was laid without the consent of the toiling whites. The State Penitentiary is an incubus. It ought to be made selfsustaining. If that cannot be done, then sell it and punish rogues and rascals by a less expensive method. Indeed, it is not at all certain that negro convicts look upon penitentiary life as a hardship or as in any sense degrading.

We agree with the News that youthful convicts should be put in a reformatory institution instead of not secording to law always, but have other punishment added. This caused Governor Gordon to interfere last week.

THE PERIODICALS.

Our Little Ones is always good, The September number is no exception. Price \$1.50 a year. Published at 86 Bromfield Street, Boston.

The Overland Monthly for August has in

every intelligent Whig in the South | Hale and William L. Sauders. There | the XIV and XV Centuries, M. L. T.; Ou Camp in the Canon, Belie J. Bidwell: Fortung's Pining Shepherd, G. Melville Upton; The Acequia Madre of Santiago—Chapters I. II, III, R. B. Townshend; Chronicles of Camp Wright—II, A. G. Tassin; Chata and Chinita.—Chapters XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, Louise Palmer Heaven; An Ascent of Mount Shasta, F. C. Freeman; Schurz's Life of Henry Clay; Recent Fiction -II; Book Reviews. Price \$4 a year. Published at 415 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CURRENT COMMENT.

At a recent meeting of plant ers and others at Atlanta, Ga., Senator Colquitt said: "Could you be allowed to sell where you could get the best price and buy where you could buy cheapest, your incomes, let hem be great or small, would be enhanced perhaps thirty-three and onethird per cent." Gospel truth, whether North, South, East or West, and yet with a gigantic surplus in the National Treasury who can say that the privilege named by Senator Colquitt is even in sight? -N. Y. Herald, Ind.

-- The tariff must be revised The people demand it. Look at the enormous surplus created by it that should be in the pockets of the people. Aud the internal revenue must also be revised. Congress will, I think, take the tax off tobacco this winter and remove or reduce it on fruit brandies. The tax on whiskey must remain, but the system of col lection must be radically changed. The people demand it.—Interview with Congressman O'Ferrall. This is sound and sensible talk. Mr. O'Ferrall is one of Virginia's three Democratic Congressmen, and he votes in accordance with the views he expresses. If the Roangke platform on the internal revenue and the tariff had read like this there would have been very little criticism by Democratic newspapers. - Washington Post, Dem.

- - Some Republican newspapsrs perceive that the time has gone by when the discussion of the fiscal policy of the nation can be put aside by a cry of "free trade," British gold," "protection to labor," and the like stupidities. To our esteemed contemporary the Times, which cannot get out of this old rut, we commend the following observations from that able Republican journal the Rochester Post Express: "It is mere child's play for the Republican papers to accuse the advocates of tariff revision of trying to wreck the country. Democrats have as much interest in the prosperity of the United States as the Republicans, and if they do an unwise thing they will have to suffer just the same as their political opponents. Therefore, the sooner that the high tariff papers descend from the American bird and discuss these questions on a business and common sense basis the better for all concerned. As long as they designate the Democracy as "wreckers of business," just so long will conservative people laugh and say: "That is absurd, for the Democrats, just for the sake of revising the tariff, are not going to rain the country, for that would mean the ruin of themselves." In current tariff discussion let us have more brains and less buncome, more hard common sense and less demagogism."-Phil. Record, Dem.

## A DRAWN BATTLE.

Philadelphia Record, Dem. The Democracy of Pennsylvania ventured a little way out of its shell at Allentown yesterday, and then went back again. It could not squarely meet the issue of tax reduction, either by approving the plan arged by President Cleveland and five-sixths of the Democratic party in conformity with their understanding of the national platform of 1884, or by approving the opposing plan of Mr. Randall and the protectionists in the Republican party for repealing the internal revenue taxes. Having no opinion that it dared exprese, the old dodge was resorted to of reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1884 and the Pennsylvania Democratic platform of 1886, on both of which the Democrats of this State have refused to rally to the support of their ticket, and have been magnificently and deservedly defeated.

Into the tariff resolution Mr. Randall contrived to squeeze a covert indorsement for a reduction of internal revenue taxation by a misstatement of fact. There is nothing in the national platform of 1884 or in the State platform of 1886 favoring a reduction of internal taxes. On the contrary, the platforms of 1884 and 1886 both declare for a reduction of customs duties, and say nothing about the reduction of internal taxation. This is a slap in the face for President Cleveland and his revenue policy.

The repudiation of the Cleveland plan of tax reduction is followed up by a still siyer dig in the ribs. As a means of keeping up protective taxes Mr. Randall favored an extrav agant Pension bill. President Clevebeing thrown among the hoary land vetoed it. Mr. Randall voted lation applands, "liberal pensions." and fails to indorse the veto thus giving the President an incidious blow and Mr. Randall a clandestine indorsement, ingestoni

- New Bern Journal: Capt. W. P. Midyette, of Lake Landing. Hyde county, arrived yesterday and says the general opinion in his section of the county a that corn crops are damaged at least one-hird by the st orm and rains.

Greensboro Workman : A rethe opinion of this writer the ablest leading journals combined to defeat a candidate and failed not very long ago. We can remember when nearly the opinion of this writer the ablest daily paper ever published in this State was the Raleigh Observer. The Overland Monthly for August has in part the following contents: A Nest of Wild Cats, A. G. Warner; Indian War Papers. IV. Battle of "Old Camp Curry," O. O. Howard; Slavery in Florence in attending ministers.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Sept. 2, 6 P. M.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market
pened firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market quiet at 721 cents per bbl for Strained and 774 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows; E 90c; F 95c; G \$1 00; H \$1 10; I \$1 15; K \$1 30; M \$1 40; N \$1 60; W G \$1 80; W W \$2 25.

TAR-Market quoted queit at \$1 30 per bol of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote at \$1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 10 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet and

steady on a basis of 94 cents for Middling. Sales of about 125 bales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary..... 64 Cood Ordinary..... 7 15-16 Low Middling..... 84

Middling..... 91 Good Middling..... 94 CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 63 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 64 cents in bulk, and 66 cents in sacks-for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$8 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60

90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. RICE-Market quiet. Fair quoted at 41 @4#c; Prime 5@5#s per pound. No sales of Rough-crop all marketed

cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy

Cotton Spirits Turpentine Rosin Tar		bales casks bbls bbls
Crude Turpentine	_ ~	DOIS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- Noon. - Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange 4791@480 and 4881@4831. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull but

New YORK, Sept. 2, Evening-Sterling exchange dull but steady. Money active at 5@8 per cent., closing offered at 6@7 per cent. Government securities dull and steady to firm: four per cents 1251; three per cents 1081. State bonds dull and featureless: North Carolina sixes 122; fours 97; saked. Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Noon,-Cotton firm, with sales of 408 bales; middling uplands 10 cents; middling Orleans 101 cents; futures opened quiet; sales at the following quotations: September 9.47c; October 9.33c; November 9.28c; December 9.28c; January 9.35c; February 9.43c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat #@#c better. Corn shade better. Pork steady at \$15 50@ 15 75. Lard firm at \$6 821. Spirits turpentine dull at 321c. Rosin dull at \$1 05 @1 10. Freights steady. NEW YORK, Sept. 2, Evening.-Cotton

firm; sales 445 bales; middling uplands

10 cents; middling Orleans 101 cts; consoli-

dated net receipts so far this week 39,300

bales; exports to Great Britain this week

30,483 bales, to the continent 1,616 bales;

weekly cotton statement-consolidated net receipts 162 bales, gross receipts 10,388 bales exports to Great Britain 14,447 bales, to the continent 2,821 bales, to France - bales; sales for the week 4,771 bales; stock in port of New York 34,453 bales. Southern flour unchanged and quiet -spot lots 101c higher and fairly active: stock to arrive has a good demand; options opered firm and advanced +@ic, but later weakened and fell back #@#c, closing heavy at about the bottom rates; No. 2 red September 801@801c, closing at 811c; October 811@811c, closing at 811c; November 821@821c. Corn-spot lots steady and moderately active; eptions 101e higher, closing weak with the advance lost; No.2 September 491@50c, closing at 50c; October 50@ 501c, closing at 50c; November 501@501c closing at 504. Oats-cash firm; options @lc lower; mixed western 81@88c; No. 2 September 311@311c, closing at 811c; October 31\$c, closing at same; November 32fc, closing at same. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee-fair Rio on spot firm at \$20 121; No. 6, \$19 00; Costa Rica about \$19 50; options opened firm, closing at 5@ 10 points lower; No. 7 Rlo September \$18 10@18 25; October \$18 45@18 50 November \$18 70@18 75. Sugar active and strong; centrifugal 54c; molasses sugar 47-16c; fair refining quoted at 44@4 11-16c; refined firm and active. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady and fairly active Cotton seed oil quoted at 34@36c for crude and 40@48c for refined. Rosin dull at \$1 05 @1 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 321@ 821c. Hides quiet and firmly held. Wool quiet and about steady. Pork steady and less active; old mess \$14 75@15 00; new mess \$15 50@15 75. Beef dull. Out meats -middles dull and nominal Lard 2004 points lower, with a moderate business; western steam on spot quoted \$6 824; October \$6 79@6 88; November \$6 77@6 78. Freights to Liverpeol weak; cotton, per steam, 5-82d; wheat, per steam, 14d.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 2,209 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 96,700 bales at the following quotations: September 9.50@9.51c; October 9.85@9.86c; November and December 9.29

@9.30c; January 9.84@9.85c; February 9.42c; March 9.49c; April 9.56@9.57c; May 9.63@9.64c; June 9.69@9.70c; July Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: The cost has averaged somewhat

higher on cotton futures, but the tone was not so strong as yesterday, and the advance could not be sustained. Evidences of outside buying centinue but the demand was in the main from the shorts and was sharpest on near account. This latter feature may be attributed to the scarcity of actual cotton and the continued latent feeling of apprehension regarding the outcome of the deal for the current month, the later months obtaining buoyancy mainly from recent advices. During the afternoon, however, the feeling became alack and about all the gain disappeared. Under headed, and full grown villains. In with the Republicans to override the more cheerful reports of crop conditions Georgia the convicts are punished veto. The fourth Allentown reso. and the very full run of receipts shown at interior towns, outside orders are not so plenty to-day. The final rates were only 1@2 points above last evening, and trading light.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour in fair local inquiry and prices continued firmer. Wheat—No. 2 spring 691@691c; No. 3 spring wheat 66c; No. 2 red 70c. Corn—No. 2, 411c. Oats—No. 2, 24c. Mess pork \$15 00@15 25. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$6 45. Short rib sides (loose) \$8 824; dry shoulders (boxed) \$5 45 @5 50; short clear sides (hoxed) \$8 50@ 8 55. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 692, 694, 694; October 715, 715, 71; November 785, 782, 724. Corn—No. 8 September 412, 412, 412; October 421, 422, 414; May 455, 452, 451, Oats—No. 2 September 244, 244; 241; October No. 2 September 244, 244; 241; October

\$12 57; 112 50 Lard—September \$6 45; October \$50, \$6 52; \$8 47; January \$6 60. \$6 60. \$6 57; Short ribs—Sep-tember \$8 10. \$8 40, \$8 37; October \$8 40, \$8 45, \$8 40; January \$6 45.

Br. Loms, September 2 -Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened higher, but at the close ic below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 694@70c; September 694@69ic, October 714@71ic; November 73@78ic. Corn 1@10 lower; cash 371@381c; September 371@371c; October 381@381c; May 41:0411c. Oais ic lower; cash 240,241c; September 231c; October 241c; May 291c. Pork irregular; new \$15 00. Lard \$6 30 Dry salt meats—boxed shoulders \$5 60; long clear \$8 25; clear sides \$8 371; short clear \$8.671. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$6.121: long clear \$9.00@9 121: clear ribs \$9.05@9 121: abort clear \$9.871@9 40. Hams steady at \$12 00@16 00

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2 .- Flour firm, with a fair demand: Howard street and western super \$2 25@2 75; extrs \$3 00@3 60 family \$3 75@4 35; city mills super \$2 25 @2 62; extra \$3 00@8 50; Rio brands \$4 15 @4 50. Wheat—southern firm; and active; red 78@80c; amber 80@82c; western higher and quiet; No. 2 winter red on spot and September 781@781c Corn—southern steady and firm; white 56@57c; yellow 54@55c; western nominally steady but dull. CHARLESTON, Sept 2 .- Spirits turpen-

tine steady at 29c. Rosin steady; good strained 90c SAVANNAH, Sept. 2 - Spirits turpentine quiet at 294c. Rosin firm at 90c@\$1 00.

COTTON MAR. ST.

[By Tolegraph to the Morning Star.]

September 2. - Galveston, firm at 94cnet receipts 2,963 bales; Norfolk, steady at 94c-net receipts 12 bales; Baltimore, steady at 10c-net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 10c-net receipts - bales; Philadelphia, firm at 10 c-net receipts - bales; Savannah, firm at 9 1-16c-net receipts 1, 817 bales; New Orleans, steady at 91cnet receipts 1,103 bales; Mobile, firm at 910-uet resceipts 971 bales; Memphis, quiet at 910-nt receipts 272 bales; Augusta, very quiet at 9c-net receipts 551 bales: Charleston, firm at 91c-net receipts 1,403

New York Comparative Cotton State ment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week..... 39,300 24,502 Total receipts to this date..... 15,509 Exports for the week . . . 33,259 Total exports to this date..... Stock in all United States 16,423

Btock at all interior 83,895 167,123 towns .... 532,000 Stock in Liverpool..... American aflost for 40,000 30,000 Great Britain.....

> "OHEIGN MARKETS [By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2, 12.30 P. M.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand; middling uplands 5id: middling Orleans 5id; sales of 9,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts-none. Futures steady: uplands, l m c, September delivery 5 27-64d, also 5 25-64d, also 5 27-64d September and October delivery 5 14-64d, also 5 15-64d; October and November delivery 5 9 64d; November and December delivery 5 7-84d; December and January

delivery 5 6-64d; February and March delivery 5 7 64d; March and April delivery 5 8-64d, also 5 9 64d; April and May delivery 5 10 64d. Sales for the week 54,000 bales, of which 37,000 bales were American; speculators took 27,000 bales and exporters 3,800 bales; forwarded from ships' sides direct to spinners 5.600 bales; actual export 4,400 bales; total imports 23,000 bales, of which

delivery 5 6-64d; January and February

21,000 bales were American; total stock 532,000 bales, of which 278,000 bales are American: aflost 76,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American. Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly: California No. 1, 6s 2d@6s 3d the receipts of wheat for the past three days were 206,000 centals, including 96,000 American. Corn dull; demand poor; the

receipts of American for the past three days were 24,400 centals. The weather is wet and stormy. Sales of cotton to-day included 6,600 bales American

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.-Cottonmiddling uplands (1 m c) September delivery 5 27-64d, seller; September and October delivery 5 15-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 9-64d, buyer; November and December delivery 5 8-64d, seller; December and January delivery 5 7-64d, seller; January and February delivery 5 7-64d, seller; February and March delivery 5 8-64d, seller; March and April delivery 5 10-64d, seller; April and May delivery 5 11-64d, buyer. Future closed firm.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED Stmr Passport, Harper, Harper's Pier.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville Woody & Currie. Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport

CLEARED. Stmr Passport, Harper, Harper's Pier, Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville,

EXPORTS.

phia, Geo Harriss & Co.

Woody & Currie.
Schr Bessie Brown, Phillips, Philadel-

COASTWISE. PHILADELPHIA-Schr Bessie Brown-

## MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 2, 1887. [This list does not embrace yessels under 60 tons BARQUES. Antares (Ger.), 476 tons, Rahden, C P Me-

Emile (Ger.), - tons, Schultz, E Peschau & Westermann. Albatross (Ger.), 810 tons, Dale, E Peschau BRIGS.

Max (Ger ), 293 tons, Brudigam, Heide & Sigerluiun (Nor.), 221 tons, Christiansen, Heide & Co. SCHOONERS.

James Ponder, 258 tons, Dynch, Geo Harries & Co. Mary E Bacon, 180 tons, Eskridge, E G Barker & Co. Geo B Ames, 421 tons, E G Barker & Co. Matilda Brooks, 350 tons, Blatchford, A D John A Griffin, 305 tons, Norbury, Geo Harriss & Co. Bessle Brown, 247 tons, Phillips, Geo Harriss & Co. Sarah L Smith, 268 tons, Knott, Geo Har-Wm Hopkins, 325 tons, Barrett, Geo Har-riss & Co.



This medicine, combining regetable tonics, Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion Weak ness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chilli and Fevers, and Neuralgia. Kidney and Liver. Women, and all who less Itdoes not injure the teeth roduce constipation—other strengthens the must Intermittent Pevers, Lassitne

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