THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 ets. for six month 30 ets for three months.

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, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Pairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ings, &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. No advertisements inserted in Local volumn any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Au extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged 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.

Advortisements on which no specified number of lesertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," 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 to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, 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 Remiltances 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. 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 advertise.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAMIH. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1887

THE POWER OF NAPOLEON. "In 1815 Vaudamme said to Marshal Soule one day as they were ascending toof the Tuileries: 'My dear friend, that devil of a man [referring to the Emperor] exercises a fascination over me that I am unable to account for. It in fluences me to that degree that I, who fear neither God nor devil, am ready to tremble like a child when he approaches. He could make me pass through the eye of a needle, or cast myself in the fire for him.'
-The Cosmopolitan.

Probably no man in history ever possessed such remarkable mesmeric powers -powers to fascinate, to enthral, to control. Beautiful women as well as strong men yielded to his magnetism. He seemed possessed of an incantation that easily brought all men under his thraldom who came within the circle of his mighty influence. In Blackmore's excellent last novel-"Springhaven"--he brings the hero of his story under the weird charm of Napoleon and the result is a half-Englishman by blood and born on English soil becomes a pliant instrument in the great magician's hand and tries to betray his country in the great day of trial, when Napoleon after two years of preparation was about to cross the channel into England with his immense army and immense fleet. But God fought against Napoleon as He did against Philip of Spain and the grand preparations for conquest ended in complete failure and discom-

It is well known that so great was the fascinating qualities of Napoleon that he could charm his bitterest foes into friends by personal contact. When he was placed on board of the British ship that took him to St. Helena, his prison, he captivated the officers, and the seamen with whom he never interchanged a word, were brought within the circle of his influence and they declared that he would never go to St. Helena if his captors were brought into personal communication with him.

So conscious was Napoleon of this most unique, most wondrous gift, that he used it by way of illustration in his memorable conversation with Gen. Bertrand at St. Helena on the divinity of the Lord Jesus. In all literature it will be difficult to find a more splendid, a more eloquent passage than the long one in which he presents his view of Christ. We have not the book by us, or we would copy a few paragraphs.

Napoleon said that he possessed a certain gift, quality, or characteristic that enabled him to control men -that on the battlefield he could by his personal presence infuse new ardor and kindle a more daring courage in his soldiers. But he added, I must be up with them. They must hear my voice and behold my eye. He said Cæsar and Alexander had this same wonderful I shall be dead, said Napoleon, and | noble historical works found seven then who will heed me or obey my commands, perform my will. But Jesus Christ has been dead for eighteen hundred years. And to-day, he said, there were millions upon millions of men who rallied under his banner, obeyed his commands, and would literally die for him. I tell you Gen. Bertrand Jesus Christ was something more than man and if

you can not see it then I did wrong in making you one of my Generals. But this is only a meagre outline of a magnificent passage that carries conviction with it. If we had the space we would give the passage in some Sunday edition for it deserves to be more widely known. We have

THE ANDOVER THEOLOGY.

Many of the readers of the STAR are aware of a good deal of discussion in the North relative to the opinions of the Professors at the long famous Andover Theological School, Those teachers of theology have become highly advanced in their views and they teach a very different theology from that taught at the equally famous Princeton School. The two schools are Presbyterian, but the Andover scholars have left the "old paths" and have been in many wandering theological mazes lost for a long time. The have been tried and one or more found guilty of heterodoxy, we believe.

There is a brilliant, scholarly band of theologues in New England who are sedulously engaged in formulating a "new theology" and in making converts to their specious and fascinating system, if it can be so called. We have read only two of the books and they are works of power, of learning, and, one of them, of rare attractiveness of style. The whole scheme is revolutionary, destructive and rationalistic. It will end in an open rejection of all inspired revelation or in downright Agnosticism. But our purpose is not to discuss

the "new theology" or "the Andover renaissance," but to refer to some ex-North Carolina. We should be pleased to know that he is a native of North Carolina with North Carolina blood in his veins. Rev. Samuel M. Smith, pastor at Washington, has contributed to The Presbyterian Quarterly for July 1887, a paper occupying nearly thirty pages in review of this Andover theology. We read it with care and interest. It is an uncommonly elever discussion. It is eminently clear, forceful, logical and scholarly. It shows a thorough study of the already somewhat extensive literature of the theological renaissance, and a perfect understanding of the masters of "the old school." Mr. Smith dissects the new theology with the skill of a practiced theological surgeon and completely exposes the weak joints as well as the corrupt spots in the strange monster. We feel under special obligations to Mr. Smith. We confess he helped to clarify our perceptions and aided us in penetrating the weaknesses and excentricities of the new system, presented in such pleasing and even brilliant garb. The "new light" is shown to be an ignis fatuus; the new theology is found to be old heresies revamped and restated under more alluring forms; the freedom of faith is ascertained to be a renouncing of the best theology of the world through the centuries-a rejection of that thought which has the concensus of learning through generations of scholars and has been the comfort and joy of millions of immortal souls redeemed and regenerated. The examination is meth-

It is indeed excellent work.

odical, close, logical and conclusive.

BOOKS THAT SELL. The New York Critic has obtained from a leading wholesale book man the books sold during the last five years. The sales do not include the cheap libraries-the Munroe and other publications. This makes the reported sales unjust to British authors, because there are tens of thousanks of novels and other books sold in the cheap "libraries." It is amusing to see what American authors But the point we refer to is this: Roe has 1,000 and Nathaniel Hawthorne 50. There is more in one chapter of the "Scarlet Letter" than in all Roe has written or can write. Miss Alcott has 382 copies sold, while Cooper has but 52, Crawford but 41, and Henry James 1. Longfellow leads all poets of all lands. There were 335 copies of his works sold. Carleton comes next, and Whittier

buyers in five years.

Among English novelists, Dickens is far ahead, there being 800 bound copies sold, against 346 for Scott, 84 for George Eliot, 74 for Thackeray. That is astonishing. No copy of Richardson was sold, and but 2 of Fielding. Of poets, Tennyson leads, with 272, Shakespeare is next with 242, and young Bulwer (Owen Meredith) next with 223, Byron has 117. Burns 103, Milton 66, Wordsworth 27. That shows what American taste is. Of English historians Macaulay leads with 153 copies, Gibbon next with 96 and Hume with 42. The number of Green, Lecky, Freeman, Stubbs, Burton and others is not known.

it both in French and in translation. It is not a bad sign when Scott and Shakespeare are still so much read. Milton is too profound and solemn for popular reading, while Wordsworth is too contemplative and philosophical for general taste. Byron and Burns are still popular. We would like to have seen how Keats, Coleridge, Shelley and Scott's poetry sold.

It is to be hoped that the announcement of the Washington Star is correct relative to Tariff reform. What it says accords with other reports and the known views of the President. The sum of it is that the Administration will co-operate with the real Democrats in the Congress in cutting down and readjusting the War Tariff, making large reductions in the necessaries of life; and in abolishing the tobacco tax, while retaining the whiskey tax. That is the compromise proposed. We suppose that beer and cigars will still be

Our accomplished contemporary, the Windsor Ledger, says the STAR was wrong in giving the saying of Ben Jonson relative to Shakespeare, that "he knew little Latin and less Greek." On the authority of Chamber's Encyclopædia it says the quotation is "small Latin, etc." Chambers is excellent authority. We recellent work from the pen of a young | lied upon an old English biography Presbyterian minister residing in of Shakespeare we have owned for just forty-two years. We have never met with the original saying in Jonson's works.

> In President Cleveland's message he makes a very clear declaration which a Protectionist, who "wants the whole earth," cannot fail to understand. The President thus sets forth his Tariff views:

> "I recommend that, keeping in view all hese considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulated be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws shall cheapen the necessaries of ife and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodi-

THE PENNSYLVANIA COM-PROMISE.

New York Times, Rep. Ad. If the Democratic party, as represented by the National Administration, stands for anything it is the reform of the civil service and the reform of the tariff. Mr. Randall, in full control of the Pennsylvania Convention, entirely ignores the former and so casts his allusions to the latter to deprive them of any significance whatever. And as if to emphasize the attitude of ironic contempt of Mr. Cleveland and his policy, the work of the convention was largely directed by officeholders of the Federal service, whom the President has warned in a specific order to abstain from this sort of activity, and the meaningless platform was made to embrace some general statements of the President which depend entirely for their significance upon his subsequent recommendations to Congress

and upon the action of his Cabinet This success of Mr. Randall's will be hailed with delight by all the enemies of Mr. Cleveland and of Mr. Cleveland's principles in the Demo-cratic party. * The ideas formulated by President Cleveland in his messages and embodied in detail in the reports of the Treasury Department since his Administration began with reference to the tariff are all embraced in this, that it should be substantially reduced by the repeal or reduction of duties upon imports providing materials for American manufacture. This is not only the substance of the President's policy regarding the tariff, but it is in strict accord with the platforms of the Democratic National Conventions, with the action proposed by the leaders of the Democratic majority in the House, firmly sustained by the Speakhave the largest number of readers. Democratic Representatives, and supported by the great body of Democrats not only in Washington but

throughout the country. It was this simple, clear, comprehensive, and practical doctrine of tariff reform that Mr. Scott proposed to place in the Democratic platform in Pennsylvania. And it was this that Mr. Randall prevented with such complete success that the tariff reformers did not dare make a showcan poets. Edgar Poe has but 5, and Cliver Wendell Holmes but 10.

Such are taste and fame. Motley's Carleson comes next, and Whittier next with 139 copies among American poets. Edgar Poe has but 5, and Cliver Wendell Holmes but 10.

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comes up with imperative urgency is: Will Randall be able to play in the National Democratic Convention the game he has played in Pennsyl-vania. Will he present to the party then the alternatives of emasculating their tariff declarations so that they shall mean absolutely nothing or of submitting the party to the peril of his treachery and revolt? * The tariff plank in the national Democratic platform will consist of what the majority in the House do or fail to do. The surplus must be disposed of and taxation must be out down. If this is to be done by repeal of internal revenue taxes or the engar duties on the one hand, and a lavish spending of money for

CURRENT COMMENT.

pensions or for schemes like the Blair

bill on the other, then tariff reform

will be of no earthly importance in

the convention or elsewhere for a

good while to come. That is the

plain situation, and no amount of

forced optimism on the part of the

tariff reformers will change it.

- Were trade as free with, and within, all the ununited States of Europe, as it is among the United States of America, the great surplus products of our industry, including the manufactured, would have the pick of foreign markets, for the reason that our labor, being the most highly paid and insuring lowest percentage of labor cost, would everywhere surpass rivalry .- Secretary Daniel Manning.

-- The platform of the Iowa Republicans declares it to be the intention of the Southern people "to degrade the negroes into a servile form of cheap labor;" but the same platform is as dumb as an oyster about the Pennsylvania coal miners, who receive about half as much as Southern negroes doing the same kind of work. Is it a tenet of Republican faith that an oppressed laborer is entitled to relief only when he wears a black skin, and "is the Caucasian played out?"-St. Louis Post Dispatch, Dem.

--- It remained for Bond, whose performances in South Carolina, where he combined the offices of prosecutor and judge, will be remembered long after he is dead, to treat with the utmost contempt the courts and officers of a State which is supposed to have some rights inherent as well as under the Constitution of the United States. The Richmond State well calls him "our Federal satrap." is all that and quite as much of a despot now as when years ago, by the endorsement of Baltimore "Plug Uglies," he became their Judge of Baltimore's Criminal Court. - Wash. Post, Dem.

An Intelligent Juror. Kansas City Times.

"Are you a citizen of Wyandotte county?" asked the Hon. Bailey Wag gener of an old colored man who hobbled into the jury box with the aid of a long hickory cane. "I is, Sah," replied the aged dar-

"How long have you been such?" "I donno, Sah." "Have you formed or expressed an

pinion about the case?" "Well, I donno. I have resulted the matter considerable, and when my mind was fully rectified I went down to de track. I met the Sheriff, and he told me to reappear and I

"Have you formed an opinion that the train was wrecked by accident or

"Yes, Sah; I think it was wrecked by 'zign."

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?" "No, Sah." "Do you know what capital pun-

shment is?" "No, Sah." "Have you any conscientious cruples?"

"No, I have not." "Do you think that a man should e hanged for murder?"

"Yes, Sah," "If the evidence in the case should show the defendant to be guilty of murder would you hesitate to find a vsrdict of guilty because the penalty might be death?"

"Yesh, sab, I would." "In the trial of the case would you be controlled by the evidence or y what you have heard?" "I would to the best of

ability." "Would the evidence control you arriving at a verdict?" "Not if I could help it."

"Are you a Knight of Labor?" "No; I never was nothin' but Missionary Baptist." "Do you know what an oath is? "I does not."

"In the trial of the case would you feel yourself bound by your "I has not 'flected on that subject,

PERSONAL.

-Sir Roger Tichborne, otherwise Arthur Orton, is behind a bar in a New

-A grandson of Henry Clay, Thomas H. Clay, is one of the editors the Youth's Companion. -Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is

said to have been betting on the wrong horses at the Saratoga races. He can repair his betting mistakes by lecturing on the mistakes of Moses.—Phil. Times.

—An enterprising newspaper man has discovered Christopher Columbus in Chicago. He is a quiet, unambitious man, with a wife and family. He does not claim relationship with his famous namesake.—

N. Y. World.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 3, 6 P. M. PIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 294 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market firm at 70 cts per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows: E 90; F 95; 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 quiet at \$1 30 per bbl 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-The market was quoted steady at the opening at 91 cents per pound for Middling, but without sales. Later 150 bales were sold on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary..... 65 Good Ordinary..... 7 13-16 Low Middling..... 84 Middling..... 9
Good Middling..... 9

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, first-class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 00@4 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy 90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE. - Market quiet. Fair quoted at 11@48c; Prime 5@51c per pound. No sales of Rough-crop all marketed.

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	RECEIPTS.	
		372 bi

Spirits Turpentine..... Tar Crude Turpentine

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- Noon. - Money easy at 3@5 per cent, closing at 3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4791@480 and 4831@ 484. State bonds neglected. Government

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, Evening-Sterling exchange dull and unsettled. Money easy at 3@5 per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cents 1257; three per cents 1082. State bonds neglected; North Carolina sixes 122 bid; fours 96.

securities dull but firm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-Noon.-Cotton firm, with sales of 155 bales; middling uplands 10 cents; middling Orleans 101 cents; futures opened barely steady; sales at the following quotations: September 9.41c; October 9.25c; November 9.18c; December 9,18c; January 9.23c; February 9.30c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade lower Corn dull and 1@1c lower. Pork steady at \$15 50@15 75. Lard dull at \$6 80. Spirits turpentine steady at 321@321c Rosin \$1 05@1 10. Freights dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, Evening.-Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 155 bales; middling uplands 10 cents; middling Orleans 101 cts; consolidated net receipts 10,789 bales; exports to Great Brita 500 bales, to the continent --- bales; stock at all U. S. ports 87,301 bales Southern flour unchanged and dull. Wheat rather quiet and generally steady; options a trifle lower and very dull, closing steady; No. 2 red September 80tc, closing at same; October 81@ 821c; November 824@829-16c. Corn dull and rather weak; futures a shade lower, with a light business, closing steady; No. 2 September 494@494c; October 49 15.16@ 50c; November 50 6504c. Oats a shade easier and very dull; mixed western 80@ 35c; No. 2 September 31tc; October 31tc; November 321. Hops steady and quiet; Btate 5@25c; California 6@15c; Coffeefair Rio on spot firm at \$20 121; options opened 15 points lower and dull, closing firm; No. 7 Rio October \$18 35@18 45; December \$18 65@18 80; May \$18 80@ 18 95. Sugar firm and quiet; fair refining quoted at 4 1-16c; refined active and strong C 41@41 cents; yellow 41@41 cents; mould A 61@6 3-16 cents; confectioners' A 64@6 3-16 cents; off A 5+@5+ cents; standard A 5; cents; cut-loaf and crushed, powdered and granulated 6; cents. Molasses dull. Rice quiet ann firm. Cotton seed oil quoted at 34@36c for crude and 40@43c for refined. Rosin steady at \$1 05@1 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 321@321c. Hides firm and rather quiet. Wool quiet. Pork quiet. Beef dull. Cut meats-middles dull nominal. Lard a trifle lower, dull and heavy; western steam on spot quoted \$6 771 @6 80; October \$6 75@6 79; November \$6 74@6 76. Freights dull.

Cotton-Net receipts - bales; receipts — bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 60,600 bales at the following quotations: September 9.41@9.42c; October 9.25@9.26c; November and December 9.18 @9.19c; January 9 23@9.24c; February 9.30@9.31c; March 9.37@9.38c; April 9.45 @9.46c; May 9.52@9.53c; June 9.58@ 9.59c; July 9.64@9.66c

Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: A pretty full business in cotton contracts for Saturday is the result of free unloading, the market showing a decidedly weak tone and going off 10@12 points, closing tamely at about the lowest rates. This is due to disappointment over the tenor of Liverpool accounts, which came in tamely, and also to a more favorable construction of crop prospects as suggested on the weekly revision of the outlook. The holiday on Monday also carried some influence and led the longs to sell out rather than risk carrying over in the absence of stimulating features.

CHICAGO, Sept.3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour in moderate demand, but little change in prices; old spring patbut little change in prices; old spring patents are held firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69c; No. 2 red 69tc. Corn—No. 2 40tc. Oats—No. 2, 28tc. Mess pork \$15,000 15 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$5 40. Short rib sides (loose) \$8 82t; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 25 65 35; short clear sides (boxed) \$5 40 65 45. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 69t.—69: October

opening, highest and closing: Wheat—
No. 2 September 694. — 69; October 704. 71. 704; November 724. 724. 724. 724. Corn — No. 2 September 41. 41. 404; October 414. 414. 414; May 454. 454. 444. Oats— No. 2 September 24. 24. 284: October 244. 25, 244; May 304. 304. 294. Mess pork—all the year — \$12.00. —; January \$12.50, \$12.50, \$12.40. Lard—September \$6.424, \$6.40; January \$6.55, \$6.55. \$6.50. Short ribs—September \$8.324. \$8.374, \$8.324; October \$8.40, \$8.40, \$8.324; January \$6.424, \$4.45, \$6.40.

Br. Louis, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat easy, to lower; No. 2 red cash 694@694c; September 694@694c, October 704@714c. Corn firmer; cash 374@384c; September 374@374c; October 384@384c. Oats nominal; cash 284c; September 234c; May 254c. Whiskey

irregular; new \$15 00. Land \$0 35. Dry salt means—boxed shoulders \$5 60; long clear \$5 87; clear ribs \$8 50; short clear \$8 67; 68 75. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$6 12; long clear \$9 10@9 12; clear ribs 9 12; short clear \$9 12; Hams steady at

\$12 00@14 00 BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 - Flour firm in tone. with an active inquiry. Wheat-southern steady; red 78@80c; amber 80@82c; wastern lower and quiet; No. 2 winter red spot 774c. Corn—southern steady and i.m; white 56@57c; yellow 54@55c; western firm

but dull. CHARLESTON, Sept. 8 .- Spirits turpentine steady at 29c. Rosin steady; good

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine dull at 295c. Rosin steady at 90c@\$1 00.

COTTON MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

September 3 .- Galveston, very firm at 94c net receipts 2,803 bales; Norfolk, steady at 94c-net receipts 76 bales; Baltimore, firm at 10c-net receipts - bales; Boston, steady at 101c—net receipts — bales; Philadel-phis, firm at 101c—net receipts — bales; Bavannah, easy at 9 1-16c—net receipts 3,-299 bales; New Orleans, weak and irregular at 91c-net receipts 2,209 bales; Mobile, quiet at 91c-net reeceipts 249 bales; Memphis, quiet at 91c-at receipts 315 bales; Augusta, steady at 9c-net receipts 767 bales; Charleston, quiet at 91c-net receipts 2,231

"MRIGN MARKET

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, 12.30 P. M.-Cotton quiet, without quotable change; middling uplands 5id; middling Orleans 5id; sales of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 4,000 bales, 2,300 which were American. Futures steady at a decline; uplands, 1 m c, September de-livery 525-64d; September and October de-

livery 5 14-64d; October and November

delivery 5 9 64d; November and December

delivery 5 7-64d; January and February delivery 5 6-64d; March and April delivery Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. Corn quiet but steady; demand poor. Lard-prime western 34s. Sales of cotton to-day include 1 6,500

bales American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.-Cottonmiddling uplands (| m c) September delivery 5 24-64d, seller; September and October delivery 5 13-64d, seller; October and November delivery 5 8-64d, seller; November and December delivery 5 6-64d. seller; December and January delivery 5 5-64d, buyer; January and February delivery 5 5-64d, buyer; February and March delivery 5 6-64d, seller; March and April delivery 5 8 64d, buyer; April and May delivery 5 9-64d, buyer. Futures closed

MARINE.

Port Almanac-Sept. 4. Sun Rises..... 5.84 A M Sun Sets..... 6.24 P M Day's Length..... 12h 50 m digh: Water at Smithville 831 P M High Water at Wilmington.... 10.21 A M

ARRIVED. Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell, Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport,

Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Fayetteville

Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell, Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport, Schr Jno A Griffin, Steelman, New York,

leo Harriss & Co; cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Wm H Hopkins, Barrett, Philadelhia, Geo Harriss & Co; cargo by C C Mal-

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE

Williams & Murchison.

New York-Steamship Benefactor-18 obla beeswax, 13 do peanuts, 4 do empty bottles, 1 do beef, 10 bags peanuts, 80 do chaff, 1 do rice, 25 cases tar, 42 pkgs mdse, 65 bbls pitch, 179 do rosin, 184 do spts turpentine, 530 do tar, 300 bales cotton, 110,000 shingles, - feet lumber. Schr Jno A Griffin-2,700 bbls rosin, 100

Рипладеления-Schr Wm H Hopkins-392,062 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1887. This list does not embrace vessels under of form

BARQUES Antares (Ger.), 476 tons, Rahden, C P Me-Emile (Ger.), — tons, Schultz, E Perchau & Westermann Albatross (Ger.), 310 tons, Dale, E Peschau

& Westermann.; BRIGS. Max (Ger.), 293 tons, Brudigam, Heide & Sigerluiun (Nor.), 221 tons, Christiansen,

SCHOONERS James Ponder, 258 tons, Dynch, Geo Harriss & Co. Mary E Bacon, 180 tons, Eskridge, E G Barker & Co.

Geo H Ames, 421 tons, E G Barker & Co. Matilda Brooks, 850 tons, Blatchford, A D Cazaux ohn A Griffin, 305 tons, Norbury, Geo Harriss & Co. lessie Brown, 247 tons, Phillips, Geo Har-

Sarah L Smith, 268 tons, Knott, Geo Har-Wm Hopkins, 825 tons, Barrett, Geo Har-

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