Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months; 50 cts. for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six months, 30 cts 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, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil 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.

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.

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

An 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.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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. extra.

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 quarterly, according to contract.

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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 address.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1887

THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON THEORY.

The STAR has not had much to say of the Shakespeare-Bacon question that is being discussed in so many leading papers. We have not even had time to read the New York *World's* account of the Donnelly cipher, by which the ingenious writer hopes to dethrone the greatest intellect this world has seen and put the laurel upon another and less worthy head. Mr. Donnelly is a man of rather brilliant parts, and is given to surprises. His book "Ragnarok" was a genuine surprise to geologists. Even so competent a man of science as Prof. Alexander Winchell pronounces it "a work of genius." The pith of the book is to prove that the superficial accumulation which geologists know as "Drift, was brought to the earth by a comet." So Mr. Donnelly is given to strange and ingenious speculation, and his wild theory that Francis Bacon wrote Lear and Macbeth, Othello and Hamlet, and the other most wonderful works in all literature, is in keeping with the curious intellectual excursions to which he is addicted. Prof. Winchell intimates that Mr. Donnelly can make a square plug fit a round hole.

We have not read the elaborate abstract of his latest exploits in the speculative field. We purpose doing so. We do not mean now to attempt to examine his theory or to refute his ingenious attempt to unseat the great creative mind of the world. We must read and study before we refute. Our task now is easier and simpler.

It is known that the two plays upon which he relies for his cipher theory were never published in Shakespeare's life time. Why not apply the cipher to Lear and Hamlet? Why take the most imperfect of his works, and that were only published after his death, for the experiment. Bacon was thoroughly unscrupulous and corrupt. Pope wrote:

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

He survived Shakespeare and had abundant opportunities to frame his cipher and insert it into two plays not then published and not of a very extraordinary merit when compared with the greatest of the supreme master's acknowledged work.

The persons who shall undertake to reply thoroughly to Donnelly must be experts. The theory is not altogether new. Several Americans have attempted before to show that Shakespeare did not write his own plays. A Miss Bacon, of Missouri, began the work. Judge Edmunds, a spiritist, wrote a book about it, we believe. Others have written, but Donnelly is the ablest and most ingenious no doubt who has undertaken the work of discovering the "occanic" Shakespeare. In England there are several distinguished Shakespearean scholars and critics. In this country the two greatest have died within two or three years—Richard Grant White and Henry N. Hudson. White did examine the theory now worked out more elaborately by Donnelly, but he had evidently great contempt for it and did not think the game worth the candle. So he did not examine at much length. Among living American Shakespeareans the ablest and best equipped is no doubt Mr. H. H. Furness. He has no credence for Donnelly's Baconian theory of authorship. He will not discuss the theory, however, until the book is published.

Mr. James Parton is an able writer and explorer but not eminent as a Shakespearean scholar. He is very emphatic. He says:

"If Shakespeare did not write 'Othello,' Charles Dickens did not write 'David Copperfield,' nor Hawthorne 'The Scarlet Letter,' nor am I writing this paragraph. If there was a man in England who was further than any other man from being able to write the plays of Shakespeare it was probably Lord Bacon."

The last remark is true. The *internal* evidence against the Baconian authorship is overwhelming. No man who has ever read Bacon's acknowledged published works could believe to save his own life that he could have written "The Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," the three plays in which Falstaff figures and the great tragedies that tower above all other human compositions. Bacon had no poetry in his soul. He was a philosopher and a lawyer—a man of great powers and a wit.

The Boston *Post* says, and it fits our purpose precisely:

"Mr. Albert R. Frey contributes a very simple argument toward the demolition of Mr. Donnelly's theory by starting a rather awkward matter of fact for the discoverer of the cipher to consider. He says:

"The copies of the folio of 1623, while they all bear the same date, are different among themselves. Thus in some, 'All's Well That Ends Well" contains a page 237, and in others this is 233, while one play, 'Troilus and Cressida,' is not paged at all. It therefore follows that no cipher could have been inserted in this book."

Mr. Aldrich, the poet, novelist and critic, and editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, says:

"I have no faith in the Baconian theory. One of the most conclusive proofs of Shakespeare's authenticity lies in the association with Ben Jonson. Such a man as Jonson is not readily humbugged. The fact thas nothing much is known of Shakespeare is not remarkable. You must remember that there was no New York *World* in those days, with its enterprising reporters. I think the new theory and the preposterous cipher is worth but a passing glance. In fact, I think the *World* did the smartest thing in getting hold of it first and publishing just about all that was worth printing of it.

With the *World* it is a money-making sensation as it is no doubt with Mr. Donnelly.

Now let us glance at a few well known facts in Shakespeare's life. We showed a few weeks ago where and how he was educated, giving the names of his two teachers and mentioning the fact that an able and scholarly English critic had shown that every Latin phrase in Shakespeare was to be found in the text books, now extant, that were used in the grammar schools in the dramatist's time, and which he studied. We mentioned the interesting fact that at one time Shakespeare was a school teacher.

Shakespeare's name is old and was honorably distinguished. Rowe says it was "of good figure and fashion" in the town of Stratford. Rowe is an authority.

Shakespeare died in 1616. Betterton, the actor, visited Stratford in 1635. Shakespeare's youngest daughter lived until 1662. His granddaughter until 1670. His relations and connections, the Harts and Hathaways, were living when Betterton visited Shakespeare's home. It was veneration of the dead poet that prompted his pilgrimage to where he was buried. He went there "to collect all the information respecting the object of his inthusiasm which remained among his townsmen." Betterton, a distinguished actor, never doubted the greatness of the departed dramatist. Curious if Shakespeare were a fraud.

Everybody knows that Justice Shallow was designed for Sir Thomas Lucy, who persecuted the poet in his wild youth and had him actually whipped and imprisoned. Bacon had no such grievances.

Donnelly, we believe, makes Shakespeare a low down sort of a scamp, without education. Against this ignorant assumption we will place an old English estimate. We quote from the ninth volume of *Censura Litteraria*. Mr. Capel Lofft says:

"He had what would now be considered a very reasonable proportion of Latin; he was not wholly ignorant of Greek; he had a knowlege of the French *so as to read it with ease*; and I believe not less of the Italian. He was habitually conversant with the chronicles of his country. He had deeply imbibed the Scriptures. * * When Jonson said he had *'less* Greek,' had it been true that he had none, it would have been as easy for the verse as for the sentiment, to have said "*no* Greek."

He was surely qualified to teach. Is Mr. Donnelly as well educated a man as Mr. Lofft says Shakespeare was? We doubt it.

Shakespeare came first to London when twenty-three years of age. The two great players then were Heminge and Burbage. These became his personal friends. They both came from Shakespeare's own county, Warwickshire, and were born very near Stratford, where Shakespeare was born. Were they ignorant of his education and gifts? Did *they* ever question his magnificent genius? Only eighteen of his plays were published in his life time. "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Cæsar" and other famous plays were published for the first time in 1623, by *Heminge* and Condell. This was about eight years after his death. Heminge was his countyman, personal friend and brother actor. The title page to the *first collected edition* under *Heminge's* own supervision bore this title on the first page:

"Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies. Published according to the true original Copies, 1623, Fol. Printed at the Charges of W. Jaggard, Ed. Blount, J. Smithweeke, and W. Apsley."

Then follows,

"The Dedication of the Players (Heminge and Condell), prefixed to the first folio, 1623."

Donnelly would have us believe that Shakespeare had no friends and associates in high life. We know how intimate he was with the Earl of Southampton. The "Dedication" begins: "To the most Noble and Incomparable Paire of Brethren, William Earle of Pembroke, &c., Lord Chamberlain, &c., and Philip Earle of Montgomery, &c." In the dedication we read—"But since your L. L. have been pleased to thinke *these trifles* something, heeretofore, and have prosequuted both them and *their Authour*, with so *much favour*; we hope that (they out-living him, and *he* not having the fate, common with some, to be *exequutor to his owne writings*) you will use the same indulgence toward them, you have done unto their parent." At the conclusion Heminge and Condell say:

"In the name therefore, we most humbly consecrate to your H. H. *these remains* of your servant SHAKESPEARE; that what delight is in them may be your L. L. *the reputation his, &c.*"

In "The Preface of the Players" intended for "The great variety of Readers," these companions, friend and co-players of Shakespeare, say of him:

"Who, as he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. His mind and hand went together; and what he thought, *he uttered with that easinesse that wee have scarce received from him a blot in his papers.* But it is not our province, who onely gather his works, and give them you, to praise him. It is yours that reads him. And there we hope, to your divers capacities, you will find enough, both to draw, and to hold you: for his wit can no more be hid, than it can be lost. Reade him, therefore; and againe and againe: And if then you do not like him, surely you are in some manifest danger, not to understand him."

Stevens, the able Shakespearean critic of the past, thinks these prefaces were all written by Ben Jonson. Our space is more than exhausted. At another time we will give some other facts and especially concerning the intimacy between Shakespeare and Jonson. There is no Baconian foothold all along the past. Is there any near the close of the nineteenth century?

CARLISLE TO BE SACRIFICED.

We are satisfied now that there is a preconcerted plan to make war upon Representative Carlisle to prevent his election as Speaker. We have no doubt that the Republicans understand this perfectly, that Randall is in the secret, and that they will be assisted by Southern newspapers run in the interest of monopoly and plutocracy. The fact that Mr. Thoebe has at last determined to contest Mr. Carlisle's seat shows that there is a plan, when taken in connection with the Republican attack upon Carlisle, and the recent criticisms in the same direction in certain so-called *Democratic* papers. Mr. Thoebe had withdrawn, but now it is necessary to load Mr. Carlisle at the start with a contest for his seat.

That there is more than fear or speculation in this read the following from the Boston *Post* of the 7th inst.:

"The leading organ of Mr. Blaine and the protectionists in this city announced some time ago, in one of its frequent moments of indiscretion, the purpose of its party to prevent the reelection of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His defeat was declared to be indispensable to the success of the schemes of the opposition in the new Congress, and it was darkly hinted that there was a means of securing this result. This trumped up and foolish contest is doubtless regarded as the means."

The game is not honest or fair. Carlisle's district is Democratic on a full vote by at least 5,000. He was elected and has a certificate from the Governor. If he can be handicapped it is hoped that the Democrats will elect some Protectionist—the delectable Randall for instance. The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday last declared that "the testimony filed shows Carlisle's defeat by a decided majority, and that no man since the foundation of the government has been elected Speaker of the House whose title to his seat was challenged by a contest, by testimony taken according to law and which is uncontradicted."

The game is thus uncovered. Let us make a fight over Carlisle's election, say his enemies, and that will prevent his nomination for the Speakership. And there are men professing to be Democrats who will sanction the Radical plot. Carlisle is the ablest man in the House. He is a consistent, honest Tariff Reformer. He is in the way of the Protectionists of all shades and parties. Let us slaughter him is the cry.

NO FREE APPLE-JACK.

It is given out as certain that the Oak View conference gave no encouragement whatever to the idea of repealing the tax on fruit brandy. Good. Why should there be "free apple-jack." It has been ascertained from the Treasury Department that the average revenue from that source does not exceed $1,000,000. A special concerning this to the N. Y. *Times* from Washington of date of 7th inst., says:

"It was stated, however, that the indirect loss to the revenue would be very much greater and that, in fact, to exempt fruit brandy from taxation would practically render the collection of the tax on grain spirits in many districts impossible. There would be nothing to prevent the grain distillers from flavoring their alcohol with fruit extracts and putting it on the market free of duty as peach brandy. Then, again, the exemption of one class of distilleries from taxation would immensely increase the output of fruit brandies. At the present time the production of these articles is mainly limited to what the Southern farmers require for their home consumption and to the surplusage of their fruit crop which they are unable to get to a profitable market. If they could put their whole crop into fruit brandy without paying a tax on it they would undoubtedly do so, and the result would be that all the small grain distilleries in the Southern States would either be turned into fruit distilleries or would make spirits illicitly and put them on the market as fruit brandies."

That looks to us as conclusive. Of course those who are simply horrified, and all the year round, at taxing whiskey and brandy at all, will roll up their eyes in splendid disgust and heave a mighty sigh at man's stupidity and cold-heartedness.

"Had Rather."

EDITOR STAR:—In your issue of Sept. 9th you give the following extract from the Boston *Journal of Education:*

"I *had rather* probably came from I *would rather* through the abbreviation *I'd rather*. 'I would rather be' is good English, but of course 'I had rather be' is not, just as 'I would be' is good English, while 'I had be' is not."

That it is possible for the Boston Solons to occasionally take unto themselves too much wisdom note the following authority for "I had rather be":

"*I had rather be* a kitten and cry mew than one of these same metre ballad mongers."—Shaks. King Henry IV, Part I, Act III, Sc. 1.

Again,

"*I had rather* than forty shillings I had my Book of Songs and Sonnets here."—The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I., Sc. 1.

"*I had rather speak* five words with my understanding."—New Testament, I Cor. XIV, 19.

Webster says:

"*Had* in such phrases as *had rather, had as lief*, and *had better*, is to be explained as a subjunctive form, the sign *to* of the infinitive being omitted before the following verb. The equivalent expressions *would rather, &c*, are generally to be preferred, especially when the auxiliary *have* follows."

W. CATLETT.

[Dr. Johnson says: "*To have rather*, I think a barbarous expression." Worcester says both forms are supported by good writers. He adds that "would rather" is "preferred by various grammarians." The authorites quoted above, found in the dictionaries, go back too far. Shakespeare is no authority whatever as White and other able critics have shown, for he disregarded all grammar at will. The translators of the Bible used the phrase prevalent in their day. Later usage is better no doubt.—STAR.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

— Macon and Savannah are both complaining against their water works manners. We feel sorry for Macon and Savannah.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

— Lawyer Benet has given Doctor Hawthorne "a bad quarter of an hour," and the Doctor's immediate brethren give him "benefit of clergy."—*Anniston Hot Blast.*

— The Macon *Telegraph* wittily desires to know what business the North has in objecting to the farmers of Georgia inviting Jefferson Davis, "a distinguished foreigner," to their State fair?—*Anniston Hot Blast.*

— Col. T. J. Jones, commanding the Second Alabama Regiment has shipped by express to the Governor of Connecticut the battle-flag of the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment, taken at Plymouth, N. C., on April 20, 1864.

— The Charleston *Courier* advises Mr. Davis not to go the Exposition at Atlanta. The *Courier* might have kept its advice religiously to itself; Mr. Davis has not and has never had the slighest idea of going to the Atlanta Exposition.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 10, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 29½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained. Sales 500 barrels fine rosins at $1 20 for K, $1 35 for M, and $1 50 for N.

TAR—Market quoted quiet at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $1 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market was quoted steady at the opening at 9¼ cents per pound for Middling. Sales of 800 bales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	6½	cents ₱ lb.
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling	8¼	" "
Middling	9¼	" "
Good Middling	9¾	" "

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 $3 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 4¼@4¾c; Prime 5@5¼c per pound. No sales of Rough—crop all marketed.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,273 bales
Spirits Turpentine	240 casks
Rosin	1,132 bbls
Tar	503 bbls
Crude Turpentine	114 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For the week ended Sept. 10, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,671	2,227	9,668	1,960	578

RECEIPTS

For the week ended Sept. 11, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
285	2,540	10,588	1,276	1,078

EXPORTS

For the week ended Sept. 10, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	2,034	1,098	3,504	2,845	843
Foreign	000	2,191	5,084	000	000
Total	2,034	3,289	8,679	2,845	843

EXPORTS

For the week ended Sept. 11, 1886.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	000	469	356	2,166	768
Foreign	000	1,128	7,050	000	000
Total	000	1,597	7,406	2,166	768

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 10, 1887.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	2,787	505	3,292
Spirits	5,178	1,010	6,188
Rosin	102,829	39	102,868
Tar	3,479	000	3,479
Crude	731	000	731

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Sept 11, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
403	7,672	89,703	1,145	1,000

QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 10, 1887.		Sept. 11, 1886	
Cotton	9½@		8¾@
Spirits	29½@		34 @
Rosin	70 @75		75 @80
Tar	$1 30 @		$1 25 @

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Noon.—Money quiet at 3@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 479½@480 and 483½@484. State bonds dull but steady. Government securities dull but steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, Evening.—Sterling exchange dull at 481½@4 84½. Money quiet at 5@6 per cent., closing offered at 5 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 125; three per cents 108. State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 123; fours 97½ asked.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 229 bales; middling uplands 10¼ cents; middling Orleans 10¼ cents; futures closed steady; sales at the following quotations: September 9.50c; October 9.35c; November 9.30c; December 9,30c; January 9.35c; February 9.42c. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat opened ½@1c lower. Corn a shade easier. Pork firm at $16 50. Lard steady at $6 95. Spirits turpentine 32c. Rosin $1 05@1 12½. Freights steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day 126 bales; sales last evening 108 bales; middling uplands 10¼ cents; middling Orleans 10¼ cents; consolidated net receipts 16,629 bales; exports to Great Britain 22 bales, to France — bales, to the continent — bales; stock at all U. S. ports 136,659 bales. Southern flour quiet. Wheat steady but trading light, prices showing no material change; No. 2 red September 79½c; October, 80¼@80¼c, closing at 80½c. Corn firm but quiet; No. 2 September 50¼c; October 50¼@51c, closing at 50½c. Oats—white rather weak and mixed a trifle better; mixed western 33@35c; No. 2 September nominal at 32½c; October 32¼c, closing at 33½c. Hops weak and dull; State 5@23c; California 5@14c. Coffee—fair Rio on spot quiet at $20 00; options dull and a shade lower, closing steady; No. 7 Rio September $17 95@18 05; October $18 15; November $18 40. Sugar firm and quiet; refined steady. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil quoted at 30@31c for crude and 40@41½c for refined. Rosin firm at $1 05@1 12½. Spirits turpentine dull at 32c. Hides quiet. Wool steady; domestic fleece 26@37c; pulled 14@33c; Texas 9@28c. Pork firm but quiet. Beef dull; beef hams steady. Cut meats firm and unchanged; middles dull and nominal. Lard a shade lower and very dull; western steam on spot $6 92½@6 95; October $6 90; city steam —$6 75 for refined, $7 10 for continent, and $7 40@7 60 for S. A. Freights dull; cotton 5-32d; wheat 1d.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 6,190 bales; futures closed steady, with sales of 66,800 bales at the following quotations: September 9.50@9.52c; October 9.35@9.36c; November and December 9.30c; January 9.35@9.36c; February 9.42@9.43c; March 9.49@9.53c; April 9.56@9.57c; May 9.64@9.65c; June 9.71@9.72c; July 9.77@9.79c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69½c; No. 2 red 69c. Corn—No. 2, 42c. Oats—No. 2, 24½@25c. Mess pork $15 25@15 50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 62½. Short rib sides (loose) $8 90; dry salted shoulders (boxed) $5 25@5 30; short clear sides (boxed) $9 30@9 35. Whiskey $1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 69, 69, 68½; October 70½, 70½, 70. Corn—No. 2 September 42, 42½, 42½; October 42½, 42½, 42½. Oats—No. 2 September 25, 25½, 25½; October 25½, 25½, 25½. Mess pork—all the year $12 25, $12 30, $12 30; January $12 75, $12 77½, $12 77½. Lard—September $6 60; October $6 62½. Short ribs—September $8 90; October $8 90, $8 95, $8 95.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and ½@¾c lower; No. 2 red cash 69½c; October 70½@70¾c. Corn lower for May and rest firm; cash 39@40c; October 38¾@38¾c. Oats steady; cash 24¼@24½c; October 24½c. Whiskey steady at $1 05. Provisions strong. Pork irregular; new $15 25. Lard $6 40@6 45. Dry salt meats—boxed shoulders $5 75; long clear $9 00; clear ribs $9 12½; short clear $9 25. Bacon—boxed shoulders $6 25; long clear and clear rib sides $9 75; short clear $10 00@10 12½. Hams steady at $12 00@14 00.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Flour steady, firm and fairly active. Wheat—southern firm; choice scarce; red 79@81c; amber 81@83c; western easier and quiet; No. 2 winter red on spot 77½c. Corn—southern firm and in active inquiry; white 56@57c; yellow 55@56c; western steady and dull.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 29½c. Rosin quiet; good strained 90c.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29c. Rosin steady at 90@97½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10, 12.30 P. M.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 7-16d; middling Orleans 5 7-16d; sales of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 8,000 bales, of which 2,900 bales were American. Futures steady; uplands, l m c, September delivery 5 23-64d; September and October delivery 5 12-64d; October and November delivery 5 7-64d; November and December delivery 5 5-64d; January and February delivery 5 5-64d; March and April delivery 5 7-64d.

Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer freely. Corn firm; demand fair; new mixed western 4s 3½d. Bacon, long clear 44s; short clear 43s 6d. Lard, prime western 34s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10, 1 P. M.—Cotton—middling uplands (l m c) September delivery 5 23-64d, seller; September and October delivery 5 12-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 7-64d, buyer; November and December delivery 5 5-64d, buyer; December and January delivery 5 5-64d, seller; January and February delivery 5 5-64d, seller; February and March delivery 5 5-64d, buyer; March and April delivery 5 7-64d, value; April and May delivery 5 9-64d, seller. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Sales of cotton to-day included 6,100 bales American.

MARINE.

Port Almanac—Sept. 11.

Sun Rises	5.39 A M
Sun Sets	6.14 P M
Day's Length	12h 35 m
High Water at Smithville	1.46 A M
High Water at Wilmington	3.36 A M

ARRIVED.

Stmr Passport, Harper, Harper's Pier, master.

Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport, master.

Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

CLEARED.

Stmr Passport, Harper, Harper's Pier, master.

Steam yacht Louise, Dozier, Southport, master

Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Fayetteville Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamer Regulator—415 bales cotton, 645 bbls spirits turpentine, 645 bbls tar, 613 bbls rosin, 53 bbls pitch, 10 bbls peanuts, 3 bbls tar oil, 29 pkgs mdse, 10,000 shingles, 138,650 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 10, 1887.

(This list does not embrace vessels under 60 tons)

STEAMSHIPS.

Hay Green (Br.), 1209 tons, Blacklaw, Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Albatross (Ger.), 310 tons, Dale, E Peschau & Westermann.

BRIGS.

Emma Ernest (Br.), — tons, Gill, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Max (Ger.), 293 tons, Brudigam, Heide & Co.

Sigerleiun (Nor.), 221 tons, Christiansen, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS.

William and Richard, 252 tons, Patrick, Geo Harriss & Co.

James Ponder, 258 tons, Dynch, Geo Harriss & Co.

Mary E Bacon, 180 tons, Eskridge, Geo Harriss & Co.

Geo H Ames, 421 tons, E G Barker & Co.

Matilda Brooks, 350 tons, Blatchford, A D Cazaux.

Sarah L Smith, 268 tons, Knott, Geo Harriss & Co.

For this Port.

SHIP.

Eugenie 697 (Ger.) Stewerts, sld Hamburg Aug 7.

BARQUES.

Adolph (Ger.) ——, sld Hamburg —.

Ferdinand 416 (Ger.) Bliesner, sld Hamburg Aug 4

BRIGS.

Geo Davis, 663 tons, King, sld Liverpool Aug 1.

Moland 446 (Nor), Hansen, sld Rockefort Jy 21.

A QUESTION ABOUT

Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it does not; but it does a great many things for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians prescribe iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and the history of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is recognized to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, therefore, but reasonable that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfect, palatable iron tonic could be had (one that would not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do). BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough remedies, it acts gently. When taken by man the first symptom of benefit is a feeling of hunger. The medicine then becomes its own food, and the blood, which is the basis of all strength, carries new life to every part of the system. Appetite springs up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements are regulated; the kidneys and liver are toned to healthy action; the skin clears up; and the whole system, shattered by disease, is built up and invigorated. Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY Iron Medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and Druggists recommend it.

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