ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$2 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, \$34 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Tesp lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls lops, Pio-Nics, Scolety Meetings, Folitical 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

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 subject 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-column r 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 for bid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement

one dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements to follow reading matter, security any special place, will be charged seconding 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 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 ex-ceed 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 of 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. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1887

TAXATION AND EDUCATION.

Our good friend, the Scotla Neck Democrat, does not relish the idea of increasing taxes for the education of the negro. The STAR thinks the public schools must be improved. To do this there must be longer terms and better qualified teachers. These cannot be obtained except by having more money. North Carolina can raise more money without oppressing the whites additionally by having a more thorough system of assessment. If the property and purchases that ought to pay taxes were made to pay there would be a large increase of revenue. A State that expends \$8,000,000 annually or drinks ought surely to give \$1,500, 000 to education. If education is worth anything it is worth improving. If it is of no value then save the money now expended. But if it is important then improve the schools.

Our notion is to avoid all Paternal help and force the people to help themselves. Rather than be cursed with Blair bills, we would rejoice in the destruction of every school house. People can live in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity without the common schools, but with Paternalism there is a constant menance to

But we are not entering upon a discussion of the question of education and taxation now. We noticed what our highly esteemed contemporary said of the STAR in connection with education. It is pleased to

"The STAR is the ablest and soundest paper in the State, and upon principles we have never parted company. And we feel honored and complimented because we can almost always agree with the STAR. But when that paper or any other paper or any man shall advocate a higher rate of taxation for education, we shall part company. We admit the educational cranks have al most captured the State and the Democratic party. Education is not always a blessing and the clear headed editor of the STAR made this very plain.

Education, to be of the right kind, must surely develop and discipline man's moral nature. A republic that is based on the virtue and intelligence of the people, must not neglect so important an instrumentality as the public schools. But this must be left to the States. They must see to it that provision for the mental and moral instruction of the children is duly maintained. The present appropriations are not adequate to

says: "Now we are not opposed to education and we think every man eught to give his children a good business education, and if able, a finished and collegiate education, But we are now, henceforth and forever opposed to any more or heavier taxation for education. We now pay 12½ cents lon the hundred dollars worth of property for the public schools. We are in favor of collecting not one dollar on property for school purposes. We are willing for the poll tax, the whiskey and tobacco tax, and the fines and penalties to go to the school fund, but farther than that we are not willing to go. We are not yet convinced that God designed or ordained that all mental that it is a surprised. and we think every man ought to give his

property owners, have to bear th main burdens, as the true system is to make the wealth support the Government and not the poverty of the country. The wealth has to meet the various expenditures of Government. It must also provide the educational appliances.

THE WAR ON SENATOR COLQUIT The Atlanta Constitution, a very ultra Protection organ, is engaged in the foolish attempt to defeat Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, for re election. The Senator stands precisely upon the platform as regards the Tariff that is occupied by the President. The Constitution sup ports, or pretends to support, with heart and soul, the President, but it wars upon the Senator because of his Tariff views. If we may take the opinions of the Georgia press as an indication of public sentiment, the Atlanta paper will have a hard road to travel. The STAR is no very special admirer of Senator Colquitt. It has not always indorsed his course, and has not been able to regard him as so strong a man as some have thought him to be. But if he is to be sacrificed because of his fidelity to the people's interest and fighting a system of robbery and oppression, then we hope he will be sustained

and indorsed at home. It is said that the Senator will stand up in a square fight for his principles, and will unhesitatingly accept the challenge of his War Tariff opponents backed up as he hopes to be by the steady yeomanry of Georgia.

In a recent interview at Atlanta, as reported in a special to the Louisville Courier Journal, he is reported

"My view is that the reduction of the revenue should be made by reducing the tax on all articles of necessity and general consumption, in preference to a reduction made by making whiskey free. The farmers, who comprise the backbone of the country, should not be asked to pay tribute to the business ventures of others. Only two agricultural products, sugar and rice, receive any benefit, leaving the great cotton, wheat and corn products to take care of themselves and pay tribute to a few manufacturers. I am satisfied to meet such an issue before the people of Georgia. Georgians do not favor a taissue is made between free whiskey,' and the Senator stood up to give emphasis to his words, 'and taxed necessaries, there will be no doubt of their decision. I accept the challenge fully, and will appear before the people on it. The Democrats of Georgia, as well as the Democracy of the Inion, are in favor of lightening the burdens of the poor and are opposed to all class legislation, favoring special interests

We like this. They are precisely the principles for which the STAR has been fighting. If Senator Colquitt lived in North Carolina his principles would defeat him. Here it is the blessed doctrine, so full of philanthropy and morality, of free smokes, free drinks, free apple-jack especially, and "free chaws." The cry 18-"Down with the infernal tax on drinks and smokes."

The STAR sincerely trusts that Georgians will rally around Gov. Colquitt and give the Protection Constitution a tremendous rebuke.

"I accept fully the tariff plank in the last national platform. I regard it being both right and tenable, but I am opposed to beginning on the wrong end of the question, taking the tax off whiskey, which the farmer can do without, and leaving it in all its force upon every necessity of his wife and children."

"Them's our sentiments." Tax the useless luxuries and lift the burden from the absolute necessaries of every household. Free blankets, free shoes, free trace chains, free clothing, free cotton ties, free medicine, free crockery, constitute a far wiser, nobler, juster rallying cry than free drinks, cheap whiskey, untaxed apple-jack, free cigars, &c. If either class must be free of tax then let it be the chief commodities of life. Help the poor and do not

One of the most thinly-disguised humbugs is the attempt of Protection organs to make it appear that the farmers are specially protected under the War Tariff. It is true that there is a small average duty on wheat, corn, beef, pork, cheese, potatoes, &c. But what does this amount to? Are these articles ever imported? When do European countries ship wheat to the United States that produce millions of bushels above consumption. To tax articles abroad that are never imported is a fraud. It is meant to the demands. Our excellent friend deceive. The Philadelphia Record

says: "We are obliged to sell these great products, as well as the other products of our farms, in the open markets in foreign countries, in competition with the cheap labor of the swarming populations of Eu-ropean, Asian and African States. Protection is a dead letter for all that the

farmer has to sell.

"A gentleman from California called at the Record office the other day and told the writer that he had discovered a way to get rid of the surplus and to keep the Democratic party permanently in power. Said he: 'Advocate in your paper the payment to the farmers of the country of a subsidy on every bushel of wheat and corn they raise. They have been paying the money for fifty years to subsidize other interests. The overplus in the 'Treasury of right befarmer has to sell.

longs to them. It has been taken out of their pockets without even the excuse of necessity to pay debt or meet current ex-penditure. On that platform you could aweep the country.'
"As far as equity goes our friend wa
perfectly right. The surplus in the Trea
aury does, indeed, belong to the farmers.

A friend at Goldsboro has sent us an article clipped from the Banker's Monthly headed "There are no States." That is the dangerous and stupid sentiment the STAR has been

fighting through the years. Let it be generally accepted and the Government established by our fathers would soon be a thing of the past. We can have no tolerance for such suicidal and stupid talk as is found in the Northern press about a Strong Government and abolishing the and beyond this mere practical ques-States. The Supreme Court holds other views or did hold them as we showed from the decisions of Chief. Justices Chase and Worth.

The Supreme Court has done good thing in granting the great writ in behalf of the Virginia prisoners. This brings the case regularly before them. It is a very important case and one in which every State and every citizen is interested. If the Supreme Court sustains Bond in his outrageous procedure, then a State can be sued in spite of the organic law. An amendment will be in order. But it is important to know whether Bond is on the right line or on the wrong line.

The campaign in Ohio is being made to turn upon the bloody shirt, The Democratic organ at Cincinnati, the Enquirer, has been inquiring into some of Gov. Forsker's doings. Certain transactions at Akron show great gain to one Flickinger and one Andrew Jackson. It was a gain obtained by lease of a certain property belonging to the State. It is suspected that the Governor knows something of the transaction, and that he is anxious to avoid all State

We are glad of the triumph of who committed the murders in Mitchellstown massacre. Six of the agents of the Government have been found guilty of murder. Will they pay the penalty of such a crime? We expect for the Tory power to intervene to save their necks.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

---- While some of the newspapers are greatly tickled at the incident of an opera singer retorting on a minister at the conclusion of sermon, it might be a good thing to remember that if the particular minister had been another than Warren A. Candler Miss Abbott would probably have been promptly lodged in jail under the statute which provides penalties for disturbing or interrupting divine worship. - Augusta, Ga.,

- "No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth," said Bacon. There is just where the great Reform movemens is standing. - Baltimore American, Rep. Important, if true; but it emphatically is not true. The last heard from the alleged Reform movement in Maryland it was neither moving nor standing. It was crouching before the entrance to the private apartment of a leading Democratapying through the key-hole at Senator Gorman and his party lieutenants-"eaves dropping," as it were. - Lynchburg News, Dem.

- With a plain disregard of propriety the prima donna attempted to turn a religious service into a debating club. She thereby greatly weakened her claim to a place among those whose manners and habits are a credit to the dramatic profession. Does Miss Abbott think that when a minister preaches against the evils that creep into commercial life every business man in the congregation should rise and protest, or that when the sermon turns on the rascalities of the legal profession some member of the Bar should stand and cry out "I object?" If such is her opinion, why should such license be confined to a church? Surely an outspoken protest in a theatre against poor acting or false singing would be much more reasonable and fitting than an open reply to a minister in his pulpit. When a man occupies a seat in a theatre he has paid a good round sum for the privilege and might well be forgiven for giving vent to his disgust.—New York World, Dem.

## "There Are No States!"

Bankers' Monthly. The latent power of the Federal Government is allowly but surely unfolding and overshadowing many cherished doctrines of so called States rights. The Supreme Court of the United States has finally given the last and decisive blow to the long-cherished doctrine of State In-dependence. It has declared that Congress alone has the power to legislate on inter State matters relating to foreign governments. This docthe general Government has never before been so powerfully proclaimed as in the decision referred to, prepared by Justice Bradley. "In mat-ters of foreign and inter-State com-merce," he declared, "there are no States!"

The case in which this decision was made was that of a law enacted by Congress enabling a railroad

the Arthur Kill river, between New Jersey and Staten Island, New York. In old times the construction of a bridge across a river which separated two States was supposed to require the authority of Congress and also the assent of both the States. New Jersey refused its assent to the construction of the Arthur Kill bridge, and this litigation grew out of that fact. The dethe doctrine that the United States can delegate to a corporation, as was done by act of Congress, the power to build a bridge across a river constituting the boundary line between two States; and however, that a State can not interfere with the erection by the United States of a bridge be tween different States. But far above tion is the doctrine that "there are no States," when Congress is acting in its proper sphere and exercising its constitutional powers. The Supreme Court of the United States in her Federal capacity has finally and affectually repealed the Democratic resolutions of 1798.

#### THE HIGH TABIFF IN GER-MANY.

F. A. Richardson in the Baltimore Sun. The high protective tariff of Germany calls forth remonstrance in business circles, and there is no doubt the sentiment opposed to it would be more powerful if the means for disclosing popular feeling were more abundant. There is no such thing known here as popular discussions of public matters. Candidates for legislative or other offices never think of addressing those whose suffrages they ask. Quite frequently candidates do not announce themselves until a few days before the election, and if announcing any declaration of principles it is in glittering generalities. The Reichstag and the newspapers are the only arena for the ventilation of opinions on the Government policy, and as can be understood, the tendency in both is rather to respect the official than the popular sentiment. Nevertheless, the Government at times gets some pretty hard raps from both. The German tariff works exactly as the protective tariff under which the people of the United States groan. It puts money taken from the pockets of the great mass of the people into the coffers of a justice in the trial of the Tory tools | few great monopolies. It is done disreputable pretext, that it is for the benefit of the working classes. It is hinted that the real reason for the heavy tariff is the necessity which the Government feels of raising all the money possible. The trading classes are convinced that it bears heavily upon them and those who deal with them. There is not much chance for any abatement of the tariff, for although German statesmen and publiciets will concede in private its burdens and inequalities, it is held better for the Government to derive its revenues, so far as it can, from indirect rather than by direct taxation.

## SUPREME COURT.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock. Appeals from third district were disposed of as follows: Brown vs. Perkins from Pitt; dis-

missed for failure to prosecute. Green vs. Griffin, (injunction case) from Wilson; dismissed for failure to Whitehead vs. Walker from Pitt;

put to end of district. Wilson vs. Sheppard from Pitt; argued by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Jr.,

or plaintiff, no counsel contra. McLawhorn vs. Worthington from Pitt; argued by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Jr., for defendant, no counsel for plaintiff.

In the matter of Griffin, from Wilson; argued by Messrs. Haywood & Haywood for Griffin, and Mr. F. A. Woodard, contra.

Greenville vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company, from Pitt; ar-gued by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Jr., or the defendant, no counsel for the Grimes vs. Taft, from Pitt; argued

by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Sr., for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Haywood & Haywood for the defendant.

#### A Sparkling Notice. Fayetteville News.

Wilmington STAR now 20 ears old, shines out with its setting in that beautiful "city by the sea," the fairest, brightest gem that illumines the vault of journalism in our good old commonwealth. True, myriads of Night's most spark fing jewels have centuries of ages where Wilmington's Star has bardly hours, but yet its glorious rays lisperse the intellectual clouds that hover around the political horizon of this earth far more effectually than the stars of night destroy its

## SOUTHERN ITEMS.

- The late G. B. Board, of Salem, a , left \$10,000 to Rosnoke College. - It is said that Hon. J. Randolph Tucker has been retained as one of the counsel for the condemned Chicago Anarchists. - Petersburg Index-Appeal. - Captain William Gordon Me-

Cabe, of Petersburg, will read the poem written by the lamented J. Barron Hope, of this city, for the Lee monument cornerstone laying on October 27th.—Norfolk Virginian. — It is just like the Atlanta Con-stitution to demand of Georgia Democrats the retirement of Senator Colquitt for being guilty of the sm of being a Democrat. They have a fellow-feeling for him, being in the same condemnation themselves — Augusta Gazette, Dem.

"Let dogs delight to bark," &c., but when a cultured and "early englished" and well dressed dude takes to it, it is then he needs a friend to lend him a quarter to buy a bot-tle of Dr. Bull's Cough Byrup.

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 18, 6 P. M. PIRITS TURPENTINE-The market ned firm at 311 cents per gallon, sales at these figures

ROSIN-Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipt; at

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote at \$1.65 for Virgin and Yellow

Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON -- Market quoted firm Sales of 00'bales on a basis of 84 cents for Middling Sales also reported at 8 15-16 cents Quotations at the Produce Exchange were

Good Ordinary ..... 61 cts 81b LowMiddling ..... 81 Middling ..... 81 

CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for vellow in bulk and 63 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 64 cents in bulk and 68 cents in acks-for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quota-

tions as fellows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet: Extra Mill, \$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 41 @44c; Prime 5@54c per pound. Rough-70@80c for upland; 95c@\$1.05 for tide-

### RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentive..... Orude Turpentine......

DOMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Minancial. NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- Noon .- Money

easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange 481@481; and 485@485; State bonds dull but steady. Government securities dull but firm. Naw York, Oct. 13, Evening-Sterling exchange active and strong at 482@4864 Money easy at 4@5 per cent., closing offered

at 4 per cent. Government securities dull and strong for fours; four per cents 1254; three per cents 108. State bonds dull but steady: North Carolina sixes 1211: fours 95. Commoerial. NEW YORK, Oct. 18 -Noon -- Cotton firm, with sales of 745 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 9-16 cents; futures closed firm; sales

at the following quotations: October 9.45c; November 9.85c; December 9.85c; January 9.42c; February 9.52c; March 9.60c. Flour quiet and steady Wheat better. Corn quiet and firm. Pork weak at \$15 00@15 25. Lard steady at \$6 80. Spirits turpentine quiet at 34c. Rosin [quiet at \$1 05@1 124. Freights duil. Old mess pork \$14 25@14 50.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 214 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 9-16 cents; net receipts at all ports 39,725 bales; ex-ports to Great Britain 20,403 bales, to France — bales, to the continent 12,144 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 505,571 bales. Southern flour steady; common to fair extra \$3 25@4 00; good to choice \$4 10@4 85. Wheat-options ruled very dull, with con-tinued absence of features, closing told higher and firm; spot steady and unchanged; No. 2 red October 811c; November 8116 811c. Corn 162c lower and moderately 814c. Corn 104c lower and moderately active; options without quotable change and dull; No.2 October 5140514c; November 5140514c. Oats 104c lower and less active; No. 2 October 8840824c; November 384c; No. 2 spot 3240824c. Hops steady. Coffee—fair Rio on spot quiet at \$19 624; options 20030 points lower, closing heavy; No. 7 Rio October \$17 50; November \$17 55017 65; December \$17 700 17 90; May \$17 60. Sugar strong with a fair demand; centrifugal 54054c; fair refining 5c; refined active and firm; standard A 64c; powdered 64064c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice in moderate demand and firm. Cotton seed oil quoted at 324c for crude; refined nominal. Rosin steady at \$1 0501 124. Spirits turpentine dull at \$1 05@1 121. Spirits turpentine dull at 34c. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Pork steady. Beef quiet and firm. Middles dull and nominal. Lard unchanged, closing firm

nominal. Lard unchanged, closing firm. Freights steady.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 5,746 bales; futures closed active and strong, with sales of 225,800 bales at the following quotations: October 9,566 9,57c November 9,4969,50c; December 9,50; January 9,5769,58c; February 9,676 9,68c; March 9,7769,78c; May 9,9369,94c.

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say: Active trading and buoyant prices have characterized the market for cutton options to-day; all the months were in demand, and while occasional periods of weakness seemed to develop, offerings were quickly and promptly taken care of, and the advancing tendency received a new impetus, Liverpool improved somewhat, but the principal influences are to be found in the universal strength of the reduced estimates of the crop as indicated by recent official reports. The advance amounted to 19620 points, closing at the highest level of the points, closing at the highest level of the day, with the tone very strong and a little excited on the limited amount of offering.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 691-691c; No. 3 do. 65c; No. 2 red 72@791c. Corn—No. 2, 411c bid. Oats—No. 2, 26c. Mess pork per bbl, \$13 50@14 00. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$6 324. Short rib sides (loose) \$7 00; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 60@5 70; short clear sides (boxed) \$7 40@7 45. Whiskey \$1 10.

\$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 894, 692, 692; November 702, 71, 704. Corp—No. 2 October 412, 414, 414. November 412, 412, 414. Oats—No. 2 October 26; November 252. Mess pork—January \$12 20, \$12 25, \$12 25. Lard—October \$6 271, \$6 30, \$8 30; November \$6 25, \$6 25, \$6 25. Short ribs—October \$7 05, \$7 10, \$7 10; January \$6 20, \$6 30, \$6 20.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.—Flour in good de-mand and strong. Wheat—No. 2 red cash 71@71\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; October 71\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Corn—cash 39\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Oats—cash 24\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; October 39\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Oats—cash 24\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; October 24c bid. Whiskey steady at \$1 05. Provisions weak. Pork irregular; new \$14 25. Lard \$6 30. Dry salt meats—boxed shoulders \$5 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); long clear \$5 25; clear ribs \$7 37\(\frac{1}{2}\); short clear \$7 67\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bacon—boxed shoulders \$6 00\(\phi\)6 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); long clear \$8 25; clear rib \$8 37\(\phi\)8 45; short clear \$8 75. Hams steady.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Flour easy. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 754c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 444c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 284c. Pork dull; repacked \$14 00. Lard scarce at \$6 30 bid. Bulk meats dull. Bacon easier; short ribs \$8 50; short clear \$8 75. Whiskey strong at \$1 05. Hogs active and firm.

Barrisons, Oct. 18.—Plour quiet and seady. Wheat—southern steady; red

on spot 785079c. Corn—southern easier and quiet; white 57@58c; yellow 58@57c; western steady and dull.

CHARLESON, Oct. 13.—Spirits turpen-

BAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at \$11c. Rosin steady at 90@97te STATE STAN MAR. K.

(By Telegraph to the Moraing Star. October 18.—Galveston, strong at 84c—
net receipts 7,002 bales; Norfolk, steady at
9 1-16c—net receipts 2,719 bales; Baltimore,
steady at 94c—net receipts — bales; Boston,
quiet at 94c—net receipts 1,248 bales; Philadelphis, quiet at 94c—net receipts 35 bales;
Savannah, firm at 84c—net receipts 8,880
bales; New Orleans, steady at 8c—net receipts bales: New Orleans, steady at 9c-net re-ceipts 12,432 bales; Mobile, strong and active at 81c—net receipts 1,004 bales; Mem-phis, firm at 81c—net receipts 4,229 bales; Augusta, firm at 81c—net receipts 2,181 bales; Charleston, firm at 9c—net receipts 3,727 bales.

#### THE REPORT HEADS WITH

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, 12.80 P. M.-Cotton rm with good demand; middling uplands 3-16d; middling Orleans 54d; sales of 12,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales; receipts 6,000 bales, all of which were American. Futures steady at advance; uplands, I m c, October delivery 5 8-64@5 9-64d; October and November delivery 5 6-64@5 7-64d; November and December delivery 5 5-64d; December and January delivery 5 7-64d; January and February delivery 5 5-64@5 6-64d; February and March delivery 5 6-64@ 5 7-64d; March and April delivery 5 8-64 @5.9-64d; April and May delivery 5 10-64 @5.11-64d; May and June delivery 5 13-64d.

Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer moderately. Corn firm, demand fair. Lard prime western 83s 6d. Turpentine

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18, 4 P. M .- Cottonmiddling uplands (lmc) October delivery 5 10-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 8-64d, seller; November and December, December and January, January and February delivery 5 7 64d, seller; February and March delivery 5 8-64d, value; March and April delivery 5 10-64d, seller; April and May delivery 5 13-64d, seller; May and June delivery 13-64d, seller. Futures closed strong. Bales of cotton to-day included 9,600 bales American.

## MARINE.

Port Almanac-Oct. 14. Sun Sets..... 5.27 P M Day's Length..... 11h 21 m High Water at Smithville.... 5 28 A M High Water at Wilmington... 7.18 A M

ARRIVED. Steam yacht Louise. Snell, Southport,

CLEARED. Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport, master Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell, Br steamship Pensher, A McGregor, Bremen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN BREMEN-Br steamship Pensher-4,000

#### bales cotton MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Get. 14, 1887.

Allie (Br.), 1,184 tons, Rodgaard, C P Dalbeattie (Br.); 896 tons, Gregory, Alex Beechville (Br.), 1,120 tons, Watson, Heide Coventry (Br.), 1,140 tons, Bacon, Heide Rossville (Br.), 1086 tons, Dove, Heide & Pensher (Br.), 991 tons, Anderson, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Parklands (Br.), 1134 tons, Smith, C P Me-

BARQUES. Monica (Nor.), 637 tons, Johannesen, Heide Sirene (Ger.) 501 tons, ---, E Peschau & Frithjof (Nor.), 441 tons, Johnsen, Pater son, Downing & Co. Adolph (Ger.), 523 tons, Westendorf, Heide Wladmir (Nor.), 502 tons, Knudsen, Heide Geo Davis (Ger.), 643 tons, King, Alex Albatross (Ger.), 310 tons, Dale, E Peschau

Albert H Cross, 840 tons, Henderson, Geo Benj F Lee, 875 tons, Steelman, Geo Har-H S Lanfair, 298 tons, Woodlawn, Gen

SCHOONERS.



Sign of the Horse. COUNTRY MERCHANTS WOULD DO WHILL to examine our stock of Harcess, Collars, Blind Bridles, Whips, &c., before buying, as it will be to their advantage. Our stock of Harness and Baddings Goods is complete, and we guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Heree Milliners, No. 19 So. Front St. oct 9 tf

Persons Building WILL PLEASE RESERBER THAT WE ARE putting up Lightning Rods in connection with Roofing. Drive Wells, &c. Don't give your orders to Lightning Rod Agents when you can get better work done at lower figures here at home. Call on us for Endidon's Hardware of every description. Dealers in Herdware, Timware, &c., Williams II. C.

# holera Morbus ramps ummer Complaints

All Cured by a teaspoon ful of Perry Davis Pain Killer in a little Milkor Sugar and Water ALL DRUGGISTS SELLIT. N se 23 D&Wim we fr sn nrm

FALL GOODS

PRESH NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT, FIRST OF THE SEASON

## FRESH COCOANUTS

New Oatmeal.

Cakes and Crackers. NAMELY

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