THE WHERLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six months 0 cts for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, 10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$94 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$00 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Pairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under healt of "City Items" 20 cents poline for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion Every other day, three fourths 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. 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 advertisement 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. Fayments 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. 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 advertisement.

The Morning Star.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1887

IN VINCULIS.

The dodge of the Supreme Court in dealing with Virginia is not worthy of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The eleventh amendment to the Constitution reads:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

This looks clear enough to even an unprofessional eye. What was the purpose in view in adopting that amendment? The answer is plain. It was to prevent the doing of the very thing the Supreme Court has undertaken to authorize-to sue a State. The Louisville Courier Journal says:

"The court merely shunted the issue before them from the State to the person of a State official, a trick upon law and legic, which, while plainly admitting that the Federal Court could not pursue a State for remedies at law, yet claiming that it was quite competent to impose penalties and aes upon State officials personally, for the capital offense of executing the State law. The State necessarily acts, and can act only, through the persons of her officials, and to pursue these officials with legal process on the sole ground of an honest discharge of their duties under the State, is obviously as complete an overthrow of State autonomy as if the State Treasurer or the Governor were prosecuted in behalf of private claims.

It is not expected that Republican papers will see any wrong attempted by Jeffries Bond. With the ordinary regulation Republican sheet, the Republicans can do no wrong in dealing severely with a Southern State. But it is certain that before the supremacy of Republicanism in the affairs of the Union, there were no two opinions as to the meaning of that eleventh amendment. It was adopted, and it was universally so understood, to forever prevent a under the operations of courts of the United States except in an action as between States. The Republicans are always making Constitutional discoveries in order to justify unwarranted assumptions, to increase the powers of the Federal Government, and to violate the rights of the States. One of their latterday discoveries is this doctrine of the Republican Federal Court, that to sue a State officer is not to sue the State. This is a palpable trick, an evasion, a dodge, and a very unworthy one. Law is based on commonsense. A common-sense view of that amendment will inevitably result in opposing the Bond business and the supposed authority of the Supreme Court.

DEATH-TRAPS.

The killing of twenty workmen in The killing of twenty workmen in New York by the falling wall of a building in course of erection is another warning to folly, and another call upon the authorities is cities not to allow the construction of "shoddy" buildings. Many such fatal accidents have occurred and many more will occur so long as the city authorities permit these dangerous walls to go up. We would not be surprised ton Post says:

"As Alabama got along with only six daily newspapers up to the first part of the year 1886, what has made the demand for a hundred and fifty per cent. increase since then? There is no one Southern State, nor, as far as we know, are there any two or any three, in which altogether there are nine daily newspapers each only a year and a half old. There has been no demand for them in Alabams or any other Southern State.

There remains, therefore, but one answer to the Flanagan question, "What are they for?" They have been established by persons act in sympathy with the political opinions of the Democrats of Alabams for

if there were not buildings in Wilmington that have been built within a few years that are death-traps. The idea of erecting buildings to stand through the centuries does not occur to any one now-a-days, we may well suppose, when the material used and the unstable appearance of the buildings are considered.

Such buildings as the Carolina Central office, the new W. & W office, the Dickinson residence, and the solid structure now being dismantled at the corner of Chesnut and Front streets, are indeed excellent specimens of masonry and would stand for hundreds of years if no earthquake came to topple them in

We hope the fellow who was con structing the crumbling building in New York will find his way into the the State prison. No man should be allowed to erect an unsafe building.

City authorities should look after hote lescapes and theatres. They should demand every possible protection for guests and visitors. Neglect at this point is without excuse The railroads will have soon or late to give up stoves. Every now and then, as was the case a week or so since, people are burned to death by these enemies of the human race. Humanity and sympathy alike demand all possible care and safety in public buildings and public conveyances, and in the homes of the people. Who could worship God with a constant feeling of insecurity as to the building in which service was conducting?

The Westminster Review, one of the old and able and scholarly English Quarterlies has a very cordial notice of Don Piatt's book, to which the STAR called attention at length some months ago. The Westminster has no doubt a thorough insight into the men of the North who were conspicuous and who have been so much praised and worshipped by the triumphant section. . It sees as Piatt knows the true value of such characers as Lincoln, Seward, Stanton and Grant. We make an interesting quotation from the Westminster's article.

"The controversy which, for about a juarter of a century, has raged in the Inited States around the names of the chief actors in the great conflict between the North and the South continues with unabated vigor, pushing to lower places the reputations of some who were at one time the objects of interested adulation, and raising the names of others to exalted positions in public esteem, from acquiring which their modesty or honesty hindered them during their lives. The articles on Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward and Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, now collected and published, with the title of 'Memoirs of the Men Who Saved the Union,' form a powerful addition to this controversy, and will greatly influence the public estimation of the men referred to therein. They are the interesting recollections of one who was personally acquainted with the illustrious men of whom he has written, and who had, as well officially as socially, opportunities of studying the character of each, of which he has availed himself in writing one of the ablest books we have had the pleasure to welcome from America."

Among the excellent papers read at the Saratoga Social Science Convention, was one on "Profit Sharing." It was a "Manufacturer's opinions concerning this Device." It is by Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and thoughtful, pains-taking writer. His discussion of "Profit Sharing" is exceedingly terse, compact and clear We have not space for all, and it is impossible to condense the argument. The following will show the drift of the discussion, that has assumed large importance in the North. He says :

"Profit-sharing proposes to pay the law borer by giving him-1, a stipulated fixed sum as wages; 2, a proportion of the profits of the business in which his employer is engaged, in addition to his fixed wages. The advantages of this system are supposed State from being sued or brought to be-1, that the laborer will be better paid: , that being interested in the success of the business, he will therefore be a better workman; 3, therefore his employer can afford to pay him better wages; 4, that it cultivates friendly relations between the employer and the employed; 5, that it in creases industry and stimulates self-respect. The whole scheme is based on the assumption that the workingman is now underpaid. We therefore admit this for our present purpose and limit our inquiry to the question, whether this is the best way, or, at any rate, a fairly good way, to raise the standard of wages. Will it improve the quality of the workman as such? On the face of it this seems plausible."

We have seen it intimated that the cause of so many Protection Dailies in Alabama is that the cash of the monopolists is being invested in such enterprises. The game is to make the Alabama farmers believe that the royal road to riches is not by cultivating the soil and making cotton, corn, &c., but by taxation and a "heap of it." The Washington Post says:

the sole purpose of making converts to the high tariff theories, and practices of mon-opolists."

The STAR copied the special course. the University for the Normal Department. Prof. Henry is thoroughly competent, and he will be able to do marked service to those who shall attend upon the proposed three months course. There must be at least fifteen teachers attending in order to secure the course. The tuition is free. A fee of \$5.00, for room rent, etc., will be charged The session will begin either 15th November, 1887, or 14th February, 1888. A special abridged course will be given in fourteen branches when five or more teachers apply for a given branch. Here is an excellent opportunity for a course un der a faithful and well qualified teacher, aided as to certain branches by the excellent faculty.

The Tory Government in Ireland, known as "The Castle," have been outwitted by the Irisb, and they are no little disheartened. It turns out that Balfour's Coercion bill has some defects of which the Irish leaders are prompt to take advantage. Balfour thought he had framed a bill that would compel Irish papers to either stop publication, pay ruinous fines and imprisonment or not publish any reports of the proclaimed meetings when occurring. But the leading Irish papers went right on and when prosecuted by the "Castle" triumphed, as the magistrate dismissed the cases. An appeal wrs taken by the Crown. It is practically a defeat. What next?

According to the Washington Critic the election for a Congressional vacancy in Rhode Island is unusually important. If a Democrat should be elected it would give the two parties an equal number of States in the House. The Critic

"The House is failing to elect, the Vice-President becomes President on the 4th of March following, and this officer, being now stands, he a Republican. The Senate consists of 39 Republicans, counting Mr. Riddleberger as a Republican, and 37 Democrats. Should Mr. Riddleberger not vote, or vote with the Democrats, there would be a tie in the Senate, and no Vice President could be chosen under the Constitution."

So that election in "little Rhody" may have tremendous results.

Our exchanges are still pressing the subject of industrial educationmaking men skilled mechanics. This is important at this time in the South, where there are really comparatively but few skilled workmen. Economically considered, it is very necessary that the crafts should be skilled. A first-rate workman not only will do much better work, but he will command much higher wages. Money expended by a State in supplying the demand for a technological education is well spent.

THE PERIODICALS.

We would be glad to be instrumental in procuring subscribers to the Eclectic Magasine of Foreign Literature. It has been so often commended, and so heartily, in these columns that farther praise is not necessary. It has a great deal of merit. Price \$5 a year. The October number has a variety of inviting discussions. There are sixteen selections besides Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes and Miscellany. Some of the papers are: The Coming Auarchy, by Prince Peter Kropotkin, Nineteenth Century; Ireland's Alternatives, by Lord Thring, Contemporary Review; Whitmania, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, Fortnightly Review; Socrates, by J. S. B., Blackwood's Magazine; The English and the American Press, by Arnot Reid, Nineteenth Century; French Society Ninety Years Ago, Temple Bar; Jenny Geddes and the Devouter Sex, by James Hutton, Gentleman's Magazine; The Doctrine of Political Assassination, Saturday Review; The Home of the Aryans, by Prof. F. Max Muller, Good Words; Wealth and the Working Classes, by W. H. Mallock, Part III., Fortnightly Review; The Ring and the Casket, (A Story that is sometimes true), by Lord Lytton, National Review; The Roman Matron and the Roman Lady, by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, Fortnightly Review; The Island of Serk: A Sermon in Stones, by Sophia Weisse, Blackwood's Magazine. E R. Pelton, publisher, 25 Bond Street, New

The Writer for October has a dozen o more short articles by theatrical critics and others upon "The Ideal Dramatic Criticism." There are several other readable articles that may be consulted by writers. Price \$1 a year or 10 cents a number.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- It has always been a matter of wonder to Southern men that John Brown should be looked upon by thousands of intelligent and civilized people as worthy of all praise, a hero and a martyr in a holy cause. That he is looked upon in this way is shown by the references to him in terms of reverence of contemporaneous literature and the utterances of ous literature and the utterances of public speakers. Yet he was a man guilty of the most heinous crimes. Not once, but often, he murdered innocent citizens at midnight, that he might seize their property and convert it to his own use. He was the chief figure in a conspiracy to incite

a servile insurrection designed to repeat the horrors once seen in Hayti, and of which the intended victims were the brothren in descent, lan guage and religion of the people who have made of this murderer almost a saint. In view of these facts, it is gratifying that one Massachusetts man of prominence has the courage to question the estimate put on Brown's character by Mesars. Nicolay and Hay, in their life of Lincoln now

being published in the Century Magazine. - Savannah News, Dem One passage in Mr. Randall's recommendations looking towards the agricultural perfection of which he was speaking deserves wider attention than is implied in the limits of a 15,000 audience. "It is absolutely essential," he said, "if we are to outstrip all competition, that we should raise the best products, and lay them down when they are in demand at the cheapest price." The sentiment is true and undeniable. These conditions are the conditions on which alone the American farmer with al his great advantages and the resources of his ingenuity will be able to understand all other agricultural producers and to best competition in the markets of the world. The amusing part of the business is that the only, or at least the main, obstacle to the attainment of these conditions of success is laid and kept in the farm-

er's path by the very man who, in

of the removal of that obstacle, -

New Orleans States, Dem.

The repeal of the tobacco tax and the reduction of the tariff are to be leading questions in the next Congress of the United States, and, until accomplished, are to be the leading issues between the two parties of the country. There is no escape from this struggle and the party or Crude Turpentine..... men who attempt to evade the issue or defeat the reform demanded by the people of the country will have to go under in overwhelming disaster. The question is both a vital and plain one to the country; and while there are some differences and conflict of opinion among Democrats as to the extent to which this revenue reform must be accomplished, it still does not alter the fact that the party is almost a unit, and that when the day of struggle comes, neither Mr. Randall nor any other Democrat, whatever his power may be, can defeat the final result. - Lynchburg Advance, Dem.

THE DEBT AND THE SUR-PLUS.

N. Y. Times.

Unless the revenue be cut down it is plain that nothing can be done with the surplus except (1) to hoard it, or (2) spend it, or (3) pay it on the debt. The first disposition of it, hoarding, is simply impossible, for reasons too obvious to require mention. The second, spending, cannot be adopted to an extent that would seriously affect the surplus without grave disadvantages, both direct and indirect. The objects for which it would be spent would be almost certainly ill chosen, and might, as in the case of the scheme for national aid to State schools, be demoralizing, or, as in the case of extravagant pensions, be both generally demoralizing and in some ways actually corrupting, or, as in the case of extensive internal improvements, betremely wasteful. In any event it is very unlikely that the majority in the House, with the responsibility for the finances resting upon it, would, on the eve of a national election, venture upon appropriations of any kind calling for seventy-five or one hundred millions a year, and if the majority should be willing to do so it is certain that the Executive veto would be interposed. There

surplus if the revenue be not re-But there is none of the debt now payable at the discretion of the Government. The only way in which the debt can be taken up, under existing laws, is by the purchase of bonds at such premium as the holders will consent to take.

remains, therefore, only the payment

of the debt as a means of using the

Tennyson's "In Memoriam,"

Letter to the London Times. Admirers of Lord Tennyson have ong sought to ascertain to whom the Poet Laureate alluded in the opening ines of "In Memoriam" -

I hold it truth, with him who sings To one clear harp in divers tones, That men may rise on stepping stone Of their dead selves to higher things.

Many poets have been mentioned, but hitherto the allusion has never been traced. A week or two ago an inquiry on the point appeared in Notes and Queries," which has elicited the following reply from the Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, who some years ago issued an able key to Lord Tenny. son's great work: "The poet alluded to in the first stanza of 'In Memoriam' is Goethe. I know this from Lord Tennyson himself, although he could not identify the passage, and when I submitted to him a small work of mine on his marvellous poem he wrote, 'It is Goethe's creed'

on this very passage." Why a Negro Organ Opposes the Election of Frederick Grant.

Albany Argus, Dem. The leading organ of the colored race in this country, the New York Freeman, voiced the sentiments of the people of this State in the following words: "We are opposed to Fred Grant because we believe it bad policy to give the son prominence on the strength of his father's money or reputation. In this republic every tub should stand on its own bottom, and if Col. Fred Grant's tub has any bottom to it, he has done nothing to show that such is the case."

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oc. 18, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. -The market opened firm at 32 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

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

nuotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$1 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip

and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quiet. Bales of 800 bales on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were

as follows: Ordinary...... 6# cts Good Ordinary..... 7 18-16" Low Middling Middling...... 9 8-16"

CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 63 cents in sacks: white is quoted at 61 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

the abstract, is the zealous advocate 90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. RICE-Market quiet. Fair quoted at 44@44c; Prime 5@54c per pound. Rough -70@80c for upland; 95c@\$1 05 for tide-

> RECEIPTS. 2,818 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 160 casks Rosin Tar

> > DOMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Minancial

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- Noon. - Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange 4814@482 and 4854@4854. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull but

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, Evening—Sterling exchange strong and active. Money easy at 2@41 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cents 126; three per cents 1082 State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 120; fours 95. Commoertal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.-Noon.-Cotton julet, with sales of 184 bales; middling uplands 94 cents; middling Orleans 94 cents; futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: October 9.60c; November 9.43c; December 9.42c; January 9.46c; February 9.55c; March 9.63c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower. Corn better. Pork dull and weak at \$15 00. Lard weaker at \$6 70. Spirits turpentine firm at 85c. Rosio firm at \$1.05@1 124. Old mess pork dull and weak at \$14 00. Freights

New York, Oct. 18, Evening.-Cotton dull; sales to-day 203 bales; middling up-lands 9; cents; middling Orleans 9; cents; net receipts at all ports 55,538 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,419 bales, to France 15,920 bales, to the continent 18,267 bales; stock at all U.S. ports 519,467 bales. Southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat options opened a trifle higher, closing firm spot grades firm but rather quiet; No. 2 red Oct. 811@811c; November 811@82c. Corn l@sc higher and fairly active; No. 2 October 51c; November 501@511c. Oats 1c lower and fairly active; No. 2 October 32 5-16@324c; No. 2 on spot 321@324c. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee—fair Rio on spot easier at \$19 25: options 15@20 points lower and moderately active; No. 7 Rio October \$17 20@17 30 November \$17 25@17 80. Sugar firm and unchanged; refined firm and active. Molasses quiet. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil quoted at 34c for crude and 43c for refined. Resin quiet at \$1 05@1 121. Spirits turpentine dull at 841@841c. Hides quiet. Wool dull. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef unchanged; tierced beef quiet. Lard 10@13 points lower and fairly active; western steam \$6 65@6 75; October \$6 60@6 78; November \$6 40@6 46. Freights dull; cotton \$d; grain 24d.

Cotton-Net receipts 100 bales; gross receipts 8,280 hales; futures closed steady, with sales of 114,700 bales at the following quotations: October 9.63@9.64c; November 9 47c; December 9.45@9.46c; January 9.51c; February 9.58@9.59c; March 9.66@9.67c; April 9.74@9.75c; May 9.82@

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say The market for cotton options has retained a slightly unsettled tone and made another good record of business, with the latest absorbing power again demonstrated. There were indications of a further desire to sell this morning and some hammering by operators, who have recently spilled their long cotton, but after a loss of 4@5 points the demand was found to be taking all offerings, and a reaction followed that restored values to last evening's figures and closed the market steady. The general condition, as reported from the South, was without much change. There was less special attention given to October to-day. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour fair demand. Wheat-No.

2 red 71 c. Corn—No. 2, 40 @ 40 c. Oats —No. 2, 25 c. Mess pork, per bbl. \$13 00 @13 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$6 20@6 25. Short rib sides (loose) \$7 00; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 60@5 70; short clear sides (boxed) \$7 40. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 692, 692, 692; November 702, 701, 702; May 772, 774, 772. Corn—No. 2 October 692, 692, 692, 692; November 702, 703, 703; May 774, 775. tober 40; November 40; 41, 40; May 44\$, 44\$, 44\$. Oats—No. 2 October 25\$, 25\$, 25\$; November 25\$; May 29\$, 29\$, 29\$. Mess pork, all the year, \$11 75; January \$12 25, \$12 25, \$12 62\$. Lard—October 25 171, 26 171. \$6 17\frac{1}{2}, \$6 17\frac{1}{2}, \$6 15; December \$6 12\frac{1}{2}, \$6 12\frac{1}{2}, \$6 12\frac{1}{2}, \$6 12\frac{1}{2}, \$6 17\frac{1}{2}; May \$6 45. Short ribs—October \$7 05; January \$6 15, \$6 15, \$6 07\frac{1}{2}. Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.-Flour dull and

heavy and very quiet. Wheat—cash firm, futures 1@1c lower; No. 2 red cash 701@ 711c; October 701: May 781@79. Corn lower—cash 401c; October 40c; May 401@ 401c. Oats—cash 241c; October 24c bid; May 281c. Whiskey steady at \$1 05. Provisions dull. Pork \$14 00@14 50. Lard nominally lower at \$6 10. Hams easier at \$10 50@12 50.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 784c. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed 484c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 284c. Pork slow at \$14 00. Lard weaker at \$6 20. Bulk meats dull; short ribs \$7 274. Bacon easy—short ribs \$8 25; short clear \$8 624. Whiskey firm at \$1 05. Hogs slow and weak; common and light \$3 50@4 60; packing and butchers \$4 35@4 70.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—southern fairly active and steady; red 78@82c; amber 89@84c; western dull but steady; No. 2 winter red on spot 78@78jc. Corn—southern quiet and steady; white 55@57c; yellow 58@54c.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18.—Spirite turpentine firm at 32c bid. Rosin steady at 90@97jc.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—Spirits turpen-

COTTON MARKET

By Telegraph to the Morning Sine . October 18 -Galveston, quiet at 9c-net receipts 6,877 bales; Norrolk steady at 9 1-16c-net receipts 5,780 bales; Baltimore sleady at 94c-net receipts - bales; Bos ton, quiet at 9to-net receipts 240 bules; Philadelphia, firm at 94c-net receipts 65 bales; Cavannah, dull and casy at 8 15-16c net receipts 8,542 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 815-16c—net receipts 19,255 bales; Mobile, quiet at 85c-net receipts 3.178 bales; Memphis, steady at 90—net receipts 8.108 bales; Augusta, dull and easier at 84c—net receipts 2,426 bales; Charleston, quiet at 9c-net receipts 3,048 bales.

THE MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star ! LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18, 12.80 P. M. -Cotton dull and generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 51d; middling Orleans 57-16d; sales of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 36,000 bales, of which 88,100 were American. Fu-ruary delivery 5 6-64d: February and March delivery 5 7 64d; March and April delivery 5 9-64d; April and May delivery 5 11-64d;

May and June delivery 5 18-64d. Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer moderately; receipts for the past three days 247,000 centals, including 148,000 American. Corn quiet; demand fair; receipts for the past three days 28,100 centals. Weather fine.

Spirits turpentine 27s 6d. 2 P. M.-Middling uplands 53-16d; miding Orleans 54d. Bales of cotton to-day included 5,600

bales American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18, 2 P. M. -Cottonmiddling uplands (lmc) October delivery 5 9-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 7-64d, buyer; November and December delivery 5 6-64d, value; December and January delivery 56-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 6 64d, buyer; February and March delivery 7-64d, buyer; March and April delivery 5 9-64d, buyer; April and May delivery 5 11-64d, buyer; May and June delivery 5 13-64d, buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

Port Almanac-Oct. 19. 6.10 A M Sun Sets. 5.19 P M Day's Length.... 11h 10 m High Water at Smithville 9.37 A M High Water at Wilmington.... 11.27 A M

ARRIVED. Steamship Regulator, 847 tons, Ingraham, New York, H G Smallbones

Steam yacht Louise. Snell, Southport, Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell, Br steamship Doylesford, 901 tons, clair, Port Sidney, C B, C P Mebane.

CLEARED Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport, Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell,

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 19, 1887.

list does not embrace vessels under a 'one STEAMSHIPS. Allie (Br.), 1,134 tons, Rodgaard, CP

Dalbeattie (Br.), 896 tons, Gregory, Alex Sprunt & Son. Beechville (Br.), 1,120 tons, Watson, Heide & Co. Coventry (Br.), 1,140 tons, Bacon, Heide

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

Monica (Nor.), 687 tons, Johannesen, Heide Adolph (Ger.), 528 tons, Westendorf, Heide Wladmir (Nor.), 502 tons, Knudsen, Heide

Geo Davis (Ger.), 643 tons, King, Alex Sprunt & Son. Albatros (Ger.), 310 tons, Dale, E Peschau & Westermann SCHOONERS. M C Mosely, - tons, Tony, Boston, E G Barker & Co.

R S Graham, 325 tons, Avis, George Har-Fanny Tracey, 282 tons, Tilton. George Harriss & Co. Roger Moore, 818 tons, Gilkey, E G Bar-Jennie Hall, 391 tons, Hall, Geo. Harriss & Benj F Lee, 875 tons, Steelman, Geo Har-

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

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