WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, 1896

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR PRESIDENT: of Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

#### STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR: CYRUS B. WATSON, of Forsyth. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS W. MASON, of Northampton. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE : CHARLES M. COOKE, of Franklin. FOR STATE TREASURER: B. F. AYCOCK, of Wayne. FOR STATE AUDITOR : R. M. FURMAN. of Buncombe FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION : IOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: F. I. OSBORNE. of Mecklenburg.

"You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your great cities and leave your tarms, and your cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union."-From Wm. J. Bryan's speech before Democratic National Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT

GEO. H. BROWN., Jr., of Beaufort

A. C. AVERY, of Burke,

"I am for McKinley, Russel and Gold," says Oscar J. Spears, one of the Republican candidates for Elector-at-Large.

"I desire to meet Mr. Russel on the hustings of North Carolina. I want the people to hear us and decide between me and what I represent, and what I think he represents. With their decision I shall be content. If elected Governor of your State, I shall see that every man, no matter what his station in life or what his politics, is given every privilege granted him by the Constitution of North Carolina." -- Cyrus B. Watson. Democratic candidate for Governor.

#### NO RIGHT TO COMPLAIN. The advocates of the gold stand-

ard contend that it would be dishonest to pay the Government obligations in silver, when according to the contract between the obligation. holders and the Government every dollar of them is payable in coin and in silver, if the Government so elect. Is there any dishonesty in living up to a contract in good faith? And isn't the dishonesty rather on the side of those who take advantage of circumstances, which they themselves shaped to make the Government do more than it agreed to do? When the bonds were purchased that con stitute the main part of the public debt gold and silver were the recognized money of this country, neither one nor the other, but both. There wasn't a buyer of one of these bonds who did not buy them with the full knowledge that they were redeemable not only in gold and silver, but in anything that the Government might choose to declare "lawful money" of the United States. Greenbacks are now lawful money of the United States, and under the original contracts these greenbacks could be used in redeeming the Government's obligations.

But it was never anticipated when the greenbacks were first issued that they should become permanent money. They were issued as a ne cessity of war, have been perpetuated for a generation after the war, and will in all probability be continued for an indefinite period. The bond buyers during the days of the war, those "patriotic" gentlemen who let the soldiers go to the front while thay remained at home to speculate upon the necessities of the Government and furnish it with the "sinews of war," took advantage of the greenback, depreciated it just as many of them have since combined to depreciate silver, bought it up at about \$2.50 for one dollar in coin, and with these greenbacks bought Government bonds dollar for dollar. How many of the bonds issued by the Government were paid for in these depreciated greenbacks we do not know, but the probabilities are that the most of them were.

For much of the time, in fact, until 1878, when the coinage of silver was begun again, they were, with the national bank notes, about the only money in circulation for there was then but little gold or silver in circulation; but they got rid of the greenback for redemption purposes when, in 1868, they secured the passage of the act by Congress the passage of the act by Congress Senator Gordon said that he favored the 15. 16. declaring the bonds redeemable in gold standard, 'though after all," he con-"coin," and they played to get rid of silver in 1873, when they secured the passage of the act dropping the silver dollar from the list of coins. Silver was remonetized by the coinage act of 1878, which restored its legal tender quality, but under the practice of the Treasury it is still as far as redeeming Government obligations goes a demonetized metal. It is good and lawful tender from one person to another in any amount, but in its practice the Government and proves a latter, the silver men will see the error of their ways.

"I know Bryan intimately, and I consider him a well-balanced, honest, upright man. In spite of his radical currency views, I do not believe, if elected, he would allow the ultra-silverites in his

of the United States refuses to recognize the money which it proclaims a full legal tender, when it comes to dealing with the privileged gentlemen who hold Government bonds.

In order that there might be no misapprehension as to what was meant by the word "coin," or that the integrity of the Government might not be called into question, the Congress of the United States in 1877. both houses voting in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority, passed the Stanley-Matthews resolution, which reads thus :

WHEREAS. By the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; and Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in

such coin; and Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14 1875, are frequired to be of the description of the bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas At the date of the pasage of said act of Congress, last aforesaid, to-wit, the 14th of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard va'ue of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 419 kgrains each, as declared by the act approved January 18, 1887, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled. 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," to be a legal tender of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever, therefore, be it.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein). That all bonds of the United States, ssued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore cited are payable principal and interest at the option of the Government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 4121/2 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public

Was there any dishonesty in this? Was there any bondholder who could reasonably object to it or protest against it? No one denied the contract; they couldn't deny it, for it was printed on bond, and they had no right to complain, for if the bonds were redeemed in silver the holders would then have gotten twice as much or more than the bonds cost them, with the interest in coin, mostly in gold, which they had rereceived in the meantime.

To assert that to pay these bonds now in silver, or to redeem the outstanding greenbacks in silver, would be dishonest, and practical repudiation is the baidest assertion and the sublimity of cheek. A man has a right to complain at being cheated, but he has no right to complain at another person's refusing to be cheated and robbed to put money in the complainant's pocket.

### MINOR MENTION.

Gen. John B. Gordon's name has been prominently mention as the prospective gold stard nominee for Vice President, in the event a third ticket be nominated, but he has put a quietus on this by publicly announcing that he would not accept such a nomination, but will support the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention. Among the reasons given for stand. ing by the party a reporter of the Baltimore Sun who interviewed him quotes the following:

"You must know," said he in explaining his position, "that the political situation in Georgia, while similar to that in other Southern States, is not thoroughly appreciated in the North. The Democracy of Georgia is always threatened with the accession to power of an unde sirable element. This is made up of a radical agrarian element, holding to very unusual views on financial and other questions. With the assistance of the negro vote this element might at any ime secure control of the State.

"To keep this element, a most dangerous one, in the background, the Demo crats find it necessary to stand together There are hosts of sound money Democrats in Georgia who, before the Chicago Convention, talked as if they would no support any silver nominee, but now most of these, recognizing the alternative, are, one by one, deciding to vote the ticket. Republican rule in my State would be a calamity, and the rule of the element I have mentioned would be as bad. I deem it my duty, under the circumstances, to vote for the nominees of my party. I have been asked to take the stump in Georgia for Bryan and Sewall, and I may make a few speeches in their behalf.

Why do you not consider a second Democratic ticket desirable?" was

"Because I do not think it could mus ter material strength. In our section of the country there are few, very few, who I think would support such a ticket. The people do not want it. There is little dissatisfaction from the Democratic ranks owing to the allver platform, this being largely due to the causes which I have mentioned. Those who say they will vote for McKinley rather than Bryan would likely vote for McKinley if a gold Damocrat were nominated, as they would believe that Mc-Kinley would have the better chance of

Regarding the pending financial issue tinued, the free coinage of silver may not prove as disastrous as we gold bugs now believe it will be. I believe in having these great questions settled once and forever, just as the great slavery question was, and we might as well get the silver matter out of the way. If it be tried and does not plunge the coun-try into a panic, the gold standard men will see that they were not altogether right in their reasoning, and if it be tried and proves a failure, the silver men will

party to control his actions. He is a nan who would feel profoundly im pressed by the sense of his responsibility, and he would I think, be much more conservative than he is widely con-

There is not a reason herein given for standing by the party which is not as pertinent in North Carolina and every other Southern State as it is in Georgia, and that should not years. have as much weight with any other Southern Democrat as it has with this distinguished Southern soldier, patriot and Democrat. \* \* \*

Whether the gold standard Democrats who are now discussing the putting of a gold ticket in the field will go through the formality of doing this depends on circumstances. We say "formality" because there is no earthly show of such a ticket being elected, and they know it. If there was any intention to support such a ticket by an active campaign in its behalf, it would require the expenditure of considerable money, and there is little encouragement to spend money for a ticket which is foredoomed to defeat. If it were a matter beyond doubt that i would help McKinley then Mark Hanna would furnish the cash to foot the bills and belp run the campaign as an adjunct of the McKinley campaign, but they are not satisfied of this. At a banquet given to Hon. J. Sterling Morton, in Omaha, Nebraska, Wednesday, this subject was discussed. The dispatch, in speaking of it, closes with the following significant language: "It was admitted, however, that the placing of a National Democratic ticket in the field with gold tendencies might cost McKinley some votes." This seems to be one of the considerations urged against nominating a third ticket, the fear that it might hurt McKinley. If this was put protection above all other party issues, this would have been a quite logical and natural position for them to take, but it was a meeting of "prominent administration Democrats" to greet and confer with a member of the administration, which now seems to be doing all in its power to give aid and comfort to McKinley, and to avoid anything that "might cost McKinley some

The "middle of the road" Populists seem to be asserting themselves in respective State conventions now much in evidence, Wherever they are strong they are fighting co operation with the Democratic party, whether it be in the shape of fusion or otherwise, their aim being to keep up the party organization, and keep themselves in a position where they will be in line for the spoils of office. This disposition has been encouraged and very much strengthened by the utterances of Mr. Watson, their nominee for Vice President, who insists on Mr. Sewall coming down and making way for him. This will give the extremists an excuse for doing what they wanted to do before, that is taking down Bryan's name and running a straight ticket of their own -a course on which they seem to be bent. They have no expectation of electing this ticket, and they know full well that its only effect will be to help the McKinley electoral ticket that much, and this is what they are probably playing for, for the more they divide and mix things up the better their chances of hold. ing the balance of power, and reaping the fruits. We expect to see the Populist convention, which meets on the 13th at Raleigh, playing this

### BOOK NOTICES.

Child-Garden is the title of an attractive illustrated monthly for children. filled with stories, plays, songs and pictures to interest and please them. Address Publisher Child Garden, 1,400 Auditorium, Chicago.

The Southern States for July contains, with other matter on the progress of the South, an excellent article on the Pecan showing the extent of the culture of this voluable nut in the South, an article which every Southern farmer may read with profit. Published by The Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md.

We are under obligations to F. Tennyson Neely, publisher, 114 F.f.h Avenue, New York, for a copy of "The Great Issue of 1896." by C. M. Stevens. It's a history of the Democratic National Convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall, with sketches of these gentlemen, Mr. Bryan's famous speech, and much other interesting and useful matter and information, both for instruc tion, and for reference. It is a valuable publication. Price in cloth, \$1 00; in paper, 25 cents.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.

Carver's Creek circuit, Hebron, Au-Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville,

Waccamaw circuit, Lebanon, August Elizibeth circuit, Purdie's, August

Magnolia circuit, Trinity, August Bladen circuit, Bethel, August 29, 80. Clinton circuit, Kendall's, September Mission, Haw Branch, September Oaslow circuit, Swansboro, Septem-

ber 19. 20, 'Why does Stimson always carry his umbrella closed when it rains?' "He is afraid the owner may recogn z : t." - Detroit Free Press.

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful ain't leaving a cent." - Cincinnati En-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Pender Star: The crops in Pen der are the best known since the war, and are matured now, but rain is badly needed.

- Scotland Neck Commonwealth: Mrs. Delphia A. Dunn; wife of Robert Dunn, died at her home at Elm City, July 29, 1896, aged 45 - Kinston Free Press : Sheriff F.

R. Hodges lost a barn of tobacco by fire Monday of last week, and on Tuesday his buggy horse was playing in the lot and struck his head against the corner of the barn, causing instant death. The loss of the barn and tobacco was about \$150, and the horse was valued at the

- Greenville Reflector :- Mr. A. A. Forbes tells us that he was riding along the road Saturday morning, and seeing an old white haired man cutting a ditch, he stopped to talk with him. The man, whose name was Nicholas McGowan, said he was 94 years old and that he had cut 20 yards of ditch that morning up to 9 o'clock. He said he was used to that kind of work and loved to do it. - Lenoir Topic: Died at his resi-

dence, Clover Hill, in the Happy Valley, at 8 a. m, July 31, Col. James C. Horton. Col. Horton was born March 9, 1817. He was a son of William Horton, who moved to Wilkes county in 1825, and settled on Beaver Creek, where he lived until his removal to Elkville in 1841. Col. Horton was a descendant of Col Nathan Horton, who commanded a New York regiment during the Revolutionary war. The ancestry first came to America in 1637 and settled on Long Island. On last Wednesday Lem., the oldest child of Deputy Sheriff M. E. Estes, was plowing, and about 11 o'clock in the morning he went to the house with the mule he was plowing. The mule went into the stable with the gears on. Estes went in after it, when he (Estes) was kicked on the chin, whereupon he went out for a stick with which to chastise the mule, and on his return the mule kicked again, striking him a meeting of protectionists, who in the lower abdomen. At first he did not experience any pain, but died at 12 o'clock Thursday night. He was 21 years of age. - Clinton Democrat: Mrs. Martha

> Hill died at the home of her son-inlaw, Mr. Fred. Butler, here on Sunday night, after an illness of some seven months. She was an estimable woman and aged about 26 years. - Mr. Richard Dudley Moseley died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Johnson, on Chestnutt street, on Monday morning, after a protracted sickness. He was born in Sampson county on May 5th, 1819, and was at his death a little past 77 years of age. - - Deputy Collector R. R. Hill Saturday seized the registered whiskey distillery of Bodenhamer & Williamson a mile east of here, to gether with seventeen barrels of whiskey in the storehouse. The seizure was due to the failure of the distillers to pay the tax on the bonded whiskey. -- Mr. Haywood Peterson, a former resident of Clinton, was killed by lightning at his home near Point Caswell on Wednesday of last week. He was out in his watermelon patch gathering melons, when a bo't descended and struck a tree some fifty yards away. Mr. Peterson was prostrated by the shock and was dead when found soon after. He

### CURRENT COMMENT.

was about sixty-five years of age.

-- The list of newspapers which bolted the Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago it seems is growing thinner every day. About a dozen of them have already returned to the fold of the party, and there are others, on the verge of yielding to the sober second thought. - New Orleans States, Dem.

- "What experience has Bryan had in executive work?" sneeringly inquires a Republican exchange Well, he has success'ully managed his private affairs, and it has never been necessary to organize a syndicate to take him out of pawn. That is something .- New York Journal

-- The intelligent gold bug ad mits that free coinage would raise prices of all farm products. The producers of the country want just that condition to pay their fixed charges of debt, taxation, etc. Give them \$1 wheat and 12 cent. cotton and they do not object to the merchant's profit. The advocates of falling prices for commodities may as well go to the rear. Any rational negro laborer understands the nub of this proposition.—Augusta Chronicle,

- No! Hon. Bourke Cockran s acting from the highest motives. He sees the country of his love in danger and he leaps into the imminent deadly breach. We all remember how, four years ago, he saw that country's dignity and welfare imperiled by the prospect of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and we all remember with what torrent and resounding eloquence he made the welkin shudder at his awul prophecies. Can we ever forget that almost superhuman effort of deliverance? Shall we expect him to be less potent and vociferous now?-Washington, Post, Ind.

### TWINKLINGS.

- "Aren't there a great number of sugar plantations in Cuba?" "Yes Sugar plantations to burn." -- She-"Am I the first girl you

ever kissed? He (surprised)-"Why, no; I have -"Gentlemen of the jury," roared the advocate, "my much-maligned client here is as innocent as I am!". And the jury took him at his word and convicted

- Trouble Ahead: He-I fear the worst. he borrowed."

- Cumso-Well, Johnny, how do you like your new teacher? Johany—Not much. She don't know anything. To-day she asked me who discovered America—Brooklyn Life. - A Subtile Distinction: "I suppose you have music at the hotel?"
"No: but we have a band.—Harper's

"Nope," said the dying rounder, "I

quirer.

A PLUCKY NEGRO.

"Some queer things used to hap

pen in the old slave days in Missonri," said Representative John Tarsney. "The condition of the slave was never a very burdensome one in Missouri. The farm country and the nearness of the Iowa line prevented anything like those plantation cruelties of which we sometimes read. In fact, I should judge that some of the Missouri slaves had as good a time as their masters.

"In illustration I might tell a queer story which had its scene in Independence, Mo. Old Banker Sawyer of Independence carried on the same Sawyer bank which exists today away back in the fifties, when Independence, as the eastern end of the Santa Fe trail, was the great outfitting point for those daring and misguided people who meditated a flight across the plains. Among other chattels of Banker Sawyer was a big black negro named Dustun. Dustun was a great mechanic and had vast fame all over the western country as the maker of that fashion of wagon known as the 'prairie schooner.' Sawyer had besides his bank a wagon shop at Independence, and his negro Dustun ran the wagon shop. The wagon shop did a good trade, and Sawyer said to Dustun one day:

"'You make a lot of money working overtime, Dustun. Why don't' you buy and own yourself? Why do you continue in slavery? You've got \$500 or \$600 down in my bank

"And it was true. Dustun had laid up quite a little sum of money, and the fact of a slave with money on deposit in the bank of his master is of itself illustrative of the lax condition of the institution in Mis-

"'What'll you take for me?' asked Dustun.

" 'Seeing it's you,' said Sawyer, 'I'll sell out cheap. If you want to buy yourself, I'll take \$1,500, while you're easily worth \$3,000.'

"Dustun bought himself, paid \$500 down and took the rest of himself on credit. Sawyer made out his freedom papers, and Dustun made a mortgage on himself to Sawyer for the \$1,000. Then he went to work. In a year he had paid himself free. In two years more he bought his wife and little girl. Then he began to make money. But he hadn't proceeded far nor laid up much ahead when one night a fire started, and the next morning found Dustun's wagon shop in ashes. Shop, tools, stock and everything was burned up as clean as a whistle, and with the forethought of his race Dustun had no insurance.

"It was a plain, hard, bitter case of begin again with Dustun. He ht the situation over and then went to his old master, Sawyer. After ten minutes' talk Sawyer lent Dustun \$1,000 and took a mortgage on his wife and young one. Dustun rebuilt his shop and opened up anew. He kept his old trade and added to it. It finally became very unfashionable to start across the plains in anything but one of Dustun's prairie schooners. Within a year Dustun again had a clear title to his wife and family.

"Life went easy after that with the old black wagon maker. He died about ten years ago at Independence worth fairly \$50,000. The daughter whom he bought from Sawyer and then mortgaged and cleared the title to again was for a long time, and is, I believe, now a teacher in the colored public schools at Kansas City. Old Dustun's memory in Independ ence is to this day highly respected."-Washington Star.

A Clever Retort by Napoleon III. The Palais Royal, where always resided the younger branch of the reigning family, had at all times been a focus of opposition, and, although the princes who lived there during the empire owed everything to Napoleon III, the old traditions were in this respect thoroughly revived. The poor emperor, always kind, always gentle, always generous, was overpowered by the unpleasant relatives coming to him from his great predecessor, so that he might well answer, as he did on one occasion when reproached by the aged Prince Jerome with having 'nothing" of his brother, the great emperor, "I have his family."-Century.

A Source of Wonderment. She was a spinster from the country, come to the town to see the sights, and as she watched the hundreds of the opposite sex hurrying along the streets she stood lost in wonderment. "Well, well," she said at length, drawing a deep breath and gazing wistfully around, "to think there should be all these men in the world, and yet I can't get one of them for a husband."-London Telegraph.

Herofam. Teacher-What is heroism? Boy-Coming to school with a smile on your face.—London An-

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money re-funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over filty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, soltens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bot-She-What happened, George? tle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wins-"Your father has paid back that \$10 low's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

It May Do as Much for You. "No; but we have a band.—Harper's Bazaar. 1

"You have nothing to regret, brother?" tentatively asked the minister.

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nd burning pain, distress, nausea. dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsa-parilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

# Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla - for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine.' MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

# Hood Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills. Sick Headache. 25 cents.

IN CASE



ALL FOR 10 CENTS. A Picasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke. Lyon & Co. Tobacco Works, Durham, N. C.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescrip tions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this I teal Cough Remedy now Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

If there is anything you want, ad vertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad, taken for ess than 20 cents

Wholesale Frices urrent.

The following quotations represent Wholessle Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles WESTERN SMOKED-Hams P D .....

Sides P D
Shoulders P D
BARRELS— pi i s Turp nine— .... 1 00 @ 1 35 @ New City, each .... Wilmingt in W M BUTTE -North Carolina & D...... N rthern CORN MEAL— COFFER-# b-Sheet ng. 44, B yard. ...... Yarns. B bunch.... EGGS—B dozen OUR- 9 barrel-Cho ce GLUK-18 b-GPAIN-10 bu hel-AIN - ID bu helCorn, to u store, bagr-White,
Corn, targo, in bulk-White...
Con, cargo, in bygs-White,
Cot, from sore.........
Oats, Rust Proof HAY, \$ 100 Ds-

to quality
Dressed Flooring, seasoned...
Scanting and Beard, common.
OLASSES, # gallon—
New Crop Cuba, in hhds.....
Date Pice is hids Porto Rico, in hhds in bb's Sugar-House, in hhds..... NAILS, B keg, Cut 60d basis....
PORK, B b rrel— ROPE, WD ..... Liverpool,... American On 125 D Sacks SHINGLES, 7-inch, P M.....

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 21% cents per gallon for ma-chine made casks, and 20% cents for

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 32% per bbl for Strained and \$1 87% for Good

TAR.—Market steady at \$1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Quiet. Hard 1.20, Yellow Dip 1.55, Virgin 1 65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 25@241/c; rosin, strained, \$1 20; good strained \$1 25; tar \$1 35; crude turpentine \$1 20, 1 60, 2 00,

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-251 casks spirits turpentine, 468 bbls rosin, 121 bbls tar, 84 bbls crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 71/1c for Same day last year, middling 6%c. Receipts-0 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.

PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 6050c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia— Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c. CORN-Firm; 88 to 40 cents per

N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, 9 to 10c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides. 7 to 714c.

SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch. hearts and saps, \$1.60 to \$25; six inch, \$2 50 to 3 50; seven inch. \$5.50 to 6 50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.00 to

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK, August 6-Evening .-Money on call was firm at 2031 rer cent; last loan at 2, closing offered at at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 @61/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers bills at 488@488 for sixty days and 489@ 48914 for demand. Commercial bills quoted at 487%. Government bonds weak; United States coupon fours 166%; United States twos 92 bid. State bonds lower; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds were

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was easier

NEW YORK, Aug. 6-Evening.-Coton quiet; middling gult 8%c; middling

uplands 81/4c. Cotton futures-market closed weak; August 8 00, September 7 68, October 7 68, November 7 66 December 7 69, January 771, February 7 74, March 7 78, April 7 81. Sales 441 400 bales.

Cotton-net receipts - bales; gross

1,055 bales; exports to Great Britain

- bales; to France - bales; to the Continent - bales; forwarded 5 ners 692 hales: stock(actual) 79 465 hales Total to day-Net receipts 262 bales. exports to Great Britain 1.576 bales: to France - bales; to the Continent - bales: stock 143,002 bales. Total so far this week-Net receipts 1,413 bales; exports to Great Britain

3.713 bales; to France 650 bales; to the Continent 3,187 bales. Total since September 1-Net receipts 5.161.695 bales; exports to Great Britain 2 237 271 bales; exports to France 468 814 pales; exports to the Continent 1.778.

Flour-market was steady and quiet;

130 bales.

Southern flour dull but steady; com-Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington. mon to fair extra \$2 00@2 60, good to E. F. McRae, Raemont. choice \$2 60@2 90. Wheat-spot quiet and easier; No. 2 f. o. b. 671/c; options were fairly active and closed weak at 1%c decline; No. 2 red August 61%c september 62%c;October 68%c; Decem in this Association have been over ber -c. Corn-spot more active and ower, clcs ng firm; No. 2 8014c at ele vator and 31 4c affoat; options were dull and weak at % \$11/60 decline; August 89%c; September 80%c; October 80%c; May 38%c. Oats-spot quiet and fi.m; options easier: August 221/c; Septemper 221/c; October 221/c: spot-No. Share. 2 23@23 4c; No.2 white 20; mixed Western 281602416. Hay quiet and steady, shipping 69% @65c; good to choice 90c @1 00. Wool was steady and quiet; do losses, and its annual expenses, inmestic ficece 16@99c; pulled 15@88c. cluding taxes, are only about Two Beef quiet and steady; family \$8 00@9 00. extra mess \$6 00@7 00; beef hams steady at \$14 50@15 00, tierced beef steady, quiet W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

city extra India mess \$11 00@12 00. Cut meats dull, strady; pickled bellies 4%c; do. shoulders 814@814c; do. hams 9@10. Lard easier and quiet; Western steam at \$3 55; city \$3 30; September \$3 55; refined steady; Continent \$1 15, South America \$4 75, compound \$3 87%@ 4 1916. Pork quiet and easier; old mess \$8 00@8 25; new \$8 00@8 75. Butter was quiet and steady at quotations State dairy 10@14%c; do. creamery 11% @15c; Western dairy 9@12c; do cream ery 11%@15c; Elgins 15. Eggs steady and duil; State and Pennsylvania 13@ 13%c; Western fresh 11@19c; do. per case \$1 00@2 55. Cotton seed oil steady quiet; crude 19@20; yellow 2214@28c Rice steady, quiet; domestic, fair to extra 805%c; Japan 404%c. Molasses dull and steady; New Orleans, open kettle. good to choice 27@87c. Peanuts dull: fancy hand-picked 4@1%. Coffee steady and 5@15 points down; September \$9 85 @9 95; December \$9 80@9 35; March \$9 20@9 80, May \$9 20; spot Rio du l but steady; No. 7, \$11 50. Sugar-raw hrm and active; fair refining 8 1-16c; cen trifugal, 96 test -c; refined active and firm; No. 6, 49-16c; others unchaged.

(HICAGO, Aug. 6.-Cash quotations: Flour easy, unchanged. Wheat- No. 2 spring 55 1 657 1 No. 2 red 59 661 1c. Corn—No. 2, 21 624 1c. Oats—No. 2 17% @18%c. Mess pork, per bbl. \$6 85 @6 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$8 20@ 8 80. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, \$8 45@8 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs. \$3 75@4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs \$3 75@8 87%. Whiskey \$1 22.
The leading futures ranged as follows -opening, highest lowest and closing

Wheat-August 57%, 57%. 55%, 55%; September 58%, 258%, 58%, 56%; 56%; December 60%, 260%, 60%, 58%, 58%; 59%; Corn—August 24, 24%, 24%, 23%, 28%; Corn—August 24@25%, 22%, 23% 25%; September 24%@25, 25, 24%, 24%c; May 28@28%, 28%, 27%, 27%c. Oats—September 18@18%, 18@18%, 17%, 17%@17%; May 20%@20%, 20%@20%, 19%, 19%@20c. Mess pork—September 26 85, 6 85, 6 35, 6 40, October 26 40, 6 40, 6 05, 6 10; January 27 40, 7 40, 7 03%, 7 05. Lard—September 28 50, 8 7 05. Lard—September \$8 50, 8 50 8 25, 8 25; October \$8 55, 8 5714, 8 30 8 80; Januuary \$8,821, 8 85, 8 60, 8 6214. Short ribs—September \$8 5714, 8 60, 8 4314, 8 4214; October \$8 65, 8 65, 8 45, January \$5 70, 3 70, 3 53%, 3 57% BALTIMORE, August 6.-Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; spot and August 611/2613/c; September 61% 62c; Steamer No. 2 red 57/257/c; Southern by sample 60@68%c; do on grade 60@60%c. Corn easy; spot and August 29%@29%c; September 29%@ 29%c; Southern white 30c bid; do yellow 80@31c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 29@30c; No. 2 mixed 2416@25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star-August 6.-Galveston, firm at 6%c; ne: receipts 65 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7, net receipts - bales; Baltimore steady at 7%, net receipts - bales;

Boston, quiet at 7%, net receipts 61 bales, Wilmington, nothing doing, net receipts — bales, Pailadelphia, firm at 7%, net receipts - bales; Savannah steady at 7, net receipts 10 bales, 6 new; New Orleans, nominal at 71/6, net receipts 124 bales; Mobile, nominal at 6%, net receipts 2 bales, 1 new; Memphis, steady at 714, net receipts 10 bales; Augusta quiet at 734, net receipts 9 bales, 1 new; Charles. ton, firm at 7, net receipts - bales.

### FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, August 6 -12.30 P. M -Cotton, demand fair and prices firm American middling 4 3.82d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8 400 were American; speculation and exports 500. Receipts 100 bales, all of which were American. Futures opened firm and demand good. August 4 8-64, 4 7-64, 4 6-64, 4 4 64@4 5-64d; August and September 4 7-64, 4 6 64, 4 5 64, 4 4 64, 4 8 64, 4 2-64. 4 1-64, 4 2 64. 4 3-61. 4 4. 64@4 2 64d; September and October 4 5-64, 4 4 64, 4 2-64, 4 1-64,@3 63-64d: Octo er and November 4 2-64, 4 1 64 8 62 64, 8 61 64, 8 60 54, 3 61,64@3 60. 61d; December and January 4 2 64, 41. 64, 4, 3 61 64, 8 62 64, 3 63 64 3 62 64 8 61-64 8 60-64@8 61-64d, January and February 4 2 64, 4 1 64, 4. 8 63 64 3 62-64, 8 63 64, 8 62 64, 3 61-64, 3 60 64 8 61 64@3 60 64d; February and March 8 64, 4 2 61, 4, 8 63 64@3 62 64d; March and April 4@4 1-64d: April and May 4 2 64 @ 3 63 64d. American spot grades 3 33d higher. American middling fair 4%d; good middling 4 5 16d; middling 4 8 16d; low middling 4 3 32d good ordinary 3 81 32d; ordinary 3 25. 82d. Futures steady.

4 P. M .-- August 4 761d; August and September 4 5 64d buyer; September and October 4 1-64d buyer, October and November 8 63 64d buyer: November and December 3 62 64d seller; December and January 3 62 64d seller; anuary and February 8 62 64d seller: February and March 3 63 64d seller: March and April 4d seller; April and May 4 1 64d buyer; May and June 4 2. 64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

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MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 7, 1896. SCHOONERS. Seth M Todd, 187 tons, Johnson, Geo

Harriss, Son & Co. W C Wickham, 313 tons, Edwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Bertha H (B), 124 tons, Le Cain, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES, Augusta, (Nor). - tons, Fernebo, Paterson, Downing & Co. Madre (Ital), 447 tons, Scetto, Heide & Rosa Eliane (Fr), 550 tons. Le Croix. Heide & Co.

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