The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—W. H. Lucas, of Hyde.
2d " F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
3d " Frank Thompson, Oaslow.
4th " E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
5th " W. W. Kitchin, of Person.
6th " Jas A. Lockhart, of Anson.
7th " S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly.
8th " R. A. Doughton, Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe.

☞ COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS. —Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbhrs, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all.—(Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

Every Democratic paper should print, and every Democratic speaker should read to his audiences, the following letter written by President Cleveland in 1892 to the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 16 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

"I think the underlying principles of party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscientious desire for party success.

"I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the *Constitution* will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country.

"Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

"Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

M'KINLEY SHOULD BE FOR FREE SILVER.

If Mr. McKinley were a logical or consistent protectionist, and honest in the declaration that he desires protection to build up American manufacturing industries, which he contends would build up the farmers and every one else by establishing great home markets which would consume the products of the farms, he should be a zealous advocate and supporter of the free coinage of silver without waiting twenty-four hours for the consent of England or any other European nation.

Why do we say so?

Do not the advocates of protection declare that it should be the established policy of this great, progressive Republic to protect its manufacturers and those whom they have in their employ from competition with "foreign pauper labor" by the imposition of tariff duties which would make it impossible for the competing manufacturers of other countries to ship their goods to this country at a profit?

We make no point here on the absurd pretence that it is the foreign manufacturer who pays the tariff tax and that the way to keep him out is to tax him out, but we assume that this is their motive and that this is the way they propose to do it.

Logically a protective tariff should be prohibitive, for that is the only tariff that can effectively protect against foreign competition.

Assuming that they are really desirous of protecting the American manufacturer from the competition of foreign competitors, who employ "pauper labor," to be consistent they should go about it in the right way. They have not the courage to proclaim boldly for a prohibitory tariff, for they know the people wouldn't stand that, but there is a way that they could do it, without going through the formality of passing a tariff law which simply puts a burden on the American consumer for the benefit of the favored manufacturer, that is assuming that they are honest in their assertions as to what would be the effect of the free coinage of silver.

They say the free coinage of silver would destroy our commerce with foreign countries, that we could neither sell anything to them nor buy anything from them. Very well. Suppose this to be so, although we do not believe it by several jugs full. Doesn't Mr. McKinley, the great high priest of protection, tell us that if the foreign manufacturer be prevented from shipping his goods to this country and competing with our home manufacturers we would have, as a result, great manufacturing cities which would furnish home markets for all the farmers produced, and pay prices that would make all our farmers prosperous? If so, where would be the need of exporting anything and how could free silver hurt us in that respect?

If free silver prevented the foreign manufacturers from shipping us anything where would there be the need of any protective tariff legislation?

What more protection could the manufacturer ask than that?

This wouldn't be a "Chinese wall," it would be a silver wall that would effectually keep the pesky foreign manufacturer out, give the home manufacturer complete sway in the home markets, and build up home markets that would consume all the products of farm and pasture.

What more could the manufacturer, the employe of the manufacturer, the farmer or any one else ask than that? This would be a daisy and ideal protection that would make us absolutely independent of the rest of mankind, so that we need not care a continental whether we sold or bought a nickel's worth abroad.

If they express their honest sentiments as to what they profess to believe would be the effect of the free coinage of silver in our commercial relations with other nations, they should heartily support it, for this is precisely what it would do if they are to be credited.

They could thus accomplish by one thoroughly American and heroic stroke what they are endeavoring to accomplish in a round about way without having the courage to proclaim what they are really trying to accomplish in this round-about way.

What Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna (who is managing him) and those who are supporting him are aiming at is to keep foreign manufactures out by levying excessive tariff taxation on imported goods, but if they be really anxious to do that and believe all they say about the results of the free coinage of silver the last mother's son of them should be yelling for it until they made the welkin ring with shouts for free silver and W. J. Bryan.

MINOR MENTION.

The reputation for gilt edge oratory which the Hon. John R. Fellows, originally of Arkansas, but for some years of New York city, enjoys, even if not accompanied by the additional attraction of the distinguished decoy from Kentucky, should be enough to draw a great gathering at a country cross-roads, but it didn't seem to do it at the opening performance at Nashville, Tenn., Monday night, when they spoke to 2,000 people, mainly Republicans, while Wm. J. Bryan was speaking to at least 50,000 people in Louisville, Decoy Buckner's own State. The press dispatches which report it, describe it as a chilly affair, in which vain attempts were made to inject some show of enthusiasm, the only response to which attempts came from Republicans who applauded when the orators referred to the "ancient traditions and principles of the Democratic party." Whether they were doing this in an ironical or guying spirit or to encourage the distinguished floppers is not stated. The attempt after the funeralistic meeting to get up a live parade was a dead failure, for with the powerful assistance of a brass band, and other stimulants, they could muster only 175 persons by actual count. With this wet blanket reception in the beginning it seems to us that the distinguished Mr. Fellows might as well pack his grip sack and return to New York, and that Decoy Buckner might as well return to Kentucky and attend to his regular business, as Decoy Palmer is doing in Springfield.

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What a contrast there was between the popular demonstrations at Louisville, Ky., when Decoys Palmer and Buckner were notified of their nomination last Saturday and when Wm. Jennings Bryan reached that city the following Monday. A great effort had been made to draw people to the city to witness and participate in the decoy show, and the managers boasted that there were fully 5,000 persons persons present. When Wm. J. Bryan spoke there, without any beating of tom-toms or theatrical paraphernalia the city was thronged with people, the streets were crowded, the capacious park in which he made his first speech was packed, while fifteen thousand people gathered around him at the Hay Market, where he made his second speech, and a "vast concourse" packed the streets in front of the Willard Hotel (where the street is very broad), where he made his third speech of the evening. And yet it was not his reputation for oratory which held these great gatherings, for he was in bad voice with much speaking and weary from over exertion and much travel. The significant feature of these demonstrations is that they took place in the State of Secretary Carlisle and of Candidate Buckner, and in the city where the *Courier Journal*, which is making its mightiest efforts to discredit Wm. J. Bryan in popular esteem, is published. Here is an "object lesson" that all three of these might study to good purpose—if they would.

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The Rev. Tom Dixon has never that we know of, been suspected of insanity, although he has been acting very erratically for some time; but if he isn't mentally unbalanced he must have a bad case of hysteria when he shrieks out thus:

"If Bryan is elected 2,000,000 more men will be idle and added to the 1,000,000 idle men caused by the present administration, we will then have in this country 3,000,000 idle men. Will these men starve? No, they will fight for bread; they will pillage, burn and murder. What will Mr. Bryan do? He will turn the army and navy on these men. The starving men will fire on the flag, and war will follow. When the flag is fired on, the farmers of the West, the men of the South, who are to-day working for free silver and supporting Bryan, will around the flag and shoot down those 3,000,000 starving men. The starving and desperate men will be killed and the nation will be saved. For this nation will survive forever, as I believe we are God's favored people."

Somebody should put some ice on Tom's head and look after him.

BOOK NOTICES.

The American Magazine of Civics for September presents a full list of contents on political and economic topics, viewed from different standpoints by the different writers. Published by the Civics Publishing Company, 38 Park Row, New York.

The September number of *The Cosmopolitan* is an interesting one, containing in addition to four complete stories much other matter that will be found entertaining. This number is very handsomely illustrated. Address Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

La Mode de Paris and *The French Dressmaker*, for October, are capital numbers. Each contains nine colored figures in addition to the numerous plain figures, which show at a glance the styles for the season, and are splendid guides to the dressmaker. Both numbers contain a lesson on "The Princess Maud Sleeve," and much other information which will be of value in the household. Published by A. McDowell & Co., No. 4 West 14th street, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Hanna complains that the subscriptions to the campaign fund are coming in slowly. We trust this is not due to the agitation of the silver question.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— President Diaz refrains from taking part in our politics, but he shows in reply to inquiries that Mexico is making astounding progress under free silver. Many of our careworn, unemployed workmen would be glad of the steady work and home comforts which Mexicans enjoy under the silver standard.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— Tom Watson is reported to have said in Texas: "As long as I live the Populist party shall never die!" Tom has taken a pretty big contract on his hands considering the somewhat precarious existence of sporadic reform parties in this country. Is Mr. Watson contemplating a short life?—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—Was there ever a better dollar than the American silver dollar of 1792-1873? For eighty-one years it was not only as good as gold, but better—better, not only in value (for it was at a premium over the gold dollar for years before 1873), but better because, its value in weight being only one sixteenth of that of gold, it made a dollar of a safer and more serviceable size than a gold dollar one-sixteenth its size, and of so soft a material that it was rapidly worn in actual use. For all use as money below the dollar value, gold was utterly useless—silver from the dollar downward asserting in superiority for use in a way that never was questioned and never can be.—*Norfolk Pilot, Dem.*

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. B. F. AYCOCK,

Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rolesville, Wake county, Wednesday, September 16.

Youngsville, Franklin county, Thursday, September 17.

Auburn, Wake county, Friday, September 18.

Princeton, Johnston county, Saturday, September 19.

Hon. Frank Thompson, Democratic candidate for Congress, has been requested to speak with Mr. Aycock at all appointments in the Third District.

Hon. E. W. Pou at all appointments in the Fourth District.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: A letter from Dr. Eugene Grissom to a friend of his in this city says he has entirely recovered his health and is now located in the famous Cripple Creek section of Colorado, where he is building up a good practice.

Desk Furnishings in Gorham Silver

No material furnishes a writing desk, for lady or gentleman, in better taste than GORHAM Silver, in which there are to be had Inkstands, Pen Racks and Holders, Blotters, Erasers, Scissors, Paper Cutters, Calendars, Book Marks, etc.—of that Sterling quality of which the Lion, Anchor and Letter G, is all the assurance necessary.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores, Jewelers only.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Goldsboro *Argus*: Oscar, the 7-year-old son of Mr. Levi Edwards, who lives near Princeton, fell from a cart loaded with cotton one day last week and received a fracture of the skull that caused instant death. —— Elder E. Holland, from the Pinkney section, near Fremont, this county, a Predestinarian Baptist preacher, who joined that faith and order in 1832, is in the city. The venerable gentleman will be 91 years old the 28th day of December next, and says he never took a dose of medicine from a physician. He is in company with his youngest son, Elder T. Holland, who is 68 years of age. His oldest son now living, John Holland, a well-to-do-farmer, is 74 years of age. —— The mammoth cotton gin of the Goldsboro Oil Company has been completed and is now doing the work of four or five ordinary gins. All that is required of the farmer is to drive his wagon loaded with seed cotton on platform scales, where the whole business is weighed and the cotton taken from the wagon by a suction flue. By the time the wagon is empty he can drive around the rear of the gin and get his lint cotton baled up and ready for the market. The whole time consumed will not exceed twenty minutes, and the work and worry of filling up and weighing the seed cotton in baskets is all done away with.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Poets," said the cornfed philosopher, "are not made, as we all know. But I take it that the reason they are not made is that there would be no money in a poet factory.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Up to Date—Reuben—Poor Hiram! He worked himself to death trin' ter cultervate 400 acres.

Cynthia—For the land's sake!

Rueben—Yes, for the land's sake.

— Jakey Isaacs—Vy don'd you ged your life insured, fadder?

Mr. Isaacs—S' hellup me chracious, id would vorry me t' death t' tink I vas livin'!—*Puck.*

— Cashier at Bank—You'll have to bring some one to identify you before we can cash this check. Got any friends in the town?

Stranger—No; I'm the dog license man.—*Comic Cuts.*

— "What an unsophisticated and delightfully frank little thing that Miss Lanfrey is."

"Yes, she told me yesterday that you were the only man she had ever led around by the nose for the mere fun of the thing.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Time an Essential—I suppose you have forgotten that you owe me ten shillings? said Phillips severely.

No, I haven't," retorted Wilbur. I mean to have done so, but I haven't succeeded as yet. Give me time, old man, and I will.—*Tit Bits*

HUMORS OF WHIST.

Remarks That Have Been Made Around the Table.

A good story is told of a lawyer in Chicago who considered himself a great authority on whist. He wrote a book on the subject, and sent it to a famous Milwaukee player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the — inst., accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it is as good a game as whist. Sincerely yours,

It is no unusual thing to hear a player at whist remark, after being berated by his partner for very bad playing, "Well, I play whist for pleasure." He does not stop to think that he gives his partner anything but "pleasure." Such players cause their partners many "un mauvais quart d'heure." It might be a great "pleasure" for a novice to play a duet on the piano with Paderewski. One can readily imagine how much "pleasure" Paderewski would find in the performance. If a man wants to play whist, he should study the books and familiarize himself with them before inflicting his play on a partner who knows anything of the game, or else devote his great mind to dominos.

It is related of one of these gentry that, after a hand at whist, his partner asked him, "Why in thunder didn't you trump that queen of clubs?" He naively replied, "Why, I only had one little trump." Sometimes, as in this case, the humor—unknown to the perpetrator—carries off the bad feeling engendered by his horrid mistakes and ignorance. It is so easy, if one would devote a little time and ordinary intelligence to the study of the game, to learn to play a fairly good game of whist.

Four players started a game of whist not long since, a noted wit being one of them. He was dealing and made a misdeal. He dropped his cards and burst into laughter. "That reminds me," said he, "of my dear old friend, Judge Peckham, father of the present judge. He was a great whist player of the 'old school' and had scant patience with a poor player. I was passing the cardroom one day and met one of the poorest players in the club coming out. 'Have you been playing whist?' I asked. 'Yes,' said he. 'Who was your partner?' 'Judge Peckham,' he replied. 'Did he pitch into you pretty strong?' 'No, indeed. He only made one remark. I was dealing and made a misdeal. The judge said, "Why, you fool, you don't even know how to deal!" This is the only remark he made during the entire game.'"—Washington Star.

Patriotic.

A bright and patriotic American girl who was recently in Oxford, England, attended an afternoon tea while there, and soon found herself, her country, its institutions and customs objects of great interest. The conversation was animated and prolonged well into the evening, and the young American took a conspicuous part therein. Physically exhausted thereby, the maiden knelt for her customary devotions at her bedside that night in a mood somewhat less attentive than usual, so that, as she confessed confidentially to her friends, she discovered herself saying, "Thy will be done, on earth as it is in America!"—New York Tribune.

A Handy Man.

People always seem to be more or less interested in seeing men at work on new buildings. On a building under construction up town there was a man up on the fourth or fifth story who was hoisting water from the ground. He had a beam rigged out, with a fall at the end of it, and a bucket attached to the fall. There was a barrel on the ground below, and when he wanted water he lowered the bucket down to the barrel, dipped it himself from above and hoisted away. He didn't want any help; all he asked was to have the barrel kept full, and he would do the rest.—New York Sun.

Rags for paper making are boiled under steam pressure. A hundred pounds of rags are mixed with from 6 to 12 pounds of carbonate of soda and half as much quicklime.

STORES IN HALLWAYS.

Some of the Tradesmen of Venezuela Need but Little Room.

Cobblers, jewelers, tailors and venders of small notions take possession of the entries already described as leading from the street to the courtyard and coolly convert them into a shop. So large is this class of entry shopkeepers that they form quite a good sized floating population of themselves. These good people affix a few hooks to the wall, hang up their show shelves, put up a sort of folding counter that doubles up like a backgammon board, and their preparations for the reception of visitors and customers are completed. They by no means suffer themselves to be browbeaten or cast down in spirit by more prosperous competitors. Their prices are often even higher than those of the regular tradesmen. The tailors among them especially affect foreign and traveled airs, many of them even going so far as to display such signs as "Paris Fashions" and "Tailor From Paris."

But to me the most interesting of all these hallway merchants and artisans is the cobbler or shoemaker. He is a distinguished character, too, as well as an interesting one, for he often gets into the newspapers. The advertisements in the principal daily newspapers of Caracas announcing anything to be seen or sold or rooms to let generally conclude with, "The shoemaker in the entry will explain matters." Can any one tell why nearly all cobblers and shoemakers are of the Mark Tapley breed? Why is it that they are nearly always jolly and always singing at their work, even when heaven has entirely denied them a singing voice? Is the perpetual sunshine in a cobbler's heart due to that complete independence which a total lack of anything like property gives? Is it attributable to any peculiar exhalation arising from their bucket or small tub of half putrid water and old heel taps, or is it owing to their joy at having possessed from time immemorial the right to apply their strap to the person of their helpmeet, thus giving rise to the familiar axiom that no other wife is ever so dutiful or so well controlled as a shoemaker's?

Be the cause what it may, in the entry of many a house here in Caracas you will find the shoemaker working away in a current of air that would cause rheumatism, pneumonia or at least toothache in any one else, singing and enjoying himself as only a cobbler can. If you should lodge in the same house with him and not wish to be at the expense of a valet, this merry man of the lapstone and awl will not only mend your boots, but clean them as well, besides brushing your clothes in the morning and running your errands, and all for a daily stipend that would cause an American bootblack to laugh you to scorn if you presumed to offer it to him as the price of a single shine. I may remark en passant that there is no other place in the world where a man may have so many scouts and emissaries for so little money as in Caracas. They are all excellent in their way, too, possessing an innate diplomatic tact which enables them to negotiate any delicate business with great finesse. They are especially well versed and trustworthy in all affairs of the heart. Very few of the hallway merchants I have mentioned pay any rent for their place of business unless the entry they occupy is so wide that they can "keep store" in it without obstructing the passage. In that case some slight remuneration is expected. The occupants of the narrow halls are looked upon as benefactors and guardians. They are excellent scarecrows for thieves, and the people of the house make use of them to receive their friends' visiting cards, to say, "Not at home," and to perform many other offices of a similar character.—Caracas Letter.

Then He Would Take Life Seriously.

"I think your boy is too much inclined to look lightly upon the serious affairs of life," said the teacher.

"There is a buoyancy to his spirits that is carried to excess. It would be a good thing if he had a little more solemnity in his manner."

"Oh, that will all come later in life," replied the father carelessly.

"If I could feel sure of that"—

"You can feel just as sure of it as you want to. He'll look as solemn as an owl and as serious as a Biblical student before I am through with him."

"What do you intend to do with him?"

"I intend to make him a professional humorist. I don't know anything that will make him take life more seriously."—Chicago Post.

Water Superstitions.

Superstitions having to do with water are difficult to eradicate. What possible connection can the rise or fall of water have with the duration of human life? Yet when Dickens tells of the death of the child in "David Copperfield"—"it being low water, he went out with the tide"—then the old superstition finds its pathetic revival.

Cost of Parliament.

The most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The two chambers cost the nation $1,500,000 annually. Spain spends $490,000 on her representation, Italy $420,000, England $320,000, Belgium $190,000, Portugal $150,000, Germany, $95,000.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic. †

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 refunded. 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 fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

— "Your wife wears extremely fetching gowns, Pinkerton."

"Yes, they fetch a bill collector to my office about three times a week."—*Chicago Record.*

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale 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 quoted.

BAGGING—			
℔ lb Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	4	@	4¼
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	4¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 40
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	13	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	7½	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	31 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 50
First Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	44½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	91
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M fee—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granul		@	45
Standard A		@	4⅝
White Ex. C		@	4⅜
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 21⅝ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 21⅛ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.55, Virgin 1 65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25¼@24¾c; rosin, strained, $1 12½; good strained $1 17½; tar $1 20; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	100
Rosin	320
Tar	64
Crude Turpentine	14

Receipts same day last year—131 casks spirits turpentine, 484 bbls rosin, 249 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market dull. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7⅜	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—1,562 bales; same day last year, 645.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2 50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7 50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 15—Evening.—Money on call firm at 4@7 per cent; last loan at 5, closing offered at at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, steady; actual business in bankers bills 481¾@482 for sixty days and 484@484¼ for demand. Commercial bills 480½@481¼. Government bonds were quiet; United States coupon fours 107; United States twos 91. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 90, North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds steady.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day lower.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 15—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gull 9c; middling uplands 8¾c.

Cotton futures closed very steady: September 8 28, October 8 28, November 8 28, December 8 40, January 8 46, February 8 50, March 8 53, April 8 56, May 8 59, June 8 62. Sales 219,600 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1,151 bales; gross 9 347 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,136 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 400 bales; forwarded 2,049 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 111 bales; stock (actual) 67,795 bales.

Total to-day-Net receipts 46,694 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,327 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 8,147 bales; stock 430,000 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 139 972 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,404 bales; to France 239 bales; to the Continent 15,159 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 350,001 bales; exports to Great Britain 75,907 bales; exports to France 13 444 bales; exports to the Continent 25,712 bales.

Flour market unchanged and steady; Southern quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $2 00@2 60, good to choice $2 60@2 90. Wheat—spot was dull; ungraded red 58@69c; options were moderately active and weak at ½@⅝c decline; No. 2 red May —c; September 64⅜c; October 64½c; November 65⅛c; December —c. Corn—spot more active and easier; No. 2 25⅞c at elevator and 26⅞c afloat; options dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline; September 25⅞c; October 26⅜c; November —c; December 27⅝c; May —c. Oats—spot more active and firm; options easier; September 19⅝c; October 19⅞c; December 20⅞c; spot—No. 2 20c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 18@21½c. Lard quiet and steady; Western steam $3 65; city $3 35@3 40; September $3 65, nominal; refined inactive; Continent $3 95; South America $4 40; compound $3 75@4 00. Pork moderately active; new mess $7 50@8 25. Butter quiet; fancy about steady; State dairy 10@15c; do. extra creamery 11@16c; Western dairy 8@12c; Elgins 16c. Eggs—choice were firm; State and Pennsylvania 15½@17; Western fresh 14@16c; do. per case $9 10@3 60. Cotton seed oil firm and quiet; crude 21; yellow prime 24c asked. Rice firm, demand fair and unchanged. Molasses fairly active, firm and unchanged. Peanuts dull; fancy hand-picked 3¾@4c. Coffee steady and 35@40 points up; September $9 50@9 80; December $8 90@5 05; February $9 00; May $9 80, spot Rio dull and steadier; No. 7, $10 12½. Sugar—raw steady; fair refining 2¾c; centrifugal 96c test —c; refined quiet, steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, September 15.—Cash quotations: Flour in fair demand and steady; hard wheat spring patents $2 25@3 45; soft wheat $3 10@3 30; hard wheat bankers' $2 00@2 25 in sacks; winter wheat $3 00@3 25 in wood. Wheat—No. 2 spring 57½@58⅜c; No. 2 red 61@62c. Corn—No. 2, 20⅞@21¼c. Oats—No 2, 15½c. Mess pork, per bbl, $5 70@5 75. Lard—per 100 lbs, $3 07½@3 10. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $3 10@3 20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs, $3 75@4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs $3 50@3