The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1896

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, Onslow.
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."

THE PARITY HUMBUG.

The gold standard advocates have been playing the parity humbug on the people until it has about played out. They say the silver dollar is worth really about 50 cents, but as the Government maintains the parity with gold, therefore this 50 cents worth of silver is worth a dollar or 100 cents. When asked how this parity is maintained they have been in the habit of telling people that the Government redeems silver dollars with gold, and thus the silver is kept as good as gold. When questioned too closely and cornered they wiggle around and say that you may exchange your silver dollars for Treasury notes, then present your Treasury notes at the United States Treasury or a sub-Treasury and get gold for them. That's what they call redeeming silver with gold, and keeping up the parity.

But it may be incidentally remarked that there are not many greenbacks going around for that purpose, and that the people who own most of the greenbacks are not so accommodating as to exchange them for silver dollars, for they can make better use of them by keeping them to draw gold out of the Treasury. Every one who knows anything about it knows that the Government does not redeem silver and is under no obligation to redeem silver, which in the eyes of the law is as good money as gold, although under the practice of the Treasury it is not. There were a good many people who believed, as they were told, that the Government does redeem silver with gold, so many that Senator Faulkner, as a member of the Democratic Committee wrote to Secretary Carlisle a short while ago asking that question. He knew better, but he wanted to get an official answer to put a quietus on that falsehood, and hence he wrote Secretary Carlisle asking the question. Secretary Carlisle's answer was that the Government does not redeem silver with gold, and as far as he knew, no such redemption had ever been made. That settled the matter as far as the Treasury is concerned, and put the gag for the time being at least, on those editors who were in the habit of asserting it.

A man living in New York, who had been reading in the gold papers there about the way the parity between gold and silver was maintained took fifty dollars to the Sub-Treasury and politely requested that he be given gold in exchange for it, and was surprised to learn that the Sub-Treasury was not doing that kind of business. And then he got mad and went to the paper which he was in the habit of reading, the *Post*, and wanted to know why it had been perpetrating that fraud on its readers. It answered by dodging, and undertook to show that the parity was maintaned because there was now no excess of silver, and while this was the case the parity would be maintained and silver would be as good as gold, although it might not be convertible into gold. But the *Post* might have said the same about paper money or any other legal tender money which passes current.

The fact is the Government is nowhere pledged to maintain the parity between gold and silver, for the Government, if the law be adhered to, recognizes no difference between the coins as money. Of course, it recognizes the difference in value, but that is all. The Sherman act declared that it was the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between the different kinds of money; that is, that one kind of money should have no ordinary advantage in law over another. In the practice of this Government down to 1873 silver was the equal in law of gold, and in 1878 that equality was reasserted by the Stanley Matthews resolution, which declares that the Government had the right to redeem *all* of its obligations in silver dollars, whether due to the foreign or native bondholders for the bonds held by them, or to the railroads which carries the mails, or the man who carries them on horseback from the railway distributing point to the rural officers.

The parity between the greenback or the Sherman note and coin is maintained by the convertibility of them into coin. They are redeemable in coin and consequently represent so much coin and pass for so much, but it is not so with silver coin for that is money of final redemption, represents nothing but itself and is redeemable in nothing. The parity between it and gold is maintained simply because it carries the stamp of the Government on it, the Government receives it for dues, and it is a legal tender in the payment of debts, and in exchange for commodities purchased. That is all gold can do, and that is what maintains the parity between silver and gold. When the gold men are compelled to admit that the Government does not redeem silver with gold and thus maintain the parity they give away their case, and are forced to confess that the parity is maintained by the stamp that the coin bears and the qualities imparted to it by that stamp and the law.

IT WAS GOOD ENOUGH THEN.

Decoy Palmer is now in the field as the standard bearer of the gold men, although he will attend to his law business and not do much standard bearing. He understands that he is simply to play the part of decoy to draw as many votes as he can away from Bryan and help McKinley to that extent. An interesting feature of this campaign would be a joint debate between Editor Palmer of 1878, when he was a silver champion, and Candidate Palmer in 1896, when he is a gold man. As editor of the Springfield, Ill., *State Register*, Editor Palmer made a silver record, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Scratch an opponent of the coinage of silver and you will find a supporter of the national bank system, and you wont have to scratch very hard."—Senator Palmer in *State Register*, Jan. 25, 1878.

* * * * * * *

"It is all very well to abuse the friends of the silver dollar as inflationists, thieves, repudiators, and all that sort of thing, but really the friends of the gold dollar ought to pay the same attention to the members of the convention who framed the United States Constitution, and who made the silver dollar the unit and standard of value in this county."—Senator Palmer in *State Register*, Jan. 24, 1878.

* * * * * * *

"If there is any dollar more honest than the silver dollar of 371¼ grains (of pure silver) it has not been discovered in the century or more that the nation has existed. If there can be any such thing as a dishonest dollar that miserable sham trick and travesty of a coin, a gold dollar, exactly fills that designation."—Senator Palmer in *State Register*, February, 1878.

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But let us hear him again. Read this:

"There is not a man anywhere who opposes the coinage of silver who does not insist that Congress has the right to issue legal tender paper at pleasure, or who does not rest assured that Congress has the right to farm out the privilege of supplying the people with currency through banking corporations. Democrats, the fight for the silver dollar is more than forty years old. We won it once against the national banks under the lead of Old Hickory, and by his bones we'll win it again."—Senator Palmer in *State Register*, Jan. 20, 1878.

And this is how he got into the United States Senate as told by Mr. L. D. Marr, of Mansfield, Mo., who says he knows him well.

"When Mr. Palmer was running for the position which he now holds, as everybody knows, the political complexion of the Legislature of Illinois was such as to make his selection practically impossible without securing the votes of three Populists. To get these three votes Mr. Palmer got down on his knees, so to speak, and pledged himself to free silver and a low tariff. Mr. Taubeneck, the Populist National Chairman, who was a member of the Legislature at that time, held the balance of power and cast the deciding vote which made John M. Palmer a United States Senator. Then what did Mr. Palmer do? He proved himself one of Mr. Cleveland's most active lieutenants in striking silver the last fatal blow in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act."

Editor Palmer and Candidate Palmer may hold different opinions, just as Secretary Carlisle holds different opinions from Congressman Carlisle, but men who, for reasons best known to themselves, turn summersaults in that style, should not pose as the infallible guides of their fellow citizens on a subject in which they say they have learned a good deal that they didn't know. They may not be done learning yet, and may discover later that they are wrong now.

MINOR MENTION.

When Mr. McKinley was a candidate for Congress in 1890 he was a little more willing to answer questions than he has been since Mark Hanna put his padlock on his mouth. Then he didn't like Trusts, and said he liked silver and liked it so well that he "would have gold and silver alike," precisely what the Democrats now demand and precisely what Wm. J. Bryan advocates. The following is the letter which he wrote to the Secretary of the Stark County Farmers' Alliance:

I have just learned that a committee of the Farmers' Alliance have addressed a letter to me making inquiries about my position on certain public questions in which they have a deep interest. I beg to say that I have not received the letter, and am advised of it this evening for the first time by a message from Mr. T. R. Morgan, Sr. Not having received the letter, I do not know fully the scope of the inquiries, but answer as best I can from information at hand:

First—I am opposed to all trusts and combinations of the kind in the restraint of trade, and would favor any legislation which would destroy them. I voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust bill, which was a step in the right direction.

As to the railroads and their treatment of the public, I have always favored regulation to prevent unjust discriminations and secure equality of advantages for shippers at rates fair, just and reasonable.

I am opposed to the holding of lands by aliens in tracts, large or small; the holding of large tracts of land for speculative purposes by aliens or corporations should, so far as possible, be prevented.

I am in favor of the use of all the silver product of the United States for money as a circulating medium. I would have silver and gold alike.

I advocated and voted for the Conger Compound Lard bill. I regret I have not seen the letter, that I might more fully reply to its inquiries.

I shall be glad at any time to express to you my views upon public questions

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

Millersburg, O., Oct. 27, 1890.

In his letter of acceptance he is as dumb as an oyster on trusts, and he now, because he has been hired by the gold men in his party, has gone back on his professions and on his record in Congress on the silver question. He is a mere automaton in the hands of Mark Hanna, who holds a mortgage on him. Before the St. Louis convention Boss Platt called him the "mortgaged candidate."

* * *

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, the same statesman who lent the influence of his name and position to the circulation of that slander about Mr. Bryan being in the pay of the silver mine owners, is now perambulating the country and making stump speeches against Bryan and free silver. To show how consistent this statesman is the New York *Journal* presents for his distinguished consideration the following:

In 1893, when Senator Thurston was seeking election to the post he now fills in the United States Senate, he wrote to the chairman of the Nebraska Republican Convention a letter in which, among other things favorable to silver, he said:

"I advocated the restoration of free coinage before any of those who are now the self-selected champions of silver in Nebraska had ever opened their lips on the subject. * * * We of the West must have cheap money. Not money intrinsically cheap, but cheap in interest charges for its use. * * * I assert that the American people and especially those of the West, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

About the same time Mr. Thurston took to writing letters to that remarkable economist, Mr. George Gunton, of this city. In one of these communications, written in July, 1893, he said:

"I have no doubt the remonetization of silver in the United States would speedily and certainly appreciate the price of silver, not only in this country, but throughout the whole world. No matter what other Governments do, this country ought not to eliminate silver from use as a coin metal. Any legislation in that direction will be looked upon by the common people as in the interest of the money power for the express purpose of increasing the purchasing power of money and decreasing the selling price of everything produced by human toil. It is a fact which should not be overlooked by statemen that the price of American silver and the prices of American wheat reached low water mark on the same day."

But Mr. Thurston does not enjoy solitary distinction in this inconsistency, for both Mr. McKinley, the gentleman whom Mr. Mark Hanna put up as the head of the Republican ticket, and Mr. Palmer, whom the McKinley Aid Society put up as a decoy at Indianapolis, are in the same boat with him, for they were both supporters of free silver until Mark Hanna muzzled the mouth of the former and Wall Street got its grip on the latter.

* * *

In a speech delivered recently, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railway, said:

"Well, for the past two years we have done a lot of preparing, but there has been no business. There is nothing that hurts a railway man so much as to see empty cars standing on the side tracks. These cars should be rolling. Nothing illustrates the prosperity, the wealth, the growth of this country as the rolling of the car wheels.

"When they don't roll, when, as now, there are 40 000 cars lying idle on tracks between here and Chicago, something is wrong."

There is some truth in this, for when the railroads are kept busy it is pretty good evidence that business is moving; but how can Chauncey M. Depew, or anybody else, expect the railroads to be busy when the prices of farm products are so low that the farmer can't make any profit out of them, and can barely cover the cost of production which they sometimes fail to do? When the farmer can't sell he can't buy; when he can't buy the manufacturers and the merchants suffer, and when the farmers and the manufacturers and the merchants suffer the railroads must suffer, and their cars must "stand idle on the tracks." It must be remembered that all this of which Mr. Depew complains is accruing under the gold standard, which he is devoting much of his time and eloquence to perpetuate.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— When British investors conclude to sacrifice American securities, who will be the losers? Are not our honest Wall street speculators anxious to pick up a profitable bargain?—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— Perhaps Mrs. Lease would be a better campaigner if she imitated David B. Hill in the observance of some "eloquent flashes of silence." We are afraid that Mrs. Lease is getting to be a common scold and that her tongue, as the darkey said, "Never has any Sunday."—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Major McKinley's subservience to Mr. Hanna seems abject, and inferences are drawn therefrom highly injurious to the Major's intellectual character. But in surrendering himself, his actions, his conscience and his political interests so completely, Major McKinley really furnishes a notable exhibition of gratitude. He is indebted to Mr. Hanna for $118,000.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— There is a good deal of discussion in Washington as to whether Federal officeholders who make speeches for the Democratic ticket will be dismissed from the service, requested to resign or be permitted to remain. Cabinet officers will be expected to toe the gold mark, but it would be small, indeed, to make those holding lower positions victims of their honest opinions and the exercise of the rights of citizenship. It would be easy to imagine Mr. Cleveland having the disposition to expel every true Democrat from the public service, but it would be a dangerous performance. It is to be presumed that the President desires to retire to private life with the respect of somebody.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Our statesmen," yelled the orator, "are about to take steps—"

"You bet they'll take 'em," cried the professional cynic, "if they ain't nailed down."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Miss Chilledame—Don't you know that nature rebels against laziness? A man can get nothing in this world without labor.

Wrestling Offen—Humph! Can't he? He can git hungry, I guess.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Up-to-date: Mrs. Higbee—You treat your friends better than you do your wife.

Higbee—How?

Mrs. Higbee—You order champaign for them, but only soda water for me.

—Maude—Higho! I'm in for bad luck this month, I suppose. I saw the new moon last night over my left shoulder.

Gladys (dreamily)—Did you? You poor child! I had better luck than that. I saw it over Ned's right shoulder.—*Somerville Journal.*

— 'I want the bicycle number of the *Scottish Quarterly Review*," said he to the newsdealer. 'I don't think the *Scottish Quarterly Review* has issued a bicycle number, sir." "No? How very much behind the times!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*

The Souvenir of Gratitude.

An instructive and pathetic custom still prevails in Munich. Every destitute child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable institution. On his arrival he is photographed—dirt, rags and all. After being maintained and educated, when he leaves the institution to begin life, the before mentioned photograph is given to him, and he is required to make a solemn declaration that he will keep it as a reminder of the wretched state from which he was saved and of the kindness shown. The charity has received many gifts from its reclaimed waifs.—London Sketch.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS, CURE All Pain "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists, Change,

June 15 1y su tu th

LOOKING FOR BURGLARS.

Experience of a Man With a Loaded Revolver In a Coalhouse.

A prominent north sider some time ago read an article about the thrilling midnight adventures of a well known south sider with a burglar in the coalhouse.

It often happened that it became necessary for this gentleman to go out in the coalhouse in the middle of the night. He decided that if he ran across a burglar he would not be caught unarmed, so he purchased a nice, shiny revolver.

The night after making the purchase he came home very late and found that there was no coal in the house. This was the very chance he wanted; he would go out and get some coal, and if there was a coal thief in the coalhouse he would show him how he could shoot.

Arming himself with the revolver and a coal scuttle, he started for the coalhouse. Before descending the back steps he was particular to cock the pistol. Holding it carefully out at arm's length, he started across the yard and arrived safely at the coalhouse. When within a few feet of the door, he dropped the scuttle and coughed loudly in order to give the thief, if there was one, a chance to run for his life, not wishing to murder a man in cold blood.

He was rather disappointed not to see a large man rush from the coalhouse; but, nevertheless, he went in and began to feel around for the shovel with his foot. Not finding it, he made some remarks that would not look well in print, laid the pistol on the ground and began to pick up lumps of coal.

In his efforts to find pieces of the desired size he entirely forgot the pistol and accidentally stepped on it. There was a loud report. The daring hero gave one wild yell and made a rush for the door. But he was not destined to escape so easily. His foot became entangled in an old bedspring that the good housewife had discarded. He imagined that he had run over a burglar and that the burglar had caught him by the foot. The noise made by the spring was to his excited mind the burglar gritting his teeth.

When by desperate efforts he had navigated to the middle of the yard, he tripped and fell. Then began a fight for life. The man rolled over and over, but the spring always came on top.

Finally he became so tangled up that it was impossible to move.

During the battle two small fruit trees were torn up, a chicken coop was completely demolished and the well curb loosened. It is said that it took a policeman, two plumbers and the entire fire department to get them untangled.—Atlanta Constitution.

The four podded lotus, in an exposed situation, makes a cover for its flower by drawing one or more of the leaves over the blossom and keeping them there during the heat of the day.

Toilet Articles in Gorham Silver

Combine a pleasing sense of luxury with great durability, and perfect adaptability to use: Hair-brushes, Combs, Clothes-brushes, Hat-brushes, Shoe Buttoners, Shoe Horns, Hand Mirrors, Soap Cups, Pin Trays and Cushions, etc., etc.—scores of articles from which to select a present for your friend, or something for yourself

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

Crime and Its Punishment.

Crimes of violence there will ever be while human nature lasts, and crimes against property are inevitable in densely populated cities, but professional crime is a disgrace to the community and to the age. And the present system of dealing with professional criminals is about as sensible and as satisfactory as if, in the case supposed, the old foxes when trapped should be kept for a measured interval, and then let loose again among the covers. Moreover, the general diminution of crime only seems to make the fact more significant that crimes of the kind attributable to professional criminals seem to increase rather than to diminish.

These men are leniently dealt with on account of the ignorant use made of the judicial statistics, and they are taking advantage of it. To set a professional housebreaker at large because there are fewer criminals than formerly is about as rational as it would be to allow "infectious cases" to mix with their neighbors because there are no longer epidemics of fever such as used to prevail.—Blackwood's Magazine.

ising Funds.

"I'll give $10," announced the man in the third pew from the front.

The converted counterfeiter rose with emotion.

"And I," he exclaimed, "will make it $100."—Detroit Tribune.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated. Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

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.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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 prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

PREFERRED PICK LEAF.

FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.

UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Massa, but I'd rather hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the foul I want.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 5-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

—"I have another proof of my theory," cried the moralist, gleefully.

"What theory?"

"That the world is growing better. I discovered yesterday that they have stopped putting pictures in cigarette packages."—*Washington Star.*

The Ideal Panacea.

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 prescriptions 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 Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

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—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	4¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4⅛
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 40
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	13	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	23 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, ℔ ℔	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—℔ ℔—	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	41½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	91
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00	@	20 00
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 85	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu		@	45
Standard A		@	4⅝
White Ex. C		@	4⅜
Ext. C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ ℔—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, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 60	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	13	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted steady at 22½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 21½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 85 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 25½@25c; rosin, strained, $1 12½; good strained $1 17½; tar $1 20; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	68
Rosin	449
Tar	76
Crude Turpentine	45

Receipts same day last year—149 casks spirits turpentine, 502 bbls rosin, 123 bbls tar, 31 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7⅜	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—2,149 bales; same day last year, 1,055.

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.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Sept. 18, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
10,631	957	2,058	383	181

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Sept. 20, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,423	918	2,260	1,341	252

EXPORTS.

For week ended Sept. 18, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	7 0	747	40	1,476	285
Foreign	6,357	000	00	000	000
	7,087	717	40	1,476	285

EXPORTS.

For week ended Sept. 20, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	611	737	1,535	1,694	6
Foreign	103	000	000	000	000
	614	737	1,935	1,694	6

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 18, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	10,213	8,088	18,301
Spirits	2,826	381	3 207
Rosin	27,450	8,193	35,643
Tar	4,618	28	4,646
Crude	557	00	557

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 20, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,831	5,561	40,740	2,848	617

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 18—Evening.—Money on call easier at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 4, closing offered at at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull; actual business in bankers bills 481½@481¾ for sixty days and 483¾@484 for demand. Commercial bills 480¼@481¼. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 107½. United States twos 92½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110 bid. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 18—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¾c; middling uplands 8½c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; September 8 00, October 8 02, November 8 04, December 8 14, January 8 22, February 8 27, March 8 31, April 8 35, May —, June —. Sales—not reported.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 4,668 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 200 bales; forwarded 517 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 180 bales; stock (actual) 72,256 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,876 bales; gross 24,134 bales; exports to Great Britain 10 599 bales; to France 239 bales; to the Continent 4 058 bales; forwarded 2,855 bales; sales 3,924 bales; sales to spinners 1,845 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 38 372 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,273 bales; to France — bales; to the