The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

FOR ELECTORS.

Electors-at-Large—Locke Craig, of Buncombe, and R. B. Davis, of New Hanover.
First District—Theo. F. White, of Perquimans.
Second District—H. F. Freeman, of Wilson.
Third District—C. R. Thomas, of Craven.
Fourth District—W. S. Bailey, of Nash.
Fifth District—William Merritt, of Person.
Sixth District—B. F. Keith, of New Hanover.
Seventh District—Theo. F. Kluttz, of Rowan.
Eighth District—Tyre York, of Wilkes.
Ninth District—R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood.

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.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.
JAMES S. MANNING, of Durham.

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. Dougnton, Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff—Frank H. Stedman.
Register of Deeds—John Haar.
Treasure—Josh. T. James.
Coroner—Peter H. Smith.
Commissioners—Roger Moore.
—J. G. L. Gieschen.
—W. F. Alexander.
Constable—(Wil. township) W. H. Biddle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
B. F. KING.
D. J. FERGUS.

☞ 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.)

SKINNING CLOSE.

We are favored from time to time with election prognostics by figurers journalistic and otherwise, some of which are worthy of note and some of which are ridiculous and not worth the paper they are written on. The man who, like Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, sits down and with a few dashes of his pencil elects McKinley overwhelmingly and can find in all these United States only 70 sure electoral votes for Bryan might not therefore be considered a fit subject for an insane asylum, but he would certainly not command much attention among sane people.

There are leading newspaper editors of the Republican persuasion who when it comes to this kind of figuring show as little respect for the probable as Gen. Grosvenor does, and hence we pay very little attention to the prognostics of the partisan organs. They are so fully determined to win that they insist on winning in advance on paper and take the chances of being walloped out of their boots and seeing their election figures become a wrecked mass of reminiscences of disordered imaginations.

But we do read the prognostics of the independent and of the so-called independent papers even if they do lean too much to the McKinley side. We make due allowance for that when we con the figures and surmises.

One of the most thoughtful and encouraging estimates for the silver men, coming from a non-partisan source, that we have so far seen, appeared a short while ago in that really independent journal—a gold paper, too—the Washington *Post*, which gives Bryan 148 electoral votes sure, fusion or no fusion, and with Fusion in Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and North Carolina—which was then not effected in all of these States, but now is—57 more electoral votes, making 205, leaving but 19 to be secured from Illinois, Oregon, California, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, aggregating 102 votes, from which Mr. McKinley must get 84 to escape defeat.

In every one of these States electoral fusion has been effected with the Populists, and the Democrats feel quite as confident of carrying all but two of them—Minnesota and Wisconsin—as the Republicans do, and really more so. They are confidently claiming Illinois, California, Maryland and West Virginia. Illinois would furnish five more than necessary; California, Maryland and West Virginia, five more than necessary; Michigan and West Virginia, one more than necessary; Iowa and West Virginia, the nineteen necessary. As far as the probabilities go Mr. Bryan stands a much better chance of getting 19 votes out of these 10 States than Mr. McKinley does of getting 84.

As pertinent to this the following, clipped from the same paper, some days later, commenting on some estimates of the New York *Herald*, non partisan but a strong supporter of McKinley, is interesting and suggestive:

"In its edition of Sunday, the 4th of October, the New York *Herald* gives a table of election figures by which it lands McKinley an easy winner. The table runs as follows:

Illinois	24	New Hampshire	4
Indiana	15	New Jersey	10
Iowa	13	New York	36
Kentucky	13	Ohio	23
Connecticut	6	Pennsylvania	32
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Wisconsin	12
Massachusetts	15		
Minnesota	9	Total	237

It will be perceived that this list includes:

Kentucky	13	Indiana	15
Maryland	8	Illinois	24
Delaware	3		

"The loss, therefore, of either Illinois or Indiana would defeat McKinley. The loss of Kentucky and Delaware would defeat him. The loss of Kentucky and Maryland would defeat him. And it is a significant fact that in these five States, especially in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Maryland, the Republicans are spending time, effort and money with a species of desperation that argues anything but confidence on their part. The *Herald* airily assigns all five to McKinley, but does Mr. Hanna feel sure about it? Is he willing to accept the *Herald's* 'canvass' and turn his energies elsewhere? We think not. It is impossible to imagine, at this distance from the scene of the real struggle, the excitement, the ceaseless endeavor, the overwhelming interest that prevail in the middle Western States. Those who read the local newspapers, the county organs, throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, realize that the people are aroused to an extent unparalleled in the history of the country since 1861. They know that men meet and discuss the issue in every town, hamlet and rural neighborhood: that the streets of the smaller cities are crowded from sunrise to sunset with speakers and their listeners; that the silver men have hired halls which are kept open continuously, and in which argument and controversy never cease; that the farmers pay for their own music and demonstrations, and find their enthusiasm only spurred by the poverty of the Democratic committees and the display of wealth made by Mr. Hanna. We do not understand these things here at the East. They are outside of our experience. We sit calmly in our luxurious homes and do not even distantly imagine the fervor, the earnestness, the furious uproar of the agitation beyond the Alleghenies. The situation exists, however, as we have described it. The battle rages with gigantic tumult. Party lines are broken down. Precedents go for nothing. We have no past upon which to base an argument for to-day. What we know is that the McKinley managers are not struggling like men who feel confident of the result, but rather like warriors who know that the issue hangs upon the merest chance. How, then, and upon what grounds does the *Herald* base its complacent appropriation of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky? Upon the observations of its 'bright young men' sent out from the metropolis? Great Scott!

"It seems to us that the tone of our Eastern contemporaries has undergone a curious change within the past two months. Then it was a tone of ridicule. Then we heard of 'Little Willie,' and the 'Boy Orator,' and so on. Now we hear 'liar,' 'thief,' 'conspirator,' 'incendiary,' and such things. Hardly a day passes but some 'great metropolitan daily' tells us of a Western State which 'six weeks ago seemed doubtful but is now quite safe.' There has been a 'revulsion of feeling,' &c. Yet, when we look back over the files of those great metropolitan dailies we find that six weeks ago they had claimed the States in question and pooh-poobed the bare idea of their being doubtful. Finally, to come back to the *Herald*, we see this foaming champion of McKinley, which at the outset of the campaign predicted an overwhelming defeat for the "Popocrats"—an uprising of the common people against their would-be betrayers—we see in the *Herald* electing McKinley on an estimate, electing by a bare scratch, and depending upon Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky and Deleware to make its forecast good!

"Certainly the fight grows hotter and more perplexing every day."

The *Post* isn't a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but it isn't a believer in the omnipotence of Hanna when confronted by the American people, and it doesn't believe that McKinley can be elected on paper as the *Herald* and other organs are trying to elect him before the ballots are cast.

MINOR MENTION.

If there is anything that characterizes Wm. J. Bryan more than his eloquence, his earnestness, the vigor of his speech and his marvellous versatility, it is the readiness and the force with which he meets the objections to the Democratic platform on which he stands, using for this purpose not the utterances of Democrats but the utterances of the men who are arrayed against him. He convicts McKinley from the mouth and the pen of McKinley, Harrison with the utterances of Harrison, Sherman with the record of Sherman, Palmer with the record of Palmer, and so on. They have been attacking the Chicago platform as anarchistic, communistic, etc., because it declares in favor of an income tax and mildly criticises the decision of the Supreme Court, which pronounced adversely upon the income tax law passed by the last Democratic Congress. How effectually he closed the mouths of those criers of "anarchy," "communism," etc, when at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thursday, he quoted from the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan and Brown language incomparably stronger and more denunciatory than anything that appeared in the Chicago platform, language which by comparison makes the platform criticism read like laudation. And yet it never occurred to any of the organs or stumpers who are opposed to an income tax to refer to these Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court as anarchists or communists.

* * *

The probabilities are that since the returns have been received from the elections in Florida and Georgia, the McKinley figurers will eliminate these from the doubtful columns. Up to the day of the election they claimed that both States were doubtful and that there were fair prospects of carrying Georgia for McKinley in November, while the Florida delegates to the Indianapolis decoy convention solemnly assured their brother decoyists assembled there, that their State could be counted on for 30,000 majority for the decoy ticket. Of course no one who knew anything about those States attached any importance whatever to these claims on predictions and if they did they will surely not attach any importance to them now, for the Democratic majorities will be as large in November as they are now, if not larger. The people of the South have sense enough to preserve the Democratic Governments in their States which they won years ago after such protracted and hard fighting, and they have sense enough, too, to see through the trickery of the men who have been trying to divide them. Those of them who were leaning towards the gold standard have begun to see pretty clearly through the Indianapolis fraud, which was resorted to to cheat them out of their votes and aid in the election of McKinley under the fraudulent pretence of supporting "sound money."

* * *

We publish in this issue of the STAR the address of Oliver H. Dockery to the people of North Carolina, in which he gives his reasons for breaking away from the Republican party, and why he is now supporting Wm. J. Bryan for the Presidency. In proof of the fact that the Republican party, McKinley, Pritchard, Russell and others, who are now assuming to lead the Republican party in this State, had deserted the people, broken their pledges, and committed themselves to the money power of Wall street, he quotes the Republican platform of to-day in contrast with the former platform declarations of previous years, the utterances of McKinley to day with the utterances of McKinley before he became the tool of Hanna and Wall street, the declarations and pledges of Pritchard before he permitted himself to be tied to the Hanna-Wall street band wagon, and the position of Russell heretofore and now, when he is travelling with Pritchard behind that band wagon. It is a good letter, a plain letter, a logical and a manly letter, which commends itself to the perusal and thoughtful consideration of every man who does not endorse dishonesty and approve fraud.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, Oct. 4, 5.
Brunswick circuit, Macedonia, October 10, 11.
Southport station, Oct. 11, 12.
Scott's Hill circuit, Union, Oct. 17, 18.
Wilmington, Market Street, night, Oct. 18.
Elizabeth circuit, Elizabethtown, Oct. 24, 25.
Clinton circuit, Goshen, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.
Carver's Creek Circuit, Shiloh, November 7, 8.
Kenansville circuit, Rose Hill, November 14, 15.
Magnolia circuit, Providence, November 15, 16.
Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.
Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health..... Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

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

Headache stopped in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "Once cent a dose."

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 m tu th

THE BIGGEST OF BUGS.

The Elephant Beetle Is the Elephant Insect of Little Venezuela.

Venezuela is a little republic, but she has one thing that is the biggest of its kind on earth. It is a bug—the largest insect in all the world. The creature is known as the "elephant beetle," and when full grown it weighs nearly half a pound. To be struck in the face by such a bug, flying at full speed, would make a man feel as if a mule had kicked him.

This beetle, like others of its kind, both small and large, is clad in a complete suit of armor. This armor is made of a material far more indestructible than steel—namely, chitine. Chitine cannot be destroyed except by certain mineral acids—in other words, only the artifices of chemistry avail against it. Thus the shells of beetles that died 10,000,000 years ago have been preserved perfectly in the rocks, so that we know today just what these insects of antiquity looked like.

In Europe giant beetles have a considerable market value, commanding prices in proportion to their size. In London there are regular auctions of insects, and a single butterfly has been known to fetch as much as $800. A specimen of the rare and very large Goliath beetle is worth $60. This is the largest beetle of the old world, and it first became known through missionaries in the Kongo basin.

Though no other insect in existence compares in bulk with the beetle from Venezuela, there are other bugs that exceed it in dimensions. For example, there is the Atlas silk moth, which has a wing spread of nearly a foot. It spins a cocoon, the silk of which is better and stronger than that of the ordinary silkworm. But unfortunately it cannot be reeled. The department of agriculture tried for years to discover a way of reeling it, but without success. Moths of this species often alight on ships in the Indian ocean.

There is a butterfly of the Malay peninsula and Malayan archipelago which has a spread of ten inches. In India and tropical Africa are found giant forms of those remarkable insects known as "walking sticks," which look like twigs of trees. Some of them measure 18 inches in length. They are related to grasshoppers and katydids. In tropical America are found certain huge species of bugs that are closely related to the familiar electric light bugs of this country. Like the latter, which have been popularly known only since the introduction of the electric light, they fly at night, living during the day at the bottom of ponds.—St. Louis Star.

THE VORACIOUS CARP.

Clever Ruses by Which It Is Exterminating Black Bass.

The German carp is a vicious fish after a fashion, and the kind of brains it has is described by W. F. Meehan in The Fishing Gazette. Says Mr. Meehan:

"One day in early June in 1893 or 1894, in Montgomery county, Pa., I was watching the spawning bed of black bass in Perkiomen creek from a bridge overhead, when along came a number of large German carp. One made a feint toward the nest, and when attacked by the black bass fled. While the bass was in pursuit the remainder of the carp darted in, and in a twinkling devoured the spawn in the nest. I waded out to the bass nest later and found scarcely an egg in it. I was told afterward of a similar case in the same stream."

The Pennsylvania report of the state commissioners of fisheries says that "there are few fishes more heartily anathematized by American anglers than the carp. They fail to see a redeeming feature in the creature, and charge it with many bad ones, the most serious of which is that it is a more inveterate spawn eater than the eel," and the anglers fear that it will in a few years practically exterminate all the valuable food and game fishes despite the efforts of the various fish commissioners.

The carp furnishes the angler little or no sport, because it refuses to take the ordinary lures offered. Its flesh is not popular with American fish eaters, as it is in European countries, where as early as 1227 it was cultivated in Austria.

It is not known exactly who first introduced carp into American waters, nor exactly when it was done, but Mr. Poffe, a Californian, some time before 1870, is believed to have been the man. He is regarded in much the same light as the introducer of the English sparrow into the United States, and the misguided men who turned English rabbits on to Australia.

Women as Pharmacists.

Today the pharmacist is a trained scientist, and pharmacy has been elevated to a profession. In its present form it has no unclean and unpleasant features and is therefore liked by women. Nevertheless it is only of late years that they have overcome the former prejudices and crossed the threshold of the calling.

They have a natural aptitude for the trade on account of their constitutional caution, deftness and delicacy of touch. The first woman to enter the profession in our country was Mrs. Jane Loring of Boston, in 1800. She was a grandaunt of Congressman Loring. Under the old system there was no state supervision of the profession, and any one could take it up who desired without any legal impediments. Under this system over 1,200 women became pharmacists. Of late years, however, there has been a profound change in the industry. Partly to prevent competition, or rather to restrict it, partly to raise the professional standard, and partly to protect the public, colleges of pharmacy have been started in various places in the country and laws passed requiring all candidates for the profession to pass examinations almost as strict and difficult as those laid down for physicians and lawyers. The new system has cut down the number of candidates, both male and female. In Massachusetts not more than a score of women have passed the examinations in the past 15 years. In New York the number is said to be nearly 50, and in the various states of the Union the entire total is below 500.

Many marry and leave the calling, a few have retired, and a few have continued their studies and have become physicians or chemists. At the present time the total number of women who practice pharmacy either as proprietors, clerks or apprentices is estimated at about 1,500.—New York Mail and Express.

Forty Resolute Women.

According to accounts in western newspapers, No Man's Land, once the refuge of criminals in the southwest, because none of the surrounding states or territorial courts had jurisdiction over it, has been changed into a rich agricultural and stock country, largely through the work of 40 resolute women, who are now in charge of the 38 public schools of Beaver county. Seven of these young women teachers met in Beaver City recently and organized the Panhandle Cattle company, intending to invest their surplus earnings from teaching in the cattle business. Probably the 40 young women in that terrifory will join in this enterprise. Over 30 of them have taken claims of 160 acres each on the Beaver river, and will till the soil in summer and teach in winter. They receive $30 per month for teaching a six months' term.

The impurities in blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. †

INAPT STATE NICKNAMES.

Appellations Which Once Fitted Losing Their Force With Advancing Civilization.

State nicknames in this country have begun to lose their aptness. New Hampshire's name, the Granite State, fits almost as well some other mountainous states, and she never really deserved to be called the Switzerland of America, since her mountains are but hills compared with the mountains of Switzerland. Several of the Rocky mountain states more nearly deserve this title. Colorado, for example, has 41 mountains more than 14,000 feet high, and, in all, 139 mountains more than 13,500 feet high. Colorado's own name of the Centennial State is one that no other can ever dispute with her, though it looks as if Colorado might dispute the name of "Golden" with California.

Maine's forests are disappearing so rapidly that some of the northwestern states may soon have a better title to the name Pine Tree State. There are more famous bays than that of Massachusetts, and certainly Chesapeake bay, if considered only as a body of water, has more distinction than Massachusetts, and, historically, the Chesapeake is quite as famous, so that the name Bay State might, with aptness, be given to Maryland.

There are quite as characteristic green mountains elsewhere in the United States as those that gave Vermont her French name. The Empire State seems inappropriate to any democratic community, but it is appropriate to New York if to any state of the Union, and it is likely to be a long while before even Texas can lay claim to the title. The name that Texas takes pride in, the Lone Star State, is certainly hers by right, as she is the only state to have come to be an independent republic, totally unconfederated with any other state. Pennsylvania is no longer the keystone of the Union's arch, just as it is no longer politically true that as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union. If Delaware ever deserved her name of the Diamond State, she certainly cannot claim it against Rhode Island, since the latter is not only much smaller, but, as well, much richer.

No state disputes Virginia's picturesque name, the Old Dominion, though few people realize that it dates back to a time when our Atlantic coast knew only two ill defined political divisions—New England and Virginia. Ohio's buckeyes are no longer a distinguishing feature of her rapidly disappearing woodlands. Indiana is being civilized out of her Hoosierdom, and the wolverene must be pretty scarce in the state to which the beast has given a nickname.

Connecticut has learned so many smart tricks since the days of the traditional wooden nutmegs that her neighbors could easily discover an apter name of reproach. Louisiana doubtless has as many pelicans as Florida or any other state, and so may well hold to her nickname, while North Carolinians are properly enough called tar heels, since their state is still famous for tar and kindred products.—New York Herald.

He Had Him.

I heard a gentleman while discussing the subject of coon hunting relate the following incident in his experience:

The party, consisting of hunters, dogs, axes and torches galore, had been hunting for a good part of the night without any luck whatever. Finally, however, the dogs treed a coon up a very large tree. While discussing the subject of cutting down such a large tree, one of the many negroes in attendance volunteered to climb the tree and investigate the whereabouts of his coonship.

All agreed to this and sat around to await developments. Soon after the negro had disappeared among the branches the attention of all was drawn to a very peculiar sound emanating from the top of the tree. It was a kind of a mixture of negro and coon dialect. Some one ventured the remark:

"Bill, have you got that coon?"

"Yas, sah," was the reply, "I'se got dis her' coon, but I wish you 'u'd send some o' dem darkies up her' to help me turn him loose."—Forest and Stream.

Alas, Poor Brooklyn!

The children had gathered around the hotel piano and were singing a hymn descriptive of a flock of little pilgrims arriving in the New Jerusalem, and announcing the various places from which they had come. Little Johnny looked at his mother sadly. "Mamma," he said, "when I go to heaven, I hope God won't ask me where I came from." "Why not?" inquired mamma. "Because, mamma, when I say 'Brooklyn,' I know he'll laugh!"—New York Journal.

What is Gorham Silver?

Any silversmith will tell you: Its proportions are as well known as those of U. S. coin, which it always exceeds in purity by several points, GORHAM being never less than the English Sterling standard (925 parts pure silver to 75 alloy), the highest degree of purity which the softness of the metal will permit.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use that he would not be without it procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

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.

"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. †

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	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	4
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 00
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 00
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 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, ℔ half 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 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	45½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	40	@	50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			65
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 20
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 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ ℔ rel—			
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	@	5 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Sage	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granulated		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex. C		@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4½
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¾	@	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 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	13	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, October 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 25¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained.

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

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1 80, Yellow Dip 1 80, and Virgin 1.70 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@24¾c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 40; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	100
Rosin	189
Tar	226
Crude Turpentine	28

Receipts same day last year—67 casks spirits turpentine, 642 bbls rosin, 156 bbls tar, 57 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅞	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	6⅞	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 9-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 6¾c.

Receipts—2,288 bales; same day last year 1,069.

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 Oct. 9, 1896

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crud:
14,962	671	2,939	1,199	292

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Oct, 11, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
17,219	1,253	4,9 2	1,580	428

EXPORTS.

For week ended Oct. 9, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,343	1,521	223	713	32
Foreign	22,414	0.0	0C0	000	00
	23,757	1,521	223	713	32

EXPORTS.

For week ended Oct. 11, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,015	778	158	1,378	403
Foreign	00	000	000	000	000
	1,015	778	158	1,378	403

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 9, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	16,504	6,359	22,841
Spirits	1,323	403	1,723
Rosin	16,956	3,306	20,262
Tar	3,390	580	3,970
Crude	360	00	360

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 11, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
25,401	5,324	38,380	2,231	347

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 9—Evening.—Money on call was firm at 4@8 per cent; last loan at 6, closing offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@9 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak; actual business in bankers bills 481¼@481¾ for sixty days and 483¾@484