A little, little span of time, And we to her, we trust, shall go; Where all Earth's tears are wiped away,
And none shall grief or sorrow know!

—All the Year Round.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

From Hon. J. R. Tucker's Address before South Carolina College. Charleston News & Courier.

"What shall one whose course is nearly run say to those whose career has hardly begun?" That the child is father to the man, he said, is as true of nature as it is of individuals. The battles that decide the fate of races are not fought nor the victories won on fields of carnage. They are fought and won within the human soul, and unless the soul surrenders, the truth cherished by man in that impregnable citadel is invincible by all the powers of earth. \* \* Shall I advise the young South to renew the battles of 1861 to 1865? To restore slavery? To ordain nul-

lification or secession? To hate the Union, and struggle again for a Southern Confederacy? To maintain alienation in social, personal, or pohtical relations with the Northern States, once our enemies-now our allies and friends in a peaceful Union? To each and all-as man, as Virginian, as Southerner, as statesman, as Christian-we answer a thousand times-no, no, no! What then! All wars with weapons are wars of ideas! The war of the revolution was between a centralism alien to our rights, and a localized power their only protection! The war between the North and the South was a conflict between ideas, was either wholly right or wholly wrong. If not, wherein was either right? for wherein either was right, that is truth imperishable-and to be con-

SLAVERY was the occasion of the war of 1861 -not the cause. The cause was the conflict of ideas to which slavery, as the occasion, gave rise from the intensity of feeling growing out of .its importance and the momentous consequences of its abolition by the Federal Government. Slavery as an inrelations to it:

First. As a question of propertytwo billions of dollars of property invested--whether wrongfully or not, is not the question.

Second. As a social relation. Shall 8,000,000 of Caucasians and 4,000, 000 of Africans live together as masters and slaves, or as co-equal citizens in personal, social and political rights and privileges?

Third. As a question of constitutional power. Shall the General Government stretch out its hand, by direct or indirect means, by political legislation or political moral force, to undermine it by slow process, or to destroy it by one blow? Or shall each State manage and control the local institution by its own local

The first relation concerned but small part of the people as owners of slaves not more than 60,000 slaveholders. The second concerned the whole of society, concerns us now, and will concern us for generations. We were like the man with the wolf by the ears. It was inconvenient to hold on, but what dangers would result to let go? "Aye! there's the We foresaw then what we see now. The third relation concerned the whole Union, for if the delegated authority of the Federal Government could strike successfully at slavery, with the guarantees the Constitution gave for its control only by the local authority of the States, what fence existed longer to mark the boundary between centralized power and the reserved rights and powers of the States?

The North claimed power over slavery which the South denied. The ultimate result of that claim, the South thought, (and tested its sincerity by a "resistance even unto blood, striving against" it) would destroy this vast property, but chiefly and dangerously would subvert its society and upturn the foendations of the Constitution between the States. Whether this claim of power was just or the apprehensions of its results by the South were well founded, I need not discuss. I seek not to reopen the wounds of controversy but to close them after a diagnosis of

Both parties tumbled into war. It seemed inevitable, and except by the absolute surrender of one of them can we see how it could have been avoided? A war of thoughts became a war of arms!

Underneath all the passions and mistakes and unwisdom of the period the North and the South conscienciously strove for two fundamental principles in the political science of the Anglo-American race. TWO IDEAS.

The North strove for Union as the only security of each and all against external force, as the only guarantee of peace among themselves and as the means of unity in foreign policy as distinguished from the separate policy of each State of promoting foreing trade, and the common progress and general welfare of all the States. This was a great and inval-

uable principle. strove to save the liberty of the peoof each State by preventing any in-terference with local rights by the the Federal Government, and securing the exclusive direction of them by its local government. This was what the colonies had won indepen-dence to secure, and what the States must conserve in this Union, or it will become a splendid centralism, dominating with absolute power the local rights and interests of the people of each State. This, too, was a

Let us then be done with this self-crimination and recrimination. From the mirfortunes, faults and mistakes of the Old North and Old South let us discern and rescue the truth, buried under the wreck and rubbish of war and revolution—and exhuming it as precious seeds for the civili-

VANCE BEFORE YOUNG MEN

to the heroic martydom of our dead, and cling to the principles for which they died as the everlasting memolege Address. priceless heritage of our latest pos-terity. The New South, in the glory

sation of the New South, do honor

rial of their great names, and as the

of its progress in wealth and material

gifts of Providence, and will merit

only the contempt of mankind when

it shall ever learn to reject the pro-

found political philosophy of Jeffer-son, Madison, Rutlege, the Pinck-neys and Calhoun, or turn with ir-

reverent indifference from the tombs

of Robert Lee, Sidney Johnston and

Stonewall Jackson. Permit me,

then, to direct your minds to the in-

ductive philosophy in political science (the peculiar product of Southern

thought), and to the evolution of

this induction of great fundamental

principles upon thich rests, what Mr. Calhoun so hely calls "the beautiful and profound system es-

tablished by the Constitution." \* \*

The South was in a minority in all

branches of the Government when it

went into operation, except in the

Senate. It was her interest, as it be-

came her duty, to preserve in ad-

ministration the reserved rights of

the States, as she had done in the

construction of the Constitution.

The danger to the peculiar institu-

tion of her social life made her jeal-

ous of an increase of Federal power,

and Jefferson took the lead of that

great party, whose principles were

based on a religious adherence to

that constitutional distribution of

powers which, while it censured the

integrity of the authority delegated

to the Union, yet with equally earn-

est fidelity kept the local interests

of each State under its exclusive con-

trol. A minority always looks more

sedulously to the boundaries of

power, because its safety is in main-

taining them, while a majority is

never jealous of an increase of pow-

er, because its rights will not be me-

THE SOUTH'S ATTITUDE.

naced by its exercise.

the Constitution.'

rity, will be unworthy of these

Extracts from his Washington Col In his essay upon gifts, Mr. Emer-son says they should always consist of something which is characteristic of the giver; something which par-takes of him and may fittingly remind you of him. Thus the poet should bring you his song, the maiden her flowers, the painter his sketch, the author his book and the farmer something he has grown. You sent for me to address you to-day, and in the fitness of things the gift I bear you is indeed something that partake of myself. I am a politician: for more than forty years my life has been chiefly devoted to questions connected with the government of our country: what more natural then, than that my gift to you to-day should partake largely of the nature of the speaker? I will not of course violate any of the proprieties of such an occasion by giving you a partisan harangue, but will confine my observations to such topics as all pa-triotic men may either be agreed upon or may differ about without part isan heat. The fitness of such a theme for me on this happy occasion, seems endeared when I remember that my first political speech was born on this very spot, forty-three years ago, in the memorable campaign between Polk and Clay. I was fourteen years old. My speech was rourteen years old. My speech was very much admired, on the principle of Dr. Johnson's reason why people so much admired the dancing dog, not because the dog danced well but because he dance at all! In mercantile phrase, then, I can only thank you for past favors, inform you that I continue business at the old stand and respectfully invite you to examine my greatly enlarged, and, as I trust, improved stock of ideas now on hand. \* \* As I read the history of the political in-stitutions of the United States, no greater service has ever been performed for the prosperity and honor and true glory of our country than was rendered by the great Southern Statesmen of the past generation who strove so long with mighty logic and tireless industry, for that interpretation of the great charter which favored the sacred principle of local self-government, and brought the law-giver and the law administrator most directly into contact with the people to whom they were alone re-

sponsible. Following their great leaders the people of the South de-voted themselves unselfishly to the This is the cause for the growth of that profound insight into the study and observance of the principrinciples of political science for pals of their government, and refused which the Southern school of statesto seek to enrich themselves at the expense of their country's best in-terest. \* \* Already there is a contemptible phrase in common men were so pre-eminently distinguished and in the development of use among us-the "New South: which Mr. Jefferson was the acknowledged spostle, and Madison in the meaning of which is, that our early history and your Calhoun when · analyzed, a poor in a later period were the most emisubservient apology; a miserable attempt to propitiate the dominant section of the country, by saynent expounders. Expurgating from that creed the doctrines of nullificaing the Old South which devoted it tion and secession (which has been self to political principle was all done by the late constitutional wrong; they were culpable, if not amendments) the school from which amendments) the school from which criminal in their theories of govern-that creed sprang should still be up. ment. The true business of life, and held as the best teachers of political | the real purpose of government is the making of money, by hook or by philosophy in all parts of the councrook; and your course is the only try to perpetuate a splendid union of wise one. Pardon us, we will never free and happy Commonweaths. I do so any more; we are now going to and to de and look just like you, as this creed in the Senate in 1842. His much as possible. Our regime shall clarion voice still rings in my ears: be the "New South," you see we are "Free trade, low duties, no debt. already forsaking the language of our separation from banks, economy, remistaken old fathers and are shouting your slogans as lustily as anybody trenchment and a strict adherence to else. We are yelling for material de velopment, we have rings and pools This work of the Old South, so and syndicates just like you. We cry grand and noble, is the heritage of for "protection to American labor the New South, which it cannot and are beginning already to taste the joys of taking money by taxation out of the pockets of our neighbors to put

of humanity, let us not model it af-

ter the selfish phariseeism of the New

bow to the inevitable with dignity, is

right; to do all we can to repair its

evils, to rebuild our fortunes, accom-

modate ourselves to the changed con-

dition of affairs, and do our part to-

ward restoring harmony between

objection to its use. But if, as seems to be the understanding, we be re-quired to forget the political wisdom

of our sages, to repudiate our reverence for the Constitution of our

have been taught, to adopt the

vitiated, northern morality, whihe regards the almighty dollar as the chief end of man, suspends at pleas-

ure the ten commandments, treats

the institution of marriage as of the

same binding force and sacred char

acter as a contract for the sale of per

sonal property, to be set aside when convenient. In other words, if we

ourselves into a community of shop

teepers, hammerers and traders, to

great theories," to exercise and utiliz

the moral, the—I want nothing of the New South, and least of all of

the Southern man who is in love

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test

t, and thus be convinced of its won-

derful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows un-

bounded faith in the merits of this

great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma,

Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat,

Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at W. H. Green & Co.'s

Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle

FATAL SHOOTING.

A Colored Man Kills his Wife at Ashe-

ville, N. C .- Two Men Killed in

ASHEVILLE, N.C., June 29 -Tom King,

colored, this morning shot and instantly killed his wife. He claims it was acci-

Desperate Fight in Tennessee.

Free, Large Bottles \$1.

build towns instead of maintaining

are to accept their entire civilization

throw away without a base barter of a precious jewel in its crown for the into our own! We are ashamed of our past errors—the New South wil attainment of fancied material benehave no more of them forever! fits at the expense of the principles Disguise it with all the high-sound of honor and right. \* \* ing phrases you can invent, this is what it all means, a more contempti-ble spirit is hard to imagine. A man Slavery was put upon us, and we inherited it, with its evils, as our who would apologize to the adversary, who had just overpowered him, not because he is convinced he is miefortune. But I repudiate the thought that it was so dealt with by your fathers as to bring the blush of wrong, but simply because he was shame to the cheeks of their childwhipped, is a poor sort of a dog, The man who is ashamed of the great men ren. The testimony of this generation is that those whom we took as and great ideas of the past generation of the Old South—is none of mine. savages we civilized; we received \* We can acquire riches without them as heathen and parted with casting dirt upon the memory of our them as Christian. Where else in dead or of our living, who served us so well. We can acquire riches withthe world has the African approached to Christian civilization, except out surrendering our love of liberty and constitutional government. We under the institution of Southern can acquire riches, I trust, with a slavery? If, it is said, there were proper sense of their legitimate use and of their subordination to the cruelties and barbarities connected more noble purposes of society. We can find riches in the demanding of our rights under the constitution, as well as in the surrendering of them: with it, I offset them with the gene-

ral humanity of the relation of which the freedmen themselves are the witnesses-in their wonderful increase of population; in their affection and fidelity during the war; and in their confidence to-day in the friendship of former masters ! If men deride the system as a barbarism and deny it the name of a civilization, I challenge the world to produce the peers of Washington and

A new South! Ah, yes indeed let us have a new South; but for the sake Jefferson and Marshall-the soldier-England pattern. To accept the results of the war in good faith and statesman, the leader of political thought, the greatest jurist of the Continent-all slaveholders; all types of the slaveholding civilization of old Virginia. Do men gather such grapes of thorns? If barbarism bears brethren estranged and embittered, is our obvious policy as well as christian duty. If this be the meaning of the term New South, then I have no such fruits, what advantage hath civilization? Slavery had its evils, but it bore in spite of them the fruitage of men as grand as any of whom history records the names. It has passed away, and the original antagonism in the Union between free country, to forego the traditions of chivalry and honor which we and slave States, between the States of commerce and those of agriculture, have gone with it.

# COTTON.

N Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle NEW YORK, June 24.-The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (June 24) the total receipts have reached 2,364 bales, against 3,549 bales last week, 4,-032 bales the previous week, and 7,599 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 5,187,182 bales, against 5,247,193 bales for the same period of 1885, showing a decrease since

Sept. 1, 1886, of 60,011 bales. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 10,072 bales, of which, 3,385 were to Great Britain, 1,500 to France and 5,187 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day there was an advance on a better report from Liverpool and some apprehension of a "squeeze" on early deliveries, but the close is 15@ 28 points below last Friday. Cotton on the spot met with only a moderate demand for home consumption and quotations were reduced 1-160 on Thursday, when there was a good business for export. To-day the market was fairly active for home consumption and very firm at 10% c

for middling uplands. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 810,000 bales.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

dental. He says he was going hunting and the gun went off. King was arrested and brought before a magistrate in much dis-KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 29.—At Stony Gap, in Hancock county, a fatal shooting occurred last night. Will Hobbs, a member of an outlawed gang that has killed several men during the past few months, was in attendance at a meeting with a pistol buckled around him. Deputy Sheriff Green tried to arrest Hebbs and a fierce fight ensued, in which both men were killed and a numbor of persons wounded.

Syrup in the market, they need no recommendation."

Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. Sold at retail by Druggists generally.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants' National Bank, of Macon, Ga., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

The Genesta Winsthe Jubilee Yacht Race-The Pope Will Not Intervene in Irish Affairs-England and the Vatlean. LONDON, June 27.—The Genesta has won the Jubilee yacht race. Her time over the course was 12 days, 16 hours and

London, June 27.—The Pope has post-poned the visit of Mgr. Perotco and Mgr. Qualdi to Ireland, because of representa-tions made to the Vatican by Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh. The mission was ordered with a view to obtain a report based on personal observation of the political and social condition of the Irish people, Cardinal Manning and Arch-Walsh have convinced the Pope that an intervention on his part in Irish af-fairs just now would be inexpedient and would produce a bad impression.

London, June 27.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Campbell, said the order in which the Queen received the ambassadors and en-voys on the occasion of her Jubilee was devoid of special significance. The Papal envoy was received somewhat earlier than some of the others. Audiences were announced in the Court Circular, and the list in which occurred the Papal mission was confined to those who came to offer con-

W. H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to Mr. Johnston, member for South Belfast, said that no proposal to es-tablish diplomatic relations between Eng-land and the Vatican had ever been conemplated, nor had any such propossl been

made to or by the Government.
GLASGOW, June 27.—The match race between the yachts Thistle and Irex was ailed to-day over the Northern Yacht Club course. The Thistle took the lead at the start and won by one minute and three

Rome, July 28.-In consequence of dispatch from Mgr. Silla, who represented the Pope at the Queen's jubilee celebration in London, Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Gualdi have been ordered by the Pope to proceed to Dublin to execute their mission LONDON, June 28 .- The race for the

North Derby of 2 000 sovereigns for threeyear-olds, was run at the Newcastle summer neeting to-day, and was won by Salisbury; Puritan second, and Eglamore third. There were fourteen starters. PARIS June 28.—Gen. Boulanger has

been appointed to command the 13th army Paris, June 29 .- The Radicals are ofended at the conduct of Mgr. Rotelli, the new Papal Nuncio at Paris, in appearing as the principal guest at the recent Royalist Soiree and intend to question the Cham-

Cor. of the Star. THE CHINCH BUG-A REM-EDY.

ber of Deputies about it.

Reports from many points of the State indicate that the chinch bug is doing great damage to corn. There is a remedy which is very cheap and is not difficult of application. Dissolve one-half pound common soap in one gallon of water, boil this and add it boiling hot to two gallons of kerosene oil. Churn this mixture with a force pump and spray nozzle for about ten minutes, until a perfect emulsion is formed and the liquid adheres without oiliness to the surof the emulsion. Apply this to the corn stalks where the bugs are with a force pump and spray nozzle, which produces a very narrow stream. The liquid comes in contact with those on the stalk and kills them, and also runs between the sheath of the blade and stalk, killing those there which are often found in great quantities. A convenient mode of application

is to have a tank drawn on a small sled. To this the force pump can be attached. Saturday the 25th, I made, an application of this remedy and the chinch bug on corn on the farm owned by Mr. William F. Stroud, of Chapel Hill. I used a machine called the "Little Gem," manufactured by A. H. Nixon, Dayton, Ohio. This consists of a tank with a capacity of eight gallons. To this is attached a force pump with hose and spray nozzle. The kerosene mulsion was applied with this to the corn and we were able to go over the ground

quite rapidly. When a force pump cannot be obtained the liquid can be applied quite rapidly with a common watering pot, and as we go laboring and toiling for their accumulation, let us go believusing a small nozzle which throws a ing earnestly in the political paraphrase of the Divine command, Seek first, the Republic of Liberty, and all good things shall be added thereunto." narrow stream. With care and patience the chinch

bug on corn can be cheaply handled as I have demonstrated. If any one fails, it is due to some fault of their own. Care should be taken that the emulsion is perfect and not too strong, as there might be danger of injuring the corn. A little experience will enable any one to avoid this and to successfully de stroy the bugs and save the corn. If any one tries this remedy, and

all troubled with the pest should, I will be glad to have them report manner of application and success to G. I. ATKINSON, Prof. Zoology, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### For the Star. SUMAC CROPS.

WHITE OAK, N.C., June 26th, 1887. DEAR SIR: -- I saw sometime since in your valuable paper some hints in regard to sumac. It would be to the advantage of your readers in Bladen to read an article containing the modis operandi in regard to gathering, drying, baling, and in fact everything from the bush to the market.

There is a large area in this county covered with sumac, and if it could be utilized, would be of much advantage to the landowners, if there is any money in it. Is there any difference in the North Carolina

and the Virginia sumae? Crops were never finer in this township than they are now, and if no disaster comes will be of great advantage to the farmers who have worked hard for the last four years and made a scarce living. Two tons of fertilizer used in White Oak township this year where 170 or 180 have been used. Fine crops of small cotton good; corn, potatoes, &c. are early and never better. shall ever feel under obligations to the STAR for its timely advice in regard to everything that pertains to

the farmer. Respectfully, WM, J. DAVIS. We will endeavor to give the

desired information. STAR.] From South Carolina-Recommend Themselves. Mr. Allen Leard, Chester, S. C., writes:
"As your medicines have proved themselves to be the best Chill Cure and Cough Syrup in the market, they need no recommendation."

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, June 28, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon, with ales of 800 casks at quotations.

ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cts per bbl for Strained and 90 cts for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows: E 95c@\$1 00; F \$1 00@1 05; G \$1 05@ 1 10; H \$1 121@1 15; I \$1 20@1 25. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 95 for Yellow Dip and \$1 10 for Hard. COTTON Market quoted steady on a basis of 101 cents for Middling. No sales.

The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary ...... 81 cts 10 11 Good Ordinary ..... 9 11-16 " " LowMiddling 101
Middling 101
Good Middling 111

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, \$6 50@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 fbs. STAR OFFICE June 24, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 81 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows: E 95@\$1 00; F \$1 00@1 05; G \$1 05@1 10; H \$1 121@1 15; I \$1 20@1 25. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$125 per

quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 95 for Yellow Dip and \$1 10 for Hard

bbl, of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at

COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 101 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary . . . . . 8½ Good Ordinary . . . . 9 11-16 Low Middling...... 101 g.....10i Good Middling......11

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00 @5 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@ 60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75, 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, June 25, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened dull at 31 cents per gallon, without sales. Later, the day's receipts were taken ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per

bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good face of the glass. Dilute this by Strained For better grades quotations are adding six parts of cold water to one as follows; E 95c@\$100; F 1 05; G \$1 10; H \$1 15, I \$1 25. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at

> quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE -- Distillers uote at \$2 20 for Virgin, \$1 95 for Yelow Dip and \$1 10 for Hard.

> COTTON Market quoted steady on a ba sis of 101 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, June 27, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market opened firm at 304 cents per gallon bid, without sales. Later +150 casks were sold at 30% cents. ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per

bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows: E 95@\$1 00; F \$1 05; G \$1 10; H \$1 15; I \$1 25. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per

bbl of 280 fbs., with sales of receipts at CRUDE TURPENTINE -- Distillers quote at \$2 20 for Virgin, \$1 95 for Yellow

Dip and \$1 10 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on basis of 104 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations

at the Produce Exchange: TIMBER -- Market steady, with quotations

as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. STAR OFFICE, June 28, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 304 cents per gallon, with sales of the day's receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are as follows: E 95@\$1 00; F \$1 05; G \$1 10; H \$1 15@1 25. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per

bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 90 for Yellow Dip

and \$1 10 for Hard. [Virgin incorrectly reported yesterday and the day before at \$2 20 per barrel.] COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 107 cents for Middling. No sales.

grain made and harvested; crops of The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange 

tions as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. STAR OFFICE, June 29, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market

opened steady at 304 cents per gallon, with sales of 400 casks at quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained. For better grades quotations are

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE -- Distillers quote at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and \$1 10 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted steady on basis of 104 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary..... 81 cents Pib Good Ordinary..... 9 11-16 " Low Middling.... 

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotation follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill \$3 00 @5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 80@82 cents per tushel of 28 lbs.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES WEELLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS

For the week ended June 25, 1887. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 2.226 4.587 290 868 4.587 290 RECEIPTS

For the week ended June 26, 1836. Rosin. 7,560 Tar. EXPORTS For the week ended June 25, 1887.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. Domestic 354 331 715 1,880 Foreign. 000 1,500 5,747 1,200 Domestic 354 331 354 1.831 5.462 6.080 EXPORTS For the week ended June 26, 1886.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin Tar. Crude. Foreign. 000 3,656 7,834 000 Total. 000 4,010 8,440 1,212 STOCKS Ashore and Atloat, June 25, 1887. Ashore. Afloat. Total.

..... 1,229 1,249 Spirits...... 2.802 2,536 Rosin...... 83,448 10 453 Tar..... 4 222 Crude........... 1.696 000 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, June 26, 1886.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude. 1.669 82,879 1,250 QUOTATIONS. June 25, 1887. June 26, 1886 Cotton .. Spirits. Rosin... Rosin... 85 @90 Tar.... \$1 25 @ \$1 25@

New York Comparative Cotton State By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 34.—The following is the comparative colton statement for the

week ending this date: 1887. 1886 Net receipts at all United States ports during the week..... 8,613 22,650 Total receipts to this at exports to this ports..... 287.885 383.766

towns ...... 13,469 42,167 Stock in Liverpool.... 853,000 671,000 American afloat for Great Britain.... 70,000 102,000 EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE NEW YORK-Steamship Benefactor-141 bales cotton, 296 bbls spirits, 585 bbls rosin, 421 bbls tar, 32 cases tar, 70 bbls crude turpentine, 28 bbls molasses, 39 bbls peanuts, 134 bags bacon, 43 crates cucumbers and tomatoes, 47 pkges merchandise, 2 steam fire engine, 300 bolts, 166,626 feet

FOREIGN

GLASGOW-Ger barque Hoffnung-1,200 bbls tar, 1,743 do rosin, 500 casas spirits London-Ger barque Richard, 1,000 casks pirits turpentine, 3,004 bbls rosm. La Guyra, Venezuela—Brig E T Campell-6,500 cross ties Aux Cayes, Hayti-Brig Morancy-84,-

788 feet lumber, - 180,000 shingles, 5 bbls Fort de France, Martinique—Schr Or lando—175,000 feet lumber. PORT-AU-PRINCE-Schr M C Mosely-193,630 feet of lumber. FLEETWOOD, ENG-Elizabeth, Rottger

1,650 bbls apte, 770 bbls rosiu. New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 28 A fair business was reported in domestisorts, but transactions seem limited to immediate and pressing necessities. The more patriotic buyers begin to talk about the Fourth of July and the duliness incident to the period around such. Correspondence with a large number of cities in the West discloses that, with exceptional instances, the trade are carrying full stocks, which they laid in when prices were nearly one cent below present rates. Foreign sorts are active, and from the volume it i

they are going into consumption beyond The following are the quotations: Carolina and Louisiana, full standard, fair to good 41@44 cents; prime to choice 41@51 cents; fancy head 51@51 cents; Rangoon. duty paid 31@41 cents, do. in bond 21@21 cents; Patna, duty paid, common to good, 81@41 cents; prime to choice 41@41 cents; in bond 21@3 cents; Japan, fair to good 41@41 cents; prime to choice 51@51 cents.

evident that with the relatively easy prices

COTTON MARKETS.

June 29. - Galveston, dult at 107-16cnet receipts 20 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 cents—net receipts 3 bales; Baltimore, firm at 11gc—net receipts 60 bales: Boston, steady at 11c—net receipts 466 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 11½c—net receipts 40 bales; Bavannah, nominal at 10%c-net receipts 508 bales; New Orleans, nominal at 10 7-16cnet receipts 24 bales; Mobile, nominal a 101c—net receipts — bales; Memphis, dull at 104c-net receipts 17 bales; Augusta, quiet at 10½c—net receipts 6 bales; Charles ton, quiet and firm at 10½c—net receipts 10

savannah Rice Market. Bayannah News, June 28. The market was very quiet, owing to the unfavorable weather, which prevented shipping. There were no sales. We quote:

Fair 42 cts; good 42 cts; prime 51 cts. Rough rice—Country lots 60@90 cents; tide-water 90c@\$1 15.

# MARINE.

ARRIVED. Ger barque Erna, 582 tons, Niejahr, Buc-Nor barque Lillesand, 214 tons, Nielseu, New York, E G Barker & Co. Schr Lamoine, 246 tons, Steel, Boston E G Barker & Co. Schr M A Achonie, 293 tons, Achonie, Perth Amboy, Geo Harriss & Co, with steel rails to W T Walters.

Steamship Regulator, Ingraham, New York, H. G. Smallbones. Schr Mary E Bacon, 189 tons, Eskridge, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss & Co, cargo rails to W T Walters. CLEARED

Ger barque Hoffnung, Niemann, Glas-gow, via Greenock, Robinson & King. Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones. Ger barque Richard, Paske, London,

Paterson Downing & Co.
Brig E T Campbell, Lord, La Guyra,
Venezuela, E G Barker & Co, cargo by
Carolina Oil & Creosote Co. Brig Morancy, Wass, Aux Cayes, Hayti, E G Barker & Co, cargo by S & W H Northrop.
Schr Orlando, McRitchie, Fort de France, Martinique, Geo Harriss & Co, cargo by E Kidder's Son.
Schr. M. C. Mosely, Torrey, Port-auPrince, Hayti, Edward Kidder's Son.
Ger barque Elizabeth, Rottgers, Fleetwood, Eng. by Williams & Murchison. DOMESTED MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NRW YORK, June 29 .- Noon. - Money tight at 9 per cent. Sterling exchange 482@4831 and 483@4831. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull and

NEW York June 29, Kvening - Sterlin exchange dull but steady. Money easier a 3@2 per cent., closing offered at 1 per cent. Government securities dull but steady : four per cents 1291; three per cents 1095 State bonds dull but steady: North Carolina sixes 1244; fours 98.

New York, June 28 -Noon. -Cotton firm, with sales of 1.612 bales; quotations: middling uplands 10 15 16 cents; middling Orleans 111 cents; futures opened easy with sales at the following quotations: Jun 10,82c; July 10,80c; August 10 90c; September 10.40c; October 9.90c; November 9.78c. Flour quiet and easy. Wheat better. Corn lower. Pork steady at \$15 00@15 50 Lard dullat \$6 ?74. Spirits turpentine steady at 84 cents. Rosin steady at \$1 20 @1 25. Freights firm. Old mess pork steady at \$14 50@14 75.

NEW YORK, June 29, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 747 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16 cents; middling Orleans 11½ cents; asolidated net receipts 1290 bales; exports to Great Britain 800 bales; to France bales; to the continent — bales; stock in all United States ports 276,815 bales. Southern flour quiet and barely steady. Wheat higher: No.2 red 94c@\$1 00; No. 2 red June 921c@\$1 051c; July 84 1-16@84 11-16c. Corn—No. 2 461@461c; July 461 40%c. Oats 1@1c lower. Hay steady. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee—fair Rio dull at \$17 50@17 75; No. 7 Rio June \$15 50; July \$15 45@15 50. Sugar steady and more active. Molasses dull and weak: one cargo sold at 19tc for 50 test. Rice steady. Cotton seed oil 421@44c for refined; crude 34@35c. Rosin steady at \$1 171@1 221. Spirits turpentine duil at at 34c. Hides steady. Wool quiet and very steady. Pork dull and unchanged.

Lard less active and 2@3 points lower; on spot \$6 75; July \$6 75@6 78. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady.

Cotton—net receipts 156 bales; eccipts -- bales; futures closed firm, with sales of 91,700 bales at the following quotations: July 10.88@10.89c; Aug. 10.98c; September 10.42@10.43; October 9.92@9.93; November 9.78@9.79c; December 9.77@9.78c; Jany. 9.81@9.92c;

February 9 88@9.89. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says the course of the market to day has kept the advantage in the seller's favor, so far as the old crop was concerned At the outset the tone proved a little steady, but rumors of a considerable movement for export were confirmed, the scare over August was revived, and the ten point advance gained through the covering demand was drawn out and assistance rendered by the clique. Otherwise the market proved very stupid. The new crop only moderately active, and while the asking rate held up in sympathy with the old, there was little inclination to invest on any really new deal. SAVANNAH, June 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 31c; sales 800 bbls. Rosin steady

at \$1 00@1 10; sales 40 barrels. CONSUMPTTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debitity and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful cure. plaints' after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent bymail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W.A.Noves, 149, Powers's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW!—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do mas ur and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are Dany sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No Morniga has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup's Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City. So

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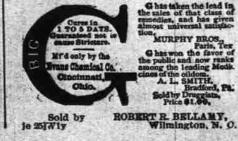
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maladies may be encouraged to give your Curri-cura Benepies a t-ial.

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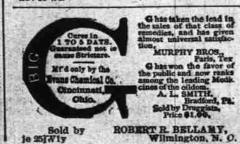
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