# The Weekly Star.

### DON'T PUT IT OFF TOO LONG.

Of you vould make your mark, mine fr'ent,
Among der good unt great,
Youst "shalk it down," else, in der end,
Perhaps it vos too late.
May pe in some morning you voke oop
Shtone det; den all vas wrong,
Your many plans vas in der soup—
You put dem off too long.

Of you some leedle pleasures got
For friend or wife in shtore,
Dem may not keep, remember dot,
Your chance vas den no more,
Offection cannot lif' on shmiles,
Nor trust on hopes grow shtrong
Den do der kind "act" in der vhiles—
Don'd put id off too long.

Der vas a man vat feed his nag
On shtraw, der vinter trough,
Und keep der oats tied in a bag
Hung oop vidin his view
'For ven der spring vas come," he said
"He need dot fodder shtrong"—
But den dot nag vas gone him dead,
He couldn't vait so long.

So take von leedle friendly "tip"
Und hussle vhile you can;
Don't let them bassing chances shlip,
Vas come to efry man.
Der man who keep considering
Too much, vill sing der song,
Ven too his grave a tottering,
"I put id off too long."

—*Boston Globe.*

### STATE CROP BULLETIN.

The following is the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin of the North Carolina Weather Service, co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service, for the week ending Friday, Oct. 4 1889:

The reports of correspondents show that during the week ending Friday, October 4th, there was a deficiency of rainfall, an average temperature and very much sunshine. No rain fell excepting light showers on September 30th, and the sky has been nearly cloudless the entire week. Light frosts occurred again in the early part of the week but caused no damage. The nights have been cool with heavy dews, while during the day time the temperature has been normal. The large per centage of sunshine has caused the bolls in the cotton fields to open more rapidly, except on very large plants. Farmers are now busy gathering the staple, and the season has been very favorable for this important work. No complaint has reached the central office of damage done by the cotton caterpillars; dry weather seems somewhat to check their spreading. The corn crop is probably ripe enough to gather now in places. The prospects seem to be for continued fine weather and farmers are in good spirits.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Few reports have been received. The weather has been slightly warmer than in other districts, with little rain and plenty of sunshine.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Weather very fine, veritable Indian summer. Cotton picking progressing rapidly. Corn should be nearly ripe enough to gather.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Light frost early in the week caused no damage Temperature slightly lower than in other districts.

H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D.,
Director.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Signal Corps, Assistant.

### A GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

**All Canadian Charters and Subsidies Likely to go to American and English Syndicates.**

The correspondent of the Albany, N. Y., *Journal* sends the following from Ottawa:

A gigantic scheme is about to be consummated which places the big railway deal with the Northwest Central completely in the shade. It looks as if all the Canadian charters and Canadian subsidies were going to be gobbled up by American and English syndicates. The St. Paul and Manitoba roads are now trying to acquire the franchise of the Northwestern railway, which is to run through Edmonton, Calgary and Fort Macleod in the Northwest territories, to the boundaries, where it will connect with the road built by the St. Paul and Fort Benton. The Northwestern runs through a most fertile belt of the great Northwest. Near Calgary it will touch upon the coal fields of Canmore, where an unlimited wealth of the finest anthracite coal in the world lies, waiting for development by capitalists. Some of these coal lands are owned by St. Paul capitalists, and the proposal is, after securing the charter of the rail way and constructing it, to commence mining operations with the purpose of supplyinig the vast extent of country on both sides of the line west of Manitoba with fuel, and by competition shutting up the Galt mines at Lethbridge and the Stewart mines at Bauff. Mr. Brinkenhoff, of St. Paul, has been in Ottawa for some time preparing the preliminary steps. He has now gone west, but will return here shortly to conclude the bargain of the transfer. Messrs. Graham and Dexter, of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway were in town yesterday and had a long interview with Sir John Macdonald, acting minister of railways. It is understood that they were here for the purpose of balking the deal if possible by impressing upon Sir John the importance of the disallowance of the transfer of the charter of the North western road to the St. Paul and Minnesota. The former was subsidized at the last session of Parliament to the extent of 10,000 acres per mile.

The St. Paul capitalists intend, as soon as things are definitely settled, to commence operations. As they control the greater part of the Conmore coal fields already, their only difficulty lies in the railway deal, without which the great scheme would, naturally, be futile. It is, however, almost a dead certainty that they will acquire the franchise without trouble.

### The Oldest and the Best.

*Goldsboro Argus.*

The *Argus* congratulates the Wilmington STAR upon the opening of another volume (XLV) in its long history of pre-eminent usefulness and unswerving, vigorous constancy to the best interests of North Carolina. It is the oldest and the best daily paper in the State. It is admirable in all its departments, and its daily visits throughout its wide and (we are glad to know) growing circulation it is an educating and refining influence among the people, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. In the fullness of years we wish for our esteemed and valued friend a rich garnering of the fruits of its long faithful labors for the welfare of our dear "old North State." We are its debtor from boyhood for light and guidance on State topics and political ethics, and, therefore, we appreciate its value and are the more sincere in wishing for it long years of continued prosperity.

### Firing Great Guns by Electricity.

*Scribner's for October.*

On some of the larger European ships of-war, and on a few United States vessels, arrangments have been made for firing the guns by electricity. This isjusually accomplished by causing the current from an ordinary zinc-carbon battery to pass through what is known as an electric primer, inserted in the vent of the gun. The primer, as used in the United States service, is simply a quill tube nearly filled with small-grained powder, and containing a fine platinum wire wrapped with a wisp of gun cotton. The platinum wire is connected with the wires of the electric battery. When the battery circuit is closed the platinum becomes instantly white hot, thus igniting the primer and firing the gun. The firing-key, with which the circuit may be closed at pleasure, is placed in the pilot tower, or in some other position where it is directly under the control of the commanding officer, and the circuit is of course kept open until the instant of firing the gun. The advantages claimed for such a system are many. Obviously, under some circumstances, as, for example, where it is desirable to concentrate the whole broadside upon a certain point, and to fire all the guns together, such an arrangement would have a great advantage over the ordinary method of depending upon the simultaneous action of the gunners. Again, it is no uncommon occurrence in battle for a ship's gun-decks to become so enveloped in smoke that the enemy cannot be seen by the men at the guns, and in such cases, with an electric system, the firing could be done by an officer clear of such obstruction. Usually the electrical appliances admit, also, of the guns being fired singly and in succession; and for cases where the ship is rolling heavily from side to side, an "automatic circuit closer" is sometimes employed, which, after the regular firing key has been pressed, closes the circuit and discharges the guns the instant the vessel reaches an upright position.

### Our Gold Situation September 1, 1889.

*N. Y. Financial and Mining Record.*

But balancing our gains by production from the mines of the country by the amount consumed industrially and the net loss by exportation in excess of imports and here is our gold situation on the 1st of September, 1889:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net loss of gold by exports in excess of imports | $41,901,231 |
| Consumption in the industrial arts | 7,098,777 |
| Total outgo of gold | $49,000,000 |
| Gold product of mines | 22,115,000 |
| Net loss of gold since January 1, 1889† | $26,785,000 |

Therefore, accepting the figures of the Mint Bureau at Washington, we shall have $678,176,975 in gold, including $64,052,146 in bullion in the Treasury at the present writing, or 20 56 per cent. of the world's stock of that metal, being a gain of 2.12 per cent. in three years, under a bi-metallic regime of metallic and paper money; a regime, by the way, let us note, for the consideration of the *Financial Chronicle*, under which the States of the Latin Monetary Union had acquired three years ago 31.39 per cent. of all the gold in the world, and under which the Bank of France last week owned $266,500,000 in gold or $15,750,000 more than the boasted Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany owned conjointly.

### Official Corruption in Hungary.

*London Globe.*

There is under investigation in Buda Pesth a case which bids fair to bring to light some most extraordinary doings in high official circles. One of the heads of departments in the board of trade is accused of having embezzled 42,000 florins, which he pretended to have lost while driving to his office. As he is not in possession of even part of the money, he was questioned to what use he had put it, and he declared wi h perfect assurance that he had lent divers sums to Ministers of State and State Secretaries. He named Count Szechesvi and Dr Matlekovics. The minister, he declares, required 10,000 florins for an election, which he however repaid after four days. The accused says he lent other sums upon other occasions. Speaking of the expenses incurred by the Hungarian board of trade for the exhibition of 1885, the accused admitted that 80 000 florins were put down in accounts for cabs only. He asserts, moreover, that the receipts shown by those to whom he lent money, which was never repaid, are forged. The counsel for the defence here demanded that the case should be remanded, and the examination continued when the whole syndicate of criminals could be detected. This demand provoked loud protests from the crown counsel, who proposed that it should not be acceded to; but the court granted it on the counsel for the defence undertaking that the examination should not be directed against any particular persons.

### The Oldest Bank Notes.

*London Globe.*

The oldest bank notes are the "flying money," or convenient money," first issued in China, 2697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under government inspection and control. The early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representation in coins or heaps of coins in amount to its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties following counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift: "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink, on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issue, in 1393 B. C., is all carefully preserved in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg.

### Sir Edwin Arnold on Gladstone.

*Interview in Boston Post, Oct. 1.*

For Mr. Gladstone personally I have the greatest veneration. We are the best of friends, and I look upon him as a truly remarkable man. Politically, I am his opponent and critic. I am always attacking him and exposing his fallacies. I think that he is wrong in his position on the Irish question. I don't like to speak of this, for the people of this country have been greatly misinformed on this subject and would have, perhaps, little sympathy for my position. Furthermore, I believe that Mr. Gladstone knows in his heart that he is wrong, and that his reason for going over to the Irish side was a purely political one. He wanted to strengthen his party and by that means make himself leader of Parliament. He thought that by championing the Irish cause he could win to his support the eighty six votes of the Irish members and at the same time retain his old liberal following by the strength of their devotion to him. He won the Irish vote, but many of his old supporters, among them Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, fell away from him. I believe that Ireland will never have a separate Parliament from England, but that the union will be preserved.

There was frost over Middle and North Alabama Monday night.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

**The Grand Conclave in Washington—The City Gorgeously Decorated—Magnificent Parade of the Commanderies from all Parts of the Country—Fifteen Thousand Knights in Line—Review of the Column by the President—Fifty Thousand Visitors in the City.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 8—The Knights who were astir early this morning glanced mournfully at the sullen, threatening sky, indicative of rain, and the chilliness of the air almost foreboded snow, but as the hours wore away the sun broke through and dissipated the clouds, and its cheerful rays were reflected from bright uniforms, sparkling insignia and floating banners. The city wore a holiday garb. The days of chivalry, with all their pomp and display, seemed revived, but the aspect of the revival was one of peace and civilization—not of war and barbarism.

The long columns of soldiery, with their gorgeous plumes and uniforms, galloping mounted equerries fluttering banners, martial music, shrill and commanding trumpet calls, throngs of admiring spectators were here. Only the fields of picturesque tents, mounted battlements and mailed warriors of the middle ages were wanting to make the picture complete. Everywhere was bustle, animation and brilliant coloring. The streets were thronged with people, and bright banners and mystic insignia decorated buildings in all parts of the city.

Along Pennsylvania Avenue the decorators had been lavish in the use of bunting, and from each window and house front flags, banners and the cross of the Templars flaunted in the crisp October air. From the Treasury building, along both sides of the magnificent promenade leading to the Capitol, there was an uninterrupted display of national colors and insignia of the Templars

The use of devices of the visiting orders permitted the adoption of some novel decorations, and the opportunity was liberally improved by the business houses fronting on the line of march, the effect being a very pleasing variation from the ordinary devices of decoration.

The dingy columns of the vast front of the Treasury building were warmed into a temporary splendor by heavy drapings of the national colors, interspersed with shields bearing the heraldic devices of the visiting Commanderies. Long streamers of red, white and blue hung from the pediments of the north, south and west porticos, and almost the entire cornice of the building was hidden by huge American flags draped in graceful folds. The National flag flying from the mast pole, with fluttering pennons streaming from the guy ropes on each side, crowned the decorations.

The streets of the city were thronged early in the morning with strangers and residents, eager to witness the grand pageant The Templars formed early in the morning at their various headquarters, and with bands playing marched through the crowded streets to the place of starting. Along the line of march stands had been erected for the use of the families and friends of the visiting Knights, and before 9 o'clock the choice places had been occupied by spectators.

Windows commanding a view of the procession were at a premium, and ladies' faces peered from each on the scenes below. The Avenue had been roped in to keep off the crowd and give full room to the Knights for the display of their manœuvres.

Several hours before the time for the procession to move the people were banked two or three deep against the wire ropes that were stretched from the Capitol to the Treasury building, while a moving throng surged slowly up and down the pavement, on the lookout for coign of vantage from which a good view might be obtained.

At the railroad stations trains were constantly arriving with passengers anxious to get to the line of march, and many of these, with satchels still in their hands, immediately sought positions from which to witness the parade. A few belated Commanderies arrived in the early morning, and donning their chapeaus and full regalia, marched through the streets to the positions assigned them by the Marshal of the day.

A small army of street vendors, crying their cheap imitations of the Templars' badge, added to the bustle and confusion of the morning spectacle.

It was predicted by the friends of the Templars that the crowd present to-day would exceed in numbers that which witnessed the inauguration of President Harrison, but this prediction was very far from being realized. The streets were well filled with people, and the progress was slow along the main thoroughfares, but by no means well nigh impassable was the case one-fourth of the march. A moderate estimate would place the number of visitors in town at about fifty thousand, and these are nearly all friends of the various Commanderies taking part in the parade to day.

The number of Knights in the city has been estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, comprising over two hundred Commanderies from all sections of the country. It was thought last night that of the number here there would be about 16,000 to-day in line, or four thousand more than participated in the parade at the last Triennial Conclave in St. Louis.

Twelve divisions of the procession formed in the streets adjacent to the Capitol and debouching from these side streets at a signal of command filed into line and began the long march up Pennsylvania Avenue, whose broad surface was perfectly level and smooth, having been newly laid with aphalt a short while ago. The parade will move over the line of march three and a half miles long, beginning at First and B streets, east of the Capitol, thence to F street, down F to Pennsylvanian Avenue at the foot of Capitol hill, and along Pennsylvania Avenue past the Treasury building and the White House to Washington Circle, where the parade will move into K street, and down that street to Mount Vernon Square, where the Commanderies will be dismissed.

In front of the White House a stand has been erected on the same side from which the President in March last reviewed the long ranks of soldiery and civic organizations that formed the inaugural procession, and from this stand the President will review the Knights.

Another stand has been erected on K street, near the end of the line of march, for the accommodation of Most Eminent Grand Master General Charles Roome, of New York, who will review the parade unless prevented by illness. The Grand Master's health is not good, and his physician has advised him not to undertake the task, but he is very loth to accept this advice, and will not yield to it if it can be safely ignored.

Eleven o'clock had been fixed upon as the time when the procession should move, but it was nearly noon before the procession started. The line was headed by Eminent Sir Knight Myron M. Parker, of this city, Chief Marshall, and his staff, of which Sir Knight Harrison Dingman was chief.

At half past 12 o'clock President Harrison entered the reviewing stand, leaning on the arm of Secretary Windom. He was followed by Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Rust, Attorney General Miller, Gen. Schofield, and Gen. Vincent, Assistant Attorney General.

A few minutes after the President's arrival the head of the procession filed around the corner of Fifteenth street and marched with measured tread in front of the reviewing stand, where President Harrison stood doffing his hat in response to the salutes with which he was constantly greeted.

Sir Myron M. Parker, with forty-five aides on horseback, six or eight abreast, followed by the Washington Commanderies, headed the procession. They were accompanied by the Marine Band.

The De Malay Commandery of the District of Columbia, preceded by a squad of mounted buglers, made a fine impression. It was followed by a procession of carriages, the foremost of which contained Grand Commander Roome, who deferentially bowed to the President, who as deferentially returned the salute.

The second division was composed entirely of New England organizations, headed by St. John's Commandery No. 1, of Providence, Rhode Island—all tall, fine looking men.

The third division, of New York State Templars, was headed by the Grand Commandery of the State.

Commanderies from Virginia, Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut made up the fourth division.

Richmond Commandery No. 2 introduced a variation in the appearance of the parade. In place of swords they carried long lances tipped with silver of a dull hue, and their vestments were adorned with silver facings. Another of the Virginia Commanderies carried lances tipped with gold.

The fifth division was composed of Commanderies from Ohio, Kentucky and Maine, with the Columbus, Ohio, Commandery in the van.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Kentucky, headed by a band playing the sympathetic air of "My Old Kentucky Home," was greeted with warm welcome, which broke out afresh as DeMolay Commandery of Louisville, whose band was playing the same touching strain, passed before the reviewing stand. The last named Commandery is known among the Templars as the champion drill corps of the United States, and the grace of its evolutions was greatly appreciated by the admiring throng. Forming the end of this division, but sharing with more favored ranks the applause of the on-lookers, was the little Commandery from the Masonic Home in Louisville. It was composed of small lads, but in drilling and appearance it had little to fear from the senior organizations.

The sixth division contained only Pennsylvania men. In the lead came the Athletic band of Philadelphia, playing the "Star Spangled Banner" as it passed the President's stand Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 displayed a magnificent banner of velvet cloth, trimmed in gold and surmounted by a huge golden emblem.

The seventh division was composed of Commanderies from Indiana and Michigan, and the Grand Commanderies of Texas. The Indiana men all lowered their banners and doffed their hats as they passed the President.

Illinois took up the whole of the eighth division, and had twenty-eight separate Commanderies in line, with Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Chicago on the right The St Bernard crack drill Commandery of the State attracted universal attention. It was preceded by the Royal Canadian band of Toronto, and carried a live eagle presented to them by Golden Gate Commandery of San Francisco three years ago. The famous goat, of Masonic tradition, was led by a young colored boy behind the Englewood Commandery.

The long procession had wearied the spectators and there were signs of impatience manifested at this time, which soon, however, gave way to a feeling of lively interest as the California Knights moved in sight on the right of the ninth division, headed by forty-two members of California Commandery No. 1, of San Francisco, mounted on coal black chargers. Their uniforms were elegant, and they wore long black cloaks of velvet elaborately ornamented in white silk. There was a flutter of handkerchiefs and some applause as the Golden Gate Commandery of San Francisco passed by. A small live black bear, surnamed Zerababel, was perched on a box in a wagon which moved in advance of their ranks. Tennessee, Wisconsin and New Jersey Commanderies also marched in the ninth division.

The tenth division was composed principally of Commanderies from Missouri and Georgia. In it also appeared the Grand Commanderies of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Missouri Commanderies and Palestine, of Savannah, were the principal features of this division.

The eleventh division made a very fine display. It was composed of representatives from Minnesota, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska and West Virginia, and the Grand Commanderies of Colorado and North Carolina. All marched well, and were applauded as they passed the stand.

It is estimated that there were about fifteen thousand Knights in line, but the fact that they did not march in serried columns, but in picturesque squares and crosses, tended to retard their progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The feature of the second day of the grand Triennial Conclave was the exhibition drill, which was given at the grounds of the Washington Base Ball Clubs. Tempered as it was by the rays of a warm autumn sun, the chilly winds which swept through the grand stand proved of little discomfort to the numerous spectators, a majority of whom were handsomely attired ladies. The bleaching boards were not crowded, although there was a liberal sprinkling of on-lookers basking in the sun and admiringly applauding the graceful evolutions of Commanderies taking part in the drill.

The first organization to put in an appearance within the white-washed diamond was Apollo Commandery No. 15, of Troy, N.Y., marching over the level green sward with a precision of movement which surprised and pleased the assemblage. The Commandery fell into hollow squares, triangles, circles and crosses with remarkable accuracy and precision. While the band stationed at the rear played martial airs, the Commandery formed a battalion front and marched firmly towards the grand stand, the occupants of which were liberal in their applause. The sword drill followed, and the fencing was of the highest order of merit. Again the ranks were formed and the most attractive evolutions of the drill were made. Marching in single file in a concentrate circle, until the whole body of men stood statuesque in a solid mass. The appearance presented was very fine.

Again assuming a batallion front, the Commandery made the sword salute to the Exhibition Committee and retired, giving place to the Louisville Commandery No 1, of Louisville, Ky., which, as it marched into the inclosure thirty minutes late, preceded by its military band playing "My Old Kentucky Home," was greeted with generous applause The Commandery, which had twenty-seven Knights in line, was dressed in regulation uniform. The music was furnished by the bands belonging to the respective bodies participating in the drill. The marching and counter-marching of this body was particularly fine. The several intricate evolutions of the drill were executed with an exactness that elicited almost constant applause from the spectators. The marching, batallion front and wheeling also were vociferously applauded. The circles and hollow figures were finely formed. The sword exercises were omitted from this drill. As the Commandery marched off the drill ground each member was presented with a boutonniere by lady friends and admirers.

To the inspiring strain of Dixie the DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, paraded in company front before the grand stand amid the plaudits of the onlookers. Then the twenty seven men forming the Commandery advanced in battalion front and saluted the Committee. This organization executed its drill with music, and its evolutions were unique, its marching in double-cross form and in open ranks being especially effective. The drilling itself was perfection. The members of the organization moved with the accuracy of so many pieces of complicated machinery, and at the close of their evolutions they ranged in battalion front, with drawn swords, and received through their officers a magnificent floral tribute from the hands of a lady who was escorted by the Grand Commander of Kentucky. They received hearty rounds of well merited applause.

The next Commandery to enter the field was the Detroit No. 1, of Detroit, Mich. There were fifty-six in line, and as they marched in battalion front across the grounds in front of the grand stand they presented a truly magnificent appearance. They were commanded by Col. Eugene Robinson, mounted, and were escorted by a color guard, bearing the stars and stripes and the Commandery banner. The drilling of this Commandery was confined strictly to military movements, which were performed in a seemingly faultless manner. The alignments and wheelings were something marvellous. Altogether the command acquitted itself with great honor. The applause which followed each masterly executed movement plainly showed that Detroit Commandery No. 1 had now the admiration of four thousand spectators.

### A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store. †

.. Sanford *Express:* Sanford has fourteen trains a day. At 1 p. m there can be seen approaching the crossing four trains from four different directions. —— Butter has become so scarce in Sanford that McIvers had to order it from the North. There is plenty of it in the country too. —— The last murder case in Moore county seems to be a foregone conclusion. It has been estimated that the county has averaged one murder every year since the war and has hanged only one man.

### The Ark and the Great Eastern.

The following comparison between the size of Noah's ark and the Great Eastern, both being considered in point of tonnage, after the old law for calculating the tonnage of a vessel, exhibits a remarkable similarity. The cubit of the Bible, according to Sir Isaac Newton, is 20½ inches, or, to be exact, 20.625 inches. Bishop Wilkins makes the cubit 20.88 inches. According to Newton the dimensions of the ark were:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Length between perpendiculars | 515.62 |
| Breadth | 84.94 |
| Depth | 51.55 |
| Keel, or length of tonnage | 464.08 |

Tonnage according to old law, 18,231 58 94.

The measurements of the ark according to Wilkin's calculations were:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Length | 547.00 |
| Breadth | 91.16 |
| Depth | 54.70 |
| Keel | 492.81 |

Tonnage, 21,761.

Notice how surprisingly near the Great Eastern came to being constructed after the same plan:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Length | 680 |
| Breadth | 83 |
| Depth | 60 |
| Keel | 630 |

Tonnage, 28,092.

### Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that fo years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. ROBERT R. BELLAMY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist †

### INDIANA.

**Fatal Accident in the Kakoma Gas Belt.**

KAKOMA, IND., Oct. 9—The second accident in the history of the Kakoma gas belt occurred at Jerome, fifteen miles east of Kakoma, Monday night, in which Chusa Mormon was instantly killed. Frank Larue had a leg broken, necessitating amputation, Hiram Overman had his skull fractured, and John Hogue probably fatally burned. A large crowd had gathered at this well, which is the strongest one in the State to witness a gas display. Sixty feet of four-inch pipe was laid from the well, terminating in a vertical elbow four feet in height. The young man who applied the torch foolishly turned this elbow down to lie on the ground, and just as the gas ignited the tremendous force flung sixty feet of pipe around, striking and burning everything within its reach. A large number were injured in addition to the above. Mormon was a preacher in the Friends' church, 65 years of age, and an old resident in this county, and leaves a wife and five grown children. He was pinned to a wire fence by the end of a flaming pipe, and roasted, being almost consumed.

### 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 ROBERT R BELLAMY, Wholesale and Retail Druggists. †

### THE CUTTER RUSH.

**What the Commander has to Say Relative to Threats of British Columbians.**

CHICAGO. Oct. 6—A dispatch from Seattle, W. T., says: The U S revenue cutter Rush arrived here yesterdsy from Alaska Lieut. Commander Shepard was interviewed about the rumors current here, for the last few weeks, that British Columbians were lying in wait for him to punish him for seizing British schooners. The Commander smiled, and said he had not heard of any such threats until he had read them in the papers on his arrival at Port Townsend. He said that he did not believe anything of the kind had been uttered, and that the statement must have come from irresponsible parties. If there was any truth in it, and he could have been apprised of it in time, he would have steamed into Victoria and would have shaken the American flag in the faces of the Victorians. He said he was on good terms personally with prominent men of Victoria, and did not believe that any indignity to the American government ship would be countenanced by the people of Victoria.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all. †

### Fairs for this Year.

Mr P M Wilson, State Immigration Agent, furnishes the following list of fairs to be held in the State this year;

Alamance Fair Association, October 9, 10, 11—Walter L Holt, president; S H Webb, secretary.

District Grand Fair, October, 9, 10, 11—D M Beal, president.

Warren County Agricultural Fair, October 9, 10, 11—J M Brame, president; H A Foote, secretary.

North Carolina State Fair, October 14 to 19—W G Upchurch, president; P M Wilson, secretary.

Eastern Carolina Fair Association, October 22 to 24—Dr M E Robinson, president, and T H Bain, secretary.

Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Fair, October 30, Nov'r 1—T L Emry, president; W W Hall, secretary.

Edgecombe Fair, at Tarboro, Nov 5, 6, 7 and 8—Frank Powell, secretary.

Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical Association, November 13 to 15—B H Bunn, president; J R Underwood, secretary.

Cumberland County Agricultural Fair, November 20, 22—W Watson, president; W A Tillinghast, secretary.

Sampson County Agricultural Fair, December 4, 5, 6. H. E. Faisson, president; Marion Butler, secretary.

### Manchester Markets.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANCHESTER, October 9—The *Guardian's* review of yesterday's market says: "The market was quiet; producers progressed moderately, and quotations are steady, though confronted with low offers, backed by arguments of buyers that the recent collapse in prices of cotton ought to be followed by a like decline in prices of manufactured goods. Buyers, however, entirely disregard the fact that prices did not advance with those of cotton. Production has been so seriously lessened during the past three months that manufacturers feel less bound to sell."

### QUARTERLY APPOINTMENTS

**Wilmington District—Fourth Round.**

Bladen Circuit, Windsor. October 12th and 13th.

Waccamaw Circuit, Bethel, October 19th and 20th.

New River Mission, Pikes, October 23d and 24th.

Sampson Circuit, Concord, October 26th and 27th.

Cokesbury Circuit, Cokesbury, November 2d and 3d.

Bladen Street, November 21st.

Brunswick Circuit, Zion, November 23d and 24th.

Kenansville Circuit, Richlands, November 9th and 10th.

Onslow Circuit, Tabernacle. November 16th and 17th.

Trustees of Church property are expected to have their reports ready.

F. D. SWINDELL,
Presiding Elder.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman:*—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly to infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and the parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say that they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened quiet at 45½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 45 cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained, and held higher.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted dull at 10½ cents for middling. Sales of about 800 bales. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | ⅌ ℔. |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9 15-16 | " " |
| Middling | 10½ | " " |
| Good Middling | 10⅜ | " " |

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 4

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm at 45 cents per gallon No sales reported.

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady at 10½ cents for middling, with sales on this basis. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | cts ⅌ ℔. |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9 15 16 | " " |
| Middling | 10½ | " " |
| Good Middling | 10⅜ | " " |

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 5

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 45 cents per gallon, with sales at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market opened at 10½ cents for middling, with sales of 500 bales on a basis of 10 cents. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | cts ⅌ ℔. |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9 15-16 | " " |
| Middling | 10½ | " " |
| Good Middling | 10⅜ | " " |

STAR OFFICE, October 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market firm at 10 cents for middling, with sales on this basis. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | cts ⅌ ℔. |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9 13-16 | " " |
| Middling | 10 | " " |
| Good Middling | 10½ | " " |

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 8

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened firm at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales on a basis of 10@10 1-16 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | cts ⅌ ℔ |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9 13-16 | " " |
| Middling | 10 | " " |
| Good Middling | 10½ | " " |

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 9

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 77½ cents per bbl for Strained and 82½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales on a basis of 10½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 00 | cts ⅌ ℔ |
| Good Ordinary | 00 | " " |
| Low Middling | 9½ | " " |
| Middling | 10 1-16 | " " |
| Good Middling | 10 5 16 | " " |

### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

**Fluctuations in Prices on the Chicago Exchange.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The speculative side of the wheat market was rather a surprise to-day, ruling dull and weak early and very strong and more active later. Traders were rather puzzled at the action of the market. Operators no doubt found themselves short toward the close and were anxious to cover. Some foreign buying of futures was mentioned A prominent local trader was the principal seller around 83c for December. The market opened easy and prices receded ¼@⅛c below yesterday's closing, after which the market advanced ⅝@½c, ruled steady for some time, with a later rally of ⅛c more, and closed about ⅞@1c higher than yesterday's closing.

An easier feeling was manifested in corn, transactions being at lower prices within narrow range. There was considerable pressure to sell May, this future receiving most attention; there being one trade of 100,000 bushels at 32⅞c. The temper of the local crowd was bearish, and offerings at times were quite heavy. There was also quite free selling by receivers. A good many orders were on the market to change nearer months to May at about 2¼c premium for later months. The market opened at about yesterday's closing quotations, and under liberal offerings sold off ⅛c, rallied ⅛c, became firmer, and closed about the same as yesterday.

The market for oats showed a further depression to-day under large offerings by longs, who again unloaded freely. The result was another ⅛c break in prices, which carried the market down to about the lowest point touched in a decade. Cash and October receded to 18⅛@18¼c, and at one time May sold as low as 21⅛c.

Little interest was manifested in the market for hog products, and the feeling was comparatively steady. Outside orders were scarce, and local operators were not inclined to do much business. Some mess pork was accepted on October under protest, and 1,000 barrels were sold out to close a trade. Prices for the leading articles exhibited very little change, and trading was confined to small quantities.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

*Financial.*

NEW YORK, October 8.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and firmer at 485@487½. Money somewhat easier at 5@7 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 127; four and a half per cents 105½. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina fours 124; sixes 95½.

*Commercial.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10⅛c; middling Orleans 10⅝c; sales 318 bales; total net receipts at all United States ports to-day 37,252 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,549 bales to France —— bales; to the continent —— bales; stock at all United States ports 364,825 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts —— bales; gross 2,617 bales; futures closed steady, with sales of 139,100 bales at the following quotations: October 10 44@10 45c; November 10 18@10.19c; December 10 18@10.19c; January 10.19@10.20c; February 10.25@10 26c; March 10 31@10.32c; April 10 37@10 38c; May 10.44@10 45c; June 10 51@10.52c; July 10.56@10 58c.

Southern flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat moderately active, ½@¾c higher and strong; No. 2 red 86@86½c at elevator; options fairly active, ½@⅝c higher and firm; No. 2 red October 86½c; November 87⅛c; May 92⅝c. Corn fairly active and ½@⅝c lower; No. 2, 39¼@39⅝c at elevator; options more active and easier; October 38⅝c; November 39⅛c; May 41⅛c Oats moderately active and easier; options firm and quiet; October 25⅝c; November 26c; May 28⅛c; spot No. 2, 25⅛@26c; mixed western 24@27½c Hops quiet and easy. Coffee—options opened barely steady and 5@10 points down and closed steady and 20@25 points down, free sellers, and fairly active: October $15 05@15 15; November $14 90@25 10; December $14 95@15 15; May $14 95@15 15; Rio on spot easy and quiet; fair cargoes 19½c. Sugar nominal; refined steady, with a fair demand. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans dull. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum quiet; refined $7 00. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady. Rosin firm and quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet at 47½@48½c. Pork firm but quiet: mess $12 50@12 75; extra prime $10 25@10 50 Beef strong; beef hams weak; tierced beef dull. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 7c; pickled shoulders 4⅝@4½c; pickled hams 9½@10½c; middles firm. Lard—spot easier; futures firm: western steam $6 65@6 75, closing at $6 70 bid; city steam $6 35; options: October $6 60, closing at $6 62 bid; November $6 42 bid. Freights firm; cotton ⅛@11-32d; grain 5½@5⅝d.

CHICAGO, October 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 81@81½c Corn—No. 2, 30⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 18⅝c. Rye—No. 2, 41½c. Barley—No. 2, 64c bid. Flaxseed—No 1, $1 30. Prime timothy seed $1 28 Mess pork $10 40. Lard $6 30@6 32½. Short rib sides $5 25@5 30; shoulders $4 37½@4 50; short clear $5 37½@5 50. Whiskey $1 02

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 80⅛, 81½, 81½; December 82⅝, 83⅝, 83⅝; May 85⅝, 86⅝, 86⅝. Corn—No. 2 October 30⅝, 30⅝, 30⅝; November 30⅝, 30⅝, 30⅝. Oats—No. 2 October 18⅛, —, 18⅛; November 19, 19, 19. Mess pork, per bbl—October $10 00, 10 25,10 25; November $9 30, 9 40, 9 32½. Lard, per 100 lbs—November $6 00, 6 00, 5 77½ Short rib sides, per 100 lbs—October $5 05, ——, 5 07½; November $4 77½, 4 85, 4 85.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—cash lower and quiet; options market opened ⅛c lower, later a sharp demand put prices up stiffly, and the close was ⅝c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash 78⅛c Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash 28⅛@28⅜c. Oats lower but active; No. 2 cash 18@18½c. Whiskey $1 02. Provisions unchanged.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat—southern quiet and firm; Fultz 78@88 cents; Longberry 80@88 cents; western firm No 2 winter red on the spot and October 82⅛ cents. Corn—southern dull and scarce at 40@42 cents; western easy.

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

October 9—Galveston, steady at 10c—net receipts 6,423 bales; Norfolk, firm at 10 5-16c—net receipts 2,876 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 10⅝c—net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 10½@10½c—net receipts 17 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 11c—net receipts — bales; Savannah, dull at 9⅞c—net receipts 11,203 bales; New Orleans, steady at 10c—net receipts 8,715 bales; Mobile, quiet at 9⅞c—net receipts 973 bales; Memphis, steady at 10c—net receipts 2 306 bales; Augusta, quiet and firm at 9⅞c—net receipts 1,718 bales; Charleston, firm at 10c—net receipts 2 196 bales.

### COTTON.

**The New York Sun's Report of the Market Yesterday.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The *Sun's* review of the cotton market to-day says:

Futures were active and bouyant throughout the day, only easing off a little in the last fifteen minutes. There were strong reports of killing frosts in the Carolinas, which started buying, and the bears tumbled over each other in their anxiety to cover, carrying up prices 10@12 points. There is no doubt that frosts unusually severe for so early in October have been felt over most of the South, but doing little or no damage in districts where much cotton is grown. Cotton on the spot was steadier.

The Pan-American party reached Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning, from Portland, and after a drive about the city, in charge of the City Council, they left for Willimantic.

### EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Gulf Stream—43 casks spirits turpentine, 92 bbls rosin, 400 bbls tar, 15,000 juniper bolts, 100,000 shingles, 172,700 feet lumber, 7 bales dog tongue, 100 bags rice chaff, 31 bags pea nuts, 50 bbls lightwood, 10 bbls wood acid, 1 case and 11 bbls wax, 11 bbls bottles, 3 bbls potatoes, 19 pkgs mdse.

NEW YORK—Steamship Pioneer—255 casks spirits turpentine, 385 bbls tar, 110 bbls pitch, 19 bbls palestrine, 5 cords dogwood, 50 bbls lightwood, 160 bags rice chaff, 15,000 juniper bolts, 84,755 feet lumber, 17 pkgs mdse.

BALTIMORE—Schr Edith R Seward—205 000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

FLEETWOOD—Ger barque Wilhelmie Pust—3,740 bbls rosin.

LIVERPOOL—Br steamship Trojan—4,700 bales cotton

Br steamship Erato—5,068 bales cotton.


# ROYAL

# BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO
106 Wall St., N. Y.

Wholesale, by ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

feb 2 D&W ly



## Bird Dog Wanted.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY trained Setter, not over four years old. Must be a reliable retriever. Give full description and price, and state if willing to send dog for trial, the undersigned paying expenses.

WM. H. BERNARD,

oct 9 D&W 3t Wilmington, N. C.


SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 45½c. Rosin firm—good strained 85@92½c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9—Spirits turpentine firm at 45c. Rosin firm—good strained 90c.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr E F Northam, 315 tons, Pennewell, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Jas Ponder, 258 tons, Hogdon, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Br steamship Thurston, 1,246 tons, Douglas, Las Palmas, Canary Islands. C P Mebane.

Br steamship Roseville, 1,061 tons, Blake, Hamburg. Alex Sprunt & Son.

Schr Kate E Gifford, Wright, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, 845 tons, Norton, New York, H G Smallbones.

Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

Br steamship Osmanli, 1,492 tons, O'Hagan, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones.

Ger barque Wilhelmie Pust, Evers, Fleetwood, Williams & Murchison.

Br steamship Trojan, Browne, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Br steamship Erato, Simmons, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Pioneer, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Edith R Seward, Travers, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.


## SKINS ON FIRE.

**Agonizing, itching, burning, and bleeding Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to feet. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $6.**

## Cured by Cuticura.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

### Burning and Itching.

I was sick in the fall of 1888 with a burning and itching so bad that in three weeks I was covered with a rash, and could not sleep nights or work days. Some doctors thought it might be salt rheum (eczema), and said they had never seen anything like it before. I received no help from any of them, or from any medicine that I could get hold of until I tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES. After three weeks' use I was able to work, and kept getting better, until I am now entirely cured. I recommend them to all suffering with skin diseases.

C. E. OSMER, Taftsville, Vt.

### Most Intense Itching.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured, and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy.

MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan

### Cuticura Resolvent,

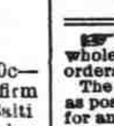
The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Cures, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally instantly relieve and speedily and permanently cure the most agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly crusted and pimply diseases and humors of skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

## MUSCULAR STRAINS



and pains, backache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 15 cents.

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### WHOLESALE PRICES.

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-lb Jute | 0 | 10½ |
| Standard | 11½ | 12 |
| BACON—North Carolina. | | |
| Hams, ⅌ ℔ | 0 | 12½ |
| Shoulders ⅌ ℔ | 7½ | 8 |
| Sides, ⅌ ℔ | 10 | 11 |
| WESTERN SMOKED— | | |
| Hams, ⅌ ℔ | 14 | 15 |
| Sides, ⅌ ℔ | 7½ | 8 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ ℔ | 0 | 6½ |
| DRY SALTED— | | |
| Sides ⅌ ℔ | 0 | 6 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ ℔ | 5 | 5½ |
| BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine. | | |
| Second Hand, each | 00 | 1 40 |
| New New York, each | 1 40 | 1 70 |
| New City, each | 1 65 | 1 70 |
| BEESWAX, ⅌ ℔ | 20 | 22 |
| BRICKS, Wilmington, ⅌ M | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Northern | 0 00 | 14 00 |
| BUTTER, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| North Carolina | 15 | 25 |
| Northern | 23 | 30 |
| CANDLES, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| Sperm | 18 | 25 |
| Adamantine | 9 | 10 |
| CHEESE, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| Northern Factory | 00 | 10 |
| Dairy, Cream | 11 | 12½ |
| State | 00 | 10 |
| COFFEE, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| Java | 27 | 28 |
| Laguyra | 17 | 19½ |
| Rio | 16½ | 19 |
| CORN MEAL, ⅌ bus., in sacks— | 57½ | 60 |
| Virginia Meal | 60 | 62½ |
| COTTON TIES, ⅌ bundle | 1 17½ | 1 20 |
| DOMESTICS— | | |
| Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yd | 6 | 6¼ |
| Yarns, ⅌ bunch | 00 | 80 |
| EGGS, ⅌ dozen | 16 | 22 |
| FISH— | | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ bbl | 22 00 | 30 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half bbl. | 11 00 | 15 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ bbl | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, half bbl | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ bbl | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Mullets, ⅌ bbl | 0 00 | 5 50 |
| Mullets, Pork bbls | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔ | 5 | 10 |
| FLOUR, ⅌ bbl— | | |
| Western low grade | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| " Extra | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| " Family | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| City Mills—super | 4 00 | 4 10 |
| " Family | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| GLUE, ⅌ ℔ | 6 | 8 |
| GRAIN, ⅌ bushel— | | |
| Corn, from store bags, white | 60 | 62½ |
| Corn, cargo, in bulk, white. | 00 | 55 |
| Corn, cargo, in bags, white. | 00 | 58 |
| Corn, mixed, from store | 57½ | 60 |
| Oats, from store | 00 | 40 |
| Oats, Rust Proof | 00 | 45 |
| Cow Peas | 00 | 1 00 |
| HIDES, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| Green | 4 | 6 |
| Dry | 6 | 7 |
| HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔— | | |
| Eastern | 00 | 1 10 |
| Western | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| North River | 90 | 1 00 |
| HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔ | 2¾ | 3 |
| LARD, ⅌ ℔— | | |
| Northern | 7 | 8 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 12½ |
| LIME, ⅌ bbl | 1 40 | 0 00 |
| LUMBER, City Sawed, ⅌ M ft, | | |
| 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, com'n | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon— | | |
| New Crop Cuba, in hhds | 00 | 30 |
| " " " in bbls | 30 | 34 |
| Porto Rico, in hhds | 00 | 32 |
| " " in bbls | 32 | 34 |
| Sugar House, in hhds | 00 | 15 |
| " " in bbls | 17 | 18 |
| Syrup, in bbls | 30 | 45 |
| NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 10d basis | 2 15 | 2 25 |
| OILS, ⅌ gallon— | | |
| Kerosene | 10½ | 14½ |
| Lard | 00 | 68 |
| Linseed | 90 | 1 00 |
| Rosin | 15 | 18 |
| Tar | 00 | 20 |
| Deck and Spar | 00 | 25 |
| POULTRY— | | |
| Chickens, live, grown | 20 | 25 |
| " Spring | 10 | 20 |
| Turkeys | 75 | 85 |
| PEANUTS, ⅌ bushel, 28-lbs | 60 | 1 00 |
| POTATOES, ⅌ bushel— | | |
| Sweet | 50 | 75 |
| Irish, ⅌ bbl | 00 | 1 50 |
| PORK, ⅌ barrel— | | |
| City Mess | 00 | 12 50 |
| Prime | 13 00 | 14 00 |
| Rump | 00 | 13 50 |
| RICE—Carolina, ⅌ ℔ | 4½ | 6 |
| Rough, ⅌ bushel, (Upland) | 60 | 70 |
| " " (Lowland) | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| RAGS, ⅌ ℔—Country | 00 | 1¼ |
| City | 1 | 1½ |
| ROPE, ⅌ ℔ | 14½ | 22½ |
| SALT, ⅌ sack, Alum | 80 | 80 |
| Liverpool | 00 | 80 |
| Lisbon | 00 | 00 |
| American | 00 | 80 |
| SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard grain | 0 | 18½ |
| Standard A | 0 | 8½ |
| White Ex. C | 0 | 8 |
| Extra C, Golden | 7½ | 7½ |
| C Yellow | 0 | 7½ |
| SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern | 0 | 7 |
| SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| Common | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Cypress Saps | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Cypress Hearts | 0 00 | 7 50 |
| STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. Barrel | 8 00 | 14 00 |
| R. O. Hogshead | 0 00 | 10 00 |
| TALLOW, ⅌ ℔ | 5 | 6 |
| TIMBER ⅌ M feet—Shipping | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Mill Prime | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Mill Fair | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Common Mill | 5 00 | 0 00 |
| Inferior to Ordinary | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| WHISKEY, ⅌ gal—Northern | 1 00 | 2 53 |
| North Carolina | 1 00 | 2 10 |
| WOOL, ⅌ ℔—Washed | 28 | 32½ |
| Unwashed | 20 | 21 |
| Burry | 10 | 00 |