

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on days...

ADVERTISING RATES DAILY.—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.00; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; one year, \$200.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.00; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; one year, \$200.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three for the rate of one day.

shut up perhaps those poor paying works that even with this enormous duty on salt are unable to struggle along. And it comes to the same old often repeated policy of raising oranges in New Hampshire. The profit and rich salt wells and works in the United States can well withstand foreign competition. Besides, the United States will always be famous for making salt for the use of dairy produce. And in that class of salt the home trade will and must always have a great advantage.

Above all, it will solidify our salt production into a conservative industry. It will no longer plead the baby act or complain of foreign pauper salt.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The commercial treaty with Spain is already provoking much discussion. It is said to have a very positive influence upon tobacco and sugar, two things in which the South is interested. The New York Times says:

The treaty admits sugar in all its forms up to No. 18 Dutch Standard (which is practically all free of any duty whatever, and admits tobacco at one-half the present rates, except leaf tobacco, more than 100 to the pound, as to which the treaty as transmitted is subject to correction. It has already been pointed out by us that the free admission of sugar involves a loss to the revenue of some twenty to twenty-five million dollars; that it covers only a portion, though the larger portion, of our imports of sugar; that it is sure to produce very serious changes, not only in the sugar trade and in sugar production at home, but in the trade with other sugar-producing countries, and that its effect should be very carefully studied before it is decided on.

The tax on sugar is very high. The revenue from it is about \$46,000,000 annually. Senator Ingalls said it would be better for the country to repeal the tax and pay the sugar planters for the difference between free sugar and taxed sugar than to keep up the present war tax. This may be true, but Senator Ingalls does not propose to wipe out any of the high tax on Northern manufactures. A Southern production is as nothing in his sight. The tax on sugar goes entirely into the U. S. Treasury, but in the Northern manufactured goods about four-fifths go into the pockets of the mill owners. That the tax on sugar is excessive we have no doubt. The tax on tobacco is a proper one, because it is not in any true sense a necessity, but it is a vice. If sugar is taxed tobacco should be taxed, for sugar is a necessity. It enters into the comfort and enjoyment of every household.

We suppose the Spanish Treaty will be vigorously assailed when it comes up in the Senate for discussion. The Republicans will probably favor the sugar part of the treaty.

POLITICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

It is asserted by Prof. Felix Adler, a member of the New York Tenement House Committee, that politics have invaded the health department to the extent that the Board of Health dare not purify the slums, and enforce the laws about overcrowding, living in damp cellars, &c., because the property is owned by men who are powerful in local politics. The health of the poor is thus jeopardized and most unwisely and inhumanly. Prof. Charles F. Chandler was President of the Board for ten years and enforced the laws. He lost his head on account of it. The Times says:

"His successor holds office by the consent of a coalition of Tammany and Republican members of the Board of Aldermen. Now we are told by Prof. Adler that political influence of the same baneful kind prevents a purification of the plague spots. Ignorant, sordid, and corrupt politicians say that no one shall do that sanitary work that is so sorely needed."

Politics should be kept out of all humane institutions and all Boards that deal with the health of the people. It is because of this that the STAR has always insisted that our benevolent State institutions should be conducted without political influence or consideration. When politics come into the management of such institutions harm is sure to follow.

Premier Gladstone, having disappointed his enemies and the newspapers that misrepresented him so studiously and ignorantly, by carrying out successfully his extension of the franchise so as to add some two millions of voters to the number already exercising the right of the ballot, will now go on with his Redistribution bill and will secure its passage, thus adding to his already great reputation as the reform statesman of the United Kingdom. The New York World says:

"Next in order is the passage of the Redistribution bill, which will merge the Parliamentary representation of towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants and some of the smaller boroughs into the counties, and will give towns of 50,000 inhabitants one member. By the bill England will gain six more members, Scotland twelve, and the representation of Wales and Ireland will remain unchanged."

We suppose there is but little doubt as to the effect of these two important measures in strengthening the Liberal party, of which Mr. Gladstone is the life and wisdom.

President-elect Cleveland will be much impressed with the earnest way in which candidates for Cabinet port-

folios are being urged upon his attention. In the mean time he is attending closely to his business as Governor of the great State of New York, and says he has no idea who will be selected to fill the various places in his Cabinet. He will be very apt to select the right men, and will be very sure not to select men who exceed the recommendations for impurities of the blood.

EFFORTS OF THE PROTECTIONISTS TO CONTROL PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

Special Correspondence Boston Post. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The difference between the revenue reform and the protective Democrats towards the incoming administration is marked. As soon as Mr. Cleveland was nominated the protectionists set to work to commit him to individuals who represent the small minority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives who voted for Mr. Randall and against the Morrison bill. A combination of Republican and Democratic protectionists is making every effort to secure possession of the majority of President Cleveland's cabinet. Success in this will be unfortunate, for it will array the administration against the Democratic House of Representatives, for the next House will contain a greater proportion of revenue reformers than the present House contains. Mr. Carlisle will be the Speaker without question. Mr. Randall will not have the votes of his own delegation, and instead of Mr. Morse's single vote Mr. Carlisle will have four votes from New England, Collins and Lovell from Massachusetts, and Mitchell and Seymour from Connecticut.

The Revenue Reformers have made few suggestions to Mr. Cleveland, and their disposition is to leave him unembarrassed by either advice or legislation. Unless they have been deceived the President-elect is with them, and if he is, he must understand that they are in earnest in their efforts to make their war on the present high protective tariff the accepted policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Randall's friends desire that he shall be made Secretary of the Treasury, while the revenue reformers object to his being in the Cabinet at all. He represents nothing but hostility to the prevalent Democratic policy. He is from a Republican State, Republican by more than 80,000 plurality. He owes his seat in the House of Representatives even to the friendship which Republican leaders entertain for him. He cannot abandon his friends without at the same time surrendering his place in Congress, and, if he were placed at the head of the Treasury Department there would be the strange spectacle presented of a Democratic Secretary whose recommendations would be not only disregarded but actively opposed by the Democratic House of Representatives. That would be the situation if Mr. Randall were made the head of the Treasury Department. If he were in any other Cabinet place the situation would be almost, if not quite, as bad. Then we would have an adviser of the President who has not hesitated to disregard the declared policy of his party, but who has actively and persistently fought his party on the most important question concerning which it has reached a determination.

Mr. L. W. Rolfe, Murrefreesboro, N. C., says: "To all who are in need of a good tonic, I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters. I took three bottles of it and derived great benefit therefrom."

Envelopes were first used in 1839. Anesthesia was discovered in 1844. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first air pump was made in 1654. The first daily paper appeared in 1702. The first lucifer match was made in 1798. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first balloon ascent was made in 1793. Coaches were first used in England in 1569. The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27. The first steam boat plied the Hudson in 1807. The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488. Ships were first "cooper-bottomed" in 1783. Gold was first discovered in California in 1848. The first telescope was used in England in 1608. The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477. Mr. N. B. Cheek, Warrenton, N. C., says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters a most excellent tonic."

There are now 117 cotton seed oil mills in the United States, nearly all of them being in the South. Idaho claims a population of 88,000 and shows an assessment roll of \$9,000,000 as an evidence that she is able to maintain a State government. J. S. Harrison, of San Diego, Cal., sold \$25,000 worth of honey last year. It is said that his spary furnished the first dish of the commodity that ever graced the table of Queen Victoria. There are 141 theological schools in the United States, with 694 instructors and 4,798 students. The number of law schools is 46; professors, 239; students, 3,297; medical schools, 126; professors, 1,749; students, 14,586. Mr. E. S. Parker, Graham, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family for several years whenever a tonic was needed."

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. ILLINOIS. The Election Fraud in Chicago.—The Chief Deputy Clerk Makes an Excuse. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A. J. Gleason, chief deputy in County Clerk Ryan's office, made public this morning, under his own signature, a statement charging Henry Bieh, one of the employees in the county clerk's office, with having detected an envelope containing the ballots of the second ward, and thereupon the substitution of the forged ballots found in the envelope when it was opened by the Federal grand jury. Gleason states that the envelope in question was packed with others in a large box, in the county clerk's vault, and mailed up.

Mr. H. Borkhimer, 13 Market St., Wilmington, says: "I suffered intensely with dyspepsia, my system a most stubborn one. I tried all the remedies used to relieve it, but Brown's Iron Bitters corrected the disorder, and I am now entirely free from it. I can heartily recommend this valuable medicine."

FOREIGN.

Cholera Reports.—Destructive Hurricane in Vienna. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) VIENNA, December 11.—Fifteen cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal, have occurred at Tegiano, in the province of Salzkammergut.

VIENNA, December 11.—This city was visited yesterday by a violent hurricane, which lasted three hours. Omnibuses, cabs, and even railroad trains were overturned, resulting in the serious injury of many people. In several instances shop windows were blown out and the contents scattered far and wide. Buildings were unroofed, and high walls succumbed before the winds.

Mr. S. B. Swan, Greenboro, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and consider it my duty to state that it cured me of disease of the kidneys when every other medicine failed to relieve me."

MICHIGAN.

Large Manufacturing Establishment Destroyed by Fire. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) DETROIT, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Free Press, from Albion, Mich., says the Gale Manufacturing Company works, covering half a block, were burned last night. They were insured for \$85,000, which probably cover the loss. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire. The works will probably be rebuilt.

Mr. Baker V. Butts, Halifax, N. C., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervousness, loss of energy and general debility. I have no hesitancy in saying I feel like a new man from its use."

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Weak and Lower. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.—Stocks opened lower and declined 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. Subsequently Lackawanna rose 1/2 per cent. to 109 1/2, and 1-6 per cent. was bid for it. The remainder of the list advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., but near 11 o'clock the improvement was lost.

Mr. H. J. Charles, 315 N. Second St., Wilmington, says: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters for liver and kidney disease, and it is the best remedy in existence for these complaints, as it cures when others fail. I can sincerely and heartily recommend it."

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

But what has been the effect of the civil service reform act? How has it operated practically? It has not gone into general operation. It did not operate to displace office-holders and therefore it has come into practical operation slowly, it only being practically operative when now offices were created or vacancies were to be supplied. But what has been its practical effect? It has not one whit abated the partizanship of those appointed under the act. The appointees under the act, without exception, so far as our observation goes, belong to the dominant party. In fact, instead of their holding office in a party, as was contemplated by the act, they are more bigoted, more intolerant, more bigoted partisans than those employees who are not authorized by the civil service act.—Elizabeth City Economist.

There are ten or twelve candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the N. C. Legislature. Before the days of "reconstruction" there was no electioneering for such places until the Legislature assembled, and then a man was selected who was too modest to beg for the place in advance. "Blow your own horn" seems to be the rule now.—Charlotte Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland will select his officeholders from among Democrats. This country has been ruled by the Republicans for twenty-four years, and the corruptions of that party forced a change, which was effected by the VOTES of this country on the 4th of November. That change meant a Democratic Government. Should the officers of the General Government be appointed from both the Democratic and Republican parties. The Government would be neither Democratic nor Republican, and the will of the people expressed at the polls would not be carried out. Grover Cleveland is honest, and believes that "a public office is a public trust," and will therefore administer his office with the same regard to the expressed wishes of those who placed him in it.—Waynesville Sun.

Mr. T. H. Thompson, 23 N. Front St., Wilmington, says: "It affords me pleasure to state that I have been cured of dyspepsia and indigestion by a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I heartily recommend it to others."

Toy Trunks, LADIES AND GENTS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, Bags and Satchels. Lap Robes and Horse Blankets in abundance. Harness and Carriage of all kinds.

McDUGALL & BOWDEN, 114 North Front Street.

REV. J. E. C. BARKHAM, WARRENTON, N. C., writes: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most gratifying results. I had it to be not only a reasonable price, but also a most complete tonic and appetizer."

New Goods Now Arriving. 800 BUSH VA. MEAL, 200 BBL. FLOUR, all grades; 100 lbs. N. Y. Apples; 2,000 lbs. N. Y. Raisins; 50 boxes Cakes; 1,000 lbs. Candles; 1,000 lbs. Soap; Sugar-Cured Meats; Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Canned Goods, Cabbages, Potatoes, &c., &c.

E. G. BLAIR, No. 19 North Second St.

MR. W. F. WASSON, (EX-SHERIFF), IRREDELL CO., N. C., writes: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with improved my digestion and general health."

APRIZE. Send six cents for postage box, and receive free, a costly box of help all of sickness, and more money right away than anything else in the world. Accidents, and the workers' absolute safety. At once address: W. F. WASSON & CO., Boston, Maine. mh 30 D&W17

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR TURPENTINE, Dec. 11, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 27 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 cases at 27 1/2 cents.

ROSEIN.—The market was quoted dull at 95 cents for Strained and \$1.00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 10 5/16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary Turpentine, 81 cents # lb; Good Ordinary, 81; Low Middling, 10; Middling, 10 1/2; Good Middling, 10 9-16.

PEANUTS.—Market steady, with sales at 55¢/60 cents for Extra Prime, 65¢/70 cents for Fancy, and 75¢/80 cents for Extra Fancy.

RECEIPTS. Cotton, 1,011 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 100 cases; Crude Turpentine, 500 bbls; Tar, 710 bbls; Refined Turpentine, 88 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) Financial. New York, Dec. 11, Noon.—Money advanced 1/2 cent to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 1/4 and 48 1/2 @ 48 1/4. State bonds quiet. Governments firm.

Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 384 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16c; do Orleans 11 3-16c. Futures active, with sales at the following quotations: December, 11 00c; March, 11 15c; April, 11 25c; May, 11 35c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn higher and active. Pork dull at \$12 50 @ 13 00. Lard steady at \$7 10. Spirits turpentine steady at \$1 00 @ 1 05. Rosin steady at \$1 20 @ 1 25. Freight weak.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western super \$2 25 @ 2 65; extra \$2 75 @ 3 37; family \$3 50; city mills super \$3 25 @ 3 75; extra \$3 00 @ 3 75; Rio brands \$4 62 @ 4 75. Wheat—southern quiet and steady; western higher and quiet; southern \$2 80 @ 2 84c; do amber \$2 90 @ 2 90; No. 1 Maryland \$2 80 @ 2 84c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 79 1/2 @ 79 1/2c. Corn—southern higher; western higher and active; southern white 48 @ 50c; yellow 48 @ 50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, Noon.—Cotton dull, with moderate inquiry; middling uplands 5 1/2d; Orleans 6d; sales to-day 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 35,000 bales, of which 28,000 were American. Futures quiet and steady; uplands, 1 m, c, December and January delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; January and February delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; February and March delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; March and April delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; April and May delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; May and June delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; June and July delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; July and August delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d. 2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m, c, December and January delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; February and March delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; March and April delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; April and May delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; May and June delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; June and July delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; July and August delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d. Futures closed dull and steady. Good uplands 5 1/2d; middling uplands 5 1/2d; low middling 5 1/2d; good middling Texas 5 1/2d; middling Texas 5 1/2d; low middling 5 1/2d; good ordinary 5 1/2d; ordinary 5 1/2d. Good middling Orleans 6d; low middling 5 1/2d; good ordinary 5 1/2d; ordinary 5 1/2d. Sales of cotton to-day include 5,000 bales American.

4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m, c, January and February delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; March and April delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; May and June delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; July and August delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; September and October delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; November and December delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d. Futures closed barely steady.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET. Charleston News and Courier, Dec. 10. Rice.—The market to-day remained at yesterday's quotations, although there were a few sales of 100 bags of Carolina. There were sold previous to 1.30 p. m., 855 bbl, and between that hour and the close 35 bbls more, making the total sales for the day 900 bbls. The market may be quoted as active, closing firm, with commodity at 44¢/45¢ for Carolina, good at 45¢/46¢, and prime at 46¢/47¢.

THE COOKING SCHOOL. The average girl at marriage is well instructed in sewing. To take her place at the head of a family without a fair knowledge of this useful household art would be to disgrace her mother and herself in the minds of all their acquaintances. The average young bride goes to a home of her own with a few practical ideas on a matter which will have to come before her thrice a day, and one in which the health and general prosperity of herself and others must essentially be dependent. Then, if ever she acquires even a passable skill in cookery, it will doubtless be through much wasting and worrying, and manifold non-successes. Meantime dyspepsia, or other evil angel, is lurking in the shadow of her table. To the young wife, who is ignorant of the circumstances half the terrors of the kitchen are at once removed by the introduction of the ever ready, always reliable, Royal Baking Powder. With its proper use there can never be failure in bread, biscuit, or cake, while the perfect healthfulness of the food produced is likewise well assured that all who partake may defiantly snap their fingers in the face of old Dyspepsia. This point gained, the victory over inexperience and bad luck in other things is speedily won. The Royal Baking Powder, in an account of its superior powers as a leavening agent, the great facility with which it may be used, its proved economy, and its thorough establishment by the tests of government chemists and others, has become the general substitute for cream of tartar and soda in the making of nice, sweet, light, flaky, digestible bread, biscuit, etc. With its use the young mistress of the house may take a pardonable pride in the work of her hands.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR TURPENTINE, Dec. 11, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 27 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 cases at 27 1/2 cents.

ROSEIN.—The market was quoted dull at 95 cents for Strained and \$1.00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 10 5/16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary Turpentine, 81 cents # lb; Good Ordinary, 81; Low Middling, 10; Middling, 10 1/2; Good Middling, 10 9-16.

PEANUTS.—Market steady, with sales at 55¢/60 cents for Extra Prime, 65¢/70 cents for Fancy, and 75¢/80 cents for Extra Fancy.

RECEIPTS. Cotton, 1,011 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 100 cases; Crude Turpentine, 500 bbls; Tar, 710 bbls; Refined Turpentine, 88 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) Financial. New York, Dec. 11, Noon.—Money advanced 1/2 cent to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 1/4 and 48 1/2 @ 48 1/4. State bonds quiet. Governments firm.

Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 384 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16c; do Orleans 11 3-16c. Futures active, with sales at the following quotations: December, 11 00c; March, 11 15c; April, 11 25c; May, 11 35c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn higher and active. Pork dull at \$12 50 @ 13 00. Lard steady at \$7 10. Spirits turpentine steady at \$1 00 @ 1 05. Rosin steady at \$1 20 @ 1 25. Freight weak.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western super \$2 25 @ 2 65; extra \$2 75 @ 3 37; family \$3 50; city mills super \$3 25 @ 3 75; extra \$3 00 @ 3 75; Rio brands \$4 62 @ 4 75. Wheat—southern quiet and steady; western higher and quiet; southern \$2 80 @ 2 84c; do amber \$2 90 @ 2 90; No. 1 Maryland \$2 80 @ 2 84c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 79 1/2 @ 79 1/2c. Corn—southern higher; western higher and active; southern white 48 @ 50c; yellow 48 @ 50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, Noon.—Cotton dull, with moderate inquiry; middling uplands 5 1/2d; Orleans 6d; sales to-day 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 35,000 bales, of which 28,000 were American. Futures quiet and steady; uplands, 1 m, c, December and January delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; January and February delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; February and March delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; March and April delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; April and May delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; May and June delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; June and July delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; July and August delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d. 2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m, c, December and January delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; February and March delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; March and April delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; April and May delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; May and June delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; June and July delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d; July and August delivery 5 5/8-6 1/4d. Futures closed barely steady.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET. Charleston News and Courier, Dec. 10. Rice.—The market to-day remained at yesterday's quotations, although there were a few sales of 100 bags of Carolina. There were sold previous to 1.30 p. m., 855 bbl, and between that hour and the close 35 bbls more, making the total sales for the day 900 bbls. The market may be quoted as active, closing firm, with commodity at 44¢/45¢ for Carolina, good at 45¢/46¢, and prime at 46¢/47¢.

THE COOKING SCHOOL. The average girl at marriage is well instructed in sewing. To take her place at the head of a family without a fair knowledge of this useful household art would be to disgrace her mother and herself in the minds of all their acquaintances. The average young bride goes to a home of her own with a few practical ideas on a matter which will have to come before her thrice a day,