ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square ne day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$650; three weeks \$850; one month, 1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; ix months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate to cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra secording to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till foroid," at the option of the publisher, and charged to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-Contract advertisers will not be allowed to excoed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Remiltances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue or ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted n the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1884.

EVENING EDITION. THE EFFECT OF THE TREATY

UPON THE UNITED STATES.

We apprehend that the recent Treaty with Spain will excite not only great opposition in the Senate, but throughout the country. That something can be said pro and con is evident. Already a number of members of Congress have signified their purpose to oppose it. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, says he will oppose it because it is too one-sided. Senator Sherman, it is understood, will oppose it because it wipes out \$50,000,-000, and this would at once make useful the surplus revenue in the Treasury.

But we do not understand that the ratification of the Treaty would wipe out al! of the revenue received from Spain now, but only about half-say \$25,000,000. The question for legislators to consider is this-how will the balance of good and evil be if the Treaty is adopted? Will more harm or more good arise from it? Will the injury done to the sugar and tobacco interests be counterbalanced by good done to the country at large?

And it is just here that Doctors economy. The Washington Post sees good only. It says:

"What does such a reduction represent? A diminution in that sum, not of the resources of the Government, but of a worse than needless surplus in the treasury and a corresponding relief to the taxation, direct or indirect, by which it is year after year accumulated."

Per contra the political economist, Mr. J. S. Moore, thinks the Treaty "inadmissable" as it stands now. He thinks the interests of the United States will be injured by it. He takes up the proposed reduction on flour. The duty now is \$4.60. The Treaty reduces it to \$1. The United States ships now 310,000 barrels. If it ships hereafter 600,000, the remission of tax in Cuba will be \$96,000. But Spain ships 1,300,000,000 pounds of sugar to this country and hereafter it will be free of duty. The Treaty proposes that all other sugars imported into the United States shall pay 2 cents a pound, thus giving sugar trade. Mr. Moore says:

"It is difficult to reconcile such a state of vast monopoly. Cuba would become the vast monopoly. Cuba would become the real sugar-growing country of the United States, and would play with us, as regards prices, supply and manipulate as she pleases. In fact, by adopting this couse we simply give up the raw sugar competition of the world and place the monopoly in the hands of Cuba. There is of courses a in the hands of Cuba. There is, of course, a sure and perfect remedy for this, and that is to make all kinds of sugar, raw as well as refined, free of duty."

Under the Treaty cigars will be cheaper. The tax will be reduced some 25 per cent. But as these are strictly luxuries it is not desirable that the tax should be lessened and Confederacy. We make an extract the revenue to the country thereby from Mr. Davis's letter, dated lessened. It really looks as if Mr. Moore was correct in the opinion | tone and temper. He says:

prove on a gigantic scale the financial condition of Cuba and for the benefit of the holders of Cuban bonds. We suppose that many of these bonds are held in this country and mainly in New York. That may account for the fact that the business men of New York are said to be in favor of the Treaty. But on the other hand the tobacco and sugar men are violently opposed to it. The Treaty will, it is urged, practically levy a tax of probably \$25,000,000 annually upon our own people for the benefit of Cuba and its bond holders.

Of course if you diminish the tax \$25,000,000 this sum must be raised in some other way as long as the pensions (averaging from \$40,000, 000 and upward annually) and public debt have to be met.

It is manifest even now that the Treaty can not be made a party ques tion. There are men of both parties who favor and men who oppose, as there are Low Tariff men on both sides and Protectionists on both sides.

There are some compensating advantages to the Treaty. It is said that the imports on sugar, molasses, and cigars from Cuba aggregate \$50,000,000 yearly. Our exports amount to about \$17,000,000. We send lumber, iron, steel, provisions, &c. While we lose \$25,000,000 tax on sugar, &c., we will be compensated by having sugar made lower to the consumers, if such shall be the case. But Mr. Moore is of the opinion that the reduction of the tax will not in fact benefit consumers. He thinks the Cubans will be benefited alone, as the tax of two cents per pound is to be levied on all West India and other foreign sugars. We see it held otherwise. Now which is

The Philadelphia News, Republican organ, says:

necessary saccharine luxury, for which every one now pays a duty of a dollar each. This will dispose of nearly half of the surplus revenue. It will do so with only a disturbance of two industries, one of which, Louisiana sugar growing, has not grown to meet the wants of the country, as other protected industries have done, and which is now in a feebler condition than before

"On the other side, we gain the remission of the Cuban tonnage tax, which is a dollar s ton on every coaster that goes to Cuba. This will be a great stimulus to our merchant marine, nearly every one admits. We gain the remission of the duty on meats, which now pay \$6 for 220 pounds.

But as to the tonnage tax it may be urged that the Treaty limits the carrying trade between Cuba and the United States to the vessels owned by citizens of the two countries. Mr. Moore, who understands political science, sees in this the old false notions that have paralyzed commerce in the past. His words are:

"Here we see at once the old pigtail of the shipping restrictions sticking out, as it must be obvious that a restriction of this kind, that only allows the free carrying trade in their own built vessels to the two contracting powers, cannot be beneficial to commerce. And the time for liberal shipping laws is now universally acknowledged

It will be seen from what we have given how complex and difficult is the subject and how much of care and caution should be observed in considering the Treaty in detail.

The question of the Treaty making power of Congress and the action of will differ and of every school of the House we do not enter upon. It is no doubt necessary for the House to ratify as well as the Senate. Whether or not the Congress can refuse to ratify is a question for lawyers and statesmen. The New York Times quotes the Constitution and Wheaton to show that a refusal to ratify might be a "national breach of faith."

DAVIS TO VANCE. One of Gen. Sherman's Radical organs said that the letter that Gov. Vance wrote to President Davis, dated the 25th of October, 1862, had not been published. The Raleigh News-Observer publishes the letter, and there is not a word in it that Mr. Davis may not be proud of and not a word that justifies Sherman's slanderous insinuation. The letter is not very important now, and is too long for our columns. The letter is important, too, in showing how very groundless are the insinuations of ly-Spain an entire monopoly of the ing correspondents. The letter is about the Conscript Law, that was things. Such a etep would, far from being in the direction of free trade, create a A Washington special to the New

York Tribune said: "Who is the United States Senator refer-red to by General Sherman, is a question asked by many persons in Washington. There are some people who believe that Senator Vance, of North Carolina, is the man, while others think that he is Senator Brown, of Georgia. The opinion in both cases is founded on the assumption that the Davis letter conveyed a threat against a State whose anthorities had shown a disposition to withdraw from the Confederacy."

There is not a word in the letter to sustain any charge of any kind against the ex-President of the late Richmond, Nov. 1, 1862, to show its

that the Treaty was intended to im- | "I concur with you as to the policy of

allowing the conscripts, as far as the state of the service will permit, to select the companies and regiments in which they were to serve. * * * I will send your letter to the war department with a copy of this re-ply to you, and hope for the future there will be no ground for dissatisfaction, and that as far as feasible the disappointmen to which you refer may be corrected by

"I feel grateful to you for the cordial manner in which you have sustained every proposition connected with the public deence, and trust that there will always be such co intelligence and accordance as wil enable us to co operate for the public

"The conscript act has not been popular anywhere out of the army. 'Like yourself, I have hoped that the party distinctions which existed at a former time would be buried in the graves of the gallant men who have fallen in the defence of their birthright, and that we should all, as a band of brothers, strike for the inheritance our fathers left us-With sincere regard, I am respectfully

JEFFERSON DAVIS.' This is the letter of a statesman, a patriot and an admirer.

It will be in order to reproduce here an extract from a legal friend living at Wilson. Writing to us and thanking us for our recent defence of Mr. Davis, he says, and his language does credit to his intelligence

and his sense of justice: "I confess to great sensitiveness in re-gard to all matters affecting ex President Davis. I think that without any sickly sentimentality, but with a manly devotion to one who has suffered so much and so bravely for that which, if a sin, was a common one to us all, the Southern people should at all times and on all occasions resent the malignant attacks upon him by the North, and especially by such vandals and wretches as Sherman. While I am willing to cooperate with the North in all measure for the promotion of the best interests of the people of the States, I am decidedly of the opinion that we should give them to understand that the characters of our great leaders are peculiarly ours, and not to be attacked, with impunity by them. Mr. Davis is especially the hero of the South. If the North does not find in him those traits which it admires, so much the worse for the North. He is, to my mind and heart, peculiarly dear as the one, who has, in his own person, borne the misfortunes of a people who selected him as their leader to whom he has at all times been true and

It is intimated that the true rea son why Grant declined the \$5,000 pension that Congress had not bestowed, was not that he was suddenly modest or self-respecting, but that he hoped for bigger pay in another way. The New York Sun says:

The pay of a General of the Army in active service is \$13,500 a year. As a retired officer with the rank General Grant would draw from the Treasury annually seventy-five per cent. of \$13,500, or \$10,125. If his retirement should be dated from his resignation, on March 4, 1869, the back pay for sixteen years would amount to \$162,

It is known that since he retired from the army he has received \$400, 000 in salary as President, and from citizens through Mr. George Jones, of the New York Times, \$250,000, which is safely invested and pays him \$15,000 annually.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- It is stated that Mr. McCulloch has expressed the opinion that a very large portion of the Republican party entertains views on the tariff similar to those expressed in his report, and which were approved by the President in his message. In this opinion Mr. McCulloch is no doubt correct. In the West the tariff reform sentiment is very strong among Republicans. That was shown by the falling off in the Republican vote in November in quite a number of the Western States. When the movement began in Congress last winter for a reduction of tariff taxation some of the Republican Representatives from the West were kept from advocating it by the application of the party whip. When the attempt is again made to cut down the tariff to a revenue basis it will not be surprising if a good many Republicans are found acting with the tariff reform Democrats. - Savan nah News, Dem.

- It is safe to say that, if the Ohio statesman has been nominated at Chicago, there would be small occasion now for Democratic rejoicing. The result of the campaign is pretty conclusive in demonstrating that Mr. Blaine is the only Republican nominee we could have beaten. Either Mr. Arthur, or Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Edmunds would practically have had a walk-over. The Lord of Hosts gave us Blaine, and threw in Burchard, and raised up St. John, and sent down the rain on election daythe devil contributed Gould and inspired Conkling—and so, among all hands, good Lord, good devil, we pulled through somehow, and here we are. Still the whangdoodles mourn over Blaine that is not, and could not, and can not be. - Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

REPUBLICAN COLOR PREJ-UDICE

Washington Letter to Springfield Repub

lican. E. S. Jeffords is the only Republican Congressman from Mississippi. He represents the shoestring district, 400 miles long and so arranged as to include about all the colored counties. Last fall the negroes determined to elect a colored Congressman. They nominated over Jeffords a mulatto named Pearce. No white Republican in the District save Jeffords voted for him; although the Democrats had less than onethird the votes they decided to make a combination and put up Attorney General Catchings. Jeffords says ha has no doubt Pearce had a majority of the votes, but Catchings was declared elected and there will be no contest. Jeffords has kept his county Republican at the point of the pistol, but now admits that until the black vote is divided the negroes name.

cannot be a factor in politics. In his district the color line was drawn as soon as a negro was nominated, and when that was done Republican and Democratic whites united in seeing that a white man was counted in.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Raleigh Visitor. During last year there was an encounter in Hendersonville between S. P. Brittain and John W. Brittain on the one side and David Fanning on the other. John Brittain fired at Fanning and the ball struck a man by the name of Cunningham in the wrist. The wound was not thought to be serious at first, but blood poisoning set in and Cunningham died. The Brittains were tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced respectively to three years and one year in the penitentiary. Both were afterwards pardoned, but the widow of Cunningham and James Cunningham, brother of the deceased, pro-

tested against the pardon.

A few weeks ago in Asheville, James Cunningham read out the name of Jett in a temperance lodge for drunkenness; Jett was present and angry words passed in the lodge. After the lodge closed the two met in the street, and Jett knocked Cunningham down. A friend caught Jettand A. E. Gash, a warm friend of Cunningham, caught Cunningham, to prevent further trouble. In the struggle Cunningham drew his knife and in striking at Jett struck Gash and cut the femoral artery in two and Gash died in a few minutes. Cunningham has just been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four months in jail. He and his friends now have a petition before the Governor for pardon.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

That our present judicial system is deective all must admit. In this county, for instance, and we know that the same is rue in many other places, it amounts to a denial of justice between man and man. Almost the entire time of the court is occupied in the trial of criminal cases, and the man who has an action on the civil docket is often forced to wait several years before his matter can come to a hearing. Meanwhile he is compelled to attend the courts with his witnesses and subject himself to great expense. This is the evil of which the people with justice complain. hope our next Legislature will take this reproach. The law's delay has ever been proverbial -Clinton Caucasian.

We do not regard the situation in respect to to the judiciary as one calling for reform, but rather as one calling for an adjustment -for progress. The old shoe no longer fits the stripling who is year by year putting on manhood. In 1860 we had only one half the men capable of being litigants that we now have. Instead of twice the litigation we might then reasonably expect to have four times, the ratio of increase being perhaps the square of the density of population. It is wisdom to comprehend the situation and conform to the requirements of it. As the laws ought to be revised and codified every ten years, so the court system ought to be remodeled every decade. In 1875 the courts were put upon their present footing, and now it is time to re examine the system. - Raleigh News Observer.

J. H. Collins, a prominent citizen of Pineville, Mecklenburg county, collected \$1.500 due to Baltimore fertilizer firms, and eloped into parts unknown. The time has been when personal frauds were very rare at the South, among the intelligent classes. But the reported delinquentcy of Col. Robt. J. Breckenridge, of Ky., following upon the heels of the defalcation of Capt. Geo. T. Jackson, of the Augusta Cotton Mills, shows that "Southward the Star of Enterprise takes its way!"-Raleigh Farmer and

There should be no increase of Judges salaries or increase in the number of Judges by the next Legislature. There will be a arge majority of Democrats in the Legislature, and they can do as they please, but they must remember that they alone will be held responsible for an increase of expenditures. If the present number of Superior Court Judges would more promptly attend to their duties, and prevent time from being wasted and frittered away by a certain class of lawyers, there would be more cases tried and less business clogging the dockets. We can make good what we say when it becomes necessary to do so .- Charlotte De-

WASHINGTON.

- The net city debt of New York December 1, was \$90,117,768.

- Dr. Tanner is reported as living in a boarding house in Chicago. Still at the starving business, it seems .- Texas

- That Settled Him.-Masher: "Ah h, permit me to escort you, ladies?" Ladies: "Certainly; we're just going to get some oysters."—The Judge.

- "How to Make \$500 a Year with Twelve Hens" is the title of a book recently published. The author is probably no less a person than that distinguished chickenfancier, Rutherford B. Hayes .- Chicago

The agile mercury by jerks Now creeps Toward the zero point, And the dread rheumatism lurks And sleeps In every human joint. -Boston Post

They talk about a woman's sphere As though it had a limit; There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a task of mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whisper, yes or no, There's not a life, or death, or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth Without a woman in it.

> -Exchange, SOUTHERN ITEMS.

-The Abbeville (S. C.) Rifles-talk of going to the inauguration of President

—Senator Joe Brown, by the way, was a Baptist preacher, and Senator Colquitt a Methodist preacher.—Hensel's Jottings in Lancaster Intelligencer.

— GLASGOW, Ky., December 8.— Hugh Miller was stabbed to death by Joe Roe here to day for hurrahing for Cleveland and Hendricks. — Prof. Stephen O. Southall, of the University of Virginia, lately deceased, was a man of brilliant mind and many accomplishments, a native of Amelia county,

and a grandson of Col. Turner Southall, of Henrico. His great-grandmother was a sis-ter of Patrick Henry. - William Shakespeare Caldwell, the father of Miss Mary G. Caldwell, who has given \$300,000 to found a Catholic University, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and married to Miss Breckinridge, of Kentucky, of the famous family of that

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

MASSACHUSETIS.

Several Stores Destroyed by Fire in New Bedford. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW BEDFORD, December 12.-At 8.20

clock this morning a fire broke out in one of Haskell & Tripp's dry goods stores, on Purchase street, and extended to the other three stores of Haskell & Tripp, and to the three stores of Haskell & Tripp, and to the jewelry store of J. A. Dexter and the building occupied by Robert Gordon, tailor, and Michael Cairns, shoemaker. Three alarms were sounded and the whole fire department was brought out. The fire at 11 o'clock was still in progress. Many cellars were flooded in the vicinity and the loss will be heavy. The cause of the fire is un known, but is supposed to have started in boiler room. In addition to the five steamers of this city one has arrived from Fair ers of this city one has arrived from Fair Haven. All of Haskell & Tripp's stores are completely gutted, and are being torn down. Walle's dry goods store, a two story brick building, is threatened. The buildings so far destroyed were one story structures.

ST. LOUIS.

Explosion of Gas Works Meter-Loss from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Sr. Louis, Dec. 12.—About 10 o'clock last night two of the large iron columns of the old gas meter, corner of Fourteenth and Singleton streets, belonging to the St. Louis Gas Light Co., were discovered to be a great deal out of plumb, and an hour ater while preparations were being made to avoid an accident, they fell with a heavy crash, carrying down almost the entire structure. An explosion of gas immediately followed, which lighted up the entire city and caused much alarm, but the illumination lasted scarcely a minute. Extraordinary as it may seem, no surrounding property was damaged. It will cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to replace the tank, and in the meantime the storage capacity of the Company will be reduced nearly one-half, which will occasion some inconvenience.

A London telegram states that a son of the Bishop of Rochester has become a Rcman Catholic.

THE PRINCE OF DRUMMERS And a Presidential Candidate's Spirit-

ual Tendencies. The ordinary life of a commercial travel er for a wholesale drug house is generally uneventful, and a romance writer would scarcely select so solid a man of business for a hero of a thrilling story, or sensational narrative The subject of this sketch, Walter Muir, was an Englishman, whose of the head of the house, has resided at 113 Lombard street, Philadelphia. Walter Muir was born in Manchester, England. and was about 50 years old at the time of his death. He was probably the best known drug salesman in the world, having followed traveling as a vocation in both England and this country. He was particularly well known in all the large cities of the South, in tany of which he had numbers of warm personal friends who will recall him with pleasant recollections.

Shortly after his arrival here he connected himself with the well known house of French, Richards & Co., of Philadelphia, and soon displayed such remarkable ability for selling goods and making profits that he commanded a larger salary than any salesman ever received in this country in this line of business. He was a man of splendid physical appearance and most engaging manners, endowed with many intellectual accomplishments, and was a first-rate classical scholar, an author of several publications, including "Inspirational Character Displayed," which was largely read by spiritualists, in which faith Mr. Muir was a strong believer.

Mr. Muir had a peculiar magnetism about him-he could take orders when no one else could. His services being in great demand, he was several times induced to change his positions, being employed successively by Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co., N. Y., the late Sands & Co., N. Y., the late firm of C. J. Fell & Bro., and Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, and J. Lewis & Co., of New Orleans, which latter firm wrote Mr. M., upon his resigning from their employ: "We consider you nearer up to our ideas of what should constitute commercial traveler than any man we have ever met. This opinion has been formed after years of observation. After Mr. Muir became a convert to

spiritualism he formed an intimate acquaintance with the well known Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., the Woman's Rights candidate for President of the United States and who was a prominent spiritualist. Mrs. Lockwood was employed by Mr. Muir as an attorney to look after some property coming to him in England. The following is an extract from a letter from this celebrated woman to Mr. Muir: "I have been to see Mrs. Hattie J. French and have had a long sitting with her for you in the presence of a friend who is entirely disinterested, as far as your matters are concerned. * * * She was controlled by a Spanish spirit, named Benito, I believe, a business spirit, who has promised me valuable assistance for you, but says she will not held you, nor answer your questions, nor send you any information whatever; that I, and no other, am to do the business; that the information will be given to me alone—that suit is already begun; that explicit directions have been given, and will continue to be given to me; that you are not to make an effort to recover it; but you are to return to New York, furnish me with the means to visit England on your behalf, and before I start enter upon a bond to pay to the medium and myself jointly the sum of £500, in the presence of three witnesses, before this property is placed in your hands, but not, however, until it is adjudged to be due to you. This is not a creation of my brain, but a bona fide spirit communication. send you the testimony of the friend who heard as I did the remarkable communica-

tions and prophecies given to me." A reporter was conversing with Mrs. Muir recently, when the lady went over her husband's interesting history, and during the talk she told him how she had been completely cured of utter prostration and weakness by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Mrs. Muir then remarked: "My ters. Mrs. Muir then remarked: "My youngest son, George Kerfoot Muir, who is named after the Episcopal Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, was dreadfully sick and Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured him after he had taken six bottles. He had worms, could not sleep, and got as thin as a rail. He also had malaria, and bad head troubles. He was reduced to 90 pounds in weight, but gained 11 pounds soon after he commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters. His skin is now clear and his appetite splendid. That remedy had really a wonderful effect on him, and I am confident that Brown's Iron Bitters saved his life. My son can now attend to his business without losing any time, but before he commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters he could do no work whatever. He gained in flesh and strength with every bottle he took, and is now entirely well. I think Brown's Iron Bitters is the finest tonic in the world."

Mr. Baker V. Butts, Halifax, N. C., 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."

Mr. M. D. Gurley, Stout, N. C., says: "I found ready relief from dyspepsia by using Brown's Iron Bitters."

Mrs. T. W. Rolfe, Murfreesboro, N. C.,

tonic I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters. I took three bottles of it and derived great

benefit therefrom " Mr. E. S. Parker, Graham, N. C., says: Thave used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family for several years whenever a tonic

Mr. S.B. Swan, Greensboro, N. U. says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters consider it my duty to state that it cured me of disease of the kidneys when every other medicine failed to relieve me.' Miss Lizzie Hughes, South Mills, N. C., "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters an

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 12, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 271 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady,

with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted dull, with sales reported later of 100 bales on a basis of 101 cents per tb. for Middling. The following were the official

Ordinary..... 8 1-16 cents # 15 Good Ordinary...... 8 5 16 " Low Middling...... 9 15-16 " 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

THE CALL IN		
-		
Cotton	898	bales
Spirits Turpentine		casks
Rosin	749	bbls
Tar	444	bbls
Crude Turpentine	131	bbls

COMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, Noon.-Money slightly higher at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4811@4811 and 4851@4851. State bonds dull. Governments firm.

Commercial.

Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 128 bales; middling uplands 10%c; do Orleans 11 c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 10.70c; January 10.81c; February 10.85c; March 10.96c; April 11.09c; May 11.24c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat weaker and slightly higher. Corn dull. Pork weak at \$12 50 @13 00. Lard firm at \$7 121. Spirits turpentine dull at 31c. Rosin dull at \$1 20 @1 271. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, December 12 .- Flour quiet: Howard street and western super \$2 25 @2 65; extra \$2 75@3 37; family \$3 50; city mills super \$2 25@2 75; extra \$3 00 @3 55; Rio brands \$4 62@4 75. Wheat— southern steady and firm; western a shade easier, closing dull; southern red 82@84c; do amber 90@91c; No. 1 Maryland 86@ 861c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 79 @79fc. Corn-southern irregular, closing easier; western firmer and dall; southern white 48@49c; yellow 49@50c.

FORRIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star | LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12, Noon.-Cotton dull, with a downward tendency; middling uplands 54d; Orleans 6d; sales to day 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 14,000 bales, of which 13,500 were American. Futures dull at a decline; uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 52-64@5 51-64d; January and February delivery 5 53-64d; February and March delivery 5 57-64d; March and April delivery 5 60-64@6 61-64d; April and May delivery 6d; May and June delivery 6 3-64@6 6-64d; June and July delivery 6 8 64d: July and August delivery 6 1-64d. Tenders to day 2,200 bales new

docket; 100 old docket. Sales for the week were 45,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales were American; speculation 4,700 bales; export 5,200 bales; actual export 96,000 bales; imports 163,000 bales, of which 130,000 bales were American; stock 503,000 bales, of which 316,000 bales were American; afloat 296,000 bales, of which 284.000 bales are American.

2 P. M.—Quotations for American cotton have all declined 1-16d; uplands 5 13 16d; Orleans 5 15 16d. Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 52-64d, buyers' option December and January delivery 5 52-64d buyers' option; January and February de-livery 5 54-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 58-64d, sellers' op-tion; March and April delivery 5 61-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 6d buyers' option; May and June delivery 6 4-64d, buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 8-64d, value; July and August delivery 6 10-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed steady

Sales of cotton to-day include 4,500 bales

3 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 53-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 53-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 55-64d, sellers' option; February and March delivery 5 58-64d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 5 61-64d, buyers option; April and May delivery 6 1-64d, buyers' option; May and June delivery 6 5-64d, buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 11-64d, value. Futures closed barely steady. 3.30 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, January

and February delivery 5 53-64d; February and March delivery 5 57-64d; March and April delivery 6 1-64@6 6-64d; June and July delivery 6 8-64d.

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 11.

Spirits Turpentine—The movement is light and in job lots, with prices held steadily; merchantable order is quoted at 31@311c; sales of 100 bbls April option at 33c. Rosins—The market is quiet and unchanged. The quotations are Straighed unchanged. The quotations are: Strained unchanged. The quotations are: Strained at \$1 22½; good strained at \$1 27½; No. 2 E at \$1 32½@1 35; No. 2 F at \$1 40 @1 42½; No. 1 G at \$1 47½@1 50; No. 1 H at \$1 70@1 75; good No. 1 I at \$2 25; low pale K at \$2 75@2 87½; Pale M at \$3 62½; extra pale N at \$4 25; window glass W at \$4 75. Tar is quoted at \$2 00 @2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70@1 90. at \$1 70@1 90.

> Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Dec. 11.

The market for clean continues quiet and unchanged; for rough there was a slight advance. The sales for the day were 321 bbls. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5c; Good 5sc; Prime 5s@6c. Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 00; tide water \$1 10@1 25.

Scrofula, that most dreaded taint in the human system, finds a perfect cure in Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev. Mr. McKinstry has to say About It. To The Public: I have been a fearful suffere

for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt kheum, Psoriasis and been called Eczema or Salt kheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as lice. I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them. were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them or soon after their first appearance, they would be rn and run together until there was a complet dry, red scale, which would become so influence as to crack and look fiery and anery, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1981 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was acvised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your Cuticura Remadles; and I felt somehow a little courage, from their favorable opinion of them. CUTICURA REMEDIES; and I felt somehow a little courage, from their favorable opinion of them to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. 1) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received I certify that the above statement is correct Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well known dealer in stock, and his statement, with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit.

Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this twenty-seventh day of October, 1882.

L. C. McKINSTRY,

L. C. MCKINSTRI,

Minister of the Graph.

LATER —I have seen Mis. Smith recently and
believe her to be thoroughly and permanently
cured.

L. C. McKINSTRY. Sec'y Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. 17 and No. V.II.
Boston, Sept. 9, 1884.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier. and Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston mh 5 D&Wtf wed sat 100 or for

Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MAI ARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland. Dr Howard attests the common adaptation this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-

brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow "Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequelsi neident to Malavious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon t state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA., Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic logy in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Antonio Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Women, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect hadth in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Therapeuli Action of the B: Halo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly"

for February, 1877. "Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfactorily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urine, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient recovered but heperoacters. covered, but how far the water may have contri buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course, cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that s administration was attended by the most benefit cial results."

Springs now opens for guests. Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles \$5 per case at the Springs.
Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.
For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs pamphlet may be found.
THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor.
ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Vs

Bank of New Hanover.

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