Publisher's Announcement. saper in North Carolina, is published daily, excep-sionday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months; \$3.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to alternations have at the rate of 15 cents per wool oity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WHEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$5 50; three weeks \$8 50; one months, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; stx months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$20 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pio-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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 or triple-column advertisements.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for 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 Marriago or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to secupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Amusement, Anotion and Official advertise one dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dyertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger with proper reference, may pay monthly or quaterly, according to contract. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at translent rates.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. 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 advertisement.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM II. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING. DEC. 9, 1886

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

The annual report of Secretary Manning is able and thorough. There is no discounting his ability, however much you may object to his views. His views on the silver question are not acceptable to the Democrats in the West and South. The same thing may be said of many Western Republicans. The views of Mr. Manning and the President are the views of Wall Street and the bondholders.

The Secretary's views on revenue and taxation will make an impression upon the country if not upon the Congress. The most important of all questions to an American freeman, next to the maintenance and preservation of civil and religious liberty, is the question of taxationhow to raise the revenues needed to carry on the Government. It is a far reaching and eternal question, and lasts as long as Government. So it becomes all taxpayers to consider it fairly, intelligently and wisely.

Secretary Manning believes would be unwise to remove the tax on spirits, tobacco, &c., as long as there is a public debt. He sees that those who are agitating for the repeal of the Internal tax are really opposing, are actually obstructing needed reform. He sees that to lift this tax on luxuries and at the same time repeal the tax on sugar would be unwise. The tax on sugar is not for a class. It is collected easily and nearly all goes into the Treasury. Some \$52,000,000, we believe, come from this tax on sugar alone. Its repeal would not bring very much relief. It is a mere dodge of High Protectionists to demand the repeal of the tax on sugar and whiskey and tobacco. The STAR, upon principle, favors a repeal of all taxes upon necessaries, but if any tax is to be retained for revenue purposes the tax Ch sagar should be retained for it is the best source of revenue the coun-

in his views of Tax reduction and re. But there were other causes operaform than the President is. He ting to defeat certain members of sees the large surplus, now nearly Congress. It is understood, for in \$100,000,000, and with good prospect stance, that Mr. Reid's very proof being thrice this in less than three | nounced views as to Prohibition inyears, is a perpetual menace and jured him no little in his own Dissource of corruption. It must be re- trict. His strenuous and untiring duced. Legislation must stop taxa. advocacy of School Teaching in the tion above the actual needs of the States by the General Government country. The Secretary urges that may have also injured him. It is to the tax on raw materials used in be regretted that he was defeated, manufacturing shall be lifted. He for he is credited with good ability says, and no doubt correctly, that and oratorical power by those who making them cost too much to com- of character, popular and influential

Treasury last year \$5,000,000. The tax on clothing paid by the people actually amounted to more than \$50, bears alike upon all who indulge in

Secretary Manning also discusses the wage question. He thinks the "pauper labor" cry senseless and merely intended to frighten. He says the War Tariff actually favors pauper labor and oppresses American labor. He believes a great change for the better would follow the repealing of the tax on raw materials. He thinks it would open the markets of the world to our products, and enable American manufacturers to surpass al! foreign competitors in foreign markets. He believes that it would give steadier employment to American wage earners. He believes that the home goods will be so cheap as to practically shut out foreign competition and thus so reduce our revenue as to compel the retention of the taxes on those most fit items of revenue-whiskey, tobacco and beer-but perhaps to drive us back to getting \$10,000,000 of revenue from 2 cents a pound on coffee and half as much from tea. He concludes his report by an earnest appeal to Congress to immediately pass an act simply and solely putting raw wool on the free list, and thus give the wage-earners of the United States the boon of untaxed clothing.

Of all the reports of the Secretaries the report of Mr. Manning is the most important and deserves to be carefully read by all who would have correct views of the tax question-how to raise revenue.

From his report you may also learn of what the treasure of the Government consists. For the year ending 30th June, 1886, the net receipts were \$336,439,727, and the net expenditures were \$242,483,138. The excess of revenue over expenditures was \$93,956,589. The receipts were \$12,749,020 greater than for the preceding year, and expenditures were \$17,746,796 less (which is encourag-EVENING EDITION. ing) thus making the increase over 1885 of \$30,492,817.

The following summary is worth

"The receipts on account of the Post-office Department, not included in the above statement, amounted to \$52,997,185, an increase of \$5,687,399 over those of the preceding years, the expenditures increased from \$50,326,314 in 1885, to \$50,682,585 in 1886, or \$256,271. Bonds of the United States amounting to \$44,531,350 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund. Coupons from bonds of the United States amounting to \$2,557,412 were paid by the Assistant Treasurer. Interest amounting to \$42,498,678 was paid on registered bonds of the United States, including bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. Coupons from 865 per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia amounted to \$105,441, were paid and registered, interest amounting to \$416,448 of bonds held by the Treas urer of the United States interest for national banks; \$61,042,400 were withdrawn, of which amount \$56,925,300 was held to secure circulation and \$4,117,100 was held as security for deposits of public moneys. The bonds deposited to replace those withdrawn on account of circulation amounted to \$20,754,900, and on account of deposits to \$6,170,000, making a total decrease of \$34,117,500 in the bonds held by the Treasurer for national banks. The total movement of bonds held for national banks was

"The issue of silver certificates during the year amounted to \$4,600,000 and \$28,-523,971 were redeemed. Gold certificates amounting to \$10,188,895 were redeemed The unavailable funds of the treasury, June 30, 1886, were \$29,521,379, a decrease of \$3,946 from last year. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year ending Sept. 80,1886, was \$100,155,775, an increase over that of 1885 of \$16,815,686. The available balance was \$72,613,141 against \$18,922,191 last year, an increase of \$13,990,949. The Treasurer says that by the present method the entire debt will be retired by the year 1908. If the proposed method be adopted the debt will be extinguished by the year 1913. Under the old system the sinking fund changes for 1887 would be \$49,843,728, under the proposed method they would be \$37,436,458, or \$12,-407,270 less. Any reduction of the publi debt in excess of the annual requirements of the sinking fund will, of course, the Treasurer says, hasten the period of its

"The total amount of United States notes outstanding at the close of the fiscal year

CAUSES OF DEFEAT, AND PROPER

TAXATION. Representative Reid, of North Carolina confirms the view of the Record that the Democratic losses in Congress and Virginia and other Southern States were due to the refusal of the Democrats to repeal the internal taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and not to the promise of tariff reduction as some protectionist organs pretend.—Phil. Record.

Doubtless the unwise pledge o the State Democracy to secure the repeal of the Internal tax had no little effect in certain sections of this Secretary Manning is more decided | State given up to illicit distilling.

eer is an eminently wise and ious tax. It is fair and equal, for it chewing, smoking or drinking, and inthis free country no man is required or compelled to do either. Those who dance pay the piper. Those who smoke and imbibe must down with the shekels. The tax falls only on consumers. The producers pay not one farthing of the tax. So it is a fair, equal, just, and proper tax. It ought to be continued and because it a violation of the fundamental printaxes luxuries, and can be made to ciples of a free Government."-N. relieve entirely the tax on necessaries. Y. Times, Tariff Reform Mug. This will be done whenever the politcal economists of the country are equal to the occasion and study to

whole people. The STAR for many years has in a hundred editorials discussed the Internal Tax in all of its bearings. Time and reflection but confirm us in the assurance of the soundness of our position and that it will be the very height of folly and injustice to continue the tax on the common, every day, house-hold necessaries and to remove the tax on such need-

less and injurious luxuries as beer,

subserve the the true interests of the

ale, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes The Philadelphia Record is a favorite with us because it is altogether the safest and most reliable North-

ern daily that we see. It is staunchly Democratic on most issues -the Silver question being the only exception-and it supports the Administration but without slavish syco phancy, reserving the right, which it now and then exercises, of criticising the "powers that be" when they need it. The Record is an eminently

able, well balanced, wise, public exponent of Democratic traditions and principles. On State Rights, the Tariff and other issues the STAR is one with the Record. That paper says and we hold with it:

"A great majority of the people of this of the Government rather than compulsory taxes on the necessaries of the family which the tariff extorts from them, and which go, for the most part, into private pockets instead of into the public Treas-ury. If it be imagined that the taxes on drink and smoke are unpopular, let Congrees undertake to repeal them as an alternative to reducing the tariff. Much is said of the inquisitorial methods of the internal revenue system, but the complaints concerning the methods come mostly from hose who violate the law. There is no doubt that the distillers of apple-jack would be satisfied with a reduction of the tax on their product to 50 cents a gallon in spite of the odious character of the system. But if it were right to make this discrimi-nation between spirits from fruit and spirits from grain it could not be done without inviting extensive frauds upon the reve-

Miss Murfree, in her last excellent novel, "In the Clouds," writes of " rayonnant heralding halo." That i very bad. Such barbarous phrasing is too much like "innocuous dessuitude" and some of Miss Cleveland's ear-offending and taste annoying verbal comages. Miss Murfree writes generally beautiful and admirable English. She should avoid the uncommon stuff.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- There is now a gay controversy going on between Editor Watterson, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a continental tour, and Editor Dawshammer, of New York, who is the self appointed champion of Mr. Cleveland. There seems to be a coolness in the columns of the Courier Journal toward the civil service policy of the President, and the New York Star makes this fact the basis of some remarks which, in their spirit and essence, are similar to the Star's report of an interview with Julian Hawthorne. They are grossly and indecently personal. The Constitution has nothing to do with the controversy between Editor Wat-terson and Editor Dawshammer, but it feels that Mr. Cleveland ought to be spared the humiliation of such defenses as the Star offers. Our un derstanding is that the Courier. Journal instead of criticising or op posing Mr. Cleveland, has criticised and opposed his civil service policy. Dawshammer, however, hastens to make the whole business a personal matter, and assumes a very offensive attitude .- Atlanta Constitution, Dem.

- The report of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department shows that the net revenues of the Government last year amounted to \$326,439,727, which, reckoned upon a population of 58,420,000, makes \$5.75 per head. For a workingman with a family of eight per- ducing the taxes. s this is a tax of \$46 a of his earnings. This tax at least goes into the Treasury, but the shame of it is that the amount is largely in excess of the needs of government, as is seen by the big surplus accumu lated in the public coffers. Besides this tax, there is the invisible and indirect, but no less certain tax that the protective system takes from the earnings of the workingman and puts into the pockets of other people. If these taxes were exhibited in a Collector's duplicate, instead of being paid in the enhanced cost of neces-

at of the Secretary of the reasury, but from a somewhat dif ferent point of view he reaches sub-stantially the same conclusions. The essence of his recommendations is "an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. His argument against unnecessary taxation is plain and strong. He denounces it as "ruthless extortion and

WHAT MEMBERS SAY OF THE MESSAGE.

Washington Special to New York Times, As usual members of both Houses are not prepared, after obtaining only such an impression of the contents of the President's message as could be gained from listening to it as it was read, to express opinions at length. To the majority of the Democrats it is plainly gratifying that the President has spoken in favor of tariff reduction, while there is much dissatisfaction with his silver suggestions as there was a year ago. To the Republicans generally the outspoken stand for a reduction of the taxes is apparently cause for glee, but the rejoicings of men like Frye, Miller, and others of the high protection class are coupled statements that indicate a great reliance upon Mr. Randall to thwart the purposes of the Administration, if any hope is felt by the friends of the President than an attempt to reduce the tariff is to follow his recommendations. The fact that the President would not draw back on the tariff question had become well known. It was also generally believed that Secretary Manning would speak more directly in favor of tax reduction than the President. No one who reads his report will fail to discover that he has quite met the demands of the low tariff men. At the same time that he gratified the revenue reform class he gives them a bitter pill in his vigorous opposition to the continuation of forced silver coinage. Mr. Sherman admits that the President's message is interestcountry prefer to pay voluntary taxes on ling and worthy of attention. Mr. what they drink and smoke for the support Beck is pleased with his extended advocacy of lower taxes, but regrets that he deemed it necessary to qualify his own recommendations so guardedly. Mr. Cockrell declines to express an opinion just yet, before he has read the message himself, but believes Missouri will applaud the recommendation for a revision of the tariff. Mr. Frye does not approve either of the tariff views of the President or his repetition of last year for a commission to settle the fisheries disputes. Mr. Morgan of Alabama says that the tariff facts of the message will be as acceptable in the South as the silver opinions and suggestions will be distasteful. Mr. Sabin of Minnesota acknowledges that the message will appeal powerfully to the agriculturists of the Northwest and other sections, while the financial views will be acceptable to the East. Mr. Randall says nothing except to protectionists, and he is understood from them as being altogether put out with Mr. Manning. 'Mr. Cox and Mr. Hewitt are, of course, in entire accord with the President, both on the tariff and silver views expressed. Mr. Bland. speaking for the extreme silver men, accepts so much of the message as recommends lower taxation, but disagrees with the reiterated opposition to continued coinage of the silver dollars. The Eastern Republicans generally support that part of the message which the Western Democrats object to, but criticise it all as lacking in honesty or directness of recommendation. Democrats and Republicans seem to be agreed that the message is the work of a candidate for the Presidency.

A Misnomer. Secretary Manning. Protection is a misnomer. It im plies superiority elsewhere. Superiority over any great industry of ours does not exist on the face of the globe. It implies infants here and adults elsewhere. Such is not our reputation. It implies that amid competition, universal where the fittest survive, we shall perish. But whenever we shall release ourselves from bad laws and enter that competition unmanacled rivals will be distanced and our primacy established in the markets and commerce of the world.

New York Star, Dem.

The withdrawal of \$100,000,000 per annum from the people and hoarding it in the freasury injures commerce, cripplies industries and oppresses every branch of trade. If continued it will cause a general panic and incalculable losses and failures. Therefore, stop it by re-

Reduce the Taxes.

President Cleveland's Message When more of the people's sub-stance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government and the expense of its economical administration such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free Government.

- In the States of the South Mr. we fence in our surplus products, making them cost too much to compete at home and, of course, too much to compete abroad with manufactures from untaxed raw material."

The tax on wool brought into the manufactures from untaxed raw material."

The tax on tobacco, spirits and oratorical power by those who know him. He is a Democrat, a man of character, popular and influential among the manufactures from untaxed raw material."

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The tax on tobacco, spirits and oratorical power by those who know him. He is a Democrat, a man influential among the enhanced cost of necessaries and comforts of living, the demand for revenue reform would be mand for revenue reform would be mand for revenue reform would be an interesting fact if the South Mr. Cleveland appears to be gaining strength among the Democratic National Convention should insist upon his renomination, and should carry their point there against the question of revenue reform in lector's duplicate, instead of being paid in the enhanced cost of neces.

Cleveland appears to be gaining and intelector's duplicate, instead of being paid in the enhanced cost of neces.

It would be an interesting fact if the Southern delegation should be an interesting fact if the Southern delegation should be an interesting fact if the Southern delegation should be an interesting fact if the Southern delegation should be a

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WASHINGTON.

the Conferess of the Two Houses on the Inter-State Commerce Bill Finish Their Labors-Some of the Principal

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The conferees on e Inter-State Commerce bill finished their labors this morning, and will report their bill as soon as it can be printed. On the question of enforcing the act, the Commission feature of the Senate bill is accepted by the House conferees, while the Senate conferees accept the system proposed in the Regan bill, under which a shipper is the Regan bill, under which a shipper is entitled to sue for damages in the U.S. Courts in his own behalf. This gives ship. pers the option of making complaint to the Commission, or instituting suits in the rederal Courts. Railroads are prohibited from charging more for short than for longer distance upon their own lines in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, and the circum-stances and conditions being the same, but the Commission is authorized, upon application of the railroads and after investigation of the facts, to relieve the roads from the operation of the general rule in special cases. The Senate conferees agree to the absolute prohibition of pooling contained in the House bill. These were the main features of difference. On the question of ity of rates the provisions of the two bills have been merged, so as to require each railroad to make public the rates between points upon its own road, as pro-posed in the House bill; and in addition the Commission is required to secure pub-licity of through rates, in so far as it may be found necessary.

FOREIGN.

By Cable to the Morning Star Collision of Steamers-Forty-Two Persons Drowned.

London, December 9.—Dispatches from Brisbane state that the steamers Keilawurra and Helen Nicholl have collided off Queensland, resulting in the drowning of forty-

TWINKLINGS.

- It seems strange that sleigh belles can warm their escorts' hearts so much better than their feet .- Philadelphia

- A recent piece of machine poetry is entitled "The Girl in Front." Now, it isn't the girl in front that we object to: it's the high hat she has on .- St. Albans

- A London lady died last week leaving £10,000 to the Dog's Home at Bat tersea, while to her executor, a poor person with a large family, was left £100 as a leg-

- You can always tell a man who iss once been a cierk in a notel, exchange. Our experience has always been that you can't tell him much. He knows it all, -Somerville Journal.

-- Catherine Owen has published book called "Ten Dollars Enough." She may think so now, but by the time she gets all the jet trimmings and stuff for the overskirt she will find that \$10 more is necessary, not including the dressmaker's bill. Ten dollars is enough for the material, but the trimming and making cost like sixty.-Norristown Herald.

- It is a pitiable misfortune to Judge Manning, who is otherwise a man of capability and dignity, that he should feel compelled to stimulate occasionally.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Grand Becord. We call your attention to the advertisement of a remedy which has stood the test of more than a half century with increasing popularity and is universally admitted to have no equal as a medicine for the cure of diseases originating in a disordered Liver, such as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipa-tion, Colic, etc. Simmons Liver Regulator is a simple and harmless medicine, purely regetable, and can be safely and advantage ously used under any circumstances. It acts mildly and effectually and is especially valuable as a Family Medicine, which position it holds in so many homes. We de not know another preparation which can bring forward such indorsements from eads of families and those holding the lighest official and social positions. Keep Simmons Liver Regulator in your house, it will reduce your doctor's bill and insure for your families health and happiness. It is not to be wondered at that so popu

lar and meritorious a medicine should b counterfeited. The Medicine they cannot imitate, but they copy its exterior, general appearance and use names so suggestive of Simmons: Liver Regulator as to catch the unwary. Don't risk your health, perhaps life, by not exercising proper discrimina-nation in buying. Be sure you are right. Look and see that you get the Genuine which has always the Trade-Mark Z in red on the front of Wrapper and the signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side.

Yarn, Sheeting, &c. 25 Bales RANDOLPH YARN.

25 Bales RANDOLPH SHEETING, Lye, Potash. Soda, Soap, Starch,
Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c.,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO.

Bagging, Ties, Twine. 2000 Half Rolls BAGGING, 2500 New ARROW TIES, 500 Lbs. BALING TWINE,

For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO. Flour, Bacon, Lard. 800 Bbis FLOUR, Til grades,

100 Boxes D. S. SIDES, For sale low by WILLIAMS RANKIN & CO.

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee 100 Bbls Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES, 50 Bbls Refined SUGARS, 250 Sacks Choice RIO COFFER,

For sale low by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO. All I Ask Is FOR YOU TO CALL AND SEE THE COOKing Stoves and the prices they are being sold
at; and if you want to know what a Bath Tub,
Wash-Stand, Yard Hydrant, Garden Hose, Hose
Reels, Drive Pumps, or anything in connection
with the Plumbing and Gas Fitting will cost, inquire at 119 No, Front Street.

R. H. GRANT.

Atkinson & Manning's

Insurance Rooms, NO. 118 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C. Marine and Life Companies Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE Dec. 9, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -- Quoted firm at the opening at 331 cents per gallon. No sales reported Buyers offering 38 cents. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm

at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market opened and closed steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling, with sales reported at 91-16 cents. The

following are the closing quotations: Ordinary.... Good Ordinary.... Low Middling Middling..... Good Middling.... RICE-Market steady. We quote:

Tide water 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 34 TIMBER-Market firm, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50; Mill

ROUGH: Uplands, 55@65c per hushel

\$4 00@6 00: Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@ PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill,

RECEIPTS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- Noon. -- Money quiet at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange 4801@4801 and 4831@4831. State bonds dull and steady. Government securities dull but firm.

Commercial Cotton firm, with sales to day of 350 bales:

middling uplands 9 7-16c; middling Orleans 9\frac{1}{2}c; futures steady, with sales to-day at the following quotations: December 9.51c; January 9 56c; February 9.76c; March 9.76c; April 9.87c; May 9.97c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher. Corn better. Pork firm at \$10 75@11 00. Lard steady at \$6 421 Spirits turnenting dull at at \$6 421. Spirits turpentine dull at \$6c. Rosin dull at 974c@\$1 05. Freights

BALTIMORE, December 9 .- Flour fairly active and firm. Wheat—southern steady; western steady and active; southern red 90 @93c; do amber 92c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 86@86ic. Corn—southern firm; western a shade firmer and active; southern white 45@47c; yellow 47@48c

PORRIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9 .- Noon .- Cotton-Business good at hardening rates: Middling uplands 5 8 16d; middling Orleans 5 7-16d; sales 12,000 bales; for speculation and export 2 000 bales; receipts 19,400 bales, all of which were American. Futures strong at an advance. Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 11-64@5 12-64d; December and January delivery 5 10-64@5 11-64d; January and February delivery 5 10-64@5 11-64d; March and April delivery 5 14-64d April and May delivery 5 15-64 @5 16-64d; May and June delivery 5 18-64d; June and July delivery 5 20-54@ @5 21 64d; July and August delivery (21-64@5 23-64d.

2 P. M.—Good uplands 54d; middling uplands 54d; low middling 5 1-16d; good ordinary 4 11-16d; ordinary 44d; good middling Texas 54d; middling Texas 54d; low middling 51d; good ordinary 4 18 16d; ordinary 41d. Good middling Orleans 51d; low middling 58-16d; good ordinary 4 13-16d; ordinary 4fd. Sales of cotton to-day include 9,400

hales American. Wheat quiet and steady; demand poor supply good. Corn quiet; demand poor. Pork—prime mess 62s 6d. Lard—prime western 32s 9d. Bacon—long clear 33s; LONDON, Dec. 9, Noon.—Consols for money 100 11-16; account 101.

New York Bice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8. A fair demand prevails in all domestic sorts, and holders claim that but for the snow blockade much more would be done.

Southern markets are reported as active at previous quotations. Foreign styles of high and low grades are in fair de-mand; the former for home use, the mand; the former for home use, the latter for export. Quotations are as follows: Carolina and Louisiana, full standard fair, 84@34c; good, 34@44c; prime, 44@44c; choice, 54@54c; fancy head, 54@64c; Rangoon, duty paid at 4@44c; do. in bond at 2.15@24c; Patns, duty paid at 44@44c; do. in bond at 24@24c; Japan (new erop) at 5@54c; do old crop at 44@44c; rice bran and meal at 85@90c per 100 lbs.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Dec. 8.

The market continues quiet, though there was some improvement in the de-mand and about 250 bbls changed hands during the day on the basis of quotations. We quote:
Fair \$1@\$1c; good \$1@\$1c; prime 4@
41c; choice 41@41c.
Rough rice—Gountry lots 55@65c; tidewater 90c@\$1 10.

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8. There is fair trading as made up of small lots, with prices firm. Quoted at 41c for fancy hand-picked; 31@31c for farmers'

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengtaened, Full particulars cent scaled free ERIS MED. CO., BUFFALO.N.Y. je 12 D&Wly tu th sat N.R.O.

NEW RIVER OYSTERS Fresh Supplies Received Regularl

Best Wines, Beer, Liquors and Cigars.
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