THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news raper in North Carolina, is published dally, except Monday, at 36 00 per year, \$5 00 for six months, \$1 50 for three months; 50 ets for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 18 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six months, 50 cts 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, \$6 50; three weeks \$3 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$94 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$50 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ings, &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. 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 tourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

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. An extra charge will be made for double-column

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 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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, Auction and Official advertisement one dollar per square for each insertion

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or t occupy any special place, will be according to the position desired charged extra Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" 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 strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, 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 transient rates.

Remittances 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.

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 advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-

# The Morning Star

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

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 27, 1887 TARIFF REFORM IN THE CON-

GRESS,

If Southern Democratic papers are willing to conciliate and flatter and honor S. J. Randall by keeping him in charge of the most important committee in the House the Northern Tariff reform papers are not willing for this suicidal act, we are glad to see. Newspapers and politicians who are always for compromise and concession have no fixed principles or methods and will never win a victory. The Boston Post, the old Democratic paper of New England, takes this view of Randall:

"The one controlling objection to the defection of Mr. Randall and his handful of followers is that by such a course he would definitely take himself and them out of the Democratic party, and he can best serve the interests which send him to Congress by retaining a nominal connection with the administration party."

If he had gone to the party for which he has been laboring for several years past, and from which he has had his reward from year to year by being kept in the Congress entirely by its favor, it would have been very much better for the Democratic party and for all honest attempts to fulfil often repeated party pledges for a reduction and readjusting of the awful and unconstitutional War Tariff.

If the Democrats in harmony with the Administration have any purpose of making a vigorous and earnest effort to cut down the Tariff, with its gross inequalities, its unbearable burdens, its wicked robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich, they 'must take action without the slightest reference to Randall, and with not the faintest purpose or desire to conciliate him and win him over. Randall "is much sot in his ways." He is another Ephraim wedded to his idole. The command in the Bible as to the early Ephrim was "to let him alone." That is precisely what should be done with Randall, the Protec-

Let us turn to the ablest Tariff reform paper in New York, the New York Times. What does it think of the dangerous idea that again Randall must be courted and placated by a "sop," in order that Democrats may at least make a semblance of an effort to cut down the Tariff. It

"His tactics and those of his faction conaist in isolating the tariff question and keeping it separate from every other party matter. It is only in this way that they can retain any special power over that question, only in this way that Mr. Randall can earn the indulgence that he has so long received from the Republican protec-tioniats of his State.

cede that the tariff shall be an isolated duestion. It is a party question in the broadest sense of the word. It is absolutely the only national issue on which the Democratic party has any definite declared policy on which it is clearly divided from the Republican party. The party is committed in every possible way, except by legislative action, to tariff reform."

of no positive value to the country. Randall and his faction are not Dem ocrats really, but assistant Republic cans. The Times says: "But their strength lies wholly in their recognition by the Democratic majority, So long as they have that recognition, with

its privileges, so long as they retain their

places on the committees of the House, and

can command the influence and advantage

given by those places, without changing their opposition to the Demoncratic tariff

policy, they will not abandon that opposi-tion. Will Mr. Carlisle compel them to

choose? Will the party in the House back him in so compelling them? There lies the uestion of the whole session. "It is intimated in our dispatches that it is not yet clear to Mr. Carlisle that he can safely displace Mr. Randall.' It ought to be clear to him that he cannot safely do anything else. It is as certain as sunrise that if Mr. Randall is left to himself he will defeat the tariff reform policy of the party.

If Randall will not abide by the caucus nominee and the Democratic Tariff bill let him go over to the camp to which he properly belongs. The Democratic party will never prosper by retaining traitors in its fold-men who will unite with the enemy to assail them at a most critical time and under the most embarrassing surroundings. This is no time for dallying or dickering with enemies. A great campaign is just ahead. The Democrats must either redeem their pledges, make a sincere effort to reduce the Tariff or go before the country in 1888 with "Ichabod" blazoned on their banners. The country needs and demands a reconstruction of the Tariff in the interest of the people. Shall this be done? That is the one great, pregnant ques

It is certain that none but faithful and tried friends should be put in charge of the outposts. The Philadelphia Record, the ablest and safest of all Pennsylvania papers, and the one true Democratic paper of the second greatest city of the country, "The Democratic party has control. of

the Executive Department of the Government and of the House of Representatives. It is the business of those Representatives to originate revenue measures, and they are responsible to the country for the result of their actions. Under these circumstances, whoever shall be elected to the Speakership should so organize the committees having the direction of important legislation as to carry into effect the will of the party majority. \* \* It is hardly possible that Mr. Carlisle would in advance damn all possible consideration of a revenue bill by appointing to the chairmanship of an important committee a Representative who is not in full membership in the Democratic party, and who is not in full accard with its policy and that of the

PLAGIARISM AMONG AUTHORS.

There is such a thing doubtless as unconscious plagiarism-when the thoughts of others have become so interwoven into, the very texture of the brain as to render one incapable of distinguishing between purely original excogitation and those ideas which have sprung up and flowered in other minds. We remember hearing many years ago the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Hillsboro, tell pleasant story personal to himself. He was an eminent teacher, and a man of true and simple piety. One day, during recess, he was taking a short stroll, when a bright and enravishing thought took possession of him. He was so fascinated that he kept dwelling upon the thought and said it appeared to him of exquisite beauty and force. His first impulse was to tell it to his boys when school met. Upon further consideration, he thought it too precious a jewel to be thrown amongst such an unappreciative audience as a company of school boys, and concluded to reserve it for future use on some more important occasion. He never doubted its being his own cherished "brat of the brain"—a genuine efflorescence of his own mental exuberance. But alas! some few weeks afterwards whilst hearing a class in Horace recite, he met the veritable conceit, language and all. He had often read it before, and the fine thought of the gifted Roman had become so incorporated into his own intellectual organization that he had unconsciously appropriated it, thinking it a genuine coinage of his own mint, bearing the unmistakable Wilsonian stamp and image. However innocent, if Horace had known how the good Doctor.had filched one of his own best thoughts, he might have hurled at him one of his stormful exclamations, "Away,

ye imitators, servil herd !" But it is quite another thing to take the language and ideas of another and pass them off as your own, or even to follow the general track of thought pursued by another writer. Such an act has been mildly termed plagiarism; but in simple, idiomatic English it is stealing, and that too often from dead men. We might easily illustrate both kinds of plagiarism, but our purpose is not to appeal to authors in this brief paper. We do not refer to simple coinci-

there are thoughts abroad in the air, which it takes more to avoid than to hit upon." This is no doubt true, and many very "honest thinkers" may sometimes "steal from each other," as the Doctor asserts; but if they thus borrow they cannot be said, we take it, to be very "earnest thinkers," for such authors will "never borrow from others that which he has not already, more or ess, thought out for himself," which is the opinion held by equally brilliant Charles Kingsley.

It is certainly a hazardous experiment for one writer to seize upon the intellectual wares of another, specially if they be of the more precious sort. The reader may possibly remember the elegant way in which the rarely gifted Lord Macaulay hits off those who strut about decorated in the plumes of a larger, and truer spirit. He says:

"There is a very pretty Eastern tale, of which the fate of plagiarists often reminds us. The slave of a magician saw his master wave his wand, and heard him give orders to the spirits who arose at the summons. The slave stole the wand, and waved it himself in the air; but he had not observed that his master used the left hand for that purpose. The spirits thus irregularly summoned, tore the thief to pieces in stead of obeying his orders."

It is a well attested fact that God has distributed intellectual gifts un equally among the children of men. Some few he has endowed with the highest mental wealth; to others he has in his wisdom denied even the smallest intellectual treasures. Whilst there have been millions of dullards and literary Beotians, there has been but one Shakespeare. Along the centuries there will be found, at distant intervals, a Homer, a Dante, and a Milton, a Plato and a Bacon, a Demostheres and a Burke. But for the delectation and benefit of mankind the beneficent Creator has be stowed his mental largesses upon many of his children, who less gifted than the others, have yet contributed much towards the world's innocent enjoyments and improvement.

The literature of every highly civilized people supplies a number of eminent names which the world, indifferent as it may be, would not willingly give up.

had many imitators, some of them of the baser sort. Not so with all, however. Some are not servile copyists, but receive mental direction and tone from minds cast in a higher mould. Any one conversant with letters will be able to recall many examples in point. In every age there is a fashion in literature just as there is a fashion in dress. Any genuine belles lettres scholar can easily distinguish between the productions of the Elizabethan age and the times of the Christian Renaissance; between the days of the English classic writers and the authors of the more brilliant, profound and natural later Georgian and Victorian ages. Submit a dozen lines of verse to such a scholar and he will be able probably to tell at once to what period the author belongs, although he may not have seen the verses before. Now in every literary epoch there have been a few noble minds who have originated, developed and perfected those works that have given a distinctive tinge and character to it. We might easily particularize. There are certain authors who by reason of a singular and admirable genius are the leaders - the creators - the founders of schools in letters. They influence all the lesser lights of their day to such an extent, that they are thought to live only in the reflected lustre of the larger and more glorious luminaries. In our times, we have seen how such minds as Carlisle, Macaulay, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot have affected the literature of both England and America. very many writers have imitated their styles and modes of thought with some success, without, however, achieving any great fame. There is another class of writers, to whom we referred in the outset. They have little talent but immense ambition. They are not content to use what talents they possess in original production. Their aspirations are greater; they burn for heights to which only the immortals may go. Led on by a restless desire for fame, they resort to many arts, become the closest imitators of manner, and not unfrequently steal the very clothes which other minds have worn. They not only appropriate the ideas, but they snatch the very language of those more nobly gifted, and then

exhibit them before the hungry

masses as their own peculiar pro-

geny.

Chamber of Deputies, corresponding somewhat with our House of Representatives. He finds himself so hampered that he cannot remain President and provide a Cabinet for the Government, The N. Y. Times says in an instructive paragraph:

"It will thus be seen that in effect an un written law has given to the Chamber of Deputies the power to dismiss the President, a power not contemplated in the Constitution, and one that the authors of that instrument would have been horrified to even contemplate, for the Constitution was made by Orleanists, and was intended to lead the way to a limited monarnhy, the President being made, as nearly as possible, the counterpart of a coestitutional mon-

There are not wanting signs that Paris may yet be convulsed with the cry of revolution, or the more awfu cry of "the Commune," and that barricades may disfigure and blood may stain the streets of Paris again as has been the case on many occasions.

DODGING AND TEMPORIZING.

It never took but twenty-four hours for the N. Y. Herald to "right about face" on any subject. Because it appears to advocate a principle or a policy to-day is no sort of pledge that it will not be fighting on the opposite tack to-morrow. Times without number this great newspaper has shown itself without principles. It is not so treacherous and false as the Sun, and is not so snakelike in its movements as the World, but it has no decided principles and shifts its sails to catch every breeze. The Philadelphia Record thus states one of the Herald's ways of doing things. It says:

"The New York Herald, in its excessive zeal for the cause of Democracy, advised the Democrats of New York to elect Fred Grant, who after the votes had been counted was found to be several thousand behind his colleagues on the Republican State ticket. The Herald now coolly appropriates a considerable share of the credit for the Democratic victory because the Democrats of New York rejected its

For a year or more the Herald has been particularly strong and pertinacious in demanding a decided reconstruction and reduction of the Tariff. A few days ago it whipped around and is now favoring a postponement of all reduction of surplus and taxation. It somehow happens Those great, creative authors have | that newspapers and politicians blow a vast deal over this and that, but at the very pick of time when the work is to begin to back up the opinion these organs of dodging begin to temporize and qualify and talk with wool in the mouth and pray for postponement. Out upon such deception! It is enough to disgust every honest voter.

There is no reason why coal should be so scarce and so high. The production for 1887 is 4,000,000 tons greater than for last year. Rascally combinations are doing it and the poor will suffer as a consequence in all the large cities.

CURRENT COMMENT.

--- He who prefers cheap whiskey for himself to cheap clothing and provisions for himself, his wife and children, is a very strange creature. And there are men in Georgia, claim. ing to be Democrats and good citizens, whose views on the question of government taxation place them in that very category. It is just the attitude of the Randallite organs in Georgis. - Augusta (Ga.) Gazette,

- Tucker's failure in presenting the Federalist side of the anarchist cases, and Conkling's disappointing States' right argument in the Virginia debt case, ought to teach the egal profession that even great lawyers do themselves no credit when they take retainers for talking contrary to their own convictions .-Phil. Times. The Times 18 right. If Mr. Tucker's reputation as a constitutional lawyer had to depend up on his argument in the anarchist cases, he would occupy a very low rank among the lawyers of that class. - Richmond Whig.

--- Dr. Lorimer, well known here, in an address delivered in the Walnut Street Baptist Church Thusday night, said: "I want no Sunday law; I believe God Almighty can run this world without a policeman." And further he said: "We are trying to impress the world with the fact that religion is a personal thing." Aside from any theological bearing these utterances may have they are significant. In this country we have long ago abandoned the idea that the law should force a man to be religious, but we still cling to the desire to have the law compel him to be moral. to be temperate, to be observant of the Sabbath. From the standingpoint of the State the law can punish s man for excesses—for drunkenness, for such conduct on the Sabbath as interferes with the rights of worship or other personal rights. Beyond that the State cannot go. But, asks the philanthropist, is the nation to be given over to drunkenness and Sabbath breaking ? By no manner of means, There exist in society moral and religious forces entirely inde-pendent of the State. These great churches, with their splendid organi-Randall is in the way of Tariff reform. Any changes he would favor
would be of doubtful expediency and

dences, for it is known that many
men have expressed the same thought
as we anticipated. The aged and
without knowing what others had
able President is forced to abandon
his position at the command of the

Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 26, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 384 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. ORUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted firm. Sales of 400 bales at 91 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

Ordinary .... 71 Good Ordinary..... 8 9-16 Low Middling ..... 9 7-16 Middling ..... 94 Good Middling ..... 104

CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 62 cents in sacks; while is quoted at 62 cents in bulk, and 64 cents in sacks-for cargoes.

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

90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. RICE-Market quiet. Fair quoted at 41@41c; Prime 5@51c per pound. Rough 70@80c for upland; 95c@\$1 05 for tidewater per bushel.

REBURAR AS.	1
	1.
Ootton 1,048 baics Spirits Turpentine 187 casks	
Rosin	١
Orude Turpentine 3 bbls	١

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS For week ended Nov. 27, 1887.

Rosin. Tar. Crude. Spirits. 9,189 831 RECEIPTS For week ended Nov. 28, 1886.

Tar. £,463 1,238 **EXPORTS** For week ended Nov. 27, 1887. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. Domestic 1,212 Foreign. 8,905 7,415

750

Total 10,117 1,198 7,445 803 EXPORTS For week ended Nov. 28, 1886 Cotton, Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 178 000 000 000 Foreign, 12,888

Total..14,021 289 178 625 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 27, 1887. Ashore. Aftoat. Total Cotton...... 12,983 7,195

Spirits..... 2,458 Rosin...... 81,589 3,984 Tar..... 3,279 Crude..... STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 28, 1886. Spirits. Rosin. Tar 4,289 98,733 1,667 Tar. QUOTATIONS. Nov. 27, 1887.

810 810 Cotton ... Spirits. 75@80 \$1 60@ Tar..... \$1 10 @

DOMESTIC MARKETS

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- Noon, -- Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 4814@483 and 485@4851. State bonds dull but unchanged. Government securities dull and steady.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, Evening—Sterling exchange dull but steady at 4821@4861. Money easy at 4@6 per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 1964; three per cents 1084. State bonds dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 118; fours 941. Commercial

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 154 bales; middling uplands 104 cents; middling Orleans 104 cents; futures opened steady and closed steady at the decline, with sales at the following quotations: November 10.54@ December 10.49@10.42c; January 10 58@10.50c; February 10.66@10.56c March 10.71@10.63c; April 10.78@10.70c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower and easier. Pork firm at \$15 00@15 50. Lard easy at \$7 471@7 50. Spirits tur-pentine dull at \$7c. Rosin dull at \$1 071 @1 124. Freights steady. NEW YORK, Nov. 26, Evening.-Cotton

quiet, with sales to-day of 154 bales; middling up lands 104c; middling Orleans 104c net receipts at all U. S. ports 36,818 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,038 bales. to France 5,610 bales, to the continent 11,82 bales; stock stall U. S. ports—not reported. Souther flour quiet but steadily held. Wheat options ruled very dull during the entire session, closing firm at a slight decline; cash grades quiet but generally steady; No.2 red November nominal at 871c; December 871 @87ic; May 93@98ic. Corn i@ic lower and less active; No. 2 December 57i@57ic; January 581@588c; May 591@594c. Oats without important change and less doing; No. 2 December 354@36c; January 364c; May 374@374c; spot prices—No. 2, 36@36c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Rio on spot entirely nominal; options 25@50 points lower and fairly active; No. 7, Price No. 218, Procession. 7 Rio November \$15 20@15 25; December \$14 75@15 15; January \$14 45@14 70; February \$14 80@14 55; May \$14 00@14 30; August \$18 80@14 00. Sugar dull and nominally unchanged; refined quiet. Molasses unchanged and quiet. Rice firm, with a fair inquiry. Cotton seed oil—crude quoted at 40c and refined 45@471c. Rosin quiet at \$1 071@1 121. Spirits turpentine dull at 87c. Hides unchanged and quiet. Wool quiet and about steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef dull; beef hams steady; tierced beef quiet. Cut means firm and quiet; middles nominal. Lard 8@5 points lower, dull and heavy; western steam on spot quoted at \$7 87407 50; December \$7 8207 84; May \$7 6207 63. Freights

Westermann.

San Juan (Nor.), 308 tons, Bache, Santandull; cotton per steam 11-64d; grain 8d.

Cotton—Net receipts 249 bales; gross receipts 9,181 bales; futures closed steady;
sales to-day of 94,800 bales at the following quotations: November 10.45@10.47c;
December 10.42@10.48c; January 10.50@
10.51c; February 10.56@10.57c; March
10.68@10.64c; April 10.70@10.71c; May
10.76@10.77c; June 10.88@10.84c; July
10.88@10.89c; August 10.92@10.34c

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say:
There has not been a very heavy movement, but considerable irregularity and the
final result favoring the bears At the
outset buying orders were rather free from

outside sources, and-assisted by some covering, took an upward turn of 8@8 points. At this bowaver, a line of stop orders was reached, which brought out more liberal offerings, and port receipts running in ex-cess of estimates the feeling became tame, leading to a reaction that closed the market 304 points under last evening but steady. The Government statistician reiterstes his belief in the original tureau statistics of

6,300,000 bales. Officaro, Nov. 26. - Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull but steady. Wheat -No. 2 spring 75+@75+c; No 2 red 75+c. Corn-No.2. 46@46+c. Osts-No. 2, 29+c. Mess pork \$18 75@14 124. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$7 00@7 024. Short rib sides (loose) \$7 05@7 10; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 70@5 80; short clear sides (boxed) \$7 40 @7 45. | Whiskey \$1 10.

@7 45. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 75‡. 76‡. 75‡; January 76‡. 76‡. 76; May 82‡, 83‡. 82‡. Corn—No. 2 November 46‡, 46‡. 46‡. December 45‡, 46‡. 46; May 50‡. 51‡. 50‡. Oats—No. 2 November —, 29‡, 29‡; December 28‡, 28‡, 28‡; May 82‡, 32‡, 31‡. Pork—January \$1 4 30, \$14 80, \$14 10; May \$14 80, \$14 80, \$14 62‡. Lard—December \$7 00, \$7 00, \$7 00; January \$7 12‡, \$7 12‡, \$7 05; May \$7 47‡, \$7 47‡, \$7 87‡. Short ribs—January \$7 20, \$7 47\ \$7 87\ \text{. Short ribs—January \$7 20, \$7 10; February \$7 80, \$7 80, \$7 17\ \text{.} ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26 .- Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat #@ic lower; No. 2 red cash 75ic; December 75i@75ic; May 88i@ 834c. Corn higher; cash 45@474c; November 444c; May 464@47c. Oats firm; cash 284c: January 29c; May 304c. Whiskey \$1 05. Pork irregular; new \$13 75. Lard

ribs \$7 25@7 27½; short clear \$7 50@7 67½. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$6 00; long clear \$8 00; clear ribs \$8 00@8 10; short clear \$8 25. Hams steady at \$10 25@12 00. BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 .- Flour quiet and steady. Wheat-southern fairly active and firm; red 86@88c; smber 87c; western lower and closing dull; No 2 winter red on spot 834@84c. Corn-southern firmer and quiet; white 52@54c; yellow 51c;

\$6 90@6 95. Dry salt meats—boxed shoul-

ders \$5 674; long clear \$7 25@7 374; clear

western irregular but closing dull. SAVANNAH, Nov. 26 .- Spirits turpentine steady at 34c. Rosin dull at 95c@\$1 00.

FOREIGN MANKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star. LONDON, Nov. 26, 4 P. M .- Spirits turpentine 27s 41d

LONDON, Nov. 26 -Noon.-Consols for money 108 5-16; account 108#. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26, 12 30 P. M. -Cotton

firm but light; middling uplands 5 9-16d; Orleans 5#d; sales 5,000 bales; for specuation and export 500 bales; receipts 10,200 bales, all American. Futures firm at advance, uplands 1 m c, November delivery 38-64@5 39-64d; November and December delivery 5 36-64d; December and January delivery 5 85-64@5 86-64d; January and February delivery 5 31-64@5 35-64d; Februsry and March delivery 5 37-64@5 36 64; March and April delivery 5 37-64@ 5 38-64d: April and May delivery 5 39-64 @5 40-64d; May and June delivery 5 41 64@5 42-64d; June and July delivery 5 48-64@5 44-644.

Wheat steady; demand poor; holders of fer moderately. Corn firm; demand fair. Lard, prime western 36s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26, 1 P. M .- Cotton-

Middling uplands (l m c) November delivery 5 38-64d, buyer; November and December delivery 5 36-64d, seller; December and January delivery 5 35-64d, buyer; January and February delivery 5 85 64d, seller; February and March delivery, 5 36-64d, seller; March and April delivery 5 37-64d, seller; April and May delivery 5 89-64d, seller: May and June delivery 5 41-64d, seller; June and July delivery 5 43-64d, seller. Futures closed Sales of cotton to-day included 2,500

bales American.

## MARINE.

Sun Sets..... 4.46 P M Day's Length..... High Water at Smithville.... 4 58 A M High Water at Wilmington.... 6.48 A M ARRIVED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport

Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Favetteville Williams & Murchison. Nor barque La Plata, 260 tons, Andras sea, St Thomas, Heide & Co. Nor barque Orient, 874 tons, Larsen Barbadoes, Paterson, Downing & Co. Nor barque Oluf, 342 tons, Synness, De-marara, Heide & Co.

CLEARED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport, Stmr D Murchison, Smith, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison Stmr Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, D Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Woody & Currie.

Stmr Enterprise, Moore, Point Caswell, master. Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New ork, H G Smallbones. Nor barque Veronics, Pettersen, Havre,

France, Alex Sprunt & Son. Nor brig San Juan, Bache, Antwerp, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Schr Minnie A Bonsall, Lodge, Doboy. Gs. Geo Harriss & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN:

HAVRE, FRANCE-Nor barque Veronica -2,245 bales cotton. ANTWERF-Nor brig San Juan-750 casks spts turpt, 1,777 bbls rosin.

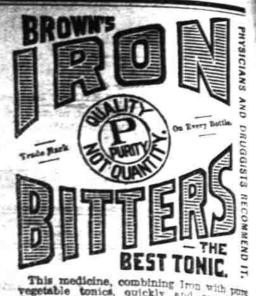
## MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wilming-

ton, N. C., Nov. 27, 1887. This list does not embracef essels under 60 tons STEAMS JIPS. Stranton (Br.), 1183 tons, Hyde, Heide & Carn Marth (Br.), 1,187 tons, Harrell CP

Mebane. BARQUES Flora (Nor.), 302 tons, Kloster, Heide & Sidon (Nor.), - tons, Jorgensen, C P Me-Clara E McGilvery, 382 tons, Griffia, E Ararat (Nor.), 446 tons, Axelsen, Heide & Albatross (Nor.), 509 tons, Olsen, CP Me-

Paragon (Br.), 820 tons, Doane, Alex Sprunt & Son Augustinus (Nor.), 698 tons, Forstad, Heide & Co.

Sjohyst (Nor.), 285 tons, Oquist, Heide & Atlas (Ger.), 282 tons, Dade, E Peschau &



egetable tonics, quickly Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Wesk-ness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for histories of the Kidney and Laver. It is invaluable for Diseases per Women, and all who lead sedentary

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The genuine has above trade mark and crossed redlines on wrapper. The Rade only by BROWS CHERICAL CO., BALTIEGEL ED

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enlarging our plant, and shall soon have the capacity to furnish FIFTY TONS OF ICE DAILY we have decided to reduce the price to the figures we originally intended selling at On and after to day we will furnish I E, delir.

red twice a day, at following rates 10 to 50 pounds, each delivery, '- cent per

100 pounds, each delivery, 40 cents per 100

Large quantities at lower rates. We trust that the shove prices will be satisfar tory to the community

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Only a few years bence and land will be be yond price in this section.

I will take pleasure in belping any body who is PUSHING and ENTERPRISING to buy a Farm in this community, commissions or no commissions.

oc 19 tf Real Estate Agent Maxton, N. THE CLIMATE.

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