

Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Monday, at \$3.00 per year, \$3.00 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to all subscribers in advance. For city subscribers the rate is 10 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 cents for six months, 30 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, \$7.00; three weeks, \$9.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Races, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under heavy of "Wing Head" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column as a price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for first insertion. Every other day, three-fifths of daily rate. Two weeks, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss subjects of public interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in any way, they will be returned if not accepted by the publisher.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriages or Deaths, Tributes or Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly by advance.

Advertisements under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transit rates for time served.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, or of persons for appointment or commissions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisements will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertising time foreign to their regular business without extra charge as transmitted.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only the published 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 advertiser's copy will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be inserted in the Daily, the 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.
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1887

LEARNING.

There is a new Republican paper in New York called the *Press*. It is especially devoted to the Protection hobby. It deals in the stale and exploded statements of the past relative to the High Tariff fetch. But it will deceive none but the ignorant.

Workmen are finding out how utterly deceptive is the humbuggery as to the High Tariff bringing high wages and great prosperity to their class. They have made some discoveries that shield them henceforth from the misleading arguments of monopolists who hug the Tariff because it enriches them.

Workingmen are finding out that the arguments used by the monopolists are not based on facts. For instance, as we quote from the *Washington Post*:

"Great Britain, with the lowest tariff of any monarchical country pays the highest wages for the same labor in the different States of this Union as between England and Germany, Austria, Spain and Italy are low, while in low-tariff England they are from 50 to 800 per cent. higher.

They see in Massachusetts unprotected shoe factories and protected cotton mills, and they observe with some astonishment that the wages of the unprotected shoemakers are higher than those received by the protected cotton operative, and they ask why."

VOTERS TO BE COMPELLED.

"There is a new idea in the so-called 'progressive' North. It is to enact laws to compel every man to vote. He must not indulge any preferences in the matter. His duty is to vote and he must do it or be punished. This is only another sign. The idea of personal freedom is being lost sight of and the time is coming, it may be, when all of the old battles of the past will have to be fought over and the real rights of man, precious and inalienable, will have to be vindicated through upheavals and commotions and the fiery pangs of battle.

After a while men must be forced to eat whether or not they prefer it. Perhaps an anti-tobacco society will start in the North—that section of "isms" and intermeddling—and men shall be imprisoned who chew or smoke. All this is considered by a certain school as "progress."

During the past year three ministers died in the N. C. Conference, M. E. Chroh, namely, Revs. T. A. Stone, G. A. Gault, and H. H. Gibbons. Rev. Dr. Burkhead's sudden death adds one more to the list. He and Mr. Gibbons were old soldiers of the Cross and had borne the burden and heat of the day, and the departure of both was sudden. In the Conference during the last year, just closed, there were 205 regular traveling preachers, and 43 travelling under appointments. These last were not members of the Conference. The lay delegates number 82, who

think. The belief is that there will be a great many changes made at the present session. The Statesville *Advance* says:

"Of the thirteen presiding elders ten of them have served their present districts for three years, two of them for one, and one of them for two. Of the two hundred and three pastoral charges, thirteen pastors have held their present stations and circuits four years, and only that small number must change by the time limit. Twenty-six have had charge of their present fields of labor three years, sixty-five for two and one hundred and one for one year."

The STAR has given the figures derived from the Postmaster General's report of the operations for the fiscal year. He does not refer to the postal telegraph scheme, but he suggests many improvements that might be made. He says there remain unchanged 813 Presidential offices, as they are called; and in the fourth class 18,491 postmasters remain unchanged. Among the improvements he suggests may be noted the following:

"The establishment of a correct system for approximately uniform organization of the administrative and clerical forces in offices of the higher classes; the provision of buildings for postoffices in communities of such size as to require an office independent of private affairs; the extension and perfection of the system of free delivery until all communities enjoy its privileges which are so situated as to make it their duty; the thorough reformation of the system of employing and paying for railroad transportation; the establishment of additional fast mail service until all the trunk lines of mail communication are so provided; provision for the inspection and examination of persons for appointment in the railway mail service." * * * And the addition of some auxiliaries to our means of postal convenience calculated to enhance the utility of the service to the people."

A Mr. Harris J. Clinton introduced a bill, or desired to introduce one, in the Maryland Legislature to force all electors to exercise their right to vote. In the Massachusetts Legislature such a bill only lacked five votes of passing. Mr. Clinton says in the *North American Review* that "all the evils in government result from neglecting the exercise of the right of franchise." He says nearly one-fifth of the registered voters neglect to vote. He proposes to enact a law making voting compulsory; a duty, he affirms, no more to be evaded than jury duty.

It is worth while to note this proposition because the tendency is to force in free and hitherto prosperous America the people are to be too much governed. It is very clear that the advocates of Blue Laws are not all dead.

"An Old Subscriber" writes us from Southport, saying:

"In a recent issue I read the word *Agnosticism*. I have searched Webster's Unabridged and one of Worcester's Dictionaries, and cannot find the word. Will you please explain, and oblige?"

It is a new word in our time. *Agnosticism* is the belief of a Christian sect of the third and fourth centuries, who held that God did not know all things. In our day it is the doctrine of those who believe that God does not know all things or that God cannot be known. It is the religion of *unknowableness*. An agnostic is one who believes or teaches that God is not omniscient—one who holds that God cannot be known, and that nothing can be known save by *experience*. It is derived from the Greek—a without and *gnosis* know.

It turns out that Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, was misunderstood as to the Beecher eulogy and the memorial committee is fully satisfied. He pronounced the eulogy without compensation. The committee "express their unqualified belief that in all the circumstances connected with the eulogy Dr. Parker has conducted himself as an honorable gentleman and a Christian teacher." He is to preach in Plymouth Church and he will receive also "a rousing reception on some evening" of this week.

In 1880, Garfield carried Iowa by 80,000 plurality. In 1887 the Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of but 1,673 votes. What does this show? Is it a "suppression" of votes by the bad Democracy, or is it the sure and steady progress of Low Tariff and reform that has wrought these astounding results? Is there not cause for hope that Cleveland and Promises Fulfilled will sweep Iowa in 1888?

There was a big decrease in the Clearing House returns from the previous week. For the third week in November the earnings of 73 railroads showed an increase of 18.43 per cent. Only one road showed a decrease. Money loans in New York banks for the week averaged 5 per cent. New York dry goods market dull.

There was an increase of the public debt for November of \$1,490,350. The expenditures were nearly three millions greater than for last November, while the receipts were not two millions greater. The cause of the increase was the pension run on the

treasury. The outgo was \$18,287,850 for that purpose, against \$12,517,339 for November, 1886.

THE PERIODICALS.

Wide Awake gives its readers a choice number for the approaching holidays. Among the contributors are such well known authors as Howard Pyle, E. C. Stedman, Jessie Benton Fremont, Andrew Lang, Sidney Lusk, Rose Kingsley, Rider Haggard, and Edith M. Thomas. There are a dozen or more other contributors of clever talents and all for the December number. Get it. Price 20 cents a number or \$2.40 a year. D. Lathrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

Our Little Ones is another Boston monthly for the children. This one is for the "little ones" of the nursery. It is excellent. The December number will be sure to please. Price \$1.50 a year or 15 cents a number. Published by Russell Pub. Co., 38 Bromfield street, Boston.

North Carolina Medical Journal for November has the following original papers: Eviction—Performed for Impacted Shoulder Presentation, by J. A. Falson, M. D.; Analyses of North Carolina Wines, by Drs. F. P. Venable and W. B. Phillips; Traumatic Sympathetic Ophthalmia, by Joe Howell Way, M. D.; Opening of the Anatomy Hall at the University of Virginia, with an Address by Paul B. Baringer. The other departments are well taken care of. The Reviews and Book Notices are particularly full. Price \$3 a year, Drs. Wood and Thomas, editors, Wilmington, N. C.

The Southern Cultivator and Diete Farmer is published at Atlanta, Ga. It was established in 1848. It is a large page monthly of 48 pages and is well edited and excellent throughout. Its subscription is \$1.50 a year in advance.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Baker vs. Leggett. Allison Ryan owned a track of land in Robeson county, on which he resided, of less value than \$500; mortgaged the same to plaintiff on December 26th, 1877, and removed to Georgia. On the 17th of January following defendant began an action of debt against him and sued out an attachment, which was levied on the land. There was judgment and sale and defendant bought the land on the 21st of February. On the 23d of January the mortgage was registered and plaintiff claims, under his mortgage, alleging that Ryan's homestead was exempt from sale under execution.

Held: That the provision of the constitution and of the laws setting apart a homestead exemption apply only to parties residing in this State. That although Kegan was entitled to his homestead while a resident, he lost the right on relinquishing his citizenship and moving to another State.

That the levy and sale were valid. That if plaintiff had registered his mortgage before the levy of the attachment he would have had priority, but his failure to record his mortgage until after the levy opened the door for the lien of the levy, and the levy and sale were effectual.

Simonton vs. Cornelius. The will to be construed reads: "I give and bequeath to my daughter Julia certain lands, negroes and property, 'all of which land and negroes and other property to remain in the possession of the said Julia and her husband during their natural lives and then to descend to the children of the said Julia equally.'"

Held: That the proper construction of the will gives the estate to the said Julia and her husband, with a direct remainder after the death of the survivor to her children. The husband and wife took by entirety and the right of survivorship prevails. During his life the remainderman is precluded in seeking possession. The fruits occurring during the joint lives would belong to the husband when by separation from the land they became personal property, as other personal goods reduced into possession became his as the law then was.

Austin v. Pickler. To recover on a note that is in the nature of a penal bond with conditions of avoidance, breaches must be shown by those seeking to enforce it. A note intended to secure a support of the obligee during his life and to be void at his death, if that condition is complied with is of that character. And in order to charge the administrator with a failure to collect, the party insisting on its being enforced should show every fact necessary therefor.

Supreme Court.

Raleigh News-Observer. Court met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Cases from the tenth district were disposed of as follows: Meredith vs. Cranberry Iron and Coal Company; argued by Messrs. G. N. Folk, W. B. Connell, D. Schenck and J. F. Morphey for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hoke & Hoke and W. H. Malone for defendant.

The Whiskey Tax.

N. Y. Times, Dem. Upon principle all "Trusts" are bad. They substitute conspiracy for competition as the rule of business. But of all the combinations yet formed or proposed, the Whiskey Trust holds the slightest menace to the country.

Whiskey is not a necessity. If a distillers' ring shall put up the price, those who now use whiskey can drink something else. Anything that would lead men to drink beer or light wines instead of strong liquor would be a benefit to mankind.

When, therefore, the formation of the Whiskey Trust is made the occasion of an appeal to abolish the tax on spirits, in order to permit "outside competition," the answer is that competition is not essential. And when an Old Whig journal speciously argues that the Whiskey Trust favors the retention of the internal revenue system, "and taking off the duty on all sorts of imported goods, so that the necessities of the country may make it impossible to reduce the whiskey tax," the answer again is that it is not desirable to reduce this tax while so many of the universal and absolute necessities of the peoples still pay the war taxes.

The exact truth is that every man who favors the abolition of the whiskey tax does so in order to render it impracticable to reduce the tariff taxes on the necessities of the people and the essentials of manufactures.

Free whiskey and war-taxed food, fuel and clothing would be bad economy, and it is a bogus Democracy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The dignity and spirit which John L. Sullivan recently displayed in his meeting *pour parler* with Puggilist Mitchell, of England, are a credit not only to Boston but to the entire Yankee nation. The gibes and jokes of the British prize-fighter were not noticed by the Boston champion, but when the former, throwing aside innuendo, boldly declared that Sullivan was "no gentleman" there was a scene which will take its place in history. Talk of Jupiter Tonans! Why, Sullivan would have made old Jupiter turn pale and sink behind the sheltering rocks of Mount Olympus. No gentleman, you talk! Just wait, Mr. Mitchell, until our pugilistic Chesterfield has a chance to exchange courtesies with you in a twenty-four foot ring. You will learn then that Mr. Sullivan knows how to defend himself from such unwarranted aspersions. A Boston man no gentleman! S'blood!—N. Y. World, Dem.

Our Mr. Hopkins, for instance, is a most true and excellent Democrat, for he himself hath said it, and several esteemed contemporaries likewise hath avouched it. True, his election to Congress over the Democratic nominee is ascribed to the Republican party, but since he has never pretended to be anything but a steadfast and undeviating Democrat, of course that is precisely what he is. Still, as will be seen by reference to an interview elsewhere printed, Mr. Hopkins will not consort with the Democrats in caucus, nor will he vote for Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, albeit the latter is sure to be the Democratic nominee. Nevertheless, Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat—a most true and steadfast Democrat—for he has never pretended to be anything else.—Lynchburg News, Dem.

Charleston News and Courier, Dem. The Hon. Patrick Walsh, member of the National Democratic committee from Georgia, was interviewed in Washington on Wednesday on the political situation. He regards the renomination of President Cleveland as inevitable. If he had stopped at that point, Mr. Walsh would have done well, but he went on to say that "in the South we want the tax taken off tobacco, except on cigars and cigarettes."

Who are "we," and whom do they represent? There are few, if any, of them in South Carolina, and in Georgia their tribe is very weak. All but four of the one hundred and seventy-five newspapers in Georgia are said to be in favor of the removal of the war taxes.

What the people of the South desire is a reduction of the tariff upon the necessities of life. They demand that the taxes on the tools with which they till the soil, on the clothing which they wear, on the food with which they satisfy their hunger, shall be reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the honest and economical administration of the Government.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle. New York, Dec. 2.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Dec. 2) the total receipts have reached 252,406 bales, against 249,388 bales last week, 284,816 bales the previous week, and 301,600 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 3,130,600 bales, against 2,713,900 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 417,356 bales. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 164,603 bales, of which 95,521 were to Great Britain, 20,267 to France and 47,785 to the rest of the Continent. To-day an early advance was followed by a sharp decline, through selling by an outside party, but there was a partial recovery in the last half hour. Cotton on the spot declined 1-16c. on Monday, advanced 1-16c. on Tuesday, the same again on Wednesday, and again on Thursday. To-day the market was quiet at 10 3/4c. for middling uplands.

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 84 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market steady at 82 1/2 cents per bbl for Strained and 87 1/2 cents for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at \$1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote at \$3 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 05 for Hard.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm. Sales of 700 bales at 10 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cents @ B Good Ordinary..... 8 11-16 " " Low Middling..... 9 9-16 " " Middling..... 10 " " High Middling..... 11 1/2 " "

CORN.—Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 63 cents in sacks; white 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, first class hemlock, \$8 00 @ 10 00 per M feet; Extra \$8 00 @ 7 50; Good Common Mill \$8 00 @ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00 @ 4 00.

PEANUTS.—Market firm. Prime 55 @ 60 cents; Extra Prime 68 @ 70 cents; Fancy 75 @ 80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE.—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 42 @ 46c; Prime 53 @ 54c per pound. Rough \$35 @ 40c for upland; \$1 00 @ \$1 15 for tidewater per bushel.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 1016 bales Sprites Turpentine..... 201 casks Rosin..... 774 bbls Tar..... 187 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 6 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 5.—Noon.—Money easy at 4 @ 5 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 and 48 1/4 @ 48 1/2. State bonds neglected. Government securities dull but steady.

New York, Dec. 5, Evening.—Sterling exchange dull but steady. Money easy at 4 @ 5 per cent, closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 125 1/2; three per cents 107 1/2. State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 118; fours 98.

New York, Dec. 5.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 45 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16; middling Orleans dull at 10 1/2; futures opened steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 10 46c; January 10 51c; February 10 61c; March 10 67c; April 10 75c; May 10 82c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat better. Corn better. Pork quiet and firm at \$15 25 @ \$15 75; lard firmer at \$7 95. Spirits turpentine quiet at 87 1/2c. Rosin quiet at \$1 07 1/2 @ \$1 12 1/2. Freights steady.

New York, Dec. 5, Evening.—Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 60 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16; middling Orleans 10 9-16; net receipts at all U. S. ports 57,943 bales; exports to Great Britain 26,557 bales, to France 1,874 bales, to the continent 10,805 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 297,235 bales. Southern flour quiet but strongly held. Wheat—spot 4 @ 4 1/2c higher; options opened firm, advanced partly lost, but soon weakened and settled back to about current figures of Saturday. No 2 red December 90 1/2 @ 91; May 95 1/2 @ 96 1/2. Corn options advanced 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c; early closing with a reaction of 1 @ 1 1/4c; cash opened 3 @ 3 1/2c; closing advanced partly lost; trading quiet; No 2 December 34 @ 35 1/2; January 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2; May 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2. Oats 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c; mixed and active; No 2 December 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2; May 40 1/2 @ 41 1/2; No 2 spot 39 1/2 @ 39 3/4c; mixed western 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2. Hops—light demand. Coffee—fair. Rio held at 18c; options 40 @ 50 points lower and fairly active; No 7 Rio December \$15 20 @ 15 25; January \$14 90 @ 15 30; May \$14 80 @ 15 25. Sugar dull and nominal; refined firm. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Consolidated steady. Rosin dull at \$1 05 @ 1 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 87 1/2c. Hides—moderate request. Pork quiet and firm; mess, 2 year-old \$14 50 @ 14 75; 1-year-old \$15 00 @ 15 75. Tierce beef dull; options neglected. Lard 14 @ 15 points higher and quiet; western steam spot quoted at \$7 85 @ 80; December \$7 70 @ 7 79; May \$8 05 @ 8 15. Freights dull. Cotton—Net receipts—bales; gross receipts 22,765 bales; futures closed easy; sales to-day of 196,800 bales at the following quotations: December 10 46c; January 10 51c; February 10 61c; March 10 67c; April 10 75c; May 10 82c. June 10 84 @ 10 85c; July 10 89 @ 10 90c; August 10 93 @ 10 94c; September 10 98 @ 10 99c; October 10 99 @ 10 94c.

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say: There has been very fair animation, and the general line of value very well sustained, at one time showing 7 @ 8 points advance. The market did not fall, but positively a strong tone, but on the contrary looked as though the support was contributed with somewhat greater difficulty than heretofore, with now and then some evidence that a portion of the long element felt inclined to unload, provided it could be done without leading to a break. Current influences were adverse to positive buoyancy, and there seemed to be an absence of orders and fear of pretty full receipts on the week closing prices. The leading months were a point or two below Saturday, with trading slow.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 78 1/2c; No. 3 spring 69 1/2c bid; No. 2 red 80 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 50 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 31c. Mess pork \$14 50 @ 15 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$7 45 @ 7 50. Short rib sides (loose) \$7 50 @ 7 70; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 90 @ 6 10; short clear sides (boxed) \$5 05 @ 5 10. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 79 1/2, 79 1/2, 79 1/2; January 79 1/2, 79 1/2, 79 1/2; February 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2; March 81 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2; April 82 1/2, 82 1/2, 82 1/2; May 83 1/2, 83 1/2, 83 1/2; June 84 1/2, 84 1/2, 84 1/2; July 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2; August 86 1/2, 86 1/2, 86 1/2; September 87 1/2, 87 1/2, 87 1/2; October 88 1/2, 88 1/2, 88 1/2.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—Flour strong and higher, ranging from \$3 25 to \$4 80. Wheat—No. 2 red cash 60 1/2c bid; December 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4c; May 87 1/2 @ 87 3/4c; cash 80 1/2c; December 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4c; May 87 1/2 @ 87 3/4c. Oats—cash 30 1/2c; January 31 1/2c; May 31 1/2c. Whiskey—cash 80 1/2c; January 81 1/2c; May 82 1/2c. Pork irregular, near \$15 00. Lard \$7 80. Dry salted meats—boxed shoulders \$5 87 1/2; short clear sides \$7 70; clear ribs \$7 87 1/2; short clear sides \$8 00; Bacon—boxed shoulders \$8 50; long clear sides \$8 50; clear ribs \$8 67 1/2; short clear sides \$8 75 @ 8 80. Ham steady at \$10 25 @ 11 00.

CONCEPCION, Dec. 5.—Flour strong and higher; family \$8 50 @ 9 00; fancy \$8 75 @ 9 00. Wheat scarce and strong; No. 2 red 80c. Corn higher; No 2 mixed 86c. Oats

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

—Senator-elect Reagan, of Texas, who is now in Washington, is in poor health.

—A Lynchburg (Va.) teacher advertises "instruction in orthography, or the science of proper pronunciation."

—August Shields, of Hunt county, Texas, is 7 feet 10 inches tall; and is still growing.

—The Rutherford farm, 40 acres, three miles north of Charleston, W. Va., was sold to James E. Weston for \$61,000.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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New York, Dec. 5, Evening.—Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 60 bales; midd