ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; tour days, \$3 90; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Pairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pio-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 fourths 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 or triple-column advertisements.

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. Affingement Anotion and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to eccupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent, extra.

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 sandidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Hemiltances 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 responsible for the mailing of the paper to his adjurtess.

## The Morning Star

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 188

#### 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 fetich. But it will deceive none but the ignorant. Workingmen 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 of any nation in the Old World, and

they want to know why wages in high tariff France, Germany, Austria, Spain and Italy are low, while in low-tariff England they are from 50 to 300 per cent. higher. They see as much difference in the rate of wages for the same labor in the different States of this Union as between England and Germany, or France and Italy, and

they want to know why the tariff does not maintain the same wages in Maine as in Texas and in North Carolina as in Calfor-They see in Massachusetts unprotected shoe factories and protected cotton mills, and they observe with some astonishment that the wages of the unprotected shoema-

kers are considerably 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. Church, 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 travel. ling preachers, and 43 travelling under appointments. These last were not members of the Conference.

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. Twentysix 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 313 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 follow-

"The establishment of a correct system for approximately uniform organization of the administrative and clerical force 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 due; the thorough reformation of the system of employing and paying for railroad transportation: the establishment of additional fast mail service until all the trunk ines of mail communication are so provided; provision for the instruction and examination of persons for appointment in the railway mail service. \* \* And the addition of some auxiliaries to our means of postai convenience calculated to ennance the utility of the service to the peo-

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 that 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 find the word Agnos-tic. I have searched Webster's Unabridged

and one of Worcester's Dictionaries, and cannot find the work. Will you please explain, and oblige?

It is a new word in our time. Ag. nosticism 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 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 gnotos known.

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 ungalified 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 "suppres sion" 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

There was an increase of the public debt for November of \$1,490,350. The expenditures were nearly three millions greater than for last Novem. ber, while the receipts were not two members of the Conference. The cause of the lay delegates number 52, we increase was the pension run on the cause of the competition," the snber, while the receipts were not two

think. The belief is that there will | 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 known authors as Howard Pyle, E C. Stedman, Jessie Benton Fremont, Andrew Lang, Sidney Luska, 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., pub-

Our Little Ones is another Boston monthy 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., 36 Bromfield street, Boston.

North Carolina Medical Journal for November has the following original papers Evisceration-Performed for Impacted Shoulder Presentation, by J. A. Faison, 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 Barringer. 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, Wilming-

The Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer published at Atlanta, Ga. It was estab ished in 1843. It is a large page monthly of 48 pages and is well edited and excellent throughout Its subscription is \$1 50 a vear in advance.

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS Rsleigh News-Observer.

Baker vs. Leggett. Allison Ryan owned a track of land in Robeson county, on which he resided, of less value that \$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

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 Regan was entitled

was exempt from sale under execu

to his homestead while a resident, he lost the right on relinquishing his citizenship and moving to another 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 equal-

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 entireties and the right of survivorship prevails. Dur ing his life the remainderman is premature 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

#### 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. Council, D. Schenck and J. F. Morphew for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hoke & Hoke and W. H. Malone for defendant.

#### The Whiskey Tax. N. Y. World, 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 oc-

that competition is swer 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 necessaries of the peoples still pay

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 necessaries of the people and the essentials of manufactures.

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

#### CURRENT COMMEN!

- The dignity and spirit which John L. Sullivan recently displayed in his meeting pour parler with Pagilist 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, quotha! 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 undevising 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,

#### "We"-by One of Us.

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 Carolins, and in Georgia their tribe is very weak. All but four of the one hundred 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 necessaries 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 economicel 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 2,713,590 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 96,521 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 c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delive ry for the week are 850,000 bales.

## SOUTHERN ITEMS.

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

-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

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 841 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market steady at 824 cents perbbl for Strained and 874 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 \$2 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

Ordinary .... 71 Good Ordinary..... 8 11-16 " Low Middling..... 9 9-16 Middling ......10 Good Middling .....10

CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yel low in bulk, and 62 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 62 cents in bulk, and 64 cents n sacks-for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations

as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra \$6 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 41@41c; Prime 5@51c per pound. Rough 85@90c for upland; \$1 00@\$1 15 for tid .water per bushel.

#### RECEIPTS.

Cotton		bales
Spirits3Turpentine	201	casks
Rosin	774	bbla
Tar	187	bbls
Crude Turpentine	6	bbla

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- Noon. - Money

easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange 4811@4811 and 4841@485. State bonds Government securities dull but NEW YORK, Dec. 5, Evening-Sterling

exchange dull but steady. Money easy at 41@6 per cent., closing offered at 2 per Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 1251; three per cents 1074. State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 118; fours 98. Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 -Noon,-Cotton quiet, with sales of 45 bales; middling uplands 109 16; middling Orleans 10 11-16 centa; futures opened steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 10 46c; January 10.54c; February 10.61c; March 10.67c; April 10.75c; May 10.83c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat better. Corn better. Pork quiet and firm at \$15 25@ Lard firmer at \$7 95. Spirits turpentine quiet at 871c. Rosin quiet at \$1 071 @1 124. Freights steady. NEW YORK, Dec. 5, Evening.-Cotton

dull, with sales to-day of 60 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16c; middling Orleans 10 11-16c; 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 10,305 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 937 235 bales Southern flour quiet but strongly held. Wheat-spot 101c higher; options opened firm, advanced #@ic. but soon weakened and settled back to about current figures of Saturday; No 2 red December 901@91c; May 951@96tc. options advanced 11@31c; early, closing with a reaction of 1@11c; cash opened 2@ 8c better, closing advance partly lost; trading quiet; No. 2 December 24@254c; January 684@66c; May 684@65c,. Oats #@#c higher, and active; No. 2 December 38#@39c; May 40#@41 1-16c.; No. spot 391@391c; mixed western 38@41c Hops-light demand. Coffee-fair Rio held at 18c; options 40@50 points lower and fairly active; No. 7 Rio December \$15 20@15 55; January \$14 90@15 30; May \$1480@15 25. Sugar dull and nominal; refined firm. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Cotton seed oil steady. Rosin dull at \$1 05@4 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 871c. Hides—moderate request. Pork quiet and firm; mess, 2 year-old \$14 50@14 75; 1-year old \$15 50@15 75. Tierce beef dull middles neglected. Lard 14@18 points higher and quiet; western steam on spot quoted at \$7 85@7 90; December \$7 70@ 79; May \$8 05@8 15. Freights dull. Cotton 9-64@5-82d; grain 3d.

Cotton-Net receipts - bales; gross receipts 22,765 hales; futures closed easy sales to-day of 156,800 bales at the fol lowing quotations: December 10.40@ 10.42c; January 10.48@10.49c; February 10.58@10.57c; March 10.68@10.64c; April 10 70@10.71c; May 10.77@10.78c; June 10.84@10.85c; July 10.89@10.90c; August 10.93@10.94c; September 10.58@10.56c; October 10.20@10.24c.

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 develop 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 for the week. At the close prices on the leading months were a point or two below Saturday, with trading slow. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.-Cash quotations were

as follows: Flour firm. 2 spring 78tc; No. 8 spring 69tc bid; No. 2 red 801c. Corn—No. 2, 501c. Oats—No. 2, 31c. Mess pork \$14 50@15 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$7 45@7 50. Short rib sides (loose) \$7 65@7 70; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 90@6 00; short clear sides (boxed) \$8 05@8 10. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as followsopening, highest and closing: Wheat-No 2 December 79½, 79½, 78½; January 79½, 80, 78½; May 86½, 86½, 85½. Corn—No. 2 December 50½, 51½, 50½; January 50½, 51½, 50½; May 55½, 56½, 55½. Oats—No. 2 December 81; January 80½, 80½, 80½; May 84, 84½, 84. Mess pork—January \$14 97\frac{1}{2}, \$15 80, \$14 85; May \$15 50, \$15 97\frac{1}{2}, \$15 50. Lard—December \( - \), \$7 40, \$7 40; January \$7 47\frac{1}{2}, \$7 65, \$7 471; May \$7 85, \$8 05, \$7 871. Short ribs—January \$7 721, \$7 80, \$7 621; May **\$8 15, \$8 15, \$8 05**.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Flour strong and higher, ranging from \$2 25 to \$4 80. Wheat—No. 2 red cash 604c bid; December 801@804c; May 87@874c. Corn—cash 49 @494c; December 49c; May 51@514c. Oats —cash 80½c; January 31s. May 88c. Whiskey steady at \$1 05. Provisions strong. Pork irregular; new \$15 00. Lard \$7 80. Dry salted meats—boxed ahoulders \$5 87½; long clear sides \$7 75; clear ribs \$7 87½; short clear sides \$8 00. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$8 50; long clear sides \$8 00. Company sides \$8 50; long clear sides \$8 00. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$8 50; long clear sides \$8 00. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$8 50; long clear sides \$8 00. Bacon—boxed shoulders \$8 50; long clear sides sid ders \$6 50; long clear sides \$8 50; clear ribs \$8 67; short clear sides \$8 75@8 80. Hams steady at \$10 25@12 00.

CINGINNATI, Dec. 5.—Flour strong and higher; family \$8 85@2 50; fancy \$8 75@4 00. Wheat scarce and strong; No. 2 red 85c. Oorn higher; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats

## strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 34jc. Pork quiet; new \$15 50@16 75. Lard strong; prime stcsm \$735. Bulk meats firmly held; short rib \$7 87j@8 00. Bacon firm and quiet; short clear \$8 75. Whiskey firm

at \$1 05. Hogs firm, common and light \$4 00@5 10; packing and butchers \$5 20 @5 50. BALTIMORE. December 5 - Flour active

and firm. Howard street and western super \$2 37@2 75; extra \$3 00@3 60 family \$3 95@4 85; city mills super \$2 87 @2 60; extra \$3 00@8 62; Rio brands \$4 50 @4 75. Wheat—southern steady and firm; red 87@90c; amber 88@90c; western higher. closing quiet; No 2 winter red on apot 88 @864c. Corn-southern steady and firm: white 55@57c; yellow 54@57c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5 .- Spirits turpeutine steady at \$8 c. Rosin steady; good strained 90c SAVANNAH, Dec. 5 .- Spirits turpentine

firm at 34tc. Rosin dull at 921@95c.

## CHTTON MARAKEN

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) December 5 .- Galveston, dull at 9 13-16c -net receipts 5,820 bales; Norfolk, steady at 91c-net receipts 6,763 bales; Baltimore, quiet and steady at 1020-net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 104c-net receipts 470 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 104cnet receipts 273 bales; Savannah, dull at 9 11-160-net receipts 5,569 bales; New Orleans, easy at 9 13-16c-net receipts 29 .-768 bales; Mobile, firm at 9 11-160-net receipts 1,580 bales; Memphis, dull and easy at 9 11-16c-net receipts 7,787 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 94c-net receipts 1,323 bales; Charleston, quiet at 91c -net receipts 4,057 bales

#### THE RESERVE NEW ARESENSES.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL. Dec. 5, 12.80 P. M .- Cotton quiet; uplands 5 9-16d; Orleans 54d; sales 10,000 bales, for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 15,000 bales, of which 9,900 were American. Futures steady: Uplands, | m c, December delivery 5 82-64@5 33-64d; December and January

April and May delivery 5 87-64@5 88-64d May and June delivery 5 \$9-64@5 40-64d; June and July delivery 5 41-64d. Tenders of 500 bales new docket and ,900 bales old docket.

delivery 5 33-64@5 32-64d; January and

February delivery 5 82-64@5 83-64d; Feb-

ruary and March delivery 5 33-64@5 34-64d

March and April delivery 5 85@5 36-64d

Wheat steady; demand poor. Corn firm; demand fair. Spirits turpentine 28s 6d

Sales of cotton to-day included 6,300 bales American. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5, 4 P. M.-Cotton-Uplands, l m c. December delivery 5 &4-64d, buyer; December and January delivery 5 34-64d, buyer; January and

February delivery 5 34 64d, buyer; February and March delivery 5 86 64d, seller; March and April delivery 5 87-64d, buyer April and May delivery 5 39-64d, buyer May and June delivery 5 41-64d, buyer; June and July delivery 5 48-64d, buyer; July and August delivery 5 45-64d, buyer. Futures closed steady.

#### MARINE.

Port Almanac-Dec.	6.	
Sun Rises		A M
Sun Seta	4.46	PM
Day's Length	9h	50 m
High Water at Smithville	11.43	AM
High Water at Wilmington	1.33	AM
ARRIVED.		

Stmr Cape Fear, Tomlinson, Fayettville C B Love & Co Steam yacht Louise, Galloway, Southport, Master.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Woody & Currie Stmr Cape Fear, Tomlinson, Fayette ille, C B Love & Co.

Steam yacht Louise, Galloway, South-

#### port, master. MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilming ton, N. C., Bec. 6, 1887. This list does not embrace? assets under to tons!

STEAMS JIPS. Stranton (Br.), 1133 tons, Hyde, Heide & BARQUES.

Lucy Radman (Ger.) 446 tone, Gerth, S P Shotter & Co. T C Berg (Ger.), 478 tons, Kriegel, E Peschau & Westermann. Bertha (Ger.) 455 tons, Krause, CP Me-

Verina (Nor.), Nielsen, 8 P Shotter & Co. Trabant (Ger.), 380 tons, Schiel, E Peschau & Westermann. Oberburgermeister Von Winter (Ger.), 552 tons, Hintz, E Peschau. & Westermann. La Plata, 260 tons, Andrassen, Heide &

Siio (Nor.) 377 tons, Pedersen, C P Mebane.

Orient, 374 tons, Larsen, Shotter & Co. Oluf, 342 tons, Synness, Heide & Co. Flora (Nor.), 802 tons, Kloster, Heide &

Sidon (Nor.), - tons, Jorgensen, C P Me-Clara E McGilvery, 882 tons, Griffin, E G lbatross (Nor.), 509 tons, Olsen, C P Me-

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

Sjohvat (Nor.), 285 tons, Oquist, Heide & SCHOONERS.

Lizzie Dewey, 855 tons, Clarke, Geo Har-Belle Brown, 141 tons, Perry, E G Barker & Co. Hannah, 214 tons, Carleton, E G Barker Rillie S Derby, 398 tons, Naylor, George Harriss & Co. Mabel Darling (Br.), 111 tons, Ranger, Cronly & Morris. William and Richard, 252 tons. Geo Harriss & Co

Aldine, 240 tons, Dennison, Geo Harris &

Uranus, 344 tons, Clark, E G Barker & Co Thomas Clyde, 320 tons, Frazier, George Harriss & Co. Emily F Northam, 313 tons, Penniwell. George Harriss & Co.

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