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, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; four days, \$3 90; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$9400; six months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. Tealines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Bails Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, do., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and it cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

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-shie 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 r 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.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement one dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to compy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "Nev advertisements" 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 quar-terly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of sandidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed 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 of issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

# The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM II. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1888.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT -AMONG THE FRENCH.

It begins to look that Gen. Boulanger will be able to draw around him such a following in France that he will very greatly endanger the safety, if he does not completely overthrow the present Government, and with it the present form of Government. It is held by many that Boulanger possesses some of the qualities of a born leader and revolutionist. He is brave, daring practical, say his admirers. He is supported more or less by several classes of recalcitrants. In the ranks of his followers are clerics, monarchicals, men of commerce, royalists and Bonapartists.

There are several causes that combined to give an impetus to the plans and hopes of Boulanger. It is said that religious persecutions have much to do with the growing unpopularity of the Republic, so-called. Then the increase in the national debt is another cause of complaint and dissatisfaction. The increase in the public debt is estimated by many millions and persons who have invested in Government securities are feeling uneasy over the outlook. Then there is a conviction that there is much corruption among high Government officials. Some of the exposures thus far made are not reassuring. One editor has openly charged that of 36 members composing the Budget (a finance committee, we suppose,) 22 are known to be "prevaricators, robbers and thieves." All this looks bad for the French Republic. If true as stated then unless they can "turn the rascals out" and put in men of probity and capacity and who are true Republicans, the safety of the Republic is indeed greatly endangered. It does not require a great deal to get up a revolution in France, and one may not be far ahead. Many who observe the trend of French affairs are looking for a triumph of Boulanger and his supporters.

### THE SURPLUS.

The country is still cursed with a great surplus. The danger lurking in it is very real. You can see something of it in the public prints that favor the infamous Blair bill announcing results." because of the necessity of spending this surplus. That is precisely the plea of the most extreme advocates of comet-like appropriations for all sort of wild and foolish schemes.

It is estimated that on 1st Sept., 1888, there was a surplus in the Tressury of not less than \$96,000,-000. It is thought that by 1st January, 1889, there will be at least \$125,000,000 in surplus in the Treasury vaults. In one more year another hundred millions will have

cople by taxation. There is no need of it for legitimate, constitutional expenditures. That great sum is withdrawn from circulation, and so much capital taken from the people who hourly need it.

One dollar in excess of the positively necessary expenses of the Government constitutionally administered, is robbery in essence. It oppresses and wrongs the patient tax-bearers. Shall this continue? Suppose the present wilfully absurd and ruinous system of taxation shall continue for twenty years

longer, what would be the result Such a sum would be wantonly, rascally seized from the people under the forms of a bad law so as to make them poor and create such a mass of money as no Government on earth ever owned. It would take the oirculation of all nations to furnish the money. The New York Times of the 5th inst. says:

"At this rate the surplus will be sufficient by July, 1890, to pay, principal and interest, the 41 per cent. bonds not due till September, 1891. By 1900 it will be sufficient to pay, principal and interest, the per cent. bonds not due till 1907. In the neantime the stupid process of buying bonds to get rid of the fruit of needless taxation must become more and more diffi-

#### A DANGEROUS BILL.

The Blair bill will pass we suppose. The STAR has done what it could for many years to enlighten its readers relative to this bad, undemocratic, unconstitutional measure. If we could be caught supporting it we would never again call ourselves Democratic. It is the most mischieve ous, demoralizing, sly, wicked bil that has been before the Congress since the war. It is far reaching in results and those who favor it upon any plea will see the day, if they survive for ten years, when they will be ready to curse the folly that led them to espouse so vicious a cause. It is useless to go into the arguments afresh. It is a mischievous Republican scheme and we are amazed that any Democrats are caught by its glare. While railing out at the awful and grasping power of money in the North, some Southern people seem quite willing to take all they can get from the U. S. Treasury under any and every plea. The negro in the South might remain as ignorant as the wildest savage in cquatorial Africa, and then we would never support a measure that has no warrant in precedents or the Constitution or reason.

A letter from the poet Tennyson of the date of 7th May, 1874, gives a curious revelation of himself. He says he has what he calls "walking trances," in which his individuality fades away. He says he has had them from boyhood. His description reads :

"This has often come upon me through repeating my own name to myself, silently. till all at once, as it were, out of the intensity of the consciousness of individuality the individua'ity itself seemed to dissolve and fade away into boundless being; and this was not a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, utterly beyond words, where death was almost a laughable impossibility, the loss of personality (if so it were) seeming no ex-tinction, but the only true life."

This is a very singular manifestation or hallucination. It may be the latter. An account says of the great poet's revelation:

"This is not a vulgar table-tipping spiritualism. It is the most emphatic declaration that the spirit of the writer is capable of transferring itself into another existence is not only real, clear, simple, but that it is also infinite in vision and eternal in duration. For he continues that when he comes back to "sanity" he is "ready to fight for the truth" of his experience, and that he holds it—the spirit, whose separate existence he thus repeatedly tests-"will last for seons and seons."

There are some stanzas in that great elegiac poem-perhaps the geatest in all literature-"In Memorism," beginning, "And in the house light after light," and ending with "the blows of death," that are thought to be the poets description of his "trances."

Our good friend of the Pittsboro Record thinks it would be hazardous to have a direct vote for the Presideucy because it would "occasion delay in learning the result" of an election. It says:

"A national election works up the whole people to a state of intense interest, not to say excitement. It is proper that this strain should be relieved as soon as possible by

We do not think there is much force in this objection. In old times the States did not all vote on the same day. It took weeks to hear the result, and yet no jar was given to the machinery of government, no disorders followed, and the people were as happy and contented as now. The machinery of the Electoral College is cumbrous and unfair. Mr. Cleveland is elected by more than 90,000 majority, but he will not be President because of the unfair working of the inaccumulated, making the surplus tervening electoral vote. Over one 1st January, 1890, \$225,000,000. million white majority was given to

Grover Cleveland. It is a fact that the unletterd and stupid Sambo is the great factor in American politics and dictates to the millions of white men who shall be President.

A gentleman from one of the Western counties in North Carolina tells us that the purchase of votes in his county by the Badicals was free and open. It is believed that 400 were bought within two days of the election. The price paid varied from ginger cakes to \$7.50 each. He says a leading Republican told him that the sum expended was \$3,000, and also whence they obtained it. And this is the venal, rotten party that dares talk of a free and fair election. The Radical party is corrupt from head to foot and possibly from the highest to the lowest member. They think no more of vitiating the ballot and dehanohing voters than they would to perform an act of charity and to do good to the suffering. They believe that all is fair, however rascally, if they can elect their men.

We like a courageous, consistent, honest paper-one that has positive convictions and is ready to maintain them against odds however great The idea of an honest mind and a pure soul surrendering the noblest principles to the voice of the unreasoning mob or the triumph of corruption is disgraceful to any man who dares to cherish it. The honest mind cannot make the surrender. The Louisville Courier-Journal is worth a thousand of those timeserving papers that draw inspiration only from success and that can advocate men for office who in no sense represent their convictions and principles. Of the President's message our able Louisville contemporary

"This message of the President is the re-ponse of the Democratic party to the triumphant derision of its Republican opponents. It is plain, direct, conclusive; no shuffling, no double-dealing, no apolo gy, no retraction. A battle begun in this spirit, a battle for popular rights, may for a while be doubtful, but it can not be lost."

The mortgages on farms in Ohio, it is said, amount to more than \$700,000,000, and are gradually increasing, and this, too, in an old, well-developed, rich farming country This condition of affairs has not been brought about by any natural but by an artificial cause—the present unequal and oppressive tariff — Cleveland Plain Dealer, Rep.

This is the statement of an Ohio paper that ought to be informed. The same statement was urged during the campaign. We called the attention of our readers to the astounding figures. They mean ruin and slavery for the farmers of the Northwest. And still these farmers were so blind and ignorant and pliable they voted for the coutinuance of the very system that has so long oppressed them and plastered their farms all over with mortgages. Is the South better off really than the West? Are our farmers really more independent and prosperous than those of Ohio and the Northwest?

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD? A Study. By Amelia River, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1889 Muslin blading, 12 mo. 255 pager, price \$1 We have had occasion to write of this book several times. It is a misfortune that the gifted young Virginian ever wrote it. It is a mistake that a new edition of her saacious book has been printed,

A STRANGE PILGRIMAGE. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth, author of "True Herself," "Southern Bilhousttes." This is No. 7 of the Manhattan Series. A. L. Burt Publisher, N. Y. Paperbacks, 12 mc, 301 pages, price 25 cents.

THE TARIFF AND ITS EVILS OR Protect tion which does not Protect. By John H. Allen, New York, G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1888. Mr. Allen is a shipowner and merchant and has a practical knowledge of the workings of the abominable Republican War Tariff. This is a practical, commonsense treatise on a vexed question that certainly merita the attention of every intelligent man of business and tax payer. Bound in muslin, 12 mo, 122 pages.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

---- President Cleveland's last annual message is in tone refreshingly direct and vigorous. No suggestion of a compromise is to be found in the discussion of the lost cause - lost for a time at least - of a tariff for revenue only. The language employed is pointed rather than smoothly diplomatic. Criticism of Congres sional action or inaction is bluntly expressed, and not merely suggested after the customary fashion. The President roundly lectures the legislative branch of government for doing what it should not do, and leaving undone those things which it ought to do. In short, the Administration goes down with colors flying, and with the captain on deck shouting defiance at the enemy .-

Washington Star, Ind. Rep. The present tariff and tax policy of the nation cannot stand. and the party that refuses honest and thorough tax revision in the interest of the whole people will be broken

- The part of the message that will be read with the greatest interest, however, is the discussion of the situation as affected by the tariff, with which the President prefaces his general review of "the state of the Union." This is not a wail over a lost cause, nor is there visible even the shadow of disappointment at the temporary check dealt the great reform which he urged in his message just one year ago. It is a bold and clear statement of the evils inseparable from the conditions now prevailing, in which there is pointed out the demoralizing effect upon society, upon industry, upon the character of legislation in Congress and upon the individual. The picture which the President draws of the tendencies of

Times, Ind

#### Supreme Court Decisions. Digested by Raleigh News-Observer. Orrender vs. Call.

strong .- Boston Post, Dem.

society under the present system is

not despairing or pessionstic, bu,

grave, as becomes the matter, and

A power to an executor to sell land after the death of the widow and divide the proceeds among the children of the testator, is well executed by an administrator de bonis non, and conveyances made by some of the children in the life time of the widow are without effect to pass The statute of limitations would begin to run only after the death of the widow. The shares of the children under such a provision are personalty, not realty.

Cowles vs. Hardin. Where, under the former practice, a levy was made on land by a deputy of the sheriff, and upon the issuing of the ven. ex., the sheriff sold the land and the deputy who made the levy bought, the sale is not obnoxious to the objection that the sheriff bought at his own sale, and is valid.

If there was collusion and fraud, the defendant in execution had a remedy, but the sale was not per se void. Although the statute required that the levy should be made known to the defendant in execution, yet an omission to do that, was only an irregularity and did not invalidate the sale. The purchaser was not affected by the irregularity.

Brown ve, Brown. The statutes of 1778 and 1783 orbidding entries to be made of ands within the limits prescribed for the Indian hunting grounds, and declaring all entries and grants of such lands void, were not repealed | Cotton .... by the treaty of Holston, made in 1791 by the United States with the Cherokee Indians, by which the title of the Indians to their lands was ex tinguished. The case of Strother vs. Cothey, Murphey 162, holding that the treaty had repealed the statute, was overraled in Avery vs. Strother, Conference Reports 434, which case is followed.

So much of a grant as is embraced in the inhibited limits is void. Jennings vs. Reeves.

In an action to recover possession of land the plaintiff may rely on a deed that had been destroyed by the defendant and that has not been registered, and may prove by parol the execution and destruction of said deed; and the court on proper proof may declare the defendant a trustee for plaintiff and compel a conveyance of the legal title.

In the same action the plaintiff may unite a demand for the execution of a deed and for possession. The registration law does not apply to exclude evidence of a deed that being destroyed cannot be registered. Reeves vs. McMillan.

Expenditures made by an adminisrator to secure lands for the benefit of the intestate's beirs are not in the due course of administration, and are a misappropriation of trust funds, and will not be allowed him in his accounts. Section 1,413 of the Code authorizing the renting of the real estate by the administrator is construed to mean lessehold interests. Taxes coming due after the death

of the intestate are to be paid by the

State vs. Lawson.

Where no restriction upon the authority of a tenant is shown, a person who by that tenant's invitation comes upon the premises for a lawful purpose, although having been forbidden to do so by the landlord, is not guilty of trespass under section 1,120 Code. No such invitation would protect one for a wilful or malicious trespass, to the injury of the landlord, if committed under the fraudulent pretence of such invita-State vs. Smiley.

The effect of the adoption of prohibition at a local option election is not to repeal or suspend the law probibiting the retailing of spirituous liquors without license, but merely to prohibit the commissioners from issuing licenses. Whether local option prevails or not, it is unlawful to retail without a license.

Where there are two counts, and the verdict is general, if either count be good, the judgment will not be

#### Supreme Court. Raleigh News-Observer

Court met at 11 o'clock Monday morning and entered upon the call of cases from the Twelfth district: The Attorney General announced

the death of Hon. Thomas Settle, formerly an Associate Justice, and the court adjourned in honor of his memory.

Opinions were filed in the following cases: Stith vs. Jones, from Davidson.

and affirmed; defendant's appeal; af-

Brower vs. Buxton, from Surry. Blanton vs. Commissioners, from McDowell, remanded. But the court hold that the bonds proposed to be issued are valid and renewal of the old debt, and the court below properly overruled the demurrer. Merrimon J., did not sit in this case. Lackey vs. Pearson, from Burke,

Commissioners vs. Western Insane Asylum, from Burke. Error; re-Dobson vs. Whisenhaut, from

Burke; no error. Warlick vs. Lowrance, from Burke;

error: reversed. Welch vs. Welch; argued by J C. L. Gudger and G.H. Smathers for the plaintiff, and T. R. Purnell and G. S. Ferguson for the defendant. Rogers vs. Kinsey; argued by & S. Ferguson for the plaintiff, and J

W. Cooper for the defendant. McAlpine vs. Duniel; argued by Moore and Sondley for the plaintiff, and Jones and Shuford for the de-

Richmond & Danville Railroad vs. town of Reidsville; remanded. The action without controversy was not sufficient to warrant the judgment. The court, however, holds that a municipal corporation, if authorized by its charter, may tax railroad companies doing business within its corporate limits, and this is not a tax on inter-State commerce.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Dec 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 421 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 824 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1°85 for Hard.

COTTON - Market quoted firm. No sales reported. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary..... 61 Good Ordinary..... 7 13-16 Low Middling..... 87 Middling..... 98 Good Middling.... 9 11 16 RECEIPTS.

Rosin...... 1,541 bbls Tar.... Crude Turpentine..... 19 bbls COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-

WERKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS For weeklended December 10th, 1888. Ootton. Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Crude 1,323 6 150

RECEIPTS For week ended December 7th, 1887. Spirits. Rosin. 1,865 9 337 Tar. 9 337 1,690

EXPORTS For week ended December 7th, 1888. Ootton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude, Domestic 1,142 714 Foreign 10,810 000 2,890 00 Total 11,452 714 3.550

**EXPORTS** For week ended December 10th, 1887. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude. 889 1,454 000 1,348 4,975 Foreign Total 8,863 2,405 5,814 1,454 STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Dec. 7, 1888. Ashore. Afloat. Total. 9 406 6.374 15 780 Cotton..... 9 406 Spirits...... 8 943 Rosin..... 92 697 Tar..... 2,595

Ashore and Afloat, Dec. 10, 1887. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. QUOTATIONS.

Dec. 7, 1888. Dec. 10, 1887.

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star Financial.

Naw York, Dec 7-Evening.-Sterling exchange dull but steady. Money easy at 2 @21 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 128; four and a half per cents 108. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 1914; fours 914.

# NEW YORK, Dec. 7 - Evening .- Cotton

steady, with sales to-day of 120 bales; middling uplands 91 cents; middling Orleans 10 cents; net receipts at all U. S. ports 87.249 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,-414 oales; to France — bales; to the continent 6,469 bales; stock at all United States ports 800,286 bales; weekly cotton net receipts at this port 7,343 bales; gross 37,620 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,187 bales; to France 1,665 bales; to the continent 18,-977 bales; forwarded 10.798 bales; sales 1,819 bales, to spinners 1.042 bales; stock in port 242,450 bales. Southern flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak and l@lc\_lower, with a moderate milling demand; No. 2 red \$1 041@1 05 at elevator; options dull and heavy and 1@ic lower: No 2 red December \$1 04 7-16@1 051; January \$1 051@1 06 8-16; May \$1 11 1 16@1 111, closing at \$1 117. Corn moderately active and 1@1c lower and weak; No. 2, 462@47c at elevator; options more active and 101c lower and heavy; No. 2 December 46; 47; c; January 46; 47; c; May 46; 47; c; January 46; 47; c; May 46; 47; c; Closing at 46; c. Oats moderately active and 10; c lower; options dull and 10; c lower and weak; December 31; 48; c; January 32; 68; February 33; 68; c; May 34; 68; c. Hops quiet and steady at 19; 23c Ouffeed Options opened barely stands and 20; 25; options opened barely steady and 20@35 points down and closed firm; December \$15 40@15 45; January \$15 60@15 90; May \$15 90@16 20 Sugar firm and quiet; fair refining 5 5-16c; centrifugal 96 est 61@ 64c; refined steady and quiet; C 64c; extra C 54c; white extra C 54c; off A 6 11-16@ of the whole people will be broken by the retributive stroke of popular condemnation. President Cleveland is right; being right, he dares to declare his faith, and the party that is nearest in accord with the revenue policy of his message will be the peal), from Rockingham. Modified

Affirmed.

Lowdermilk vs. Corpening, from 64c; mould A 74c; standard A 7c; confections Affirmed.

State vs. Jones, from Rowan. No error.

State vs. Jones, from Rowan. No error.

Smith vs. Smith (plaintiff's apatrong; demestic 4206. Cotton seed oil firm; crude 45046c; yellow 53055c. Rosin neglected. Spirits turpentine lower and

dull at 454. Hides quiet and steady. Wool firm and less active. Pork lower and dull; mess \$14 75@15 25. Beef strong; beef hams easy at \$18 00; tierced beef scarce and strong; city extra India mess \$21 00@25 00.

Cut meats dull; pickled bellies 74@84c; pickled shoulders 8c; pickled bellies 74@84c; middles quiet; short clear \$7 90. Lard higher on export demand and moderate speculation, closing easy; western steam on spot \$8 70@8 75, closing at \$8 75; city \$8 70; options—December \$8 58@8 65, May \$8 48 @8 50. Freights easy; cotton id; grain 5id. Cotton—Net receipts 1,409 bales; gross receipts 7,514 bales; futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 58 900 bales at the following quotations: December 9.55c; January 9.66@9 67c; February 9.78@9 79c; March 9.90@9 91c; April 10.00@10.01c; May 10 06@10.10c; June 10.19@10.20c; July 10 25@10.26c; August 10.81@10.82c; September 9.94@9 96c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- Hubbard, Price & Co, in their cotton circular to-day, say: Fluctuations have been within the same old narrow limits, and the disposition has been to await the figures of the interior movement, which naturally have a very important bearing upon the course of receipts

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1 08@1 031; No. red \$1 08@1 081. Corp.No. 2, 85%c. Outs 254@251c. Mess pork \$18 75 Lard \$8 25 @8 30 Short rib sides \$7 10@7 20; dry saited shoulders \$7 00@7 121 Short clear sides \$7 871@7 50. Whiskey \$1 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December \$ —. 1 081 1 081; January \$1 041, 1 041, 1 048; May \$1 092, 1 101, 1 091. Corn—No 2 December 351, 851 841; January 351 851 851, May 877. — 874. Oata— No. 2 December 251. —, 251; May 298, 291, 291 Mesa pork—No 2 January \$18 80, 13 874, 13 70; May \$14 15, 14 25, \$14 074 Lard per 100 lbs—January \$8 15, 8 174, 8 10; May \$8 221, 8 271, 8 221. Short rib sides, per 100 lbs—January \$7 15, 7 20, 7 121; May \$7 80, 7 371, 7 271.

ST. Louis. Dec. 7.-Flour quiet. Wheat lower; No 2 red cash \$1 02} asked; May \$1 07@1 07# Corn lower; No.2 mixed cash 811c December 811@811c; May 841c. Oats firm: No. 2 cash 26c; May 291c. Whiskey steady at \$1 14. Provisions firmer. Po-\$14 25. Lard-prime steam \$8 10. Dry salt meats-shoulders \$6 75; long sides and rib sides \$7 20; short clear sides \$7 45. Bacon-shoulders \$6 75; long sides and rib sides \$8 20; short clear sides \$8 40@8 50

BALTIMORE Dec. 7 - Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat-southern firm and a shade higher: Fultz \$1 08@1 11; Longberry \$1 09@1 11; No. 2 southern \$1 63; western duil; No. 2 winter red on spot and December 98@982c; January \$1 001@ 1 001. Corn—southern quietand steady; white 88@46c; yellow 87@44c; western weak. CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—Spirits turpen-

tine dull and nominal. Rosin-good strained

#### COTTON MARSETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. December 7.-Galveston, firm at 9 11-16c -net receipts 1,922 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 91c-net receipts 2,445 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 91@91c-net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 10@10%c-net receipta 180 bales; Philadeiphia, quiet at 10 8-16c-net receipts 259 bales; Savannab, dull at 9 1-16c-net receipts 4,350 bales; New Orleans, steady at 94c-net receipts 12,149 bales; Mobile, quiet at 9gc-net receipts 2,197 bales; Memphis, steady at 94c -net receipts 5,823 bales; Augusta, firm for good grades at 9 5-16c-net receipts 1 699 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 7-16@ 91c-net receipts 3,295 bales.

#### FOREIGN MARRETT

#### By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, December 7. noon.—Cotton quiet, with moderate inquiry-American middling 51d; sales to-cay 10,000 bales: for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,500 were

Futures quiet-December (1 m c) de-livery 5 28 64d; January and February delivery 5 24 64d; February and March delivery 5 24 64d; March and April delivery 5 25-64d; April and May delivery 5 27-641; May and June delivery 5 29-64d; June and July delivery 5 31-64d; July and August delivery 5 82 64d. Tenders not quoted.

Sales of cotton for the week 60 000 bales, of which 50 000 bales were Amercan; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners 71,000 bales; actual export 9,000 bales; total import 170,000 bales, of which 91,900 are American; total stock 441,000 bales, of which 345,000 bales are American; total affort 814,000 bales, of which 804,000 bales are American.

Wheat dull; demand poor; holders offer freely; receipts for the past three cays 207 .-000 centals; no American. Corn quiet; demand fair; receipts of American for the past three days 49,100 centals. Weather unsettled. Common rosin 4s.

Sales to-day include 8,600 bales of Amer-

LIVERPOOL, December 7, 4 P. M .-Uplands (l m c)—December 5 25-64d value; December and January 5-28-64d January and February 5 28-64d seller; February and March 5 25-64d seller; March and April 5 26 64d, buyer April and May 5 25 64d, buyer; May and June 5 27-64d, buyer; June and July 5 29-64d, seller; July and August 5 31 64d, seller. Futures closed steady.

### Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr C. H Morris Newark, Ark, says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm, It is the finest medicine ever made. Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Dis-

covery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at WM. H. GREEN'S Drug Store.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by WM H. GREEN & Co. 1

### A Drowning Man

Will catch at straws, but this is not the spirit in which people take Hasson's Syrup of Tar. They take it because they know it will cure their Cough or Cold, and they have tried it when others failed. For sale by Robt. R. BELLANY and MUNDS

#### Syrup of Figs Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the

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At wholesale and retail by Rosr. R. BELLAMY.

Seventeen years from a Skin Die Could not walk or dress myse mass o; disease from head to

Cured in eight weeks by th At the age of three months a rash At the age of three months a rash terwards proved to be eczema or made its appearance on my face. was called he said teething was t prescribed some cooling medicine, prescribed some cooling medicine, be spread to my ears and head And was called. He professed to know a case, called it "Kirg's kvil," and case, called it "Kirg's kvil," and salve; but the disease continued not do anything with it. Another horax, water, and fi arr; another, it tices None of them did me any kor made me worse. The disease coulaid upentirely, and from continued laid upentirely, and from continued the flore one of the did not continued the laid up entirely, and from conit the floor on a pillow my the noor on a pillow my limbs cotthat I lost all control of them, and helpless. My mother would have o and into bed. I could get around the my hands and feet, but I could clothes on a all and had to wear a limb had all my hair had all my ing gown. My hair had all matter ing noff, and my head, lace, and tall scab, and I h-d to have a towel the time in the summer to keep th parents consulted a prominent

Hamilton, Canada). He said he could do for me. He wavted to cut the slews legs, so that I could walk; but I would him, for if t did get better I would bay troi of them.
The disease continued in this manny was seventeen y ars old and one day ary, 1879, I read an account in the T your CUTICURA REMED Es. It describs so ex city that I thought, as a last give them a trial

When I first applied them I was all the bleeding, from stratching myself, but asleep almost immedite y, something I done for year, the effect was so could In about two weeks I could stand strick

In about two weeks I could stand stright not walk, I was so weak, but my some nearly well. As near as I can ludge the cura Remedies cured me in about six to weeks, and up to this date (i. e. from Js 1979, to January, 8.7). he want here 1879, to January, 8 7) h-ve not been is any way, or have had the least signs of the ase reappearing on me. 3732 Dearborn St , Chicago, Ill , June 3, Sold everywhere. Price Cutticura, fac. a

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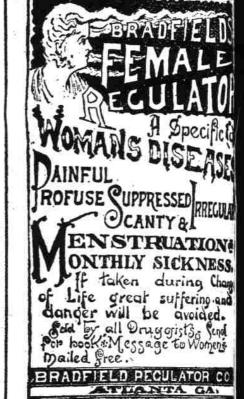
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