## PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 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, $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 Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 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 important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes 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.

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

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 advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy 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 references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

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

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

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to the address.

# The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1890


## A GREAT SCHEME.

During the session of the Pan-American Congress last summer the scheme of the three Americas railway was suggested and met with such favor that appropriations were made by the respective governments interested for preliminary surveys, to ascertain the most practicable route to follow. In addition to that it was arranged that each government should appoint a commission, to meet in this country at a later day. This commission, composed of delegates from this country, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay and Brazil met last week in Washington. Its duty is to arrange for and supervise surveys for a trunk line to connect the railway systems of North, Central and South America. It is understood that after they have discussed and agreed upon a plan of action the surveys will begin as soon as practicable and be pushed with as little delay as possible. When the surveys are completed they will be in a condition to present the scheme in its various details to the governments which they represent, and through whose co-operation the work will be accomplished if accomplished at all. It is a grand scheme which if carried out means much for the United States but much more for the countries south of us, for it will be for them a new birth.

Mr. Blaine has taken great interest in it, and while pushing his reciprocity idea, has warmly advocated this railroad as an incidental part of the machinery to make it bear the greatest fruits, in other words, the most effective way to build up the commerce between the three Americas for which he has been laboring.

While Mr. Blaine is working zealously for this and will look upon it as one of the grand achievements of his public service, if it be accomplished, we do not know that he claims to have originated the idea, though some of his admirers seem to give him credit for it. Whatever of credit there may be in the suggestion, belongs to a North Carolinian—Hinton Rowan Helper—formerly of Rowan county, but for some years past, we believe, a resident of Washington. Twenty years ago, or more, he began to write upon what he called a continental railway, and has done more by his writings to centre public attention upon it than any other living man. He entered into it with enthusiasm, familiarized himself with the varied resources of the countries as far as obtainable, and furnished an immense amount of statistical and other information in reference to them which could have been obtained only after great labor and indefatigable research. He wrote and published numerous articles in the press and in pamphlet form, giving his views and the reasons why such a road should be built, showing that it was not only practicable but that it could be readily done, with the co-operation of the countries interested, as is now suggested. He went further than this and sought the co-operation of other writers by offering prizes for the best essays descriptive of the countries south of us, and the best arguments in support of the scheme which he proposed. In this way he secured the writing of numerous articles, some of them filled with valuable information as to the soil, climate, water-courses, forests, agricultural products, mineral resources, &c., which he utilized and republished for the information of the public. His intention at the time was to submit his scheme to this government and to those of the couutries south of us with a view of securing their united co-operation in the work, but whether he ever did so or not we do not know. The probabilities are, however, that the attention that he drew to it by his writings then and persistent efforts for some time since, with the information which he had gathered and published, had much to do with the three Americas railway project now under discussion and taking shape, the paternity of which is attributed by many to Mr. Blaine. This does not detract from the credit which may be due to Mr. Blaine for the commendable interest he takes in this really great scheme, but to this North Carolinian belongs the credit of putting this ball in motion long before Mr. Blaine ever thought of it.

## MINOR MENTION.

We do not believe the story published by the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union*, to the effect that the third party movement started at the Ocala convention was a trick of Western delegates to divide the Democratic party in the interest of the Republican party. It is true the men who were foremost in advocating it had formerly been Republicans, but we believe they were acting in good faith, were in downright earnest, and that there was no trickery in it. The fact is that in the West there is among the farmers and laboring men who have been acting with the Republican party, a deep disgust for it, and their success in the recent elections led to the hope that they could build up a party of their own, which would eventually carry the country. In this connection it may be noticed that farmers in Illinois and also in Wisconsin have held meetings demanding the election of farmers to the United States Senate from both of these States, which is simply another phase of the third party movement. The leading advocate of the third party movement at Ocala was Gen. Rice, of Kansas, an inveterate enemy of Ingalls, who has been fighting him for twelve months, and who did as much to build up and strengthen the Alliance as a political factor in that State as any man in it. If there be trickery in it it is a very skilfully, methodically and deeply laid plot.

* * *

Senator Plumb of Kansas, Teller of Colorado, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and other Western Senators do not take much stock in the Force bill, and have given Mr. Hoar to understand that it must get out of the way for more important legislation. They have given it until to-day, when it must be either passed or shelved. Both of the Pennsylvania Senators are opposed to it, and don't hesitate to say that they will vote against it. Senator Cameron, in an interview with a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, shows that he grasps it in its full scope, says he will vote against it, and gives his reason as follows:

I will vote against the Election bill whatever form it may assume. I am opposed to it on principle and its details. The South is now resuming a quiet condition. Northern capital has been flowing into the South in great quantities; manufacturing establishments have been created and are now in full operation, and a community of commercial interests is fast obliterating sectional lines and will finally result, in the not far distant future, in forming one homogenous mass of people, whether being in the North, South, East or West. The Election law would disturb this desirable condition and produce ill feeling between the North and South. I am, therefore, opposed to the bill, and shall assert my independence as a Senator and cast my vote against the measure.

* * *

Mr. Evarts, of New York, is looked upon as one of the great lawyers of the Senate, but Senator Harris, of Tennessee, boxed him so completely Saturday in the colloquy on the domicile clause in the Force bill that he had to crawl out through the bottom. He declined to answer the question whether he thought the people of New York had honesty and intelligence enough to attend to their own registration, because to admit it would be admitting that the Force bill was not intended to apply to them, and he dare not deny it. When pursuing the questioning further Mr. Harris asserted that members of Congress were State officers, Mr. Evarts denied it, and Mr. Harris called his attention to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had so decided, and that the Senate itself had so held, he slunk out of it by declining to go into a "long debate." He preferred to discuss and swallow the bill as a whole without answering disagreeable questions as to certain features of it.

* * *

Some idea of what the Force bill, if carried, will cost the people of the United States, is given by the statement of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in the Senate on Saturday, that Chief Supervisor McClure, of that State, rendered a bill for $5,053 for preparing and sending instructions to supervisors, the rate charged being ten cents per hundred words. In addition to this there were other items, making his bill for one month's services $6,056. To show how nicely the gouge comes in here, there were 1360 copies of these instructions which were printed, each one of which was charged for as manuscript matter. This is one item and in only one State. With the Force bill in full swing and supervisors running the machine in a number if not all the States, what a nice little bill they could pile up for the tax payers, and all to elect Republican Congressmen and Republican Presidential electors.

## STATE TOPICS.

We have occasionally called attention in these columns to the subject of tree culture, especially that of nut-bearing trees, such as pecan, hickory and walnut, all of which thrive in our climate; and to all of which the soil is well adapted. The Detroit *Free Press*, which has been calling the attention of the farmers of Michigan to this branch of industry, says: "If a boy fifteen years of age should be left ten acres of land in Michigan, and his guardian should cover it with hickory trees, the income of that boy when he came to be thirty years old would be from $9,000 to $11,000 clear cash off his little farm." Hickory timber, of which there is an exceedingly limited supply, is always in demand, and the same may be said of walnut. Both hickory and Walnut are becoming scarcer every year, and the price of each is advancing in proportion. We would rather have to-day ten acres of either than ten acres of the best farming land on the continent. But there is even more money in the cultivation of the pecan tree, which in addition to being valuable would yield a nice amount yearly after they got in bearing from the nuts which would find ready sale. If proper selection were made the nuts of the hickory and walnut would also pay well. There is money in this tree and nut culture for the men who engage in it.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In the matter of politics McKinley proved to be a bull in a china shop, but in business circles, including Wall street, he is a greater bear than a dozen bank failures. His genius for affecting values adversely would make him an invaluable member of the Rumor Committee.—*N. Y. World, Dem.*

—— Up in New Hampshire some Republican enthusiasts are calling for "Blair or nobody" for the next United States Senator from that State. But why do they attempt to make a distinction in synonymous terms? If they will be content with nobody, they can take Blair and be done with it.—*N. Y. Star, Dem.*

—— The Farmers' Alliance could not do better than adopt as its own the declaration of its Committee on Legislature: "We demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered." Let the farmers, in proving all things, hold fast to that.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— If it be true that hundreds and thousands of the Indians in the Sioux Reservation, and in the neighboring regions, have been half starved so long as to cause their neglected complaints to drive them to the very edge of hostilities, it is a most extraordinary thing that such extremely important facts never got to the general public until now. Should what General Miles says on the subject prove to be true, there has been most culpable concealment, or still more culpable ignorance, somewhere within the Government jurisdiction of Indian affairs.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

## OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Democratic party is the natural fold for farming population; it is their home; let it be their citadel, where they are safe from robbery and have an equal chance with other men.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

We would suggest to the North Carolina Exposition managers that they secure for the curiosity department the following amusing phenomena: Brower's speakership boom, the man who pushed Rittenhouse for State Secretary of the Alliance, and Tom Settle's speech on an honest ballot.—*Winston Daily.*

A society is to be formed in Asheville which proposes to offer large rewards for the detection of persons guilty of killing fish with dynamite in any of the Western North Carolina waters. This butchery of fish is becoming quite common, despite the very stringent law of the State against it, and this society will see to it that the law is strictly enforced against all offenders.—*Asheville Citizen.*

The tangle in the mails still remains as bad as ever. A bundle of papers for Hendersonville, N. C., stopped over a day at Huntersville, N. C., this week, then again started out on the hunt for Hendersonville. The New York papers get here all right, but the Raleigh, Durham and Greensboro papers get here in all sorts of ways. It is very rare when the Raleigh papers get here on the same train. The force in the postal cars is not sufficient to handle the great mass of papers, and subscribers in consequence are allowed to suffer.—*Charlotte News.*

## LUPUS.

**A Description of What it is and How it Acts.**

*Medical Record.*

Lupus vulgaris, of which we are now hearing so much, is an extremely chronic disease of the skin, attacking persons between the ages of two and fifteen. It is characterized by the appearance of reddish-brown nodules of granulation tissue upon the skin, usually of the face. The mucous membrances are rarely affected. The nodules start in the corium, but penetrate the connective tissue beneath and the papillary layer above.

The disease spreads by the formation of fresh nodules at the periphery of the original lesion. New centres form and the old ones may gradually disappear. If the tissue breaks down an open sore is found, covered with yellowish and brownish crusts.

Unlike ordinary tubercle, the lupus nodules are rather vascular. Tubercle bacilli are found in the tissue, but they are very infrequent, and often many examinations are required to detect them. Inoculation of lupus nodules will, it is asserted, cause tuberculosis in rabbits and guinea-pigs; but inoculation of the skin with tubercle will not produce lupus.

For this and other reasons so distinguished an authority as Kaposi denies that lupus is a cutaneous tuberculosis, although that view is held by Koch and his pupils.

Lupus, chronic as it is in its tendencies, often disappear for a time under treatment, only to reappear later. Dermatologists generally give a favorable prognosis, provided treatment is persisted in.

## WHAT A MAN IS MADE OF.

**A Pinch of This, a Pinch of That, and a Yeasty Sort of Soul.**

*St. Louis Republic.*

Huxley's table of the weights of the different parts of the average human body, often referred to as a most interesting compilation, has now been largely superceded by a table prepared by a French chemist, which gives the pounds, ounces and grains of the different elements in a human body of the average of 154 pounds. It is as follows:

| *Elements.* | *Lbs.* | *Oz.* | *Gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oxygen | 111 | 8 | 0 |
| Hydrogen | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| Carbon | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Nitrogen | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Phosphorus | 1 | 2 | 88 |
| Calcium | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sulphur | 0 | 0 | 219 |
| Chlorine | 0 | 2 | 47 |
| Sodium (Salt) | 0 | 2 | 116 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Potassium | 0 | 0 | 290 |
| Magnesium | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Silica | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 154 | 0 | 0 |

When the total fails to balance in pounds it is carried out in ounces and grains.

## A CODE FOR PARENTS.

**Some Things They Should or Should Not Do.**

*Norfolk Landmark.*

We cull from our contemporaries the following rules which are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

3. Never promise them anything until you are quite sure you can give what you say.

4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your child for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulance or ill temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you would have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow tale-bearing.

14. Teach them self-denial, and not self-indulgence of anger and resentful spirit.

## PERSONAL.

— Mr. Stanley has recently become a member of the English Society for Psychical Research.

— President Hyde, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was once a poor clerk in a rival concern.

— Minister Reid expends $27,000 per annum for his living in Paris, which is $10,000 more than his total salary.

— Chief Justice Fuller is growing fat, following the illustrious example of his associates on the supreme bench.

— Thomas A. Edison and George Parsons Lathrop are at work together on a scientific novel, in which electricity is to play an important part.

— Dr. Carl Peters will describe the wanderings of the German Emin Bey's relief expedition. His book will be published in Munich this month.

— Secretary Tracy has decided upon the names for five new ships of the navy now building. They will be called Cincinnati, Raleigh, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon.

— Judge Cooley, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is delivering a course of lectures before the Yale law school on the Inter-State Commerce act.

— Gen. Lew Wallace is writing with elaborate care a story of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1454. He intends it to be as good in its way as Ben Hur.

— Rev. Dr, Charles F. Hoffman, and his brother, Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, of New York, are pronounced, on the authority of "The Epoch," the richest clergymen in this country, their wealth being stated at about $14,000,000 each.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

— After the fourth day of next March G. O. P. will stand for "git out promptly."—*Savannah News, Dem.*

— The whole discussion of the Force bill, on the part of the Republican press, is distinguished by a studious disregard of the constitutional objections to the measure—*Detroit Free Press, Dem.*

— If Mr. McKinley could catch the Clerk responsible for the errors in the engrossing of his bill, which may reopen the whole discussion at the very time when the Republican party has a prior engagement with the Force bill, the Ohio member would be likely to forget his legislative dignity and make it very unpleasant for the unhappy functionary. *Detroit Free Press.*

— With the farmers against it, handicapped by a wretched Tariff law, condemned for a profligate expenditure of the public funds, stared in the face with its broken promises of Civil Service reform, what hope lies in the future for the Republican party? Never, seemingly, has more complete, more utter ruin confronted a political organization. There is absolutely nothing on which to fasten faith. Noble traditions have lost their force by reason of the extraordinary abuses which the party has displayed through a long life of power. Sheer ruin is before it. Oblivion will soon claim his own.—*Madison. (Wis.) Democrat.*

**The Pulpit and the Stage.**

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor, United Brethren Church, Blue Mound Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 20 lbs. in weight."

Authur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00. †

**SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.**

Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only $30.00 per month. Read advertisement in this paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets. †

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.


English Blue Mottled Soap

IN BARS OF 2½ POUNDS EACH, AT a low price. This Soap is free from excessive alkali and is recommended as the cheapest pure Soap for family use in the market. Orchid Perfumes.
For sale by JNO. B. HANKS, Pharmacist, Third St., Opposite City Hall,
Telephone No 100. dec 14 tf

I Am Going to Open Up To-Day

A LOT OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, BASKETS, Calendars, Match Cases, &c., in Celluloid. Something entirely new; nothing in town like them. Call early and make selections.
dec 12 tf JAMES D. NUTT, The Druggist.

Yates' Christmas Goods

ARE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WILL be glad to see all our friends.
dec 11 tf YATES' BOOK STORE.

On Consignment,

30 100-LB. BARRELS MULLETS,
20 200-Lb. do. do.
Must be sold quick. Write for quotations.
SAM'L BEAR, SR.,
nov 16 tf 12 Market street.

Fall Stock

Hardware, Tinware, Complete

For sale by
se 29 tf GILES & MURCHISON

For First Class

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, &c.,
CALL AT No. 7 SOUTH FRONT ST.
nov 16 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT.

Babbitt Metal.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD TYPE—A perfect substitute for Babbit Metal, for sale at the STAR OFIICE


## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 34½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 10 per bbl. for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 55 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at $1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet on a basis of 8¾ cents ℔ lb for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 6¼ | cts ℔ | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 9-16 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 8 5-16 | " | " |
| Middling | 8⅞ | " | " |
| Good Middling | 9¼ | " | " |

**RECEIPTS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,512 | bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 162 | casks |
| Rosin | 890 | bbls |
| Tar | 291 | bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 125 | bbls |

**DOMESTIC MARKETS.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

*Financial.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 480@484. Money easy at 2½@4½ per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 122; four and a half per cents 103. State securities quiet and featureless; North Carolina sixes 119; fours 95.

*Commercial.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day of 118 bales; middling uplands 9⅜ cents; middling Orleans 9 11-16 cents; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 54,957 bales; exports to Great Britain 22,085 bales; exports to France 4,652 bales; exports to the Continent 14,908 bales; stock at all United States ports 734,624 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 1,037 bales; gross receipts 10,432 bales. Futures closed steady: sales of 76,400 bales at the following quotations: December 9.09@9.10c; January 9.17@9.18c; February 9.34@9.35c; March 9.45@9.46c; April 9.55@9.56c; May 9.64@9.65c; June 9.73@9.74c; July 9.81@9.82c; August 9.83@9.84c, September 9.55@9.56c.

Southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair $3 40@3 90; good to choice do. $3 90@5 25. Wheat unsettled, lower and weak; No. 2 red $1 04¼ at elevator; options advanced early ¼@⅝c on higher silver, became weak on West selling and declined 1@1⅜c, closing heavy; No. 2 red December $1 03⅞; January $1 04⅞; May $1 06¾. Corn dull, irregular and heavy; No. 2, 63½c at elevator; options depressed and 1½c lower on expected freer movements of new crop; December 61¼c; January 60c; May 59⅜c. Oats dull, weak and ½@1c lower; options dull and weaker; December 48¾c; January 49⅜c; May 50⅛c; spot No. 2, red 49@50c; mixed Western 47@50c. Hops weak; State, commou to choice, 30@40c. Coffee—options opened steady and closed firm and unchanged to 5 points up, with freer bidding and quiet; December $17 20@17 25; January $16 20@16 35; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 17½c. Sugar—raw quiet and easier; fair refining 4⅝c; centrifugals, 96 test, 5⅝c; refined easy and quiet; extra C 5 3-16@5⅝c; yellow 4 15-16@5c; standard A 6 15-16c; powdered 6¼c; granulated 6c. Molasses—New Orleans steady and quiet: common to fancy 33@40c. Rice steady and quiet; domestic, fair to extra 5¼@6½c. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined at all ports $7 30. Cotton seed oil dull but steady; crude, off grade, 19@20c; yellow, off grade, 25@26c. Rosin steady and quiet; strained, common to good, $1 42½@1 47½. Spirits turpentine dull and lower at 37¾@38¼c. Wool easy and dull: domestic fleece 34@49c; pulled 27@34c; Texas 18@25c. Pork quiet and steady; new mess $11 00@12 00; extra prime $9 50@10 00. Beef dull but steady; family $9 50@10 50; beef hams steady and quiet at $12 50; tierced beef steady but dull. Cut meats quiet and easy; pickled bellies 5⅛c; shoulders 4⅝c; hams 7½c; middles dull but firm; short clear $5 90. Lard opened weak and closed firm; western steam $6 07½ asked; city $5 50@5 60; January $6 13 bid; May $6 65. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton ⅛d; grain 2½d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 92c; No. 2 red 92½c. Corn No. 2, 51c. Oats—No. 2, 40¼c. Mess pork $8 25@8 37½. Lard, per 100 lbs. $5 72½. Short ribs sides $4 90@4 95. Shoulders $4 50; Short clear sides $5 20@5 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, December 92½, 93, 92c; May $1 01, 1 01⅞, 1 00½. Corn—No. 2, December 51, 51, 50¾c; May 52¼, 53⅜, 52¼c. Oats—No. 2, December 42½, 42½, 40¾c; May 45⅛, 45⅛, 41¼c. Mess pork per bbl—January $10 10, 10 35, 10 32½; May $11 05, 11 30, 11 30. Lard, per 100 lbs—December $5 60, 5 62½, 5 62½; May $6 40, 6 42½, 6 42½. Short ribs per 100 lbs—December $4 85, 4 87½, 4 85; May $5 67½, 5 72½, 5 72½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat—southern firm; Fultz 95c@$1 02; Longberry 98c@$1 02; western easy; No. 2 winter red on spot and December 96¾@97c. Corn—southern fairly active; white 53@58c; yellow 53@58c; western weak.

**COTTON MARKETS.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Dec. 15.—Galveston, quiet at 9 3-16c—net receipts 10,262 bales; Norfolk, steady at 9c—net receipts 5,942 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9¼c—net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet and easy at 9⅜c—net receipts 291 bales; Boston, quiet at 9⅞c—net receipts 832 bales; Savannah, quiet at 8½c—net receipts 12,672 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8 15-16c—net receipts 10,380 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8 15-16c—net receipts 5,284 bales; Memphis, quiet at 9c—net receipts 12,973 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9c—net receipts 2,200 bales; Charleston, steady at 9½c—net receipts 5,236 bales.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15, noon.—Cotton, business moderate at easier prices. American middling 5 3-16d. Sales today of 8,000 bales, of which 6,100 were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 16,200 bales, all of which were American.

Futures steady; December delivery 5 7-63d; January and February delivery 5 9-64d; February and March delivery 5 13-64d; March and April delivery 5 38-64d; April and May delivery 5 19-64d, May and June delivery 5 21-64d; June and July delivery 5 24-64d; July and August delivery 5 25-64@5 26-64d.

Tenders of cotton to-day 200 bales new and 300 bales old docket.

4 P. M.—December 5 7-64@5 8-64d, December and January 5 7-64@5 8-64d, January and February 5 10-64d, buyer, February and March 5 13-64@5 14-64d, March and April 5 17-64d, buyer, April and May 5 20-64d, value; May and June 5 23-64d; June and July 5 25-64d, buyer; July and August 5 27-64d, buyer. Futures closed firm.


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The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is a most wonderful medicine is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from LEPROSY to the simplest disease known to the human system. The scientific men of today claim and prove that every disease is

CAUSED BY MICROBES,

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Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations!

See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) is on each jug.
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For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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