THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news-paper 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 sub-scribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one

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 subsc-

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wo-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's withheld.

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tisements" will be charged fifty per cent, extra. Advertisements discontinued before the time con-tracted 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 All announcements and recommendations of candi-dates for office, whether in the shape of communica-

tions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their reguar business without extra charge at transient rates.

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The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1890

THE WEST AND EAST.

It is thought no financial legislation can pass the Senate this session far Western Republican Senators who want free silver coinage and the Eastern Republicans who don't want it. Afraid to entirely ignore the urgent demands of the alarmed business men of the country to do something with this question they got together and patched up some sort of a plan which, after several conferences and changes, was finally submitted to the caucus of Senators to make it a caucus measure and thus whip in the Republican Senators to whom it was not fully acceptable.

But they didn't succeed to their hearts desire in this, for Senator Stewart of Nevada was there and promptly offered a free coinage amendment, this being the condition of his support to the caucus measure. Of course that didn't meet with an enthusiastic response, for that was the very thing the Eastern gentlemen didn't want, and the very thing they were trying to choke off by caucusing upon it.

Behind Stewart are the Senators from all the mining States of the West who snap their fingers at the caucus when it comes to this question of dollars and whether silver shall continue to play a subordinate part to gold, with which it was equal until legislative rascality acting in made it unequal.

ing fact that some at least of these free-coinage Republicans are opposed to the Force bill, and that one of the strongest speeches made against it was made by Senator Stewart, the proposer of the free coinage amendment to the financial scheme presented to the caucus.

It has been hinted that there is an understanding between the Democratic Senators and these free-coinage Republican Senators, and that they will defeat that and also any financial bill which does not provide for free coinage.

stand by in defiance of the caucus whip-a good thing for the country when conspirators run the machine. It shows something more and that is a coflict of opinion on vital questions between the representatives of the West and of the East, which bodes no good to the Republican party. The time was when the East led and the West followed, the East shaping the financial policy, the tariff policy and all other policies, the West follow-

ests. In a partisan spirit she subordinated these interests to party success, and is now in consequence reaping the harvest of woe.

But that day has gone by. The young West no longer submissively follows, but aspires to lead; no longer subordinates her own interests to the interests of others, but shows a disposition to do some thinking for herself and to take care of herself. Hence the revolt against the McKinley tariff, the positive position taken on the silver question, and the notice served that they recognized no caucus decrees where Western interests were involved, for this is substantially what their action means.

Aside from the questions involved in this there is something like retributive justice in it, for it was by the votes of Eastern Representatives and Senators that these States were admitted which are now giving the Republican party so much trouble, and which will in the future give it still more. In their efforts to prevent the Democratic party from coming into power, these Eastern Republicans planned unconsciously for their own overthrow. This is one consolation, at least, for those who opposed and protested against the admission of these new States until some good reason aside from political necessity could be shown for their admission.

MINOR MENTION.

As an evidence of Mr. Harrison's kindness of heart, some of the Republican papers tell a story about a nine-year old girl in the State of New York who, without suggestion from any one, wrote him a letter telling him of the fruitless efforts of her widowed mother to obtain a pension. The President investigated the matter, and as a result, Mrs. Krebs, the mother of the child, has been recently informed that her claim has been allowed, with \$960 back pension. While this is creditable to Mr. Harrison's kindness of heart, it shows one of two things, either that the Pension office is conducted in a very unsatisfactory way, or that the President possesses a magic influence in securing the because of the conflict between the prompt recognition of claims, which without it receive no recognition. This claim may be all right or it may not be. If it is all right it should have been attended to without any Presidential interference or suggestion. In speaking some time ago about the extortions perpetrated on pensioners by pension agents, Secretary Noble said that if the pensioners knew it they could have their claims quite as expeditiously attended to through the Pension Office itself without the employment and expense of attorneys. This don't look like it, for in this case Mr. Harrison, acting as a volunteer pension agent, speedily secured the allowance of a claim which the applicant had fruitlessly endeavored to

Capitalists are rapidly getting posession of the timber and mineral lands of West Virginia. Within the past week Morgan, Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, representing the Van derbilt interest have closed a deal of 50,000 acres of coal and coke lands in Raleigh county which they will connect by rail with the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. The B. & O. railroad company has purchased 75,000 acres of mineral and timber lands, the C. the interest of the money kings & O. company has purchased large tracts into which it is constructing It is regarded by some as a strik- | branch roads, and a syndicate composed of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State and others, has purchased between 10,00 and 20,000 acres, into which railroads will be run. The fact that railroads are to be constructed on all these properties shows that they have not been purchased to hold on speculation but for development, by which the State will become a gainer. West Virginia is rich in minerals especially in coal and iron. It is stated that engineers have lately traced the Pocahontas coke deposits from the head This may or may not be so, but | of G yan River through Wyoming, whether it is or not it indicates that Raleigh and Fayette counties to the Western Senators have some the New River coal country. Across ideas of their own which they will this stretch there are four distinct veins of coal, bituminous and cannel as a general thing above water and

easily worked. It has just been discovered that the old Emperor, William I, of Germany, remitted \$60,000 of taxes due on the estate of a favorite baron and some pretty sharp criticisms are being made upon it. As the old gentleman has been dead for some time he is not annoyed by these criticisms. although the transaction didn't show ing and sustaining these policies as | up very well for him, because it was party measures, although they were robbing the treasury of State of that

of a favorite baron. If the old gentleman had lived on this side of the water he might have developed talents for a high protective tariff statesman, for that is precisely what they are doing and have been doing for quarter of a century, robbing the people by excessive taxation to put money in the pockets of favorite manufacturers and others, who reciprocate by shelling out the needful liberally in political campaigns. The old Emperor's action is quite as defensible as theirs.

STATE TOPICS.

Next to railroads the most important agency in building up the business of a town is good country roads, good highways leading to and from the town. This is a matter on which the business prosperity depends more than at first sight it might seem. The merchant who does a a country trade who sits in his lightly patronized store looking at a big stock of goods in the fall or spring, waiting for the roads to become passable, while his paper is maturing, realizes this. If the truth were known it would be found that bad country roads have had much to do with the business failure of many a merchant. They hurt both town and

CURRENT COMMENT.

--- If every dollar not needed by the Government for its legitimate expenses had been left where it belongs-in the pockets of the men who earned it-we should hear very little of financial distress.—N. Y World, Dem.

- The Force Election bill is dead; it has been dead for months; it is putrid and a stench in the nostrils of the nation, and it should at once be consigned to the grave that beyond the reach of the resurrection

trump .- Phil. Times, Ind. -- It has been solemnly decided by the McKinley owls in the Treasury Department that natural gas is a "manufacture not otherwise provided for," and is therefore to be taxed 10 per cent, ad valorem. We that shows it all to have been paid. may expect to see duties levied on the Canadian waters that flow into the Niagara River and on the foreign pauper air that blows across the border. Dame Nature's laboratory is evidently among the manufactories expected to pay top-notch tribute to all-embracing McKinleyism .- N. Y. Star, Dem.

-- The immigration returns for eleven months of this year show an increase of 20,826 from Bohemia, Hungary, and Austria over last year, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The Denmark, France and Germany returns are about as last year. The United Kingdom shows a falling off of 16,634. Italy and Poland increase from 32,120 to 77,-899. These figures indicate the desirableness of making known the fascinations of Brazil for the settlers that come from some of these foreign regions .- N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Ind.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD PIECES. An Almost Perfect Imitation of the Five-Dellar Coin.

Phil. Inquirer, Dec. 22.

The most dangerous counterfeit ever known in the history of the coinage of this Government has been found by the authorities of the Mint in this city. It is a five-dollar gold piece designed and executed with such remarkable skill that few of the experts can distinguish the spurious coins from the genuine. In general appearance, color, weight, and design the counterfeit is perfect. It is an exact fac simile of the true coin except in size. It is slightly larger in diameter, but the discrepancy is so small that only careful measurement with a special instrument in the hands of a skillful man will reveal the difference, and even an assay has been found necessary to establish definitely its spurious character. Only a few have been discovered in the Mint, but even conjecture cannot approximate the number that are floating through

the banks and the Sub-Treasuries. The principal fact which makes them most difficult of detection is that they are made of gold, but the metal is a lower grade than the government standard, which is 900 fine. The spurious pieces are about fifty points less. Assays made at the Mint have shown that they have an intrinsic value of \$4.40, leaving the countefeiter a profit of 60 cents on each piece for his labor. The same skill which characterizes the design and execution of the coin is observed in the reduction of the standard. The alloy is so skillfully made up that the weight is made to correspond with the exact preciseness to the genuine coin.

The authorities have only a theory as to how the false coins are made, but they are satisfied of the correctness of the conclusions. The counterfeiter appears to possess some process by which he can temper a genuine coin to a degree of great hardness. He understands also how steel can be refined and softened so that it can be made to take an indented impression like a piece of lead. Having adapted his steel, he places upon it a hardened coin, which pressure. The metal receiving the | though I couldn't see why she should impression is next pardened, and I' differs from the genuine die only said:

impression expands the coin, making the dies lightly larger in diameter. This circumstance furnishes the explanation for the difference existing between the sizes of the genuine and false coins.

WASHINGTONIAN REMINDERS. Record of Some of His Business Transac-

tions in Fayette County. Uniontown Standard.

The name of "General G Wash-

ington" can be seen in several places in one of the very first execution dockets in Fayette county, but still in a good state of preservation in Prothonotary Witt's office. From the various entries and the regularity with which judgments the first President of this country held against citizens of Fayette county were entered up shows him to have been a good business man as well as a soldier. In most cases where executions were made the creditor's claim was satisfied. The first noticed was in the June term of 1786, in which General G. Washington obtains a judgment against Robert Rowan for the sum of £35 18s. 1d, and after the service of an execution the docket is satisfied.

The next is in the December term of 1786, General G. Washington vs. Moses Thompson, bail for Gilbert Simpson. Here the bail has the sum of £1 10s. 9d. to pay for Simp-

Again in the June term of 1789 we find General G. Washington vs. Basil Brown and Thomas Brown where the latter have to pay the sum of £194. The next execution is made after the June term of 1790, where the entry says: "George Washington, President of the United States, vs. John Stephenson," and the amount the latter owes to the President is £176. Stephenson does not seem to have been awed into paying his distinguished creditor, as the judgment is renewed through several terms, but is finally paid.

The last execution entered on this docket in which Washington was plaintiff, was in December term, 1795, "where "Gen. G. Washington vs. Israel Streve," is entered. The amount in question this time is large, being £6,000, and the only credit which the docket shows is £709. It is carried forward and renewed for

AN AFRICAN KING REFORMS

He Becomes a Teetotaler, Quits Killing People and Stops the Slave Trade.

A few years ago King Lewanika, the ruler of the great Ba Rotse people on the Upper Zambesi, was held up to the world by a number of travellers as a particularly hideous and despicable African ruler. Almost every day he indulged in the pastime of human sacrifices. He was constantly fitting out expeditions to capture slaves, and he seemed to embody all the vices and none of the virtues of the native princes of Africa.

The missionary, Coillard, who became famous for the succor which he gave to Serpa Pinto, which undoubtedly saved the life of that explorer, now writes that King Lewanika has turned over a new leaf. Coillard and some other missionaries have been in the King's country for a number of years, and the good influence of this admirable man and his assistants doubtless explains the change that has come over the dusky monarch. Coillard says that within the past three years the King has not offered up a single victim as a sacrifice. He has also become a teetotaler, and he also tries to prevent his chiefs from indulging in drink. He does not permit the sale of native beer in his capital. There is a good deal of grumbling over this mandate of the King, but those who live in his chief town and the neigh-

borhood are compelled to obey him. He has also ceased to send out slave raiding expeditions, and does not permit his people to sell slaves to caravans. This year a large caravan of black merchants came from Bihe, and the King learned that his people had sold quite a number of slaves to the caravan. Before the merchants left his country King Lewanika liberated all the slaves, and imposed a fine upon the merchants by confiscating a part of their ivory. The British South Africa Company expects to have this large region, first made known to us by Livingston, under its control.

RIGHT TO RESPECT GRAY HAIRS But She Wishes People Would be Just a

Little More Discriminating. N. Y. Sun.

"Do I look like an old woman?" she asked.

"Old?" said her husband, and he added "well!" as though it were astonishing that anybody could ask such a question. Then he finished his answer: "You are not. You are a lovely and charming woman."

And so she was. True, she was a little over 40, but her eyes were bright, her complexion was clear, and there was a touch of color in her cheeks. Her hair was gray, but gray hair was very becoming to her.

"Thank you, sir," she said, and in answer to "Why do you ask such a silly question?" she continued: "Because I had two experiences to-day that hurt my feelings. In a Sixth avenue car, in which all the seats were taken, a young lady offered me her seat. I said 'Thank you, I prefer to stand,' and I- don't suppose I he then subjects to a quick, heavy | should have thought of it again, offer her seat to me; but in a yellow when this process is finished, the car in Fourteenth street another counterfeiter has an almost perfect | young lady offered me her seat. Not die with which to stamp his pieces. | a man got up, but this young woman

sometimes detrimental to her inter- much money to put into the pocket in that the pressure required for the "Won't you take my seat?"

"'No, I thank you,' I said. 'I much prefer to stand.

" 'Please take it,' she said. 'Really would rather stand than not.' "Of course I couldn't talk with her about it and have the whole car looking at us, so I took the seat. She was very kind and pleasant, but did wish she had not offered it to

PERSONAL.

offers in one day."

me; I don't like to have two such

- Waldo Story, son of the American sculptor, is to design the marble decorations for Baron Rothschild's

- The ex-Emperor of Brazil, who s living at Cannes, has nearly completed his Portuguese translation of the Arabian Knights.'

- The first monument to Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, nas heen unveiled in his native city of Medelin, in Estramadum, Spain.

- Rumor has it that King Kalakaua got away with the entire surplus of the Hawaiian treasury before he left Honolulu and lost it all at poker.

- Rev. Francis Barnum, a Jesuit

priest, has been detailed for missionary

service on the Yukon river of Alaska. He is a son of the late Zenas Barnum, of - At the Ames-West wedding in Boston the father of the happy groom,

F. L. Ames, settled the sum of \$1,000,-000 upon his son as his share of the joyous occasion. - The Compte de Paris is said to have promised to write a book of

American impressions, the title of which is to be "America Revisited," or "America Twenty-five Yeers After the War." - Sitting Bull's language was a compound of pure Sioux and mongrel English, in which a number of French

words were mixed. The latter had been

picked up from the post traders. - The Czar has conveyed to the American colony of St. Petersburg, through Charles Emory Smith, the United States Minister, his thanks for their resolutions expressing gratitude for the liberty they have enjoyed during his

POLITICAL POINTS.

- Perhaps careful nursing can keep some life in the Alaska question as a jingo issue until 1892. In the meantime, if kept near the danger point it may serve to lend a color of urgency to increased naval appropriations and liberal bounties to steamers that may be several years and there is no entry turned into cruisers in time of war, But a warlike crisis is a dangerous plaything for a small President with a big Secretary of State ready to succeed him. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.

- When the friends of the Force bill and of the hermaphrodite Financial bill are fighting for advantage, time flies, One-third of the session has gone and nothing has been done that needs to be done in the Senate. It will not eclipse the gayety of the nation if the contention now going on shall continue until the opportunity for either political or finacial legislation shall have overpast. When partisans fall out the people have a chance for their lives .- Phil. Record.

- While the Force bill has not yet been given its final quietus, the Democrats have reason to congratulate themselves on the success so far attained, the more particularly as every week of delay serves only to array against the partisan and sectional attempt a healthy public sentiment, especially among the solid business interests of the country, which canno but weaken more and more the support of the measure among the Republicans in the Senate.—New Orleans Picayune, Dem.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morçis, 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 Gonsumption, 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 Discovery 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 ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS. Health seekers should go to Sparking 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 pam-

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

Read advertisement of Otterburn

STOP AT THE BURNS HOUSE,

WADESBORO, N. C.,

T OCATED IN THE HEART OF THE BUSIness part of the Town, and convenient foe Commer cial Men. Table Board the best the market affords. Omnibus meets all Trains.

For the Holidays

104 BOXES

SAFETY FIRE CRACKERS SEE THEM

dec 17 D&W tf

While Supplying Other Wants.

Oranges.

TLORIDA ORANGES FOR SALE REASONable. Also Groceries, Brick, &c., by

B. F. KEITH, JR.,

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 29. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market firm at 351/2 cents per gallon. Sales at

quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 20 for Good

TAR.-Firm at \$1 40 per bbl. of 280 Ibs., 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-Steady. Quotations at

the Produce Exchange were	_	
Ordinary 6	cts	# II
Good Ordinary 7 5-	16 "	
Low Middling 8 1-	16 "	**
Middling 85%	**	**
Good Middling 9	••	**
RECEIPTS.		
Cotton	516	bales
Spirits Turpentine	173	casks
Rosin	1,238	bbls
Tar		bbls
C 1 T	00	1.1.1

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

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[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

Crude Turpentine.....

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-Evening-Sterling exchange quiet and heavy at 480 @484. Money firmer at 2@8 per cent.; last loan at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 1221/2; four and a half per cents 1031/4. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 118; fours 98.

Commercial. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-Evening.-Cotton easier; sales to-day of 104 bales; middling uplands 9 3-16 cents; middling Orleans 91/2 cents; net receipts today at all United States ports 56,164 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,319 bales; exports to France 3,848 bales; exports to the Continent 30,213 bales; stock at all United States ports 868. 595 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts 1,219 bales; gross receipts 10,694 bales. Futures closed firm; sales to-day of 107,000 bales at the following quotations: January 8.95 @8.96c; February 9.08@9.09c; March 9.22 @9.23c; April 9.37@9.38c; May 9.48@ 9.49c; June 9.58@9.59c; July and August 9.67@9.68c, September 9.46@9.48c. Southern flour dull; common to fair

\$3 40@3 90; good to choice \$3 90@5 25.

Wheat irregular and dull, but stronger; No. 2 red \$1 04 at elevator and \$1 04 % afloat; options early declined 5/8@13/8c on realizing, but became strong and advanced 4@1c on better foreign advices, a bullish West and a decrease in stocks here; No. 2 1ed December \$1 03%; January \$1 03%; February \$1 03%; May \$1 031/2. Corn stronger and moderately active; No. 2, 58@581/4c at elevator and 5914@59%c afloat; options sold off %c, but rallied % 1c, and closed strong on lighter receipts and Western buying orders; January 581/ac; March and May, 581/ac. Oats stronger and fairly active; options more active and higher; January 4814c; February 49c; May 49%c; spot No. 2 red 48@49%c; do. white 48@4918c; mixed Western 46@ 50c. Hops firm and quiet; State, common to choice 30@40e; Pacific Coast 30@38c. Coffee—options steady; closed 10 points up to 15 down and quiet; December \$17 25@17 30; January \$16 40@ 16 50; May \$15 30; spot Rio quiet and easy; fair cargoes 1914c. Sugar-raw quiet and steady; fair refining 4 9-16c; centrifugals, 96 test 51/4c; refined quiet and lower; C 5@5 1-16c; extra C 5 1-16@5 3-16c; yellow 434@4 15-16c; standard A 5%c; confectioners' A 5 11-16c; mould A 6c; cut-loaf and crushed 6 1/2c; powdered 6 1/2c; granulated 5 15-16c; cubes 6 1-16c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet and steady; common to fancy 33@40c. Rice quiet and steady; domestic. fair to extra 514@61/2c. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined at all ports \$7 35. Cotton seed oil stronger

but dull; city extra India mess \$15 00. Cut meats quiet and weak; pickled bellies 5c; shoulders 41/8@41/4c; hams 71/4@ 71/2c; middles quiet and easy; short clear \$5 90. Lard opened weak and closed strong at an advance; Western steam \$6 12½ bid; city \$5 60; options— January \$6 13 bid; February \$6 28 bid; May \$6 65. Freights dull. CHICAGO, Dec. 27. - Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and un-

and quiet; crude, off grade, 19@20c;

yellow, off grade, 251/2@26c Rosin

steady and quiet; strained, common to

good, \$1 42½@1 45½. Spirits turpentine

quiet and steady at 39@39%c. Wool

dull and easy. Pork firm, with a mode-

rate demand; old mess \$10 00@11;, new

\$11 00@12 00; extra prime \$9 50@10 00.

Beef dull but steady; family \$9 50@

10 50; plate \$7 00@7 50; beef hams quiet

and steady at \$12 50% tierced beef steady

changed. Wheat-No.2 spring 89c; No. 2 red 91@92c. Corn-No. 2, 481/c. Oats -No. 2, 4014c. Mess pork \$8 10@ 8 121/2. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$5 80. Short rib sides \$4 40@4 80. Dry salted shoulders, \$4 25@4 35. Short clear sides \$5 00@5 05. Whiskey \$1 14. The leading futures ranged as follows

-opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, December 8814. 89, 89c; May 96 %, 97 %, 97c. Corn—No. 2, December 48, 48 %, 48 %; May 50 %, 51 %, 51 5 %c. Oats—No. 2, December 39 5 %, 40½, 40½c; May 43¾, 44, 43¾c. Mess pork per bbl—December \$8 00. 8 00, 8 00; May \$10 90, 11 12½, 11 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs—January \$5 80, 5 90, 5 90; May \$6 40, 6 47½, 6 47½. Short ribs per 100 bs. 100 fbs--January \$4 95, 5 05, 5 05; May \$5 60, 5 721/2, 5 721/2. BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.-Flour dull.

Wheat-southern firm and scarce; Fultz 95c@\$1 02; Longberry 98c@\$1 02; western steady; No. 2 winter red on spot and December 95% c bid. Corn-southern fairly active and easier; white 55@ 58c; yellow 55@58c; western easy.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Dec. 29 .- Galveston, quiet at 9 3-16c

-net receipts 10,647 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8%c-net receipts 5,919 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 91/8c-net receipts 1,172 bales: Philadelphia, dull at 9 3-16c -net receipts 150 bales; Boston, steady at 95/c-net receipts 57 bales; Savannah, steady at 8%c-net receipts 448 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8 13-16c-net receipts 22.882 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8%c -net receipts 2,128 bales; Memphis, easy at 8%c-net receipts 6,163 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9c-net receipts 1,842 bales; Charleston, steady at 91/c-net receipts 1,490 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Merning Star. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29, noon.-Cotton firm and in good demand. American

middling 51/8d. Sales to-day of 12,000 bales, of which 9,100 were American;

for speculation and export 1,000 bales, Receipts 66,000 bales, of which 61,000 Futures firm; January and February delivery 5 3-64, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; Feb

ruary and March delivery 5 7-64, 5 8-64 25 10-64d; March and April delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64@5 13-64d; April and May delivery 5 14-64d; May and June delivery 5 18-64, 5 19-64@5 20-64d; July and August delivery 5 23-64@5 24-64d. Tenders 100 bales new docket.

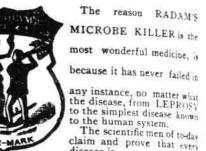
4 P. M.—December 5 5-64d, buyer; December and January 5 5-64d, buyer, January and February 5 6-64@5 7-64d. February and March 5 10-64@5 11-64d: March and April 5 14-64d, buyer, April and May 5 17-64@5 18-64d; May and June 5 21-64d, seller; June and July 1 23-64d, buyer; July and August 5 25-64d, buyer. Futures closed quiet,

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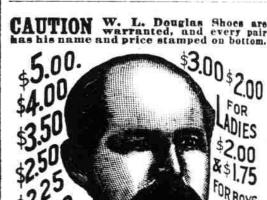
Exterminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of dis eases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat a diseases constitutionally,

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