

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sunday, at \$6.00 per year, \$3.00 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, \$1.00 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, 50 cents for three months, 30 cents for one month.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$15.00; two months, \$27.00; three months, \$38.00; six months, \$65.00; twelve months, \$120.00. 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. Letters, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Letters, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under heading 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, or Debts, or Respectful 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 triple-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, Action and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements following 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 the time for advertising anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Note, Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only cash remittances will be accepted by 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 advertisement contract for the paper is sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his office.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1890

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

One of the points made by the advocates of the Force bill is that it will secure the right to the negroes of the South to vote, a right which, they allege, is now denied them. Either the Force bill should pass, they say, and the Republican party get the full benefit of the colored vote, or the South in Congress should be reduced in proportion to its colored population. They are more interested in this than in the colored vote, and if they could accomplish this the condition of the colored brother would interest them no more forever.

But that's one of the things which they can't see their way clear to do, for it can't be done without a constitutional amendment, and they never could secure the votes of a sufficient number of States to carry it. Although there might be some white people in the South willing to relinquish a portion of their representation to get rid of the colored element in politics they are very largely in the minority, and it is certain that the colored voters would vote solidly against such a proposition, if they cared enough about it to vote at all.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is quoted as having recently expressed the opinion that the white people of the South would consent to reduced representation as a means of settling the race problem, but that is only an opinion, for there has been no test of that question in the South, and consequently Senator Butler has nothing to base that opinion on save his presumed familiarity with the sentiments of the Southern people.

There is no doubt that if there were any apprehension of negro domination they would not only consent to reduced representation, but to surrender of representation altogether to prevent that, as self preservation is the first law of nature, but unless force can be brought from some where else to put the black man above the white (and there isn't force enough in this country to do that) the white man will continue to rule in spite of the decrees of the Republican managers on either or both sides of the dividing line. And they will do that, too, without doing harm to the black man.

The colored people of the South recognize this, and with here and there a complaint by some aspiring colored politician who has an eye on the loaves and fishes, they accept it. The State of Mississippi had more to fear from black domination than any other Southern State, and yet she practically settled the race question as far as she was concerned by a qualified suffrage amendment which was adopted without a jar, one of its strongest advocates being a colored delegate to the Constitu-

tional Convention. The man who spoke for the colored people of Mississippi recognized the fact that a qualified franchise which was applied to both races was not disfranchisement, but simply a stimulus to preparation to discharge the most important act of citizenship intelligently, a requirement as necessary for the welfare of the black as for the white man, for they have suffered as much by their ill-judged voting as any other class of people. They have been blindly casting their votes for the Republican party with whatever policies it saw fit to adopt and whatever character of men it saw fit to nominate. While doing so they not only voted against their own section and against the people of the South, who are their best and truest friends, but voted to make themselves tribute payers to the men favored by the class legislation of the party which commanded their suffrage in every political contest.

The Republican leaders would like to escape the results of their own work if they could: The Republican party to retain control made the negroes voters, and it slipped up fearfully when it did it. It now has the skeleton strapped to its back and would like to get rid of it. But they can't disfranchise the race which they enfranchised, nor reduce Southern representation, which they would gladly do if they could, and turn the colored brother loose.

MINOR MENTION.

Senators Hiscock, of New York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, held forth on the Force bill Monday. The former couldn't understand for the life of him, how any Senator could oppose such a beneficent measure, and the latter repelled with indignation the allegation that it was a partisan measure. And yet Mr. Hoar has himself every day since this bill came to the Senate and he understood to engineer it through, furnished ample proof that he regards it as a partisan measure. In the interest of no other scheme would he consent to the adoption of the gag rule as now proposed. A new departure after a hundred years, and something that was never resorted to before in the most excited discussion of the most important questions. He favors this now to rush through a bill which was fabricated by Republican politicians, and has not been asked for by a single State nor by a respectable body of people from any State. If Mr. Hoar stood in his place in the Senate and solemnly declared that the Potomac river had changed its course and was running up hill it would be taken as evidence of loss of his senses, and yet he deliberately makes as absurd a statement without having his sanity suspected. If it was not a partisan measure this narrow-minded partisan never would have taken one-tenth the interest in it he has taken, it never would have seen the light in either House.

Secretary Windom says he favors Senator Stanford's scheme to lend money to farmers at 2 per cent. provided he could add just three amendments to it. The first amendment is that loans should be extended to all classes of property, as he don't believe in discriminating against one kind of property in favor of another. The second is to lend money to men who have brains but no property, as he don't believe in discriminating against brains in favor of property. The third is to lend to men who have neither brains nor property, as he don't believe in discriminating against those unfortunates who need government help more than any other class of people. He thinks with these amendments Senator Stanford's scheme would be a daisy one and would be immensely popular.

The resolution introduced in the Senate some time ago asking the Treasury Department to furnish a statement of the amounts paid to John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Southern district of New York, has brought the statement, from which it appears that he has drawn since 1872 the neat little sum of \$210,491.13, while he put in additional claims for \$19,880.46 which were disallowed. Besides this there was paid to supervisors acting under Davenport \$317,024, making a total of \$516,534.67 which this man and his subordinates pocketed for the services which they rendered to the Republican party. With John I. Davenports, scattered throughout the country, and the Force bill in operation what a treasury tapper it would be. No wonder John is in favor of it and of making it perpetual, for his office has paid him the neat income of \$14,000 a year, whether he rendered any service or not, which is pretty good

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD.

Simple Old-Fashioned Treatment in Its Early Stage.

The season is at hand when "colds" are common, so the Boston Herald comes to the front with some practical pointers about them: As soon as chilly sensations are felt, or the cold affects the head, and there is sore throat, the victim should go home at once. With his feet in hot mustard water, he should take an old-fashioned rum sweat. This is very easily administered. Into an old teacup pour three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Set in a pan of water. Now place it under a chair having a wooden seat. Let the patient sit down upon this; fasten a couple of blankets around around his neck, allowing them to fall to the floor, then light the alcohol. This treatment is by no means hard to bear.

SALE OF RACERS.

At the sale of racers at the nursery stables of the late August Belmont, on Long Island, on the 27th inst., horses brought the following prices: Potomac was started at \$15,000 and was knocked down at \$25,000 to Michael Dwyer. He also bought Raceland at \$7,000. La Tosca was bought by Hough Brothers at \$13,000, Prince Royal by Philip Dwyer at \$5,000, Mashie by the Keystone stables at \$6,000, and Magnate by the same purchaser at \$3,500; St. Charles went to A. M. Burckell at \$4,000, Magnolia to L. T. Rothschild at \$5,100, St. Carolus to Philip Dwyer at \$5,100, St. Florian to R. W. Walden at \$6,000.

eat and drinks but little, and keeps within doors, the chances are that he will have flogged his cold. PENNINGTON'S AIR SHIP. It Can Be Steered in Any Direction And Will Develop a Speed of 200 Miles an Hour. A correspondent in Mt. Carmel, Ill., writes to the Philadelphia Press: In an interview, after explaining that he is not posing as a great discoverer, but is simply applying well-known scientific principles, Mr. Pennington said: "My theory is simply that of creating a vacuum by the propulsion of the propeller facing the wind. The ship can be turned about in any direction by the rudder after the velocity of the air is thus overcome. Our direction will always be indicated by a compass, which will be controlled by connection with the storage." "How will you rise?" "In the buoyancy chamber, consisting of 100 separate compartments, will be stored the hydrogen gas for for rising. This buoyancy will counteract the weight of the ship, and I figure that when we begin rising the dead weight will be nil. The rest will be easy if my theories are not at all at fault. After the desired altitude is reached the vessel will be sent forward by moving a key on the electric switch-board which will communicate a spark to the compressed gas storage box and discharge its contents." "Your success in a financial way appears to be remarkable for enterprises of this character. When did you first propose it to a capitalist, and who is he?" "I got my financial aid from W. C. Duvee, president of the Grand Rapids Furniture Company. He is a very wealthy man, and had interested himself in some of my previous inventions, but he laughed at me on this occasion. It took me two or three days to even get him to listen to me seriously. He then called in Mr. Sligh, with whom he is associated in the glass importing business, and both of them were convinced of its utility. Mr. Sligh, on his next trip to Europe, interested two large English capitalists, Obediah Hawkes and John C. Troyford, and they came over with him. I met all of them in Chicago, and several others."

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 30.

RECIEPTS.

Cotton, 227 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 101 tasks

Rosin, 1,104 bbls

Car Turpentine, 133 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

FINANCIAL.

New York, Dec. 30.—Evening—

Stocks—Closing quiet and steady at 480 @484. Money firm at 3 per cent, closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent 129 1/2; four and a half per cent 103 1/2. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 118; fours 98.

COMMERICAL.

New York, Dec. 30.—Evening—

Cotton—Steady, sales to-day of 155 bales; middling uplands 9 1/2-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 1/2 cents; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 48,911 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,051 bales; exports to France 5,610 bales; exports to the Continent 2,870 bales; stock at all United States ports 899,941 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 3,923 bales; gross receipts 13,930 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day of 90,000 bales at the following quotations: January 8.97 @8.98; February 9.12 @9.13; March 9.27 @9.28; April 9.42 @9.43; May 9.53 @9.54; June 9.63 @9.64; July 9.72 @9.73; August 9.72 @9.73; September 9.77 @9.78.

Wheat—Firm and quiet and steady at elevator; options closed strong and 1/2 @ 1c up; No. 2 red December 1 04 1/2; January 1 04 1/2; May 1 05 1/2. Corn 1/2 @ 3/4 up, scarce and firm; No. 2, 5 1/2c at elevator; options strong at 1/2 @ 1c advance; January 58 1/2; May 59 1/2. Oats—Strong and fairly active; options closed steady and firm; January 49 1/2; May 50 1/2; spot No. 2 red 48 1/2 @50 1/2; white 49 @49 1/2; mixed Western 47 @51c. Coffee—Options opened barely steady, 5 to 10 points down; closed barely steady, 5 to 25 points down and lower; fair demand; December \$17 00 @17 30; January \$16 15 @16 35; February \$15 80 @15 90; spot No. 2, 10 @10 1/2; No. 1, 10 1/2 @10 3/4. Sugar—Firm and steady; refined steady and quiet; C 15-16 @5c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice steady and quiet. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined at all ports \$7 35. Cotton seed oil stronger; crude, off grade, 20 @21c; yellow, off grade, 26c. Rosin quiet and steady; standard, common to good, \$1 42 1/2 @1 47 1/2. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 39 @39 1/2. Pork firm, with more demand; new mess \$11 50 @12 25. Beef quiet and steady; beef hams steady but dull; tierced beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull and weak; middles weak and quiet. Lard higher, strong and more active; Western steam \$9 20, city \$9 50; options—January \$9 21; February \$9 33; March \$9 47 asked; May \$9 66 bid; refined stronger; Continent \$9 05 @9 55; South America \$7 10. Freight to Liverpool steady; cotton 5-32; grain 3d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 89 1/2 @89 3/4; No. 2 red 91 1/2 @92 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 49c @50c. Oats—No. 2, 40 1/2 @41 1/2. Mess pork \$9 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$9 50. Short ribs sides \$4 75 @4 85. Dry salted shoulders \$4 25 @4 35. Short clear sides, \$5 25 @5 30. Whiskey \$1 14.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, December and January 89 1/2, 90 1/4, 89 3/4; May 87 1/2, 88 1/4, 87 3/4. Corn—No. 2, December and January 49 1/2, 49 3/4, 49 1/2; May 52, 52 1/2, 52 1/4. Oats—No. 2, December and January 40 1/2, 41 1/4, 41 1/4; May 44 1/2, 45 1/4, 44 3/4. Mess pork per bbl—December \$8 00, 8 00, 8 00; January \$10 17 1/2, 10 40, 10 40; May \$11 07 1/2, 11 27 1/2, 11 27 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs—January \$5 85, 5 87 1/2, 5 87 1/2; February \$6 00, 6 00, 6 00; May \$6 47 1/2, 6 47 1/2. Short ribs per 100 lbs—January \$5 10, 5 12 1/2, 5 12 1/2; February \$5 22 1/2, 5 30, 5 30; May 5 70, 5 75, 5 75.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine \$3 00 @3 40; city mills Rio brands extra \$5 00 @5 25. Wheat—southern dull; Fultz 95c @1 03; Longberry 98c @1 02; western strong; No. 2 winter red at spot and December 97 @97 1/2. Corn—southern firm; white 55 @57 1/2; yellow 55 @57 1/2.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Dec. 30.—Galveston, firm at 9 3-16c —net receipts 3,770 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 1/2c—net receipts 4,818 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9 1/2c—net receipts 815 bales; Philadelphia, quiet and easy at 9 3-16c—net receipts 2,803 bales; Boston, firm at 9 1/2c—net receipts 243 bales; Savannah, steady at 8 3/4c—net receipts 4,382 bales; New Orleans, firm at 8 3-16c—net receipts 22,651 bales; Mobile, steady at 8 1/2c—net receipts 1,956 bales; Memphis, steady at 8 1/2c—net receipts 2,118 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9c—net receipts 582 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 1/2c—net receipts 2,648 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30, noon.—Cotton firm and in good demand. American middling 5 1/2d. Sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 8,600 were American; Receipts 22,000 bales, of which 21,500 were American.

Futures steady; January 5 6-64, 5 6-64; February and March delivery 5 10-64, 5 11-64 @5 12-64; March and April delivery 5 14-64, 5 15-64 @5 16-64; April and May delivery 5 18-64 @5 19-64; June and July delivery 5 22-64 @5 23-64; August delivery 5 24-64; 4 P. M.—December 5 7-64, buyer

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