

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays, at \$1.00 per week, \$3.00 for three months, \$10.00 for six months, \$18.00 for a year in advance. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per week, 50 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, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$80.00; twelve months, \$150.00. Ten lines of solid nonpareil type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 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 simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Amusement, Auction 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 charge transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of 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 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 proposition he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1891

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

The price of cotton is made in England, and the price in this country both for manufacturing and for speculative purposes is governed by the price abroad. While this is so the cotton planter never knows what his cotton crop is going to bring him, and can, therefore, never count upon it with any degree of certainty. The planter who cannot hold his crop as long as he wishes is always at the mercy of the foreign price makers, who keep thoroughly posted on the output of the cotton fields of the world and govern themselves accordingly.

This is simply the reverse of the way the thing ought to be. The man who grows cotton should be the man who makes the price of it, and next to him the American cotton-buyer who buys cotton for foreign shipment should be the man to do it. If the Southern cotton growers were in independent circumstances and could withhold their crops and market them when and in such quantities as they saw fit they would become the price-makers themselves and get a price that would pay them well for their labor. But they are not in a condition to do this, because they must have money and cotton is their dependence for money. Whatever the price of the cotton may be they are compelled to market enough of it to meet their pressing obligations and present needs, though the price be below the actual cost of production.

If money was as abundant in the South as it is in the Middle and New England States (which have found such a bonanza in the protective tariff) it would not be difficult to devise plans by which the cotton market could be controlled and cotton command a remunerative price, for then syndicates could be easily formed with millions of capital to lend money to planters who wanted to borrow, with cotton as security. This would be carrying out without any governmental agency one of the ideas embraced in the sub-treasury scheme, without being open to any of the objections that the latter is. It was said a year or so ago that the Alabama Alliance had effected arrangements with some English syndicate which agreed to lend the planters of that State as much money as they wanted to borrow at six per cent. interest, taking cotton as security, but we have heard nothing further of that.

If we had a system of State banks these syndicates might be organized by our own people, for with the increased volume of currency these banks would supply these syndicates could easily command the necessary money, and while they would secure the banks they themselves

would be secured by the cotton on which the money was advanced. The per capita circulation in the United States is stated by the Treasury Department to be \$24.28, about one-half the per capita circulation in France. In this country \$50 per capita would not be too much. A system of State banks, in addition to the national banks, might safely supply \$45,000,000 of currency for North Carolina, and thus bring the circulation up to a figure which would meet the demands of our people, supply the farmers with the money they needed, and also capital to establish numerous industries.

A banking system of this kind in addition to the National banks would be better for the people if the South and the West than if the circulating medium now supplied by the Government and through the National banks were doubled, because the addition to the volume thus supplied would be better distributed, and remain better distributed, as it could not be controlled by the money kings of the Eastern centers to which the volume of currency has drifted for years and will continue to drift while the present protective tariff system and the internal revenue system continue in operation. It would simply supply money for home circulation, good for all practical purposes at home, and such as would remain at home.

The South is suffering from a scarcity of money because she pays about \$225,000,000 a year, or nearly as much as this year's cotton crop is worth, in tribute to the protected manufacturers of the North and in pensions to Federal soldiers, nine-tenths of which pension money goes to the soldiers of the North. Add to this the amount that goes out in internal revenue and it will not be difficult to account for the scarcity of money in the South, why our farmers are embarrassed and our industrial enterprises are hampered and retarded.

This puts our cotton growers at the mercy of the cotton buyers abroad, and costs the South millions of dollars a year, which go into other pockets. If the friends of the farmers and South would take a good square look at the financial question, they would emblazon "State Banks" on their banners, throw them to the breeze, and make that one of the live questions, and stick to it until the State banks come to stay.

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, one of the leading Democratic Congressmen from the West, takes a sensible, practical view of the tariff question. He does not agree with Gov. Hill in demanding the repeal of the McKinley bill (something which could not be done if it were attempted) but believes that the Democrats in Congress should try to do only that which can be done, and instead of attempting the impossible, even if it were the desirable, give the people all the relief they can. With this view he does not think it wise to attempt a general revision of the tariff, but would provide for free wool, free salt, free lumber, free cotton ties, free binding twine and free coal, all articles of prime necessity, and all tariff-taxed without any good reason. These are mentioned by way of illustration, as there are, doubtless, other things which upon investigation it can be shown might be put upon the free list or things upon which the tariff might be materially reduced—tin plate, for instance—without seriously disturbing business. In this connection he makes a suggestion which shows that he is a man of thought and method. It is that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to be composed of ten Democrats and five Republicans, to investigate the manufacturing industries with a view to ascertaining the actual cost of production of the various articles produced, from which estimates might be made as to the amount of protection—if any—that they could reasonably ask. He proposes to let this committee pursue its investigations during the recess and by the time the Congress meet in second session have their report ready, with the guidance of which and such other information as it might have the Committee on Ways and Means could frame a reasonable and equitable tariff bill. This looks like getting the thing into a methodical, business-like shape.

The free silver coinage advocates are coming to the front early. In the Senate Thursday, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, and was followed closely by Senator Plumb, of Kansas, with a bill providing for the retirement of National bank notes; free coinage of silver,

and the promotion of international free coinage of silver. Both of these Senators are Republicans, and are doubtless in accord with the sentiments of their constituents upon this question, which is not viewed by them from a partisan, but from a purely financial and geographical standpoint. In this connection it will be interesting to know how the Senate and the House stand on that question and the prospects of the passage of a free coinage bill. With this view, the New York Press, (Republican, anti-free-coinage paper), has been pursuing investigations, with the following results. It finds that there are in the Senate 35 Democrats, 18 Republicans and 1 Alliance man in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage; 3 Democrats and 30 Republicans opposed to it. This gives in the Senate 54 for and 33 against it, one Democrat (Brice) being doubtful. It would require 59 to carry it over the President's veto, so the free coinage men would have to secure 5 votes more than they now have to pass it over the veto. In the House the Press finds 154 Democrats, 9 Republicans and 8 Alliance men in favor of it; 37 Democrats and 70 Republicans against it. It will require 222 votes to pass the bill in the House over the President's veto, so that the silver men would have to secure 51 votes more than they can now count before it could pass the House over the veto. On this showing, which is probably pretty near correct, it will remain for Mr. Harrison to say whether we shall have free coinage or not.

During the contest for the Speakership it was asserted that Mr. Mills was the champion of tariff reform, and that the election of Mr. Crisp would mean a backset to tariff reform, Mr. Crisp being called a Radical Democrat, that is a Democrat of the protective stripe. This allegation was without foundation and was promptly nailed by Mr. Crisp's friends at the time. The following extract from Mr. Crisp's speech on the McKinley bill, delivered in the House May 9, 1890, shows where he stands on the tariff question and that as a tariff reformer he is as straight as a shingle. He said: "The farmer of this country is taxed on almost every manufactured article he buys. The tariff forces him to pay more for his clothing, for his children's dresses, for his crockery and for his plow. Your argument is that he is furnished in return a home market. Where is this home market for the Kansas raiser or for the Southern cotton-raiser? The price of our corn, wheat and cotton is fixed by the price of the surplus which we must sell in Liverpool. "I can suggest a plan of relief in five minutes. Modify the existing tariff laws; reduce taxation; permit some reasonable competition in the markets; destroy trusts; accord equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Give the farmer free salt, free bagging, free cotton ties. Give him some reduction on hats, on woolen clothes and on his cotton goods. You cannot increase the price of the product of the farmer by a protective tariff, but you can decrease to him the cost of production and of living by reducing the tariff on articles used in making goods and on articles of necessity which all families must use. No amount of juggling—if the discussion goes on—will prevent the Western and Southern farmer from understanding what this protective system really is; that its effect is to take from one man to give to another; to take from the mass to give to a class."

There is tariff reform enough in this to answer all practical purposes.

TWINKLINGS.

—Hedgero (looking at card)—What's young Brown-Smith doing with a hyphen in his name?

—Boardence—Oh, he needs it in his business. He's gone into society.—Detroit Free Press.

—He—Are you sure I am the only man you ever really and truly loved?

—She—Perfectly sure. I went over the whole list only yesterday.—N. Y. Weekly.

—Rural Gent—What are they carrying all that garbage into that theater for, sonny?

—Messenger—O, der goin' ter play de "Streets of New York."—Texas Siftings.

—"Can't I sell you a nice umbrella?"

"What do I want with an umbrella such bright, dry weather as this?"

"Well, only you can buy them now a good deal cheaper. Umbrellas, you know, go up very much in wet weather."

—Phil. Times.

—Jack Rounder—Isn't Miss Belle a beauty?

—Miss A—Yes, but you know beauty is on skin deep.

—J. Rounder—Well, I'm no cannibal. That's deep enough for me.—Life.

—"I don't see that important floor walker you had here last month. Where is he?"

"Doing the same thing nights, I understand."

"Nights? How's that?"

"O, his wife has got a baby."—Phil. Press.

—Colonel Jiggers—For heaven's sake, jiggers, what are you bombarding that cornfield for?

—Colonel Jiggers—It is on the Dryden principle, to see if I can't make it rain whiskey.—Minneapolis Journal.

—Miss Hillyer—The last time Mr. Westend came over to see me he took the wrong elevated road and found himself down at Greenwood before he knew where he was.

—Miss Wyckoff—He doesn't seem to know much about Brooklyn does he?

—Miss Hillyer—No; that is what I admire about him.—Pack.

—"Just fahney, Wegnald, I've forgotten ma cabrd case."

—"Nevah mind, deah boy; I'll lend you some of mine."

—"But ah—the name would be different, you know."

—"Bah, jove, so it would! What a head you hava, Algy!"—Life.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Tariff Reform remains in the foreground of political agitation and of legislative activity in this Congress. Mr. Crisp himself has hastened to remove any misconception that might have possibly been created in the public mind upon this point. Tariff Reform is entirely safe in the keeping of the overwhelming majority of Democrats sent to Congress by its potent spirit. No Speaker could control this majority if he would; and Mr. Crisp would not if he could.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Consular offices are multiplied to furnish places on which partisans may fatten. While merchants are charged enormous fees for their unnecessary services, yet the income of the offices does not cover the expenses. In addition to the sums collected in the way of fees from those engaged in foreign trade—amounting last year to \$978,142—a further sum is exacted from the general tax-payer, amounting to \$130,000, to provide for the maintenance of offices, nine-tenths of which are wholly unnecessary and the other tenth wholly detrimental to trade.—Boston To-Day, Ind.

Some of the protectionist papers are trying to make out that the election of Judge Crisp is likely to prove injurious to the Presidential prospects of Grover Cleveland. They base this flimsy hypothesis upon the assumption that Crisp is a Randallian protectionist and will join forces with Gorman and Hill against Cleveland. Suppose he should. That would not have much chance of defeating the man the whole country wants for President. But the Judge is not at all likely to do any such thing as they pretend to believe.—Savannah News, Dem.

PERSONAL.

—Mme. de Lesseps is forty years younger than her husband.

—Miss Cornwallis West, who is to marry Prince Pless, has forty-five pairs of driving gloves.

—Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch, the composer of the music for "Kathleen Mavourneen," is still living in Baltimore at an advanced age.

—Mme. Blavatsky told him that her occultism was all glamour. That is what some people supposed it was.

—Jessie Benton Fremont is reported as being engaged on an important piece of literary work which has engrossed her attention for the last six months.

—George Vanderbilt expects to spend \$1,000,000 a year upon his new chateau in North Carolina until it is completed, which will not be for ten years to come.

—The heroic Mrs. Grimwood is still suffering very much from her neglected sprain, contracted during her march from Manipur. She is a remarkably handsome woman.

—Mrs. Phillipine Overstolz, of St. Louis, is said to be the only young lady President Grant danced with during his occupancy of the white house. She was his partner in the dance when he visited the Mound city after his inauguration. Another interesting fact in the life of Mrs. Overstolz is that she once came out buying for \$5,000 certain salmon fisheries in Oregon that were sold a few years later for \$1,000,000.

—The story of Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher, was told originally by his son. The elder Beecher had been preaching one Sunday at Litchfield, and as he got into the carriage to go home he remarked that he had never preached such a poor sermon before. "Why, father," said Henry, "I never heard you preach louder." "That is," responded the old man, "when I have nothing to say I always holler."

1,000 MILES IN A ROW BOAT.

A Later-Day Viking and His Ambitious Trips on the Sea.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A young Swedish journalist, whose name is M. C. G. Uddgren, has rowed in a small boat all the way from Gothenburg to Calais, and hopes to complete his journey to London when the weather moderates. He is a finely built, fair haired, brawny man on the sunny side of 30, and hails from Viken, or Bohuslan, the centre of the old vikings' country.

"My boat is 18 feet long, and 3 feet 9 inches wide," said he. "It is an ordinary rowing boat, but covered with canvas, like a canoe. The sculls are fastened to the rollocks so that they can't slip. She was made by a Chicago firm, who sent her to the Stockholm Exhibition.

"When I started I had neither sufficient clothing nor food. I had left my watch at home, and had no compass; and I had only fifteen shillings in my pocket. All the coast from four miles south of Gothenburg was quite new to me, and I had a terrible time. Night after night I had to sleep in my boat, very cold and wet and hungry. One night I was the guest of a fisherman, another of a farmer, a third of a Count in his castle. Everybody offered me shelter and gave me the run of the larder. Why, my voyage from Copenhagen to Kiel, which nearly took a month, only cost me twelve shillings!

"To avoid coming to grief on the banks at the mouth of the River Elbe I had to go right out to sea, and had a very dangerous trip to Cuxhaven. Thence to Amsterdam, along the coast, I had the hardest work in all the journey, the sea was so rough and the winds so strong.

"In the Zuyder Zee I had once to row for thirty-three hours at a stretch. I nearly went out of my mind several times, and the great exertion, continued day after day, now and again thoroughly prostrated me and made me faint.

"The voyage to Amsterdam had taken three months. I went to Leyden, and thence by Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges to Nieuport by the canals. I took me more than a month to get through Holland, but two and a half days sufficed for Belgium. I rowed from Nieuport to Dunkirk on canals, and then out on the sea again to Calais."

Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Gov. Hill's Error. New York World, Nov. 7th. Would it be wise? Gov. Hill advises the repeal of the McKinley tariff and administrative acts and the Sherman Silver law. He suggests nothing to take the place of those statutes. Their repeal, if possible to be effected, would restore the tariff act of 1883 and the Bland Silver law.

Would this alternative, presented by the Democrats in Congress on the eve of the Presidential campaign, conduce to the success of their party in that election? Would this triple menace of disturbance to trade, commerce and finance—this unconditional tearing down without building up—be wise statesmanship? Would it be good politics?

The World solicits an opinion upon this subject from the other leaders of the Democratic party and from the Democratic press.

To us Gov. Hill seems unwise.

Happy Roosters. Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store."

I have found out a gift for my fair. It is not a ring of gold, nor flowers for the hair, nor pearls for her white neck, but Salvation Oil for her sore throat. She's a singing bird.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 30 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1 20 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Steady at \$1 80 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 85 to 90 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

COTTON—Steady at quotations: Ordinary 4 1/2 cts 7/8 lb Good Ordinary 6 1/2 " " Low Middling 6 3/4 " " Middling 7 1/4 " " Good Middling 7 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS. Cotton, 1,276 bales Spirits Turpentine, 151 casks Rosin, 1,466 bbls Tar, 628 bbls Crude Turpentine, 00 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended Dec. 11, 1891. Cotton, 11,430 Spirits, 1,430 Rosin, 9,500 Tar, 3,846 Crude, 1,818

EXPORTS. For week ended Dec. 11, 1891. Cotton, 7,413 Spirits, 2,000 Rosin, 5,172 Tar, 2,357 Crude, 521

For week ended Dec. 11, 1891. Cotton, 1,900 Spirits, 51 Rosin, 5,473 Tar, 199 Foreign, 13,947 Crude, 1,000 Crude, 2,689 Crude, 406

For week ended Dec. 12, 1890. Cotton, 558 Spirits, 1,289 Rosin, 2,200 Tar, 714 Crude, 1,000 Crude, 1,586 Crude, 1,586

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Dec. 11, 1891. Cotton, 12,944 Spirits, 4,371 Rosin, 12,074 Tar, 2,400 Crude, 2,400

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