PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily state 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 subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

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.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

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.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

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

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

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

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 triple-column advertisements.

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.

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1896

BRITISH INTRIGUING IN NICARAGUA.

It was reported some time ago that a wealthy Englishman named Morgan, who represents an English syndicate, had secured a controlling interest in the railroads of Nicaragua. It seems that Morgan has lived for some years in that country, is a man of influence and that the syndicate which he represents, and of which he is one, has not only large railroad interests, but owns nearly all the steamers plying on Nicaraguan waters. They own most of the boats which ply on Lake Managua and on Lake Nicaragua, which is to form part of the proposed ship canal.

When we saw that statement we felt pretty sure that, if true, it was a movement by the Englishmen engaged in it to get such a hold on Nicaragua as to put them in a position to prevent the construction of the canal or to get control of it themselves and construct it in British interests. Reports are coming to Washington now which, unless they are very much exaggerated, show that the English are intriguing not only to prevent the construction of the canal under American auspices, but to get control of it themselves and thus with the railroads they now control, practically control that country, for the powers that control the highways of commerce, virtually control the country through which these high ways run.

It is said that British capital has been freely invested in that country and has exercised and does now exercise considerable influence, which was for a short while somewhat impaired by the arbitrary indemnity demands of Great Britain for the expulsion of Hatch from Blue Fields, followed by the Corinto incident. For a while the Nicaraguans counted upon the protection and support of the United States in resisting those demands, but when they saw that this was a groundless hope, they got to liking the Englishman more and the American less, because having placed their dependence on this Government and construing the Monroe doctrine as covering their case, they felt keenly disappointed and regarded themselves as deserted by the Government which could have protected them if it would. Since then it is said British influence has increased immensely there not only with the Government, but with the people, and realizing this the English are cunningly using it for all it is worth.

It was very strongly suspected at the time that the British indemnity demand in the Hatch case, was not so much to redress an affront to the British Government, or to indemnify Hatch and other British subjects for indignities to which they were subjected or for damage done them or their property, as to place the Nicaraguan Government in a position where it would be more or less at the mercy of Great Britain, and thus become more pliant to the schemes in view to undermine American influence in that country, and lead the way to either the defeat of the project or to put it under English control. And this, if these late reports be true, seems to be the effect to some extent of these operations.

Mr. Morgan and the syndicate which he represents are now working industriously, it is said, but still with a certain amount of prudence, to persuade the Nicaraguan Government to revoke the concessions made to the Maritime Canal Company and declare the franchise forfeited for failure of contract, this to be followed up by granting concessions to another company to carry on the work. To avoid suspicion of English manipulation or English dictation it is suggested that the company, although to be controlled by Englishmen and backed by English capital, may be composed of native born Nicaraguans who would serve as figureheads while the real power behind them would be the Englishmen. One of the strong arguments employed to induce this action is that the company to which the concessions were granted cannot construct the canal for lack of the money necessary to do it, and that it has been depending upon the support of the United State's Government which is dilly-dallying and showing no disposition to enter upon the work, the proposition having been before Congress for several years and no nearer definite action now than it was when first introduced.

There is some plausibility in these representations both as to the Canal Company which never did have much money and soon expended what it had, and as to this country, whose Congresses have been uttering volumes of talk about it but nothing more, although the sentiment of the people of all sections of the country is overwhelmingly, almost unanimously, in favor of it. But how the people feel on questions where money is the thing to be raised does not amount to much, especially when the transactions are with a foreign power, which has monetary interests at stake and is anxious for speedy action. It would not be very difficult under the circumstances to persuade the Nicaraguan Government that there is little prospect of the completion of the Canal under American auspices, and not much difficulty in persuading it to transfer the concessions if it thought this safe, had assurances that others would more promptly do the work and could find a plausible pretext for annulling the existing concessions.

We do not think this could be done safely now, for this Government has gone so far in that matter that it must go further or drop it altogether, and until it has decided to drop it it is not likely that it will permit the Nicaraguan Government, under the manipulation of intriguing Englishmen or any one else, to call a halt and until it voluntarily decides to halt itself. If there be any ground for those reports that are now coming to Washington there will be additional reason why this Government will not permit a halt to be called and additional reason, too, why it should proceed with more dispatch to settle beyond doubt the status of the enterprise and cut off for all time any intriguing to throw obstacles in the way, and to prevent the possibility of international complications that may arise in the future when we would have to fight for what we can now have by saying that we want it and intend to have it.

MINOR MENTION.

We have no great admiration for Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, as a patriot, nor a very high opinion of his ability as a Senator or a financier, but he put a very pertinent question to the American people when in introducing his "popular loan" bill, Tuesday, he referred to a published statement of one of the Rothschilds to the effect that until the Venezuela boundary dispute is settled neither European capitalists nor the European public would take American bonds for investment, and asked what that meant? He answered his own inquiry, and answered it in a way that ought to put the American people to thinking and to asking themselves how long is this country to tie itself to Europe, to be governed by Europe financially and to be financially dependent upon Europe, not Europe exactly, but the men who control the financial policies of Europe and manipulate its money? When President Cleveland sent his Venezuelan message to Congress and it met such an affirmative response from Congress and the American people, the money and stock manipulators of England tried a bulldozing game by announcing that we would have to seek the gold we needed somewhere else, at the same time dumping a lot of American securities on the New York market with the expectation of creating a scare, perhaps a panic, and forcing a reaction on the Venezuela question. While this caught a few of the papers which voice the money combinations of this country, some of the stock dealers and some whose commercial operations might be affected by a rupture between England and this country, it didn't pan out as anticipated, and the result was that Americans got back several hundred millions of their securities at a bargain. If the game had not been played prematurely, and had been more skilfully played, it might have panned out a great deal better for them and might have done us an immensity of harm. If the money manipulators of Europe can, as a leading commercial journal of New York city says, "bankrupt us at their pleasure," if they can unsettle our markets and run our securities down when they feel like putting the clamps on us, isn't it about time that we had a financial system of our own, and declared our independence of the money combines of Europe? We can do it. We have more wealth producing resources than any other country under the sun, are reputed to be the "richest nation on the earth," and yet are at the mercy of the money-hoarders of poorer nations. As we are politically independent so should we be financially.

* * *

A Washington dispatch published yesterday announces that the gold raiding on the Treasury continues, that the Treasury officials believe it is being drawn out to invest in the new issue of bonds, that they condemn such proceedings in strong terms, but are helpless, as "with the present laws on the statute books they can see no way to legally stop such withdrawals." With all due respect for and deference to the Treasury officials who condemn this raiding in such strong terms, there *is* a way under the law by which it can be stopped. The specie resumption act provides for the redemption of Government demand paper in "*coin*," and it vests in the *Secretary of the Treasury* the option as to which coin he will pay. The law nowhere vests that option in the note holders. There is not a line of law anywhere requiring the Secretary to pay in gold, and there is no authority under the law to borrow *gold* to make payment. The law authorized the Treasury to issue bonds in case of emergency to borrow "coin," not gold coin, but simply coin. To clear up any doubt that might exist on this question the resolution of 1878, which passed both Houses of Congress by a practically unanimous vote, declared every dollar of indebtedness of this country could under the law be redeemed in standard silver dollars, and that it would be no breach of faith by this Government to redeem in silver. With such law upon the statute books, backed by such a resolution, with no law requiring payment in gold, can't the Treasury officials see a way to "legally stop these withdrawals?" If they planted themselves on the law, exercised the option given by law as it was contemplated they should exercise it, not delegate it to the noteholders, and offered silver instead of gold they would very soon stop the withdrawals and do it legally, too. But when they sit there, protest, and pretend to be helpless when they are not helpless, they will be on the ragged edge and it is their own fault if they are.

If gold had not been discovered in the Transvaal country it would never have been invaded by the forces of the South African Company. If it hadn't been discovered in the disputed territory in Venezuela, there would never be an insistance on the Schomburgk line. English greed for gold is making England a robber of weaker people, which is bringing her not only shame but trouble and will bring more of both.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Poor Dr. Jameson seems to have been pushed on by scheming politicians, who ought, by rights, to shoulder the weighty responsibility which he has incurred. If Cecil Rhodes gets out of the mess without being overhauled for his vaulting ambition the world will be surprised.—*New York Journal Dem.*

—— Emperor William hurls defiance in the face of his aged grandmother and locks up his brother-in-law almost in the same breath. William looks upon blood merely as a red fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of the human body, and more or less necessary to one's existence, but not in the least degree binding as between relatives. In the bright lexicon of his youth there is no such word as consanguinity.—*N. Y. Advertiser, Rep.*

—— Perhaps the most dangerous feature of the sudden change in the European situation is the chance it gives the ambitious German Emperor to aggrandize himself. He was astute enough to seize a golden opportunity by promptly sending the Boer President a dispatch congratulating him on his victory, which ignored England's protectorate, and practically promised the Republic the support of the German Empire; and now he finds himself at the head of a great movement, which is heartily supported by all the German States, and has the sympathy of France and Russia, as well as of his associates of the Triple Alliance. Virtually, the whole of Continental Europe is behind the Kaiser in his defiance of England, and he has every reason to believe that it will follow him against that country in case of actual war. A less ambitious monarch than Emperor William might be tempted to open hostilities by such an alluring prospect as the situation offers to him.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

"Then in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

BACK Aches and Rheumatism relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

Formula by all Druggists.

June 15 17 m tu th s

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

It is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and tested friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally* with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Mariners, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Carthage *Blade*: Mr. S. H. Buchanan, of Jonesboro, reports the largest Moore county hog for this winter. It weighed 602 pounds.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Mr. Alvin Dupree, a prominent citizen of Wake county, died at his home near Garner last Saturday afternoon. For years he was a sufferer from cancer.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. R. K. Blair, druggist, of this city, received a telegram from his sister at Monroe yesterday stating that his brother's wife, Mrs. John Blair, died suddenly at 12.30 yesterday.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Caroline Alice Fayssoux, wife of Mr. E Fayssoux, the ticket seller at the Southern passenger station, died this morning after an illness that began on the 8th of last October. She was the daughter of Mr. O. W Davis, of Gastonia.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The sudden death of Mrs. "Mack" Howell, wife of R. M Howell, of Fork township, is reported. She died Sunday night, aged 65 years. She was a most excellent woman; and leaves a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

— Durham *Sun*: This morning when Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mangum arose they were astonished to find their little six-months old baby dead in the bed in which they had been sleeping. The child was well and hearty yesterday and when it retired. It is believed its death was caused by smothering.

— Salisbury *World*: Mr. H. C. Grubb, whose warehouse and nine barrels of whiskey was burned yesterday morning at Jubilee, says he is sure it was the work of an incendiary. The entire building was consumed and neither Mr. Grubb nor any member of his family knew anything of it until they arose yesterday morning.

— Statesville *Landmark*: At Trap hill, Wilkes county, a few days ago, John Miles' gun was accidentally discharged and the charge killed his brother James.

——Mrs. Ellen Frizelle Wycoff of Statesville, who has attained distinction as a writer of serial stories, has a new serial, entitled "Out of the Wreck," now running in the Chicago *Ledger*. The first installment appeared last week and the same issue contained a cut of Mrs. Wycoff. ——The big candle in Hall's drug store window, which was lighted Christmas morning, had burned about 145 hours in all up to last evening. The candle was 50 inches long at the outset and about 15½ inches was consumed in the 145 hours.

TWINKLINGS.

— "You got rid of $3,750 in one day's shopping?"

"That's right."

"What sort of shopping were you doing?"

"Bucket shopping"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Corroborative Evidence—"They say there are fewer persons dying this winter than usual?"

"Yes, I know lots and lots of people who haven't died at all."—*Chicago Record.*

— Small Boy—I don't wonder that women's heads so often ache.

Little Girl—Why?

Small Boy—Every time they see any of their children they've got to think up some reason for not letting them do what they want to.—*Good News*

— Considerate.—Father—Why did you permit young Mashman to kiss you in the parlor last night?

Daughter—Because I was afraid he'd catch cold in the hall.—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Hicks—I suspect that Dolkin's wife is the head of that family. When we go anywhere he's awfully frightened lest Mrs D. will see him.

Wicks—So you think Mrs. D. comes first in that family. Well way shouldn't a man look out for number one?—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Strikes me that Vanderchump is awfully conceited"

"He is. You know how it came about?"

"No."

"Why, several years ago the report got out that he was dead. Several papers printed his obituary and of course he read 'em."—*Chicago Record.*

How to Clean Old Book Plates.

To restore old book plates that have been injured by age and damp proceed as follows: Place upon a flat surface a sheet of white paper, somewhat larger than the print to be cleaned. Carefully dampen the print on both sides with a soft, wet sponge, and then saturate it with a mixture of chloride of lime and oxalic acid dissolved in about equal proportions in a pint of cold water. You can tell when the mixture is right by its turning magenta color. Continue to apply it until every stain or spot has disappeared, and then with a clean sponge wash the print freely with cold water.—Art American.

Plenty of Room.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000 with ease. As a means of showing how far the world is from being overpopulated they assert that the entire population of the United States could live comfortably in the single state of Texas.

I dislike an eye that twinkles like a star. Those only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady lambent light, are luminous, not sparkling.—Longfellow.

At the end of life we discover that we have passed nearly one-half of it in being happy without realizing it, and the other in imagining that we were miserable.

The heaviest rainfall is near the equator and diminishes steadily as the latitude rises.

Miami was originally Mi-oh-me-zah, "stony river."

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

The Hospitality of Albert Edward at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales gives in the course of the season certain special dinners at Marlborough House, which in many essential respects differ from those which he attends at other people's houses. The guests do not number more than 45 people, including the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the prince and princess. When members of the royal family arrive at Marlborough House, at the outer gate, the fact is at once signaled from the lodge, so that the Prince and Princess of Wales are never taken by surprise, but are in readiness to receive them.

The dining room in which the banquet is served is a magnificently decorated apartment, with a ceiling of white and gold. On the wall on the left hand side is a great square of red plush to set off the presentations of plate which have been made to their royal highnesses during the recent years. The Prince of Wales, as a host, sits not at the end, but in the middle seat, at the side of a large and long table. Table decorations are of a massive, ornate and rather heavy character. A very high centerpiece is filled with flowers, and more blossoms are placed in tall vases resembling specimen glasses.

Probably Marlborough House is the only place in London in which the knives and forks are laid so curiously. To each guest two forks and no more are provided, and these are placed prongs downward, reversing the usual method. In addition there is one large tablespoon and one large knife. In no circumstance are two knives permitted upon the table simultaneously, and for this rule a very strange reason is assigned. His royal highness is very superstitious, and on no account will he incur the risk of having knives crossed inadvertently. The wineglasses are placed, by the bye, in a line as straight as a company of soldiers, and the services are simply folded in two. Small water bottles are used, but apparently finger bowls are tabooed in Marlborough House.

Dinner begins at 8:45 p. m. and lasts for one hour and ten minutes. Rapid service is insisted upon. Yet four or five waiters only are allowed to enter the dining room, which is, however, some distance from the kitchen. Celerity and dispatch are obtained by the employment of a small army of assistants stationed behind the scenes.

For dessert royal blue sevres is used, and when the time has come for coffee and cigars the custom is once during the year, and only once—the night of the Derby dinner—to hand to each guest a silver lighter of unique design. No two lamps are alike, as they have at various times been presented by different donors to the Prince of Wales, and each one has its history.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Citric Acid.

Enormous quantities of citric acid are used in calico printing, in pharmacy and in the preparation of artificial lemonade. About 1¼ ounces (570 grains) of pure citric acid dissolved in a pint of water gives a solution which has the average acidity of good lemon juice. When diluted with several times its bulk of water, sweetened with sugar and scented with a single drop of essence of lemon, an artificial lemonade is cheaply produced, which is much used as a cooling drink in fever hospitals.

It has also been used in the navy as a substitute for fresh lemon juice in the treatment or prevention of scurvy, but has been found much less efficient. In fact, this artificial lemonade is by no means equal to that made from pure lemon juice, whether used at table or for invalids. In rheumatism or rheumatic gout the fresh juice of the lemon is preferred on account of the bicitrate of potash which it contains. Pure lemon juice is also a valuable remedy in sore throat and diphtheria. Cases have been recorded in which children have apparently been cured of this terrible disease by constantly sucking oranges or lemons.

Pure citric acid possesses, like some other acids, the power of destroying the bad effects of polluted water used for drinking, but it is perhaps best to boil the water before adding a little citric acid to it.—Chambers' Journal.

He Knew Enough.

The esteem in which the sailor's calling is held in Massachusetts coast towns is indicated by a true story that comes from Gay Head, a primitive community on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

A teacher was wanted at the village, and a sailor, with Indian blood in his veins, applied to the town committee for the position. He had to pass an examination by the committee and trembled at the ordeal, being sadly unlearned in booklore.

The chairman began the examination. "Mr. ——, what is the shape of the earth?"

"It is round, sir," the candidate answered.

"How do you know?"

"Because I have sailed around it three times."

"That will do, sir."

He received his "certificate" as a teacher without another question being asked.—Youth's Companion.

All the World's a Stage.

The idea embalmed in this line appears to have been widely used in Shakespeare's time, not the least curious instance being its employment by Sir George Moore in the house of commons, Jan. 21, 1605 6, he describing the gunpowder plot as a "conspiracy the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world." Commons Journal, volume 1, page 257.—Notes and Queries.

Some folks would never have any gold if they had to dig for it and never any sunshine if they had to crawl out of the shade to find it.—Atlanta Constitution.

A man's—or woman's—height should be six times the length of the foot, but there are occasional exceptions.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 5 1y D&W su we fr

A GREAT FISHERMAN.

He Could Land His Prey From Waters Other Men Fished Blank.

Charles Grant had a great and well deserved reputation for finding a fish in water which other men had fished blank. This was partly because, from long familiarity with the river, he knew all the likeliest casts, partly because he was sure to have at the end of his casting line just the proper fly for the size of water and condition of weather, and partly because of his quiet, neat handed manner of dropping his line on the water. There is a story still current on Speyside illustrative of this gift of Charlie in finding a fish where people who rather fancied themselves had failed—a story which Jamie Shanks to this day does not care to hear. Mr. Russel of The Scotsman had done his very best from the quick run at the top of the pool of Dalbreck, down to the almost dead still water at the bottom of that fine stretch, and had found no luck.

Jamie Shanks, who was with Mr. Russel as his fisherman, had gone over it to no purpose with a fresh fly. They were grumpishly discussing whether they should give Dalbreck another turn, or go on to Pool-o-Brock, the next pool down stream, when Charles Grant made his appearance and asked the waterside question, "What luck?" "No luck at all, Charlie!" was Russel's answer. "Deevil a rise!" was Shanks' sourer reply. In his demure, purring way Charles Grant, who, in his manner, was a duplicate of the late Lord Granville, remarked, "There ought to be a fish come out of that pool." "Tak' him out, then!" exclaimed Shanks gruffly. "Well, I'll try," quoth the soft spoken Charlie, and just at that spot, about 40 yards from the head of the pool, where the current slackens and the fish lie awhile before breasting the upper rapid, he hooked a fish. Then it was that Russel, in the genial manner which made provosts swear, remarked, "Shanks, I advise you to take half a year at Mr. Grant's school." "Fat for?" inquired Shanks sullenly. "To learn to fish," replied the master of sarcasm of the delicate Scottish variety.—Nineteenth Century.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R R BELLAMY Drugeist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7½@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	12½@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¼@	5
Shoulders ℔ lb	5 @	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	42½
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	55
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguna Venezuela	20 @	23
Rio	18½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting—4, ℔ yard	5	0514
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10 @	12½
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	5½@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	40 @	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47 @	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	45½
Oats, from store	35½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	8½@	9@
North Carolina	8 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" " in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 80
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City "ness	10 00@	10 50
Rump	@	10 00
Prime	@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	65
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Grand'd	4⅝@	5⅛
Standard A	@	4⅞
White Ex. C	@	4⅝
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4⅛
C, Yellow	@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	70 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	60 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clean of burs	19@@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 8.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.— Firm at 27½ cents per gallon for country and 28 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl for Strained, and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 40 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25⅝c; rosin, strained, $0 97½; good strained $1 02½; tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	18
Rosin	412
Tar	22
Crude Turpentine	1

Receipts same day last year—40 casks spirits turpentine, 237 bbls rosin, 108 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—916 bales; same day last year 277.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 8—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@9 per cent. Sterling exchange was easier; actual business in bankers' bills 487½@487¾ for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487¼. Government bonds firmer; United States coupon fours 109, United States twos 96. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 100, North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was higher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 8—Evening Cotton quiet but steady; middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January 7 90, February 7 95; March 8 03, April 8 08 May 8 14, June 8 18, July 8 21 August 8 23, September 8 03, October 7 88, November 7 85 Sales 195,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1 079 bales; gross 4,438 bales; exports to Great Britain 100 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 372 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 105 bales; stock (actual) 192,038 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 24,465 bales; exports to Great Britain 100 bales; to France —— bales, to the Continent 400 bales; stock 1,068 852 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 99 918 bales; exports to Great Britain 20 860 bales; to France 22 690 bales; to the Continent 20 166 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 602,803 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,054,702 bales; exports to France 309 232 bales; exports to the Continent 908,102 bales.

NEW YORK, January 8—Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged. Southern flour dull and unchanged; common to extra fair $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat—spot dull and easier with options closing steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 68¾@69c; afloat 70¼@70½c; options advanced ½@⅝c, declined ½@⅝c, rallied ½c and closed steady at ⅜c under yesterday; trade fair; No. 2 red January 67½c; February —c; March 69c; May 67⅝c; June 67c; July 67c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 35½c; afloat 36¾c; options were more active and firm at ¼@⅝c advance; January 35¾c; February 35⅝c, May 35⅝c, July 37c. Oats—spot more active and firmer; options quiet and firmer; January 24c; February 24c; May 24½c; spot prices—No. 2 24¼c; No 2 white 25¾; mixed Western 24⅝@25½c Hay strong and demand good; spring 75@80c; good to choice 95c@$ 105. Wool firm and unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged; beef hams $15 50; tierced beef firm and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies 4⅞c; shoulders 4¼c; hams 8@8¼c. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $5 70; city $5 30 January $5 70, nominal; refined dull, Continent $6 10, South America $6 40, compound $4 63⅛@5 00 Pork steady; mess $9 50@10 00 Butter quiet and unchanged. Cotton seed oil firmer, with a moderate speculative demand; crude 24@23½; y