The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, 1896

CUBA TO THE FRONT.

We have for several months been so much occupied with our own affairs that Cuba, in which we were very much interested up to the time of the meeting of our national conventions, was lost sight of. While we were engrossed in the questions at issue in our political campaign, Spain was preparing to force the fighting in Cuba and General Weyler preparing to put into execution the plans which he had been maturing, and when he was ready put himself at the head of his army and marched into the province of Pinar del Rio, where Maceo and his troops have made themselves at home for the past nine months.

This movement is understood to mean that there is a crisis in Cuba, that Spain feels the necessity of making one grand effort to crush the rebellion, upon which may depend the preventing of a revolution at home, and the preservation of the Spanish monarchy. It is a crisis not only in Cuba but in Spain. Weyler, who has made many boasts that he would have the rebellion strangled in a short time, has made no perceptible progress since his arrival at Havana nine months ago, although he has dealt with cruel severity with the Cubans who have fallen into his hands, his object being to strike terror into them; but his severity, and the savage proclamations he issued forcing the Cubans to take one side or the other filled the ranks of the Cuban captains with men who if left a choice might have remained on the plantations.

Weyler's plan is to surround Maceo and force him to battle, feeling confident in his ability, with his superior numbers and better equipment, to whip the Cuban commander, but while he has had some clashes with detachments of Maceo's forces, Maceo seems to be able to hold his ground and at the same time avoid battle on the ground chosen by Weyler. If Weyler should fail to force a fight and a surrender his campaign from which so much was expected and upon which so much depends will be a failure and it would have been better as far as Spain and he are concerned that he had remained at Havana and pursued his ordinary tactics.

When Weyler took the field in person Maceo as well as others realized that the crisis had come, and that all he had to do was not to accept the gauge of battle and risk all on the result, but to avoid battle and let Weyler go back empty-handed as he came, for he can't make a prolonged stay in the hill country and feed his army, for provisions are too scarce for that. Maceo's troops could live and grow fat on the food that would kill Weyler's unacclimated soldiers, who are fed mainly on imported food. Time is the friend of the Cubans in this contest, and Maceo is fighting for time.

Murat Halstead, who spent some time in Cuba as the correspondent of the New York *Journal*, writing for that paper a few days ago on the situation as it now presents itself, says Weyler's success will but prolong the agony, while his failure will be the ruin of the Spanish cause.

As Spain recognizes that there is a crisis upon her, so is it regarded in this country, and while Gen. Lee others who have been in Cuba and are familiar with the situation now and in the past do not anticipate a rupture between this Government and Spain as inevitable they consider it quite possible, and that Spain may provoke the interference of this Government, preferring to surrender Cuba to it than to the Cubans, which would give her an opportunity to say that it was the superior power of the United States and not the Cubans which had won, which the Spaniards would think saved the National honor, which would be humiliated if Spain had to lower her colors, abandon the struggle and leave her prized possession in the hands of the hated but victorious "rebels."

They might call it "war with the United States," but it would be no war at all, unless some other nation took a hand in it, of which there is no likelihood now, for it would simply be a blockading of the Cuban ports and the starving out of the Spanish army, which is fed mainly upon imported provisions. With a United States fleet patrolling the coast on the look out for vessels bound to Cuban ports, with these ports effectively blockaded and the Cubans supplied with the munitions of war as they would be in that event, there would be no necessity for landing a man on the Island and it would be only a question of a few months when the Spanish army hungry and dispirited, confronted by battle ships on one side and by emboldened, strengthed "rebels" on the other, would sue for peace, lower their flag, take to their ships and look on the Island, the graveyard of so many Spaniards, for the last time.

The end cannot be so far off, whether Mr. Cleveland feel disposed to take decisive action or not. He may think it best not to hasten action in view of the short time he has to remain in office, but events may make some action necessary, for Spain may, should Weyler's campaign fail, invite interference in such a way as to make it impossible to avoid it. As far as the political parties are concerned both the Democratic and Republican party put in their platforms declarations of sympathy with the Cubans, which meant more than merely wishing them well. It meant that the people of this country wished to see them free and that they would extend the aiding hand when the opportune time came. Without national dishonor this aid cannot be delayed much longer.

AN EMBARRASSING POSITION.

An extra session of the Kentucky Legislature will be called some time in January, at which Governor Bradley, Republican, expects to be elected United States Senator, to succeed Senator Blackburn. With Bradley, the Republicans claim that they will require but one vote to give them a majority and enable them to carry through any financial or tariff legislation they propose, and this vote they hope to secure by the election Senator Pritchard from this State. They are counting on him not only as a reliable gold man, but also as a reliable high tariff man, and they doubtless know why they so count.

It is evident and conceded that Pritchard cannot be elected without Populist votes. If he gets these Populist votes he can get them only as a result of bargains alleged to have been made when fusion was effected in some counties between the Republicans and Populists on the legislative ticket, by which the Populist candidates agreed, if elected, to vote for the Republican nominee, Pritchard to be the man. This bargain, though frequently charged during the campaign, was never admitted, though not denied, but now we shall find out what there was in this and who of the Populist legislators-elect sold themselves for Republican support.

Certainly no Populist who places the principles of the party to which he belongs above his own personal interest or ambition can stultify himself by voting for a Senator who will vote against the measures which the Populist party advocates and claims to be of transcendent importance, or so vote without thereby acknowledging that he has been bought and is simply delivering the goods he bargained to deliver. Thus they are forced either to vote against their own party or to break the alleged compact entered into with their associate Republicans, which is a somewhat embarrassing position for a man to be placed in who hasn't the hide of a rhinoceros or the conscience of a pirate.

MINOR MENTION.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, devotes a portion of his report to showing that the farmers of this country are much better off than they thought they were, especially the farmers of the West, who did the most growling and made the most racket about "free silver," "more money," etc., compared with whom, accordiug to Mr. Morton, the farmers of the East are sitting on the ragged edge. The esteemed Secretary seems to think that the farmer who hasn't a mortgage to dream about or to keep him awake of nights is pretty well off, and when this isn't the case he ought to be pretty well satisfied, whether his wheat brings 50 cents (more or less) a bushel, and other truck in proportion; but even then he ought to feel content, if his mortgage isn't as big as the mortgage of some other plow steerer. Mr. Morton fixes the business up to his own satisfaction, whether he does to the conviction of the farmers or not, many of whom will still continue in that perverse state of mind to believe that they are not as prosperous as they might be. A little fact will sometimes knock a large amount of elaborate writing out of gear. The press dispatches yesterday announced the failure of the Norwegian Plow Company, at Dubuque, Iowa, capital $195,000, nominal assets $275,000, liabilities $140,000. Alleged cause "slow collections." This company did business exclusively with farmers, made implements which were bought by farmers only, and yet, doing business in one of the best farming regions of this country, notwithstanding the fact that the prices of their products have so materially advanced since harvest time, it has not been able to collect money enough to pay its debts and keep out of the hands of creditors. Is this an evidence of the prosperity that Mr. Morton has discovered? Prosperous farmers should certainly be able to pay for the implements they buy.

* * *

There are few diseases that the human family is subject to which are not preventable when proper methods are employed. Cholera and yellow fever, both scourges that once filled people with terror, are now under such control in countries where the right methods are adopted as to be viewed with little alarm. They are no longer dreaded as cemetery-filling pests. There are more deaths in Europe, or in some countries of Europe, from scarlet fever than from cholera or any disease brought in from other countries, and there are more deaths in this country from typhoid fever and diphtheria than from all the imported diseases. Both of these are preventable diseases. The effect of preventive precautions in the case of typhoid fever is shown by the small death rate in European cities where the mortality was once very large, and the large death rated in this country (which has somewhat decreased, too), where the same precautionary methods are not so generally or effectively employed. The following table gives the death rate per 100,000 of population in the leading cities of Europe and of this country, showing the wide difference in favor of the European cities where proper attention has been given to securing pure water supplies:

Europe.		United States.	
Berlin	5	Chicago	83
Munich	8	Cincinnati	86
Hamburg	9	Cleveland	86
The Hague	5	Washington	74
Rotterdam	2	Pittsburg	77
Stockholm	9	Jersey City	71
Christiania	7	Louisville	77
Vienna	6	Indianapolis	97
Dresden	5	Philadelphia	40
Breslau	9	Buffalo	29
Average	6	Average	56.9

These figures show that the mortality from this disease is nine times as great in this country as it is in Europe, notwithstanding the skill of our physicians, which is equal to that of any in the world. It may not be an easy matter to supply cities with pure water, but it is not a difficult matter for families to protect themselves by taking the precaution to boil the water they drink.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Gold will have 57 majority in the next House, but that will cut no figure if the silverites in the Senate see fit to filibuster.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— One effect of the proposed tariff on wool is very certain. It will largely increase the price of woollen clothing to all who wear it without any compensation to them. Every one remembers the large reduction in the price of clothing that followed the removal of the tariff on wool, and every one knows that its restoration will increase it again. That is the consideration of chief interest to every one except the fancy ram breeders.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

—— It is reported that Ellery M. Brayton, the Republican boss and whip in South Carolina, will endeavor to have the State's representation in Congress reduced to accord with the vote cast in the recent election. It is claimed that the new constitution of the State disfranchises 125,000 negro voters. There are about 140,000 adult male negroes in the State, and not more than 15,000 of them were able to vote in the last election. Brayton will contend that if these negroes are not to be permitted to vote, there is no ground upon which to send representatives to Congress for the proportion of the claimed voting population which they represent. To deprive the State of Congressional representatives for 125,000 voters would reduce the State's delegation from seven members to three.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Father—That fellow that comes here to see you so often is a pretty cheap man."

Daughter—Then buy him for me, pa.—*London Figaro.*

— His Attitude: Her Friend—Doesn't your husband object to that pug dog?

She—Not at all. He hates the dog, but he doesn't dare to object.—*Puck.*

— Bambury—I hear that Stimpton is dead. Did he leave his wife much?

Mispah—I suppose so. He always left her as much as he could while he was alive."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Hicks—"The Bible says: 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.'"

Wicks—"It is evident from that that our maid knows her place perfectly."—*Boston Transcript.*

— A Correction—Ikey—I know dot nopody should be extrafagant.

His Mother—Not exactly, Ikey. Dere is no reasonable obcheckshun to extrafagance on der part of vun's gustomers—*Puck.*

— Commercial Rebound—Do you think public confidence is increasing, Mrs. Badgeley?

"You better believe it; the day after the election my daughter had three offers of marriage."—*Chicago Record.*

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 20, Friday, Greenville, S. Paul's.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, M. P., Beaufort county, Zion Church.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, E. P., Washington, S. Peter's.

November 26, Thursday, Thanksgiving, Chocowinity, Trinity.

November 27, Friday, Beaufort county, Calvary Chapel.

November 29th, Sunday, 1st in Advent, M. P., Pitt county, S. John's.

November 29, Sunday, 1st in Advent, E. P., Pitt county, S. Michael's.

December 2, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S. Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.

E. P.—Evening Prayer.

Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

The best way to cure disease is to drive it from the system by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Rockingham *Rocket*: Six colored magistrates were elected in Richmond county by the Republicans and Populists.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, wife of Mr. E. A. Johnson, died Tuesday morning at 7.30 o'clock, after a short illness, at her home near Quinerly, Pitt county.

— Burlington *News*: Rabbits must be plentiful in Southern Alamance. One man brought in 60 last Friday, which he said were caught in one day. He sold them out at five cents each.

—Concord *Standard*: Mr. F. S. Goodman reports the death last week of a venerable mare that he purchased in 1869, and she was then five or six years of age, which makes this animal either 34 or 35 years of age at her death.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mr. Walter Robeson, whose illness we recorded last week, died at his home near Tar Heel, Bladen county, yesterday. —— Monday night the new residence of Mr. Thos. Tolar in Flea Hill township, about eight miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire.

— Charlotte *News*: Thomas M. Sims, mail carrier on the star route between Pineville, N. C., and Lancaster, S. C., was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Maxwell this morning, charged with robbing the mails. He plead guilty, was bound over to Court, and in default of $500 bond was sent to jail.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Twenty carrier pigeons were turned loose here at 10.40 Sunday morning. Rocky Mount, Va., 65 miles from Winston, was their destination. Four of the pigeons arrived there at 12.11; 1 at 1.13; 1 at 1.25; 1 at 1.45; 2 at 4.50. The others reached home yesterday morning.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The death of Mrs. Sallie Pate, wife of Mr. Vinson Pate, occurred Thursday night at her home in the eastern portion of this city. She had been a sufferer from consumption for a number of years. —— The National Bank of Goldsboro was swindled out of $50 Thursday afternoon by means of a draft issued by Richard Johnson, formerly of this city but more recently a resident of Hickory, and bearing the forged endorsement of Messrs. Best & Thompson, of this city. The draft was made on R. M. Johnson, of Asheville, the forger's dead father. Johnson left the city, and although arrested at Clayton that night, managed to give the bungling officer there the slip, making good his escape. —— A few weeks ago two well dressed, oily tongued strangers appeared here pretending to represent some large New York portrait house, and for "advertising purposes only" would take just twenty orders, no more, no less, and would make and deliver large and handsome portraits for $1 each. Fifty cents of the amount, however, was to be paid for in advance. A good many of our citizens saw the tempting bait and bit at it. The result was the men gathered in about fifty orders and left for parts unknown.

CIPHERGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Disadvantages of Stuttering While Delivering a Long Distance Message.

Hobson stutters. Hobson is a first class business man, and his vocal infirmity has never interfered until recently with the profits of the well known firm of Hobson & Dobson.

Hobson is a progressive man, ever on the alert to adopt modern methods. He was one of the first local subscribers to the telephone and has kept right up with the march of inventions in all its ramifications. As a wide awake man Hobson was not slow to grasp the possibilities of the long distance telephone. And that is how Hobson and Dobson came to have the first dispute which marred years of profitable partnership.

Dobson went to New York last week. He made his headquarters at a well known Gotham hotel and telegraphed Hobson of his arrival in the eastern town. It seems that an eastern customer had failed to keep a certain agreement the details of which were familiar to Hobson, but not to Dobson. It would take a long telegram to explain the details fully, and Hobson decided to call Dobson up on the long distance telephone. The rate for conversation between Chicago and New York is $8 for five minutes, after the proper connections are made and communication established. The usual negotiations passed between the operators, and Dobson recognized the voice of his partner.

"Hello, Hobson!"

"H-h-hello, D-d-d-dobson! Is that y-y-you?"

"Yes, it's me. Talk fast, Hobson. This costs money."

"I know it does. You know H-h-h-hammers-s-stein & P-p-p-pollosky?"

"Who?"

"H-h-h-h-h-hammers s-s-stein & P-p-p-p-pollosky?"

"Hammerstein & Pollosky? Yes, they bought $4,000 worth of goods from us. What about them?"

"Have j-j-j-just r-r-r-received a l-l-l-l-letter f-f-f-from H-h-h-h-hammerstein saying t-t-t-that P-p-p-p-pollosky r-r-r-refuses to"—

"Say, Hobson, you had better ring off now and save money. It makes no difference how long or how short this message is, we are bound to get the worst of it. You don't stutter on a telegraph blank and I cannot understand the cipher system you have been sending. Don't get hot about it, old man, but write it out and send it over the wire. Goodby."

"G-g-g-good-b-b-by. Y-y-y-you will b-b-be s-s-s-sorry for t-t-this."

Hobson hung up the receiver with a snap and paid the $8. He is waiting for Dobson to return.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Distinctive Feature.

He was from the eastern shore of Maryland, and he spoke feelingly of his home and its surroundings.

"Look at the Chesapeake bay, suh!" he exclaimed. "Theh's a body of watah foh you. Famed in history and celebrated in sht, it smiles upon the multitude from the silent canvas and speaks to the world from the printed page."

"Yes, it is very interesting. What, in your opinion, is the most remarkable thing about the Chesapeake bay?"

"The most remahkable thing about the Chesapeake bay?" he repeated reflectively. "Well, suh, to my mind the most remahkable thing about the Chesapeake bay is the fact that theh are any ducks left in it."—Washington Star.

A Toothpick Town.

Only one characteristic distinguishes the little village of Strong, Me., from the thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves to support the entire community. Strong is famous for nothing but toothpicks, but it is known in the trade as the place from which come the majority of the toothpicks that are used in the United States.

THE MASTERY OF PAIN.

Chloroform and Its Introduction Into the Practice of Medicine.

No event of the century has effected humanity so widely and so intimately as that crowning triumph of medical science which Sir Benjamin Richardson calls the "mastery of pain." The boon of anæsthesia extends far beyond the domain of steam engine or telegraph and touches the individual more closely than anything in the world when his hour of suffering comes, as it may come to any of us at any moment. And in the popular view anæsthesia means chloroform, whatever experts may think of the superior merits of other substances. People know that dentists use "gas," and some may have heard of ether or even of bichloride of methylene, but the household word is chloroform. Fifty years of usage have given it an unassailable position, and if a new anæsthetic were to displace it tomorrow the old name would probably remain. Yet chloroform was not the first anæsthetic discovered, nor is it so much used in the present day as its less famous predecessors. The early history of this great discovery, as of many others, is debatable ground, but certain facts have been clearly established.

The first chemical agent found to possess the property of producing insensibility by inhalation and used for that purpose was nitrous oxide, more familiarly known as "laughing gas" or simply "gas."' It is still considered the safest and is administered every day to thousands of patients, not only for dental purposes, but in conjunction with ether for general surgery. To Priestley belongs the honor of identifying it chemically, to Sir Humphry Davy that of expounding its anæsthetic properties. He found them out by experimenting on himself, and suggested their practical application in these words:

"As nitrous oxide, in its extensive operation, appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

If any one deserves to be called the father of anæsthesia, it is Sir Humphry Davy. But the surgeons of this day, whether from blindness, timidity or prejudice, appear to have missed the significance of his announcement altogether, for, though the words just quoted were published in the year 1800, no practical use of the gas was attempted until 1844, and then the initiative came from America.

In that year a Connecticut dentist named Horace Wells submitted himself to the ordeal and had a tooth extracted under the influence of nitrous oxide. The next step was the introduction of ether, and the credit of this also belongs to America. It lies between two Boston gentlemen named Morton and Jackson, but some attempt was made to keep the discovery a secret for commercial reasons, the only result of which was to bury the facts in obscurity and to deprive the real discoverer of the honor that more straightforward conduct would have secured to him. The secret was immediately detected by Dr. Bigelow and sent over to England, where the leading surgeons of the day—Liston, Lawrence and Fergusson—took it up at once in their hospital practice. Sir Benjamin Richardson has described in the most graphic manner how the good news came to Glasgow, where he was studying at the time, and how great was the excitement in the profession. Ether, the second anæsthetic in priority, is still the second also in point of safety and in the favor of the anæsthetists at the present time.—Boston Herald.

Anvils.

"It is not generally known," observed a prominent blacksmith, "that nearly all of the anvils used by blacksmiths in this country are made by one firm in Brooklyn. All kinds of substitutes have been invented and put on the market, but after using them the blacksmith generally goes back to the wrought iron anvil, which is handmade. There are plenty of cast iron and steel anvils for sale, but they find but little favor from blacksmiths, who prefer an anvil that sings. The castiron anvil has no music about it and does not give any more response to the hammer than if one was hammering on a stump. It is music, or singing, as the smithy calls it, that is wanted. A blacksmith does nearly all his talking to his helper by the sounds made on the anvil by his hammer. As far as the village blacksmith is concerned, singing by the anvil is his constant advertisement. Ordinarily an anvil will last from 10 to 20 years—that is, if it is handled carefully, though there are many anvils that are now used by sons which were used by therfathers during their entire lifetime."—Washington Star.

Why They Wear Hats.

History does not tell, so far as we know, how it came about that members of the English parliament wear their hats. The custom has descended from an age when its proceedings were not recorded, but one may suspect that thereby hangs a tale of sturdy and victorious revolt against privilege, such as broke out at Versailles, could it be recovered. Now and again we find antique allusions to the practice. When the commons voted that every one should "uncover or stir or move his hat" when the speaker expressed the thanks of the house for any service done by a member, Lord Falkland "stretched both his arms out and clasped his hands together on the crown of his hat and held it down close to his head, that all might see how odious that flattery was to him."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Child's Heart.

Among the bizarre articles offered for sale at the Hotel Druot, Paris, was a child's heart immersed in a jar of spirits, and, although 97 years had passed since the organ was placed in its transparent receptacle, every portion of it—the right and left auricle and ventricle, and even a portion of the aortic arch—was in a perfect state of preservation. It was catalogued as the heart of Louis XVII, duke of Normandy, and from the documentary evidence which accompanied it there was little doubt as to its authenticity.—Temple Bar.

Suspicious.

"Don't you think Jorkins is very attentive to his wife?"

"Yes; people are beginning to remark it."—Detroit Free Press.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc., Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmintgon, Bladen Street, Dec. 3

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec, 5, 6

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 sufferer 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.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

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

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

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4½@		4¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	22	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 10
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	20	@	16
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	23 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 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grades	3 25	@	3 30
Choice	3 25	@	3 75
Straight	4 75	@	4 85
First Patent	4 45	@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	1 42
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White,		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White,		@	40
Oats, from a store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP-IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½@		6½
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (rough sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	18 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		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Sage	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	5
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, November 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 55 per bbl for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.— Firm. Hard $1 40, Yellow Dip 2 00, and Virgin 1 90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@24⅝c; rosin, strained, $1 27½; good strained, 1 32½; tar, 1 00; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	93
Rosin	770
Tar	114
Crude Turpentine	46

Receipts same day last year—100 casks spirits turpentine, 695 bbls rosin, 335 bbls tar, 72 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅞	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	6⅞	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 9-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—2,276 bales; same day last year 1,042.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $3 50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3,00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 19—Evening.—Money on call was quoted easy at 2½@3½ per cent; last loan at 3 per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong, with actual business in bankers bills 482¼@482½ for sixty days and 485¾@486 for demand. Commercial bills 480¾@481¼. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 109⅝; United States twos 95; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 119½. Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was higher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 19—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; November 7 39, December 7 42, January 7 52, February 7 58, March 7 66, April 7 70, May 7 75, June 7 77, July 7 80. Sales 274,900 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 72 bales; gross 5,911 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,188 bales; forwarded 993 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 69 bales; stock 205,398 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 48,092 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,286 bales; to France 19,150 bales; to the Continent 1,688 bales; stock 1,088,239 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 242,082 bales; exports to Great Britain 102,400 bales; to France 24,831 bales; to the Continent 62,517 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,186,489 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,082,580 bales; exports to France 240,047 bales; exports to the Continent 643,934 bales.

Flour dull, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was dull but steady; common to fair extra $2 85@3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60. Wheat—spot was dull and easier with options; No. 2 red f. o. b. 94⅝c; ungraded red 84@94c; options were fairly active and advanced ½@⅝c, declined 1⅝@1⅞c, rallied ¼c and closed weak at 1@1⅝c under yesterday; No. 2 red November 85⅝c, December 85⅞c; May 86⅝c. Corn—spot more active and weaker; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; options were more active and closed weak at ⅞c decline; November 28⅝c; December 29¼c; January 30c; May 32⅝c. Oats—spot dull and easier; options were more active and weaker; December 22⅝c, February —c; May 25⅝c. spot—No. 2, 22⅝c; No. 2 white 25¼c; mixed Western 22@24c. Lard quiet and steady; Western steam 4 50; city $3 62½; December $4 05, nominal; refined lard was dull at quotations; Continent $4 60; South America $4 90, compound $4 50@4 62½. Pork dull and weak; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—fancy firmer, with light receipts; State dairy 11@19c; do. creamery 13½@21c; Western dairy 8@13c; Elgins 22c. Eggs—choice were firmer; State and Pennsylvania 22@25c; ice house 16½@18c; Western fresh 21@23c; do. per case $3 25@5 00; Southern 21@22c; limed 15½@16c. Cotton seed oil dull; crude 22½@23c; yellow prime 25½@26c. Rice firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3½@3¾c.