PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month 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, $10.0000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

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

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.

All 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 such 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.

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.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8.

A CANAL A NECESSITY.

Whatever the differences of opinion may be as to certain features in the message of the President, there will be pretty general agreement as to the favorable mention of the isthmian canal. The desirability of a waterway between the two oceans has been recognized for over half a century, it has been discussed more or less for over half a century, it has been before Congress in some shape a number of times, it has been endorsed by State Legislatures, it has been endorsed by the platforms of all the political parties, recommended by the Chambers of Commerce of numerous cities, advocated by representative speakers of the respective parties and by the press of the country regardless of politics, and yet we have progressed only so far in this work as the appointment of some committees to visit the proposed routes of the canals talked about and report their conclusions.

While we have been talking about a canal the Suez canal was built, in spite of the opinions of eminent civil engineers that it was an impracticable scheme; the trans-Siberian railway, a more colossal undertaking than this canal, has been practically completed, and while we are still talking about it that other great railway, conceived in the bold brain of Cecil Rhodes, connecting North and South Africa, will in all probability become an accomplished fact. In the meantime while we are talking a European company is pushing work on the Panama canal, the object apparently being either to complete it before work is begun on any other canal, or to deter this Government from giving substantial aid to any other scheme, on the ground that one isthmian canal will answer all the demands of commerce, making the other a dead venture.

Without arguing for or against any particular route this fact is apparent that if an isthmian canal was ever desirable to promote the material interests of this country it has now become a necessity, not only from a commercial but from a military standpoint. We have annexed the Hawaiian islands, we claim supremacy over Guam and the Philippines. This changes our geography and gives us territory on both sides of the Pacific and in the middle to defend in case of attack. This necessitates a large increase of our navy, distributed in two oceans, with 7,000 miles of land between. Such a canal would be equivalent to a large increase in the navy, for then the warships in one ocean might be speedily sent into the other in case of need, and there will be need of them in the future, and principally in the Pacific if we hold on to the Philippines, for there, in the scuffle for commercial ascendancy on that side, will be our weak point and point of attack. With the new departure we become necessarily involved in the game of European powers in their schemes for commercial supremacy and territorial empire, and can no longer be the neutral power we were when our boarders extended beyond neither ocean. Empire brings responsibilities and responsibilities require arms to maintain and defend.

While the advantages of such a waterway from a naval standpoint cannot be overestimated, it is of quite as much importance from a commercial standpoint, for it is among the teeming millions of the Eastern hemisphere that we must look for a market for much of our surplus products of field and factory. The eyes of European nations have been for years fixed on the yellow man's empire, and they all have been scheming and moving to get footholds that would give them dominating "spheres of influence," radiating bases from which they could expand their trade and make markets for their exportable products.

The Sues canal has facilitated the carrying out of these schemes which possibly might never have been undertaken or entertained if it had not been for the existence of that canal. It has been to the European nations in extending their trade and giving them foothold in the East, what an isthmian canal will be to us in extending our trade and increasing our prestige among the nations of the earth and especially among the peoples on both shores, and within the Pacific, with whom it will bring us into much closer relations. In these days of keen rivalry between competing nations, rapid transportation, which also means cheap transportation, is an important factor in trade, and every commercial nation seeks the quickest and cheapest way to reach its customers. The nation that excels other nations in that, other things being equal, will win the prize and establish its trade supremacy.

If we are to take the position we aspire to and compete with other nations which have the Suez canal as a highway, and with Russia which has the great Siberian rail highway, for trade in the domain of the yellow man, we must find a shorter way to get to him than rounding a continent, taking months to do what might be done in as many weeks, with proportionately less expense. That way is through the narrow neck of land that separates the two great oceans.

IN A HURRY WITH IT.

The fact that the financial bill was the first one introduced in the House of Representatives and also the first in the Senate shows that the Republican statesmen are in a hurry to get that job off their hands. This is further shown by the fact that the House bill was unanimously adopted by the Bepublican caucus. It is further shown by the fact that a resolution has been introduced for its immediate consideration, and that the time for discussion is to be limited to one week, when the gag will be applied and the bill rushed through as agreed upon by the Republican financiers.

There will be more time given for debate on the Senate bill for the gag rule does not apply in the Senate, but the probabilities are that the Senate bill will finally pass substantially as drafted. Then the conference committee will get together to compromise and adjust the differences between the two bills and we will have what the Republican gold-standard reformers call "financial reform." This is a cut and dried job which had, as far as the Republican Solons of each House are concerned, been practically agreed upon and decided before it was offered for debate at all, so that the debate will be a mere matter of form which will not materially affect the final action.

But doesn't it look like a farce that a measure in which the whole country is as vitally interested as it is in a financial scheme, that its consideration should be limited to one week, and that it should be rushed through as agreed upon by a party caucus? Of course it may be desirable that measures of this kind should not be unnecessarily protracted in discussion, but in all such matters, when such great interests are involved, it is better to make haste slowly, act with due deliberation and try to avoid the blunders that haste may cause. To consider measures and not to rush them through without due consideration is what Congress is supposed to have been instituted for. Congress is supposed to be deliberative body, not a foot ball team, where rush is the order. But the Republicans have the reins and the whip now, and they are going to run things there own way, if they can.

BOOK NOTICES.

The December or Christmas number of *Frank Leslie's Magazine* is a very attractive one, containing much matter appropriate to the season, and finely illustrated. This feature will be especially enjoyed by young readers. Published by the Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-143 Fifth Avenue, New York.

McClure's Magazine for December is a fine number, filled with choice reading matter, copiously and splendidly illustrated. Among the others there is an interesting and instructive article on "The Movement of Wheat," and for the story reader several entertaining stories. Published by The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 E. 25th street, New York.

The Review of Reviews presents a splendid list of contents for December, the articles embracing a wide range of subjects. In addition to other papers the reader will find much valuable matter, condensed, in the departments, "The Progress of the World" and "Leading Articles of the Month." This number is handsomely illustrated Address The Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Aguinaldo's mother says Aggi is a good boy, but the other fellows lead him into trouble. He isn't quite "civilized" enough to catch onto their racket. The old lady doesn't seem to have as high an opinion of her boy as Consul Wildman and other American gentlemen have.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 10 for 5c.*

GLAD TO SEE THEM GO

A Havana dispatch published in the STAR yesterday, in reference to the reception of the President's message, after stating that the allusions to Cuba were favorably regarded by all classes of people, concludes with the remark that while the Cubans are not particularly anxious as to the time when the American troops will be removed, "everybody would be glad to see the black troops go, because of the excesses they commit."

There is, as far as we know, no prejudice against the negro in Cuba, such as there is in this country, although there are race distinctions there as there are in all countries where different races are thrown into contact with each other, but there seems to be a decided feeling against the American negro in the soldier's uniform, not on account of his color, but on account of the "excesses committed" by those negro soldiers. This feeling is not strange, for while there has been little trouble with white soldiers in Cuba, there have been a good deal with the negro soldiers, who have at various times caused disturbances that would have resulted seriously if it had not been for the prompt action of the military authorities, supported by white soldiers.

But this has been the history of the black soldiers everywhere since the outbreak of the war with Spain. Their conduct in camp both in this country and elsewhere has been a disappointment, especially when under the command of men of their own color, for whom it seems they didn't have respect enough to obey. The idea with the average black man is that when he gets inside of a uniform his individuality and his importance become magnified, and he becomes superior to the civil law and has a right to defy the man who undertakes to enforce it. The result has been that the negro as a soldier has lost caste, even with those who once thought there was some good soldier material in him, and that he would be found very useful in garrisoning and upholding our authority in our acquisitions from Spain.

Mr. Kipling should feel kindly towards the beggars. His "Absent-Minded Beggar" poem has brought him in so far about $45,000.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Chatham *Record*: Mrs. Rebecca Allen, of Hadley township, died last spring at the age of 87 years, and was buried in her wedding dress that was worn at her marriage 69 years before, and on which was no spot or blemish.

— Newbern *Journal*: J. W. Peacock, trading as J. W. Peacock & Son, at Fremont, Wane county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Wednesday. This makes the sixteenth case since the Bankruptcy Act went into effect that has been filed in the court here. Of this number Lenoir county has contributed six, Craven five, Wayne three, Beaufort one and Pasquotank one.

— Greensboro *Telegram*: The blockader, Wm H Honeycutt, who was arrested in Johnson City, Tenn., on Monday, will be brought to Greensboro and lodged in Guilford jail for safe keeping until the next term of Federal Court at Statesville. Honeycutt shot and killed Deputy Marshal Greer, in Mitchell county several weeks ago, and then killed M. S Philips, who witnessed the shooting of Greer. The revenue people say that Honeycutt is the most desperate blockader they have ever had to contend with. —— Most of the twenty patients remaining at the State Normal and Industrial College are reported much better and the majority of these are convalescent.

— Rockingham *Anglo-Saxon*: Mr. Elija Covington an aged citizen of Black Jack township, died at his home last Sunday after a long illness. He served in the Confederate army. —— Mr. James McNeill, a well known citizen and farmer of this section, died last Friday night of dropsy of the heart. He was about 60 years of age. —— The store and contents of Messrs. Diggs & Diggs, in Wolf Pit township, about ten miles from Rockingham, was burned between midnight and day Tuesday morning. Mr. Dick Williamson, their salesman, who sleep in the store, barely escaped with his life. They had a $2,500 to $3,000 stock of goods, which is almost a total loss, together with the building, as we hear they had but very little insurance.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: A few minutes before eleven o'clock this (Wednesday) morning a fire originating from the boiler spread like wild fire over the plant of the Hickson Lumber Company in southwest Fayetteville, and in less than an hour and a half, $8,000 worth of property was destroyed. The plant destroyed was the property of H. A. Rankin & Co., and was under lease to the Hickson Lumber Company. Besides the plant used by the latter company, Mr. Rankin's splendidly equipped Novelty Works was totally destroyed with all its contents. Rankin Company's loss is estimated at fully $6000, with only $2,000 insurance, and the loss of the Hickson Lumber Company is estimated by Mr. John F. Hickson, the manager, at fully 2,500, with $2,300 insurance. Hardly had the excitement over the fire of the big planing factory subsided before the alarm again rang out, and as we go to press the handsome residence of Capt. A. B. Williams, on Gillespie street, one of the historic houses of Fayetteville, is still burning, though the flames are under control. It is a dismantled wreck, the roof having fallen in.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Trial bottles 10 cents at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— A London firm of caterers has sent to the British troops in South Africa a Christmas present in the form of 22,400 puddings of various sizes. The dispatches of a week or so ago told that some tons of plum pudding had been or would be forwarded to the troops. The Queen has made provisions for presenting to every one of her soldiers in South Africa a small quantity of chocolate. So much for the commissariat of Tommy Atkins. Meantime his Boer enemy is eating parched corn, and fighting like a demon.—*Savannah News, Dem*:

—— Coarse cotton shirtings, refined petroleum, flour and lumber are now the principal commodities exported to China. The Chinese Minister tells the correspondent of the Boston Transcript that American trade might be almost indefinitely extended by a study of the requirements of the Chinese markets and by fair dealing. China is traversed in nearly every direction by canals, which furnish slow but very cheap transportation; hence imported merchandise is readily delivered in the interior of the Empire. The most serious obstacle to trade is internal taxation levied at the border line of every province.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— At the beginning of the war with Spain Congress published the following declaration: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, (Cuba,) except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Does not this resolution, it is noted, "apply in good conscience" and with equal force to every island and people that we now hold as a consequence of that war? Conscientious Congressmen should consider the question very seriously. There is but one answer to it.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem*

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, M. P., St. Peter's, Gates county.

December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, E. P., St. Mary's, Gatesville.

December 11th, Monday, Com., St. Mary's, Gatesville.

December 13th, Wednesday, St. Barnabas', Murfreesboro

December 17th, Sunday, third in Advent, M. P., St Mark's, Roxobel.

December 17th, Sunday, third in Advent, E. P., Grace Church, Woodville.

December 21st, Thursday Fest, St. Thomas, St. Thomas', Windsor.

December 24th, Sunday, fourth in Advent, M. P., Advent, Williamston.

December 25th, Christmas, Grace, Plymouth.

December 31st, Sunday after Christmas, St. Thomas', Atkinson.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechised when practicable.

The vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

TWINKLINGS.

— "What does your father do, my young man?" Oh, he dosen't have to work! He's a policeman.

— "Well, he said, "the Boers are on the move." "Yes," she replied, looking at the clock, "but there are some exceptions."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

— Mutually Careful: "Bobby, you mustn't play with that little Dicky Jones; he isn't a good boy." "All right ma. I can't play with him anyway; that's what his mother told him about me."—*Puck*

—Quinn—"When women imagine themselves wits they are a menace to the community." DeFonte—"You must have met some of late." Quinn—"Yes, my wife. She asked me if a sea horse was in any way related to a bay mare."—*Chicago News.*

— Maude—"Mr. De Jones asked me to sing for him the other evening after we had been introduced." Clara—'And what did you sing?" Maude—"Why, how do you know that I sang at all?" Clara—"Well, I noticed that he didn't ask you to sing to night."

— The Automobile—"Get out of the way there, you old stiff! You're a has been." The Horse—"Perhaps. But will you please tell me from what part of your anatomy they cut the porter house steaks?"—*Omaha World Herald.*

— The Prospective Feature: "Ruggles, if I had such a cough as that I should do something for it." "That cough, Whiggins, is indispensable. When a life insurance agent calls to see me I turn it on and he never stay longer than about three minutes."

— Lawyer (in breach-of-promise case)—"The plaintiff says you kissed her continually when you called on her." Defendant—"Well, I don't deny it; but I did it in self-defence." Lawyer—"How is that?" Defendant—"It was the only way I could keep her from singing."

— "Young man," asked the proprietor of the store, who was making the rounds of the various departments, "how can you afford to dress so elaborately and expensively on the salary we pay you?" "I can't," gloomily answered the salesman. "I ought to have more salary."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed, at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. †

Valuable Old Stirrups.

A pair of iron stirrups were sold for $13,500 at the Forman sale in London. They were made for Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and are partly plated with silver, parcel gilt and chased, each one of the outer sides having an exquisite border of translucent cloisonne enamel on gold six and one-half inches high and six inches wide. The work is Italian of the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century.

HIS FORTUNE IN A DREAM.

But Everybody Is Not Expected to Believe the Story.

There lived at Swaffham, in Norfolk, a hardworking, industrious man, who followed the trade of a tinker.

This man dreamed one night that if he took a journey to London and placed himself on a certain part of London bridge he should there meet with a person who would communicate something to him of great importance to his future prospects in life.

This dream made some impression on the tinker's mind, and he related it very circumstantially to his wife in the morning. She, however, half laughed and half scolded at him for his folly in paying attention to such idle fancies and told him he had better get up and go to work.

The next night he dreamed the same again and likewise the third night, when the impression was so powerful on his mind that he determined, in spite of the remonstrances of his wife and the ridicule of his neighbors, to "go to London and see the upshot of it."

Accordingly, having made arrangements as to the management of his business during his absence, he furnished himself with a sum of money and set off on foot for the metropolis, distant about 90 miles. He reached the end of his journey late on the third day, and, having refreshed himself with a night's rest, he took his station the next morning on a part of the bridge which corresponded with the description in his dream.

There he stood all that day without any communication to the purpose of his journey. The next day it was the same and the third, so that toward night his confidence in his dream as well as his patience began to be considerably shaken, and he inwardly cursed himself for his folly in not yielding to his wife's advice and resolved that next day he would leave London and make the best of his way home again.

However, he kept his station until late in the evening, when just as he was about to leave it a stranger who had noticed him standing doggedly and with anxious looks on the same spot for some days accosted him and asked what he was waiting there for. After some hesitation the tinker told him his errand, without, however, acquainting him with the place he came from.

The stranger smiled at his simplicity and advised him to go home and in future pay no attention to dreams.

"I myself," said he, "if I were disposed to put faith in such things, might now go 100 miles into the country upon a similar errand. I dreamed three nights this week that if I went to a place called Swaffham, in Norfolk, and dug under an apple tree in a certain garden on the north side of the town, I should find a box of money, but I have something else to do than to run after such idle fancies. No, no, my friend; go home and work well at your calling, and you will find there the riches you are seeking here."

The tinker was astonished. This, he doubted not, was the information he was seeking, but he said nothing further to the stranger than to thank him for his advice and to declare his determination to follow it. He immediately went to his lodging and the next day set off for home, which he reached safe.

He said but little to his wife on the subject of his journey, but rose early the next morning and commenced digging on the spot supposed to be pointed out by the stranger. After proceeding in his work a few feet downward his spade struck against a hard substance, which, upon clearing the mold from the top of it, proved to be an iron chest. He quickly removed it to his house, and, having with some difficulty broken off the lid, to his great joy found it full of money.

After securing this treasure he discovered upon the outside of the chest an inscription, which, being no scholar, he was unable to decipher. He therefore hit upon the following expedient to ascertain its meaning:

There was in the town a grammar school, several of the pupils from which were constantly in the habit of passing his smithy on their way to and from school. The tinker judged that by placing the chest at the door it would excite the attention of the boys, and thus he should be able to obtain the object in view without exciting any suspicion among his neighbors.

He soon had the opportunity he sought. A number of the boys having gathered round, as was their custom, to witness the operations of the forge, he took occasion to challenge their scholastic skill in the translation of the inscription. Some shook their heads; others, after conning over it awhile, said it was not sufficiently legible.

At length, one older than the rest, anxious to display his superior learning, after scraping and brushing off the rust, gave the following solution of it:

Where this stood
Is another twice as good.

Overjoyed at this information, the tinker next morning resumed his labor, and, a little below the ground already cleared, he found a second chest double the size of the first, and, like it, filled with gold and silver coin.

The account goes on to state that, becoming thus suddenly a wealthy man, the tinker showed his gratitude to Providence by building a new chancel to the church, the old one being out of repair.

And, whatever fiction the marvelous taste of those ages may have mixed up with the tale, certain it is that there is shown at this day a monument in Swaffham church having an effigy in marble, said to be that of the tinker, with his dog at his side, and his tools and implements of trade lying around him.—Mirror.

Costly Admiration.

A characteristic story of General Lafayette was told in a Paris journal some years ago.

At Lamarque's funeral the crowd took out General Lafayette's horses, as the famous soldier was returning home from the service, and drew his carriage to his hotel with many evidences of enthusiastic love and admiration. The scene was a stirring one, and a friend, in referring to it some weeks afterward, said, "You must have been very much pleased."

Lafayette looked at him for a moment in silence and then said, with a whimsical smile:

"Yes; I was very much pleased—very much pleased indeed. But I never saw anything more of my horses, my dear friend!"

WILLIE WALDORF.

Now that England repudiates him, perhaps Willie Waldorf could palm himself off as a China Astor.—St. Paul Globe.

If the Anglo-Saxon alliance can stand the Astor strain, it seems strong enough for almost any old pull.—Omaha World-Herald.

It looks as if William Waldorf Astor had spoiled his welcome both in Europe and America. He may find himself compelled to camp out in the Azores.—Washington Star.

It is announced with some show of satisfaction that Mr. Astor's wealth remains in America. Europe will not object to this so long as the income which it earns is spent on that side of the water.—Exchange.

The Garden of Love.

She is a maiden so dainty and fair,
He is a youth at her side;
Love is the gardener working there;
They are the flowers of his tender care,
And life is his garden wide!

Trust is the voice of the flowing breeze
That sings on its scented way,
Adding a pleasure when all things please,
Breathing a whisper of rest and ease
That tells of a fearless day.

Hope is the sun that is shining bright,
With a promise of life to be,
Giving them strength of its tender might—
Filling their hearts with a dear delight—
In the kisses that none may see.

Time without end is the infinite sky
That smiles on their growth from above;
Watching the blossoms that bud in a sigh
Grow into fruit as the seasons go by—
The triumph of Gardener Love!

—Thomas D. Lister in National Magazine For August.

If ever superstition could find excuse, it would be when the expectant mother, calendar in hand, ponders the fortunate days and hopes that the baby's birthday may fall on a lucky time. It is natural to wish the best of fortune for those we love. Why not *will* fortune as well as *wish* it for the child?

The greatest fortune any mother can bestow on her child is a healthy body and a happy mind, and with this great fortune every mother may endow the child if she will. The child's stock of health is what the mother supplies. The weak and worried woman has a very slender stock of health to bestow on the baby.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes mothers healthy and happy. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It strengthens the nerves, gives the body a feeling of buoyancy, makes the mind cheerful, gives vigor and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, and baby's advent to the world is free from danger and painless.

"My first two babies were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "I was reduced to 109 pounds. When I was three months along with my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I improved fast and continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain any opium or other narcotic.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not react on the system They are a perfect medicine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		6½@	6¾
Standard		16½@	6¾
Burlaps		5 @	5½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12½	@	15
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾@		6
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 15	@	1 20
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔		@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	21	@	25
Northern	27	@	30
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	47½
Virginia Meal		@	47½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 10
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	16	@	18
Dairy Cream		@	18
State	14	@	15
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12½@		15
Rio	7	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	17	@	18
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	3 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 90	@	4 00
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	12½@		15
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	52	@	52½
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint	10	@	12½
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	85	@	90
Rice Straw	40	@	50
Eastern	80	@	85
Western	80	@	85
North River	80	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	3¼@		4
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½@		6
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
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, com'n	14 00	@	15.00
Common mill	5 00	@	6 50
Fair mill	6 50	@	8 00
Prime mill	8 50	@	10 00
Extra mill	10 00	@	10 50
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	28	@	30
Porto Rico, in barrels	25	@	30
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	35
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 00	@	10 50
Rump		@	9 50
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 25
Liverpool	83	@	85
American	73	@	85
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	53½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	2 75
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¼@		5⅛
Standard A	4¾@		5
White Extra C		@	4⅝
Extra C, Golden		@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	4⅛
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	9 00	@	10 00
Mill, Prime	7 50	@	8 75
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 00
Common Mill	5 00	@	6 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 50	@	5 00

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love.

CLEARED.

Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co.

Schr Ira B Ellems, Marston, Antigua, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

ANTIGUA—Schr Ira B Ellems—153, 748 feet rough lumber, valued at $2,500: 34 954 feet dressed lumber, valued at $700; 300,000 shingles, valued at $1,575. Total $4,775. Cargo by Kidder Lumber; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1899.

STEAMSHIPS

Astrea (Br), 2,110 tons, Barry, Brackenburg, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Skuld (Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Ormesby (Br), 1,828 tons, Robinson, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Haslingden (Br), 1,220 tons, Higgins, E Peschau & Co.

Baron Innerdale (Br), 2,139 tons, McNeill, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Wm F Campbell, 201 tons, Strout, J T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Antonio (Itl), 499 tons, Cafiero, Heide & Co.

River Thames (Nor) 454 tons, Quale, Heide & Co.

Johannee (Nor), 473 tons, Thorsen, H K Nash, for Paterson, Downing & Co.

Colin Archer, (Nor.), 639 tons, Martinsen, Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec 7

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 48 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 47½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 07½ per barrel for strained and $1.12½ for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at $1.50 per barrel for hard, $2.80 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 36¾@36¼c; rosin firm at 97½c@$1 02½; tar quiet at $1.10; crude turpentine quiet at $1.30@2.00, $2 00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	59
Rosin	331
Tar	251
Crude turpentine	15

Receipts same day last year.—55 casks spirits turpentine, 16 7 bbls rosin, 150 bbls tar, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

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

Ordinary	4 13-16	cts	℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 3-16	"	"
Low middling	6 13-16	"	"
Middling	7¼	"	"
Good middling	7⅝	"	"

Same day last year middling 5½c.

Receipts—1,686 bales; same day last year, 1,364.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1 05. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Money on call closed firm at 5@7 per cent., last loan 6 per cent.; ruling rate was 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills 486½@486¾ for demand and 481½@481¾ for sixty days. Posted rates were 482½ and 487½. Commercial bills 480¼. Silver certificates 58½@60. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds easier. U.S. 2's, reg'd, 102½; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 109¾; do. coupon, 109¾; U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 133½; do. coupon, 133½; U.S. old 4's, reg'd, 112¾; do. coupon, 113¾; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼; do. coupon, 111¼; N. C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 108; Southern Railway 5's 108½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 55⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio 30¼; Manhattan L 103¼; N. Y. Central 133½; Reading 19⅜; do. 1st preferred 58⅛; St. Paul 123¾; do. preferred 173; Southern Railway 12¾; do. preferred 57¾; American Tobacco,