The Weekly Star.

HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND HER.

He tried to steal a kiss from pouting lips
As sweet and fair
As roses from which the wild bee sips
His nectar rare.

The maiden blushed and coyly turned her head
From him away;
And though she neither struggled, frowned nor chid,
Nor said him nay,

Nor showed a disposition to resist
(The chance he had),
He backward drew and straightway did desist,
And she was mad.

HE DID.

The maiden sat so near my arm,
Around her waist I threw it,
And then, not meaning any harm,
I kissed her ere she knew it.

She threw an angry glance at me,
Her face grew red, and then
She frowned and said: "I'd like to see
You just try that again!"

"Why, certainly, sweet maid," I said,
I did—could I be blamed?
This time she only blushed and said:
"You ought to be ashamed!"
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The True Policy of Tax Reduction
Phil. Record, Dem.

The available net cash surplus in the Treasury on September 30, it appears from the Treasury statement, was about $45,000,000; and it is not probable that the annual surplus will greatly exceed this amount after provision shall have been made for the redemption annually of $100,000,000 of the public debt.

This surplus, then, in excess of the fund needed for debt extinction will be the just measure for the reduction of the revenues. The whole reduction may be made by putting the raw materials of manufacturing on the free list and by lowering the excessive rates of duty on articles of necessity. Hence there will be no occasion for disturbing the internal revenue system in any respect.

By repealing the internal taxes on tobacco the Government would be deprived of nearly $30,000,000 of fiscal revenues without affording any substantial relief to consumers. As the result of the former reduction of taxes on tobacco has proved, the chief benefit of the proposed repeal would accrue to the middlemen, and not to the planters of Virginia and North Carolina, who seem to be the only people favoring this measure apart from the class that is interested in obstructing any reform of the tariff.

If the tax on tobacco should be repealed the expense of the internal revenue system would not be lessened. It would cost about as much to collect the revenue from whiskey as the whole internal revenue machinery now costs the Government. While fiscal revenues to the annual amount of $30,000,000 would be lost to the Treasury by repealing the tobacco tax, nothing would be gained in administrative economy.

Repeal of the tax on tobacco would be the entering wedge of a policy of which the outcome would be the destruction of the entire internal revenue system. The enemies of a fiscal method that gathers nearly $120,000,000 annual revenue from voluntary taxes upon drink and smoke are attacking it in detail. If they had power they would repeal the whole internal system at a blow *as the most effective mode of defeating tariff reform in the next Congress.* If they could carry an important outpost by repealing the tobacco tax the rest of their work would be easy of accomplishment. Repeal of the tobacco tax should, therefore, be firmly resisted by the friends of revenue reform, not merely because it would be in itself a mischievous and unwise measure of fiscal legislation, but because it would prepare the way for a complete overthrow of the internal revenue system.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Oct. 7) the total receipts have reached 251,186 bales, against 238,745 bales last week, 187,740 bales the previous week, and 126,041 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 905,962 bales, against 589,325 bales for the same period of 1885-86, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 319,471 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 170,439 bales, of which 103,530 were to Great Britain, 14,152 to France and 52,757 to the rest of the Continent.

To day the market was very unsettled, but made some further advance in the later dealings. Cotton on the spot met with on a limited demand for home consumption, and although stocks were still small, quotations were reduced 1-16c. on Monday. To-day the market was dull and weak at 9 7-16c. for middling uplands. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 542,600 bales.

What would Follow Tariff Reform.
Phil. Record, Dem.

By putting coal, iron ore, wool, salt, flax, hemp, jute, chemicals, drystuffs, and the rest of the raw materials of labor, on the free list with rice, fish, and certain other necessaries of living, an annual reduction of $20,000,000 would be made in current revenue from customs. Ex-Secretary Manning indulged in no exaggeration when he said in his Treasury report of last December that a repeal of the duties on wool alone would afford more relief to the workingmen of this country than would the total repeal of the internal taxes on whiskey. Yet the duties on wool last year did not much exceed $5,000,000, while the internal revenues from whiskey amounted to nearly $70,000,000. The whiskey taxes went into the public Treasury for the support of the Government, and the duties on wool grievously enhanced the cost of clothing, flannels and blankets to every family in the land.

With the repeal of the duties on raw materials a substantial reduction of duties could be made on manufactured articles of necessity without any detriment to American industries, and this would diminish the surplus revenues to the probable amount of $20,000,000 more. It is said, however, that a reduction of duties would stimulate imports, and thus cause an increase of revenues from customs. Experience, however, does not warrant this conclusion. The heaviest importations into this country have been made under the highest rates of duty. Free raw materials would enable American manufacturers to compete with European rivals both in home and foreign markets; and under the influence of this change of policy more American fabrics would be sent abroad, while fewer foreign goods would be imported.

The policy of the advocates of tariff reform would reduce the excessive Treasury surplus remove the temptations and opportunities for extravagant expenditure; relieve labor of needless burdens of tax; increase the comforts of American families, and give a mighty impulse to the country's industrial and commercial development.

NEGROES IN ENGLAND.

Special Cor. N. Y. World.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Colored people who are ambitious for association with white people and to escape the social inferiority of their position in the United States, should emigrate to England. In this country there does not appear to be any prejudice against the colored brother. In fact there appears to be a prejudice in his favor. There are not many negroes in England in proportion to the whites, but those who are here appear to be specially delighted with their situation. The negroes in England have free intercourse and companionship with the whites of a corresponding and even superior grade of intelligence and education. I have seen any number of negro men out walking or riding with white women, well dressed, respectable and intelligent looking. It is also common enough to see negro women attended by clean-cut, good looking Englishmen. If the negro woman does not have a white attendant, it is because she prefers one of her own race. I have seen a number of negro men and women in England, but I have invariably seen them in company with whites. I do not remember having seen negro men or women in company. Having nearly the entire white population of England to pick and choose from, they have naturally shown a discrimination against their own color. The only noticeable prejudice, therefore, in England against the negro comes from the negroes themselves.

FROM THE RICH TOBACCO SECTION.

Henderson Gold Leaf.

Our able and esteemed contemporary the Wilmington STAR, has entered upon its 21st volume. Twenty years is a mature age for a daily paper to attain in North Carolina, and we congratulate the STAR upon the celebration of so felicitous an event. And there is no paper of our acquaintance more deserving of long life and prosperity. In point of editorial ability it is the equal of any newspaper we read, and far more dignified and manly and truthful than some of the great metropolitan dailies. It is sound in its doctrines, and honest and fearless in the advocacy of its principles. The scholarly and accomplished editor, is a bold and incisive writer, polished and well poised, and easily one of the strongest and best furnished newspaper writers in the country. The STAR is always fresh and newsy, and among all our exchanges we accord no paper a more genuine welcome or read it with greater pleasure and fit. Long may it live to do battle for the right, growing brighter and better with each passing year.

Supreme Court.
Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock.

Appeals from Second District argued and disposed of as follows:

Cowand vs. Myers, from Bertie; put to the end of the district.

Beavans vs. Goodrich, from Halifax; argued by Mr. Spier Whitaker for the plaintiff, and Mr. John A. Moore for the defendant.

Quarles vs. Jenkins, from Halifax; argued by Mr. John A. Moore for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. O. Burton, Jr., for the defendant.

Cuthrell vs. Hawkins, from Halifax; argued by Mr. John A. Moore for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. O. Burton, Jr., for the defendaut.

Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock.

Appeals from second district disposed of as follows:

State vs. Jones from Craven; argued by Attorney General for the State and Mr. W. W. Clark for the defendant.

State vs. Foy, from Craven; argued by Attorney General for the State, and Mr. Clement Manly for the defendant.

Millhiser vs. Edman, from Craven; argued by Mr. Clement Manly for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. W. Clark for the defendant.

Gardner vs. City of New Bern, from Craven; argued by Messrs. Guion & Pelletier for the plaintiff and Mr. W. W. Clark for the defendant.

Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock.

Appeals from Third District were disposed of as follows:

Forbes vs. Sheppard, from Pitt; argued by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Jr., for the plaintiff, no counsel *contra.*

Mooring vs. Little, from Pitt; argued by Mr. W. B. Rodman, Jr., for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Haywood & Haywood for the defendant.

Opinions were delivered in the following cases:

Weathersbee vs. Farrar; affirmed; (petition to rehear dismissed.)

Wilson vs. Taylor; affirmed.

Willey vs. Norfolk Southern R.R.; no error.

Gatling vs. Boon; error; appellant entitled to new trial.

Beasley vs. Bray; error.

State vs. Whitaker; judgment arrested.

Thomas vs. Wright; error.

Pritchard vs. Meekins; affirmed.

Quarles vs. Jenkins; no error.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frolichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottle free at W. H. Green & Co.'s Drug Store. †

Fire at Norfolk, Va., last night in a tinware manufactory and the Enterprise Iron Works, caused a loss of about $8,000; insured.

FOREIGN.

Fatal Collision of Steamers on Lake Constance—Egypt's Cotton Crop—The Emperor of Brazil to Abdicate—An Anarchist Sentenced—League Meeting in Ireland.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The Austrian steamer Hapsburg yesterday collided with and sunk a Bavarian steamer on Lake Constance. Many passengers in the cabin were drowned, but the exact number is as yet unknown.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Yesterday, for the first time since the revolution of 1793, the religious ceremonies connected with the festival of St. Denis, were suppressed.

BADEN BADEN, Oct. 10.—It is stated that the Emperor of Brazil has announced his intention of abdicating his throne, owing to his health being impaired. Common rumor has it that it is his mental health that has failed.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 10.—John Neve, the Anarchist, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The counts on which he was convicted were as follows: Preparing to commit and inciting others to commit high treason; contravening the explosive laws; circulating forbidden prints and committing perjury.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 10.—The Produce Association's report for September says that the Egyptian cotton crop will probably reach that of last season; namely, three million centars gross. The quality of the crop in Upper Egypt has improved, but it is too early to judge of the crop in Lower Egypt. The weather was hot and favorable to cotton.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—An immense meeting under the auspices of the National League was held Sunday at the confluence of Seur and Barrow river Ireland. The water was covered with boats and barges bearing participants of the meeting. Resolutions denouncing the course of the Government in Ireland were adopted. The police were completely outwitted, having no knowledge whatever of the meeting.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—The report that the Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, was about to abdicate his throne, because of ill health, is unfounded.

PLEVNA, Oct. 11.—A riot occurred here Sunday during the elections for members of the Sobranje, and twenty-four persons killed and thirty wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Joseph Chamberlain, who in company with Jesse Collings left Birmingham yesterday to make a tour of Ireland, was received with much enthusiasm upon his arrival in that country. He made several speeches, in which he declared that the time would come when the tillers of the soil would be its owners.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Liberal conference at Hawarden to-day decided to accede to the demands of the Welsh Liberals and make disestablishment of the Church in Wales a plank of the platform to be presented at the coming Liberal Federation Congress. It was also decided that there should be no further development of Home Rule policy, and that nothing would be added to or withdrawn from that policy. Mr. Morley and Lord Roseberry left Hawarden this evening.

SOFIA, Oct. 12.—A riot which almost culminated in a revolt, occurred at Ruthovitza Sunday. A newly arrived Russian priest led a party of peasants in an attack upon the government offices. The gendarmes on duty at the government buildings fired upon the mob, but it was found necessary to call out a body of cavalry in order to disperse the rioters. Many were injured.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The jury in the Mitchellstown case rendered a verdict of murder against inspector Brownrigg, sergeants Kerwan, Ryder and Bremen, and constables Gavan and Doran.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The summary of the plan for mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was divulged by the *Figaro*, has been found in the house of Gen. Caffarel.

Memorandum of sums of money received, presumably from sales of decorations, has been found in Gen. D'Aulaus' house. It is reported that D'Aulaus has gone either to Brussels or Berlin. He declared he did not wish to be confined in prison previous to his trial, but that on the day of trial he would appear to answer the charges against him. The lady who was arrested yesterday on the charge of being implicated in the scandal is Countess St. Sauveur. Other arrests are imminent.

The discovery of the plan for mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps in Caffarel's house will seriously complicate his case in view of the position he held as chief of staff in the War Office.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 12.—The *Guardian* says: Markets are quiet throughout. The inaction of buyers continue. For the present the larger wants of distributing marts are fully satisfied. Prices, however, are firm. Some sellers are supported by the strength of their position, having sold as much as they care to at present; others are confident that before they actually need them, they will be able to command fresh orders at or near current rates. They are conscious of the difficulty of raising prices. Experience has taught sellers and buyers to disregard the movements of the cotton market as a factor in determining prices. There is a moderate demand for some spinning and export yarns for several eastern markets and Egypt, but on the whole transactions are not large. Purchases by home manufacturers are limited. Cloth is inactive. There is little inquiry for India and Chica staples. The demand from Calcutta is especially slack. Prints and other finishing goods are steady. There is little doing for India. Fine and fancy goods are almost neglected. Heavy goods are quiet with moderate demand.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

A Dull Day in Wheat and Corn—Provisions Weak and Lower.
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—When the session opened there was a show of activity, but it was delusive, for extreme dullness followed in all crowds except scalpers in wheat, and business in that pit was light and local. The first indication was for better prices, but they too proved delusive in both wheat and corn before 11 a. m., when wheat was off ⅛c and corn ⅜c.

The corn crowd deserted the pit very largely. Bear tactics operated against very favorable cables, but wheat operators stuck to business and before noon December rallied to 72½c, after touching 72⅛@72⅜c, while much business in the wheat pit was of a scalping order. Underneath this there was considerable quiet investigation by holders. This, with the fact that there was not much offered except when scalpers attempted to realize, gave the market a general upward tendency. The most depressing time of the day followed the opening. The last half hour was marked by weakness caused by local sellers and the closing quotations were, compared with Tuesday, a shade better for near futures and one point off for May. Cables were decidedly in favor of better prices for corn, so were light receipts, but the spirit of selling was the ruling one of the day, and with local bears easily pulled corn down ¼c without even getting up moderate activity in the pit. Charters were liberal, 478,000 bushels, but this was not known in time to affect the market. Receipts were 346 cars with 375 cars predicted for Thursday.

In oats the only change of note was the increased demand for October, the result of which was to cause about ⅛c advance. In other deliveries only a small volume of business was done and the quotations of the day exhibit no essential change.

Provisions were weaker and prices averaged lower. A fair business was transacted at the decline. Receipts of hogs were larger and prices lower. This had a depressing effect and stock came out freely, the principal break being 20 cents. On October short ribs, which were left alone by packers, January dropped 5 cents. October lard declined 10 cents and closed easy, the shipping demand having fallen off. Other futures dropped 5 cents and closed weak at the bottom. Pork broke 5 cents and January closed at $12.22½.

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 W. H. Green & Co. †

Surgeon General Hamilton has directed that cots at Egmont Keys, Fla., which have not been used by fever patients, be sent to Tampa.

GEORGIA.

Auspicious Opening of the Piedmont Exposition—Reception of Hon. S. J. Randall—The Speeches, &c.

ATLANTA, October 10.—Fair weather or more auspicious circumstances could not have attended the opening of the great Piedmont Exposition. The halls were filled with displays from manufactures, from fields and from mines; and works of art vied with the fertility of nature in lending eclat to the scene. The department of machinery was specially well filled, while the poultry show was equal to the best ever seen in the South. Displays of merchandise were abundant. Huge blocks from manganese, marble and other mines, gave evidence of the character of the raw material in the Piedmont country, while the manufactured articles showed that home work was solving the problem of saving the money made in mines. In the main hall were displayed magnificent specimens of Atlanta woodwork. All day long thousands of people thronged through the halls, admiring the tasty displays.

The great interest of to-day was in the reception of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, whose duty it was to open the Exhibition. Gov. Gordon introduced the speaker in a highly complimentary speech.

Gov. Gordon said: "If I had the power to establish American customs, I would ordain that on occasions like the present our people should exchange congratuiations and tender thanks that all are citizens of the best country and joint managers of the best government in the world. It seems to me that our appreciation of this country and its government should increase with all these multiplied evidences of its increasing prosperity, and of the protection to property and security to liberty. It was the custom of Cato, the greatest and purest of the Romans, to close his speeches in the Senate with the declaration, 'Carthage must be destroyed.' I would have American patriots emphasize in their public utterances the far nobler sentiment, 'American liberty must be preserved.' Of all the peculiarities of our British kindred—and they have many which impress me—is the immemorial custom of standing with uncovered heads in all their public gatherings and with united voices chanting the national anthem, 'God Save the Queen.' Would that in all our great assemblages there should rise from the deep fountains in every American's heart, and roll through the land the mightier anthem, 'God save our Republic.' Inspired by this thought to-day, you will indulge me in some remarks, not inappropriate I trust at the opening of this splendid Exposition, and great gathering of citizens from this and distant States. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, silence utterances which are evoked by the auspicious circumstances around us. Let me suppose that a circle is drawn around the spot on which we now stand with a radius of two hundred and fifty miles, and that on that outer rim there is erected an impassable wall as high and stable as the mountains; that small area would embrace within its walls every natural resource and capability for a rich and powerful empire. There is scarcely a necessity or luxury of life that is not and cannot be produced within that limit. All minerals, all metals, all needed products, all friendly and varied climates are here within that circumference. On the north and northwest are giant young cities contending with Pittsburg and with Birmingham in England for the iron crown. There is not only coal enough for their blazing furnaces and domestic uses, but enough for the continent and for coming centuries. On the south, southwest and southeast quarters of that boundary, semitropical regions, salts and sea ports and limitless beds of phosphates for the enrichment of the whole. Within it, marble of every shade and variety, enough to build a palace on every hill. There is slate enough to cover all its habitations, and leave enough to defend them. There is bread enough to feed many times its population, cotton enough to clothe them, water-power enough for all manufacturing, and gold enough for currency; while above it an all-benignant Providence lends the balmiest of skies, and with health-giving breezes drives from its borders pestilential diseases. I have singled out the scene immediately around this beautiful city, in order to fix your attention upon the capabilities of a part, that you may more readily calculate the possibilities of the whole.

After introducing Mr. Randall, that gentleman said: "Plato's beautiful description of the far-famed Atlantis may be aptly applied to the State of Georgia. We behold the extent and fertility of the land, with its lofty mountains, its temperate climate, its mineral wealth, its unmeasured possibilities. The labor and intelligence of the statesmanship of Georgia, it matters not for us to inquire why or wherefore, long slumbered in the midst of this great wealth and knew it not; but soon there came a time when the people threw off this lethargy, and instructed by the example and success of others, and impressed by industrial ambition, started out upon a career which has already cheered and gladdened this commonwealth from one end of it to the other. Mountains yield up their hidden treasures, fields furnish abundant harvests, rivers no longer run idly by, but turn the wheels of busy industry; and comfort and plenty, morality and good order, settle down upon this fair land like a benediction. No wonder, then, that we witness the erection of these splendid palaces of peace. Here are exhibited the latest triumphs of labor-saving machines and the choicest products of the farm, mine and factory. They are true and sure signs of the progress and prosperity of the people. They are the outcome from the masses, and not the gift of the select few, and the lesson only needs to be learned in these happier days by those who would keep abreast of modern progress. They are not only the occasion of innocent and laudable festivity and rejoicing for what has already been accomplished, but they serve to stimulate the intelligence, capital and labor of the community to a greater advance and more effective results."

From this point Mr. Randall proceeded to give a resume of the statistics of the past nine months, showing the wonderful progress, exemplified by the fact that while the increase in values in the Union last year was 49 per cent; that in the South was 120. After dealing with these statistics for some time, he arrived at the discovery that while manufactured products necessary for the general use of the people had decreased in price the wages of labor had largely increased. From this discovery he proceeded to the conclusion following: "Search after truth has exposed the fallacies of science as well as the falsehood in history. It has for example been declared with dogmatic energy and persistence that under certain conditions of duties on imports, prices of food and clothing would be higher, while the wages of labor would be lower. Now, it has been demonstrated by the investigation to which I have alluded, that in the years since 1860, the reverse has been actually proven to be the fact, by whatever standard tested, and the prices of food and clothing have been reduced, the wages of labor increased, and the profits of capital lessened; while despite those whose theories, predictions and selfish interests have contemplated failure and discomfiture of people in developing their industrial resources, the people, nevertheless, have risen superior to all adverse influences, and achieved complete, and I believe lasting victory."

At 3 45 o'clock Mr. Randall concluded speaking and touched a button. The signal was given to General Young, batteries opened, and to the music of booming cannon, the machinery of the great Exposition started.

The bicycle race was won by Homer Reed, of Atlanta.

The first horse race was a half-mile dash, and occurred at 5 o'clock. There were five entries. Red Jim, owned by J. A. Bland, came out the winner; Lady Harper second.

At 5.30 p. m. a balloon ascension occurred. Prof. Carl Myers in a balloon twenty-two feet in diameter, carrying a thousand cubic feet of gas, shot upwards from the grounds. The balloon went up almost as straight as an arrow for half a mile and then struck a current of air which bore it southward. It continued to rise until it was a mile high, and as it moved further and further away, it was lost to sight in the gathering darkness.

Thousands are crowding into the city tonight. Ample preparations have been made to entertain them. Hon. Henry W. Grady has been widely complimented on the successful inauguration of the Piedmont fair.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup without wrapper or labels, or in a mutilated condition, *don't ouch it—don't buy it* at *any price*, there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous or worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a *perfect, unbroken, genuine* package. †

YELLOW FEVER.

One Death and Three More Cases at Tampa Since Last Report—Situation More Hopeful.
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Surgeon General Hamilton to-day received a telegram from Deputy Collector Spencer, at Tampa, Fla., saying that one death and three new cases of yellow fever have occurred since the last report, but that the situation seems more hopeful.

There's one tooth wash, the ladies' pride,
Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside;
One dentifrice there is supremely bleat,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same,
That SOZODONT'S its old, familiar name.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age is SOZODONT. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The breath derives fragrance from its aroma. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation. All its ingredients are vegetable and antiseptic.

Nothing breakable that "SPALDING'S GLUE" won't mend. †

New York Rice Market.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 11.

The market has not changed in tone for the day. The moderate stock is being moved out in a light way, as buyers do not care to go beyond actual wants. Quotations: Carolina and Louisiana, full standard fair at 4⅝c; good at 5 cents; prime at 5¼ cents; choice at 5½ cents; Rangoon, duty paid at 4⅜@4½ cents; do. in bond 2½@2⅝ cents; Patna, duty paid, common to good, at 4½@4¾c; do. in bond at 2⅝@3 cents; Japan, fair to good at 5@5¼ cents; prime to choice at 5⅛@5½ cents; some extra lots at 5⅝ cents.

Savannah Rice Market.
Savannah News, Sept. 11.

The market was dull and somewhat nominal, buyers and sellers being apart. The sales were only 90 barrels. The following are the official quotations of the Board of Trade, but small job lots are held ⅛@¼c higher:

Fair 4½@4¾ cents; good 4¾@4⅞ cents; prime 5@5⅛ cents.

Rough—Tidewater $1 10@1 25

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 116 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 9-16 cents; futures closed steady; sales at the following quotations: October 9.36c; November 9.26c; December 9.26c; January 9.34c; February 9.43c; March 9.51c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat better. Corn easier. Pork dull at $15 00@15 25. Lard easier at $6 77½@6 80. Spirits turpentine steady at 34c. Rosin steady at $1 05@1 12½. Freights firm. Old mess pork dull at $14 25@14 50.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 114 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 9-16 cents; net receipts at all ports 39,841 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,244 bales, to France —— bales, to the continent —— bales; stock at all U. S ports 502,783 bales. Southern flour—not quoted. Wheat—options dull and featureless; spot firm and fairly active; No. 2 red October 81@81½c; November 81⅛@81½c; May 88@88⅛c. Corn ½@¾c lower; ungraged 52@52½c; No. 2 October 51½@51¼c; November 51⅛@51⅛c; May 52½c. Oats ½@¼c higher and only moderately active; No 2 October 32½@32¾c; November 32½@33c; May 35½c; No. 2 spot 32½@33c; mixed western 32@34c. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee—fair Rio on spot firm at $19 62½; options 15@20 points higher, and moderately active; No. 7 Rio not quoted; October $17 65; November $17 75@17 90; December $17 90@18 05. Sugar firm; refined firm. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil quoted at 32½c for crude; refined nominal. Rosin steady at $1 05@1 12½. Spirits turpentine steady at 34c. Hides steady and quiet. Wool dull and heavy; domestic fleece 26@34c; pulled 14@32c; Texas 9@22c. Pork dull. Beef unchanged; beef hams steady; tierced beef dull. Cut meats steady and quiet. Lard 3@5 points lower, dull and heavy; western steam on spot quoted at $6 77½@6 80; November $6 57@6 61. Freights steady.

Cotton—Net receipts 53 bales; gross receipts 7,724 bales; futures closed firm, with sales to-day of 86,700 bales at the following quotations: October 9.42c; November and December 9.33@9.34c; January 9 39@9 40c; February 9.47@9.48c; March 9.56@9 57c; April 9.64@9.65c; May 9.73@9.74c; June 9 81@9.82c; July 9.87@9.89c.

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say: Not quite so much general animation could be found in cotton options to day, but there was a generally stronger undertone and a gradual gain in value from the outset. Few really new influences were brought to light, but with steady Southern markets and restricted offerings the reflection upon the recent short crop estimate seemed to bring out a bull sentiment, and converted bears were buying with more or less freedom along the entire line. About 5 points advance took place and was well sustained till the close.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69⅝@69¾c; No 2 red 72c. Corn—No. 2, 42½c. Oats—No. 2, 26c. Mess pork, per bbl, $13 50@14 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 37½. Short rib sides (loose) $7 00; dry salted shoulders (boxed) $5 60@5 65; short clear sides (boxed) $7 40@7 45. Whiskey $1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 69⅝, 69⅝, 69⅝; November 71, 71⅛, 70⅞; May 77⅛, 78, 77⅝. Corn—No. 2 October 42⅛, 42⅛, 41⅛; November 42⅛, 42⅛, 41⅛; May 45⅛, 45⅛, 44⅛. Oats—No. 2 October 26; November 26, 26, 25⅞; May 29⅛, 29⅛, 29⅛. Mess pork—January $12 27½, $12 37½, $12 22½. Lard—October $6 37½, $6 37½, $6 27½; November $6 25; January $6 35, $6 35, $6 32½. Short ribs—October $7 15, $7 15, $7 07½; January $6 20, $6 20, $6 17½.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 red cash 71½@72½c; October 71½@71½c; May 79⅝@79⅞c. Corn—cash 39½@40c; October 39½c; May 41@41⅛c. Oats unchanged. Whiskey steady at $1 05. Provisions weak. Pork irregular; new $14 25. Lard $6 25@6 30. Dry salt meats—boxed shoulders $5 25; long clear $5 35@6 50; clear ribs $7 45@7 50; short clear $7 67½@7 75. Bacon—boxed shoulders $6 12½; long clear $8 25; clear rib $8 50; short clear $8 75. Hams steady at $13 00@14 00.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 31c. Rosin firm; good strained 85c.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 31c. Rosin steady at 90@97½c.

Quarterly Meetings

Wilmington District, M. E. Church, South. Fourth round of Quarterly Meetings.

Onslow Circuit, at Tabernacle, October 15-16.

Magnolia Circuit, at Magnolia, October 22-23.

Bladen Circuit, at Windsor, October 29-30.

Carver's Creek, at Shiloh, November 2-3.

Cokesbury Circuit, at Salem, November 5-6.

Brunswick Circuit, November 12-13.

Waccamaw Circuit, November 19-20.

Whiteville Circuit, November 26-27.

THOS. W. GUTHRIE, P. E.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149, *Powers' Block*, Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—REV SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly to infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and the parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say that they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 6, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 30½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $1 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market was quoted steady. Sales of 500 bales on a basis of 8 13 16 cents for Middling. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	6½	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 9-16	" "
Low Middling	8⅜	" "
Middling	8¾	" "
Good Middling	8 15 16	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 63 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 64 cents in bulk and 66 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra $6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, $3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy 90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@4¾c; Prime 5@5½c per pound.

STAR OFFICE, Oc 7, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 30½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 30 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $1 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market was quoted steady. Sales 700 bales on a basis of 8⅞ cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7 11-16	" "
Low Middling	8¼	" "
Middling	8⅞	" "
Good Middling	9 1-16	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 63 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 64 cents in bulk, and 66 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra $6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, $3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy 90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@4¾c; Prime 5@5½c per pound. Rough—70@80c for upland; 95c@$1.05 for tidewater.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For week ended Oct. 8, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
11,405	1,260	4,984	888	344

RECEIPTS

For week ended Oct. 9, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
13,800	1,413	2,725	1,306	543

EXPORTS

For week ended Oct. 8, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	2,361	663	786	865	10
Foreign	8,500	.000	3,515	000	00
Total	10,861	663	4,301	865	10

EXPORTS

For week ended Oct. 9, 1886

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	82	551	321	870	431
Foreign	9,065	7,685	12,364	000	000
Total	9,147	8,236	12,685	870	431

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 8, 1887.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	19,750	6,711	26,461
Spirits	1,970	1,455	3,425
Rosin	97,698	5,675	103,373
Tar	4,505	000	4,505
Crude	748	000	748

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 9, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
16,332	1,753	89,960	1,559	686

QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 8, 1887.		Oct. 9, 1886
Cotton	8⅛@	8⅜@
Spirits	30½@	34½@
Rosin	75 @80	75 @80
Tar	$1 20 @	$1 30 @

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Regulator—533 bales cotton, 591 casks spirit turpentine, 248 bbls rosin, 505 do tar, 75 do pitch, 10 do crude turpentine, 70 do lightwood,