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or \$1.50, two days, \$1.75; three days, \$1.50; days, \$2.00; one week, \$4.00; would, \$6.50; three weeks \$3.50; one month, 50; two mouths, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; mouths, \$40.00; twelve mouths, \$00.00. Two a of solid Nonnarell type make one square. announcements of Pairs, Pestivals, Balls on, Physics, Scotlery Montings, Political Meet ... ho, will be concept regular advertising rates

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The Morning Star

CONTRACTO II. HEBSARD. O. L. MINWION, N. L.

FR: av M ax an, Nov. 1, 1889

old man Blair has his bill still in soak, and will, of course, bring it up at the next session of Congress, as he has been doing at every session since he has mounted that hobby. As there is now a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, and a Republican President, it may pass, but it is a measure that should not pass, and if its framer and supporters were strict constructionist of the Constitution of the United States, which gives no authorsty for the expenditure of the public moneys in that way, or had any proper idea of the functions of the National Government, it never would pass. It is not an honest measure, even one conceived for an honest purpose. It was conceived to trickery, and for the sole purpose of making political capital in sections of the country where there was much illiteracy, and where the establishment of an educational system was, or was supposed to be attended with considerable trouble, and involved expenditures which the people found it burdensome to meet.

It was thought that a card like this would be a strong one to play in the border States, and especially in the South, where a system of popular education had to be built from the ground up, so to speak. The Republican politicians of the South caught at it and made it one of their principal planks, and one of the leading topics in their campaign speeches. They made the negroes believe (and this was not a hard thing for them to do) that if this bill was passed the educational question would be solved, that there would be schools on every hill top, that the last one of them would be educated like collage professors, and that in a little while A. B.'s, A. M.'s, L. L. D.'s, D. D.'s, etc., etc., would be as numerous as fat possume in a good persimmon year. From the rose-colored picture they painted they got some well-meaning but credulous white people to regarding it favorably too, because on first sight it looked like a very enticing proposition; but in course of time, as the white people took a square look at it, had more time to study it and understand its full meaning and scope, they dropped it as they would an antiquated egg which had been suddenly cracked, and now they are not ly issue, it is not troubled in spirit hankering for it at all. If Mr. Blair pushes it through, which he may do, be will do so with few Southern votes and without Southern endorse-

The South didn't ask for it, and don't want it for several reasons :

States to authorise the expenditure of the public moneys in the way proposed by this bill.

2nd. She does not look with favor upon Federal interference in matters which come exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States.

3rd. She regards this as a dishonest and hypocritical measure, designed by its authors to strengthen the political party in which it originated and for that end only.

4th. She regards it as a dangerous precedent to set, which once established will be found an enticing thing for demagogues to play with and use whenever they find it to their in terests so to do.

5th. She does not wish to be placed in the position of a mendicant asking alms when she is abundantly able to take care of herself and is determined to do it.

6. She does not propose to turn her public schools over to the dictatorship or espionage of government agents who may directly or indirect ly dominate them.

7. She desires to educate her own children, in her own schools, in her own way, without outside interfer ence or guidance.

8. She has made a good start in the education of her children, white and black, and does not care to change her system and adopt a new one for the temporary aid which may be off red.

9. She does not wish to have it thrown up to her in after years that she could not or . would not educate her children, and that the Feders Government had to do it for her.

10. She does not believe in a grab game, and holds that she has no moral right to appropriate to her own use moneys from the treasury of the United States which are taken from the treasury without authority

11. She believes what is right is right, what is wrong is wrong, that wrong is not made right under pretence of doing good, and that the "vad does not justify the means."

These are some of the reasons why the South is opposed to the Blair buncombe, political, clap trap, fraudulent so called educational bill, to which she is honestly, candidly, conscientiously and consistently opposed, not because it is the Radical Blair's bul, but because it is radically, essentially and indefensibly wrong.

MINOR MENTION.

Little Boss Mahone is trying the buildezing game in Virginia. Last week he had three Democratic judges of elections arrested and carried to Lynchburg, charged with violating the election laws at the Presis dential election last November. Their cases were sent to the United States grand jury and the men were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 each. This is a somewhat belated proceeding, arresting election judges for alleged violation - of the election laws twelve mouths ago. Coming just on the eve of another election its animus and purpose are too apparent to deceive anyone. It is simply some of Mahone's bulldozing trickery to deter Democratic judges of election from doing what they may conceive to be their duty in the coming election, next Tuesday. In Petersburg he is trying to intimidate the registrars by having some of them cited before the court for refusing to register cert in parties who made application to register, while in Richmond he is endeavoring through the courts, to have names replaced on the lists which under the law were stricken from them. The white gains in Richmond and Petersburg bave troubled and enraged him, and hence this buildezing programme. It wont work worth a cent.

The farmers out West seem to be waking up all along the line. The action of the grain growers convention at St. Louis in denouncing trusts and monopolies has been followed in quick and suggestive succession by the Patrons of Husbandry in Michigan who are organizing against trusts and monopolies, with a view to bringing political candidates up to the rack on this question. This action on their part is creating some consternation in the Republican camp, for the Patrons number about 75,000 in that State and as a political factor are not to be ignored. As the Democratic party is all right on the trust and monopoover this movement of the Patrons but welcomes them as allies in the battle for the people against oppres-

This country imports from Brazil on an average about 500,000,000 1st. She finds no authority in pounds of coffee a year, for which we the constitution of the United pay \$50,000,000. Although Brazil is Dem.

a great country and an inviting field, our trade with her is insignificant. We buy her coffee but sell her very little in return. European traders have the advantage of Americans and a practical monopoly of the trade with the Brazilians. Why? Because they undersell our traders, and the Brazilian buys from them because he can buy cheaper from them. European manufacturers who manufacture the articles which the Brazilian needs are not handicapped by high tariff- on machinery and upon raw materials, and as a consequence they can manufacture and put their work on the Brazilian markets cheaper than the American manufacturer, who is so handicapped. This applies not only to Brazil but to all the other American nations south of us, where we ought to have the greater part of the trade instead of fifteen per cent. only, while our European competitors have eighty-five per cent. When the high tariff wall which cuts off our trade is pulled down these figures may be reversed.

In nearly all the church conventions which have assembled in this country within the past few years the question of divorce has formed more or less a topic of earnest discussion, the demand for reform being universally recognized. The extent to which divorce is carried, and the ease with which they are secured in some States, without reference to the number which are procured by secret process, has become shameful and scandalous, and the churches have not besitated to raise solemn protest against it. It is time that some steps were taken for reform in this matter and some higher regard inspired for the excredness of the marriage tie, when it is beginning to be looked upon by so many as a mere formality which may be severed at the whim or caprice of either of the contracting parties. Some idea may be had of the extent to which the divorce scandal has been carried in this country from the statement of Hon. Carrold D. Wright, Commisstoner of the Department of Labor, at Washington, who states in his reports that a third of a million of divorces have been granted in this country within the past twenty years, and that there are forty-six different sets of laws relating to marriage and out. divorce now in operation.

STATE TOPICS.

The value of the Building and Loan Associations as an instrumentality in promoting the building up and progress of our cities and towns, is becoming pretty 'generally recognized, and the probabilities are that in a short while there will be few towns of any importance in the State which will not have one or more of them. As the Maxton Union of this week aptly remarks, commenting upon one which had been organized in Maxton, they are not only Building and Loan Associations, but the "best kind of savings banks." Through them many a man has been enabled to become the owner of a comfortable home, who without them would never have become a ho me owner. They are, when wel managed, good institutions, and should be encouraged everywhere.

CURREST COMMENT.

- Senator Cullom says he is on good terms with President Harrison. They have that same sort of deep affection for each other that Senator Sherman has for General Foraker .-

- On the visit of the delegates of the Pan-American Congress to one of the Eastern cities recently one of them put the question: "Where are your soldiers? I have not seen one of them on your streets." The poor benighted South American should have been informed that our soldiers were too busy drawing pensions to be seen. New Orleans States, Dem.

---- Probably there is a good deal of conscious humburg in the Republican talk about passing an election law. It would be both a crime and a blunder. A crime, because it would be nothing less than an attempt under the forms of law to intimidate or harass voters. A blunder, because t would still further imbitter the South against the Republican party, and because it might be used against the Republican party under a Democratic administration. A band of Democratic officials bossing Congressional elections in Vermont would fill Mr. Edmunds with such sorrow as he hasn't known since the nomina tion of Mr. Blaine .- New York Sun,

- There is still a surplus of \$46. 000,000 in the United States Treasury, exclusive of nearly \$25,000,000 in subsidiary silver coinage which is not available for debt payments. Large as is this balance, it is not sufficient as to warrant a repeal or a considera le reduction of the internal revenue taxes on whiskey and tobacco in connection with the programme of extravagant expenditure for steamship | and spring branches tributary to it. subsidy, coast fortifications and other schemes of surplus bursting. But should the internal revenue system be abolished, or undermined by a repeal of the taxes on fruit brandies, it would become all the more necessary to reduce the tariff to a strict revenue basis in order to meet current expenditures of Government, pay off the public debt, and provide for the growing pension list. In attempting to tamper with the internal revenue system the tariff mongers are treading on ticklish ground .- Phil. Record,

CUBA.

Report of the British Consul on its Present Condition.

N. Y. Commercial Bulletin Mr. Sydney H. Little, British Cousul General of Cuba, has just made to his Government a valuable report on the condition of that island. The total income of the colony for the year 1888 is fixed at \$80,000,000. Out of this had to be paid Government taxes amounting to \$25,000,000, local taxation of \$8 000,000, interest on colonial debt of \$9,000,000, besides meeting a deficiency in Governmental expenditure of \$3 000,000 over 50 per cent, of the entire income being thus disposed of. Banking, as understood in Great Britain or in the United States, does not exist in Cuba, as there is not a single tuban bank in which money can be placed at interest, por a savings bank in which the earnings of the working population can be deposited. The island has no gold nor silver currency of its own. The chief financial problem is to supply the place of the notes of the Spanish Bank, representing nominally a circulation of \$40,000,000 issued to meet the calls incidental to the civil war. These have suffered rapid depreciation and are not accepted in any important commercial transaction. The area of Cuba, 43,000 square miles, is, with the exception of a little more than 4,000 square miles, unculti-

vated, but it is well known now that it has abundant resources in mineral wealth only awaiting development, whilst there is much unreclaimed lands free from forest growths which could readily be put under cultivation. During the year 1888 nearly \$5,000,000 of British capital was invested in the cigar and cigarette erade, and from this introduction of capital from abroad good results are looked for. It is hoped that foreign aid may check the downward progress of the colony and decrease in population which, at the close of last year, was only about a million and a half, of whom six hundred thousand were negroes and mulattoes. Sugar is the chief export of Cuba, the total production for 1888 being calculated to have reached 814,510 tons. The tobacco crop was valued at \$33,600,000, and the exports of cigars from Havana was considerably in excess of the preceding year. It is pointed out in the report that in the absence manufacturers the imports of Cuba are numerous and offer a fair field for British enterprise; and that if the United States have, commercially speaking, annexed the island, it is rather in the matter of its exports than imports. The published returns show that a large proportion of the articles for daily food and use are imported from Europe. The activity of American speculators in arranging for large shipments of Alabama coal to the West Indian Islands is regarded as a serious menace to the interests of Great Britain in that par ticular branch upon which it has already had an effect. This is not gratifying news to British exporters, but it is an encouraging sign of the power of the United States to compete successfully with other countries when not artificially hampered. report, in conclusion, points out that investors and traders need fear no risks from chances of disturbance of the peace of the island. The Administration just now is popular and vigorous, and the last traces of the revolution in the form of murder clubs have been thoroughly crushed

DILLO

An India . Name and What it Means.

An inquirer after knowledge in American Notes and Queries for Septem. ber 21 asks the old conundrum: What is the meaning of the word 'Idaho?'" and receives the answer which has grown musty with age Joaquin Miller, who gave the incipient State of Idaho its name, says it s written and spelled improperly. The correct form is Idahho, with the accent on the middle syllable. The name means "the light on the moun-

There is not nor never was a shadow of foundation for the statement. The word Idaho was perfectly familar to thousands of white miners, traders and travelers of every class ong before Miller ever saw the country. The writer of this paragraph was on the ground while a steamboat was being built by the Oregon steam navigation company at a point above the cascades of the Columbia river in the spring of 1860. He saw the steamer launched and christened daho, and watched the workman while he painted this name in an appropriate place on the vessel. The name is universally admired.

and to the inquiry that was daily made as to its . origin and meaning the answer always was that it was a word that had been taken from some one of the Indian dialects at that time spoken by some of the tribes of Iudians inhabiting that section of he Columbia river country, and that the meaning of the word, as given by the Indians and rendered into English by the interpreters of that day, was "gem of the mountains." The word was spoken and written by everybody having occasion to mention auything connected with the steamer just as it is spoken and written to-day. The account given by Miller of his talk with Col. Craig and of their joint observations in the Nez Perce country during the autumn of 1861 is doubtless a pure myth—the

afterwork of the poet's brain. When in March, 1863, the question of the creation and organization of a new territory was before Congress the matter of finding a name for it was discussed, when the delegate in Congress from Washington Territory. Selucius Garfield, suggested the name of the old steamer as the most beauful, appropriate and suggestive for the new territory. Miller had no more agency in finding a name for the region in question than he had in naming the thirteen original col-

THE EARTH.

How She Will Look 2,000,000 Years

No particle of sand which goes down into the sea ever comes back. Yet millions of particles leave the surface of the earth every second and are carried, suspended in the waters of more than 20,000 rivers, out into the ocean. There are more than 100 streams classed as rivers, in the State of Louisiana alone Each one of these has several hundred creeks, brooks Each brook or spring branch, with its countless rivulets, clasps the hillsides and drags down the surfaces thereof -down into the brooks-down into the creeks-down into the riversdown to old ocean. And there the atoms rest patiently; each atom waiting for others now resting in the green fields, but soon to join the com-

rade gone before. To-day an atom forms part of a farm in Iowa or Missouri, to-morrow it is on its way to the gulf. This process has been going on since the beginning of time-since "the earth was

without form and void;" the primeval rocks have been disintegrated and spread abroad in fertile field, to be slowly sifted out and washed into the ocean; perhaps again to be upheaved and formed into islands and continents-abiding places for coming generations. All life, animate an inanimate, is simply an illustration of this grinding down process; of the master rubbing down the bumps to fill up the hollows.

The final outcome, after millions of years, of this smoothing down process on the surface of our globe, will make the earth partake of the nature of a huge billiard ball sailing in the skydevoid of hills or valleys, mountains or plains.

PERSONAL.

- Comedian Dixey keeps his appetite and digestion in repair by taking a ten-mile walk every day. - Ex President and Mrs. Cleve-

and are becoming well-known as "regular first-nighters" at the New York theaters. - One of the freshmen at Union college this year is a son of Allen W. Wright, once chief of the Choctaw nation; who graduated at the same institution in 1852

- James Redpath, the distinguished literateure and lecturer, is at present a guest of Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir, and is supposed to be assisting Mr. Davis in some literary work.

- The Inventor Edison's 16 yearold daughter is said to be almost marvellously bright. Sue is described as a fair musician, a good draughtsman, and she speaks four languages.

- The trial of J. Frank Collom, of Minneapolis, for forgery, will prove one of the most famous in the annals of Minnesota. His victime are defending him so as to prove there were no forgeries, and their paper is good. - Judge Parker, of the New York

court of appeals drops a nickel into the hat of every beggar that he meets. He admits that many of them are undeserving, but adds that all of them are to be pitied. Hence the nickels. - On a recent occasion, George

Bancroft, the bistorian, told a bevy of young girls that the secret of long life lay in never losing one's temper. 'If you will never get augry," said the historian, "you will live to be 90"

- Senator Ingalls stamps as "utterly without foundation" the story that he had written a letter demanding a re-election to the United States Senate on the ground that he had made the best presiding officer that body ever had.

- Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the Southern povelist, is short and stout, with a good-natured, intelligent face, having an expression of happy contentment, showing that she is on good terms with her husband and the rest of the world.

- Samuel Wilkeson, originally a staff writer on the New York Tribune, but for the last twenty-one years Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence at a salary of \$4,000 a year. He is now in the 73d year of his age.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- Ex. President Rutherford B. Hayes is very cheerful these caim October days As time rells on he sees an Administration ripening into history that is weaker and more wabbling that the one he furnished the country from 1877 to 1881 -Canton (Ohio) News-Democrat.

- Senator Hiscock's declaration that President Harrison will prove to Congress that Cleveland's administration was worse than Buchanan's was made for publis cation and not as a guarantee of good faith. The sound of his own big, round sentences falls pleasantly upon the Senator's ear -N. Y. Herald, Ind.

- The Republicans in Montana are making a desperate effort to reverse the decision recently tendered by the people at the polls. The Montana Canvassing Board bears a striking resemblance to the Louisiana Returning Board of infamous memory. Where, oh, where, is Eliza Pinkstou? -Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin, Dem

- The Republican stronghold of Iowa seems to wonderfully demoralized, as the result of the uspopularity among the farmers of the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Hutchison, the nomince, is identified with too many monopolies to please these grangers, and the Farmers' Alliance has practically repudiated him, and also the candidate for Licutenant Governor. - Boston Post, Dem

An Irishman was asked for his marriage certificate. He lifted his hat, revealing a large scar on the head, evidently done by a flat iron. This evidence was to the point Our certificates are the praises of those who have experienced wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Salvation Oil is the greatest cure on earth for pain. It affords instant relief and speedy cure to all sufferers from rheumstism, neuralgis, headache, sore throat, cuts, bruises, &c. Price 25 cents

Eupepey.

This is what you ought to have; in fact you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourn ing because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be and by We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia, and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsis and all diseases of Liver, Stomsch and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle by ROBERT R. BELLAMY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.



ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 20TH, 1889,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave Hammocks at 8.00 a. m.; arrive Princess street at 8.35 a. m. daily, except sunday.

Leave Hammocks at 5.10 p. m; arrive at Princess at 5.10 p. m; arrive at cess street at 5 45 p. m. daily. Leave Princess street at 2.30 and 6.00 p. Church Train will leave Hammocks at 9.40 and arrive Princess street at 10 15 a m. Sunday only.

Excursion Train will leave Princess street on

Saturday at 10.00 a. m Regular fare on Faturday 25 cents.
J. R. NOLAN, Gen'l Manager.

The North Carolinian. Elisabeth City, - - - North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 31. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Market

quoted steady at 45 cents per gallon. No sales reported. ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per

bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 50 per bbl of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Market firm at 94 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary......00 Good Ordinary00 Low Middling..... 9 5-16 " " Middling...... 94 " " Good Middling...... 9 7-16 " " BESCEIF CA.

Cotton.... 1,086 bales Spirite Turpentine...... 428 casks Rosin 1,188 Tar... 664 248 bbls Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Financial.

May Yosk, October 31 .- Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 482@ 486. Money tight at 4@12 per cent, closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 127; four and a haif per cents 105}. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina fours 126 asked; sixes 97.

Commercial

NEW YORK, Oct. 31-Evening,-Cotton rregular; sales 308 bales; middling uplands 104c; middling Orleans 104c; net receipts at all United States ports 43,535 bales; exports to Great Britain 37,376 bales: to France 5,-200 bales; to the continent 5,573 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 571,184 bales. Cotton-Net receipts 566 bales; gross

receipts 11,788 bales. Futures closed firm, with sales 78,700 bales at the following quotations: November 9.98c; December 10 00c: January 9 96@9.97c; February 10 02@ 10.03c; March 10.09@10.10c; April 10.17@ 10.18c; May 10.24@10 25c; June 10.31@ 10.32c; July 10 37@10.38c; August 10.42 @10.44c; September 10.10@10 15c. Southern flour dull. Wheat-spotstrong

but duli; No. 2 red 831@831c at elevator; options moderately active and irregular, closing firm at #c above yesterday: No. 2 red. October 824c; November 834c; May 894c. Corn quiet and strenger: No 2, 414 @411c at elevator options less active but firmer; November 411c; December 421c; May 422c. Oats firmer and quiet; options more active and stronger; November 26c; December 26gc; May 28c; No. 2 spot 25g @26c; mixed western 24@27c Hors quiet and steady. Coffee-options closed steady and lower; November \$14 40@14 50; December \$14 45@14 60; May \$14 50@14 65 Rio on spot quiet and easy; fair cargoes \$19 00. Sugar-raw inactive and nominal; ciet and weak. Molasses-foreign nominal; New Orleans dull. Rice easy and quiet. Petroleum steady and quietterude in barrels at Parkers' \$7 70. Cotton seed oil dull. Rosin in fair demand and firm; strained common to good \$1 10@1 15. Spir its turpentine quiet and easy at 482@49c. Pork quiet and firm. Beef strong; beef hams firm; tierced beef slow; city extra India mesa \$13 50. Cut meats duil; middles firm Lard easier and dull; western steam \$6 80; city \$6 35; options—October \$6 60 bid and \$6 85 asked; November \$6 46 bid.

Freights to Liverpool easier. CHICARO, October 31 .- Cash quotations are as follows: Flour-dull and easy with prices shaded 5@10c. Wheat-No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 784@784c. Corn-No. 2, 324c. Oats—No. 2. 184c. Mess pork \$9 50. Lard \$6 15@6 20. Short ribs \$5 10@ 5 20; \$4 50@4 624c; short clear sides

\$5 50@5 684. Whiskey \$1 02. The leading futures ranged safelle asopening, highest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 794. 801,801; January 794 80%, 80%; May 84, 841. 841 Corn-Ne 2 November 321 321, 321; December 321, 321, 32; May 334, 334, 331. Oats-No. 2, November 181, 19, 19; May 221, 224, 221; Mess pork, per bbl—October \$9 90, 10 25, 9 521; November \$9 30, 9 50, 9 471; January \$9 25, 9 30 9 20. Lard, per 100 los-October \$6 25, 6 85, 6 85; November 6 00, 6 00, 5 95; January \$5 874, 5 874. 5 85, Short ribs, per 100 lbs-October \$5 071, 5 20, 5 05; January \$4 771, 4 771.

er. Louis, October 31 .- Flour quiet and easy. Wheat-cash higher; options extremely dull and closed firm at 1@1c above yesterday. No. 2 red cash 76#c Corn irregular; No. 2 mixed cash 291@294c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 17tc bid. Whisk y \$1 02. Provisions market firm but uns changed, with a light business. BALTIMORE. October 31 .- Flour quiet.

Wheat-southern steady; Fultz 77@83 cents; Longberry 77@84 cents; western duli; No. 2 winter red on spot 794@80 cents. Corn-southern quiet; western CHARLESTON, Oct. 31 -Spirits turpen-

tine quiet at 45%c; nothing doing. Rosin firm-good strained 974c.

COTTON MARR Sts. .By Telegraph to the Borning Star.

October 31.—Gaiveston, quiet at 9 7-16c -net receipts 5,715 baies; Norfolk, easy at 9 11-16c-net receipts 3,588 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 101c-net receipts 84 bales; Boston, quiet and firm at 101@107c-net receipts 70 bales; Philadelohia, quietat 104c-net receipts 329 bales; Bavannah, steady at 9fc-net receipts 7,576 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 94c-net receipts 17,204 bales; Mobile, quiet at 98c-net receipts 1,178 bales; Memphis, quiet at 9 9-16c-net receipts 5,459 bales; Augusta, quiet and firm at 9#c-net receipts 1,661 bales; Charleson, at a stand at 94c nominal-net receipts 2,900 bales.

FUNETSA MARKETS. Sy Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, October 31, noon.—Cotton easy-American middling 54d. Sales today 10,000 baics; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 28,300 bales, all of which were American. Futures quiet-October delivery 5 40-64d.

541-64d, 543-64@544-64d; October and November delivery 5 35-64d; November and December delivery 5 32 64d; December and January delivery 5 32-64d; January and February delivery 5 82-64d; February and March delivery 5 32-64@5 83-64d March and April delivery 532-64@533-64d April and May delivery 5 34-64d. Tenders of cotton to-day 3,850 bales new

Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn steady; demand poor.

2 P. M.—Quotations for American uplands-good middling 5 13-16d; middling 5 11-16d; low middling 51d; good ordinary 51d; ordinary 51-16d. Sales to-day of American cotton 8,600

bales. LIVERPOOL, October 31, 4 P. M .- Cotton futures-November 5 36-64d, seller; November and December 5 33 64d, seller; December and January 5 33-64d, seller: January and February 5 33-64d, seller: February and March 5 33-64d, seller; March and April 5 33-64d, buyer; April and May 5 35-64d, seller; May and June 5 86-64d, buyer; June and July 5 88 64d, seller. Futures closed quiet.

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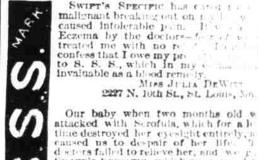
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pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, la-Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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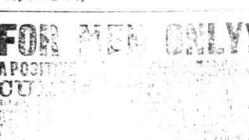
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