PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news-paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$6.00 per year, \$3.00 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks, \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line

for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subse-No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any

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.

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 Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect

Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. An extra charge will be made for double-column or

Advertisements on which no specified number of in-sertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at he option of the publisher, and charged up to the date

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion, Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Adver-tisements" will be charged fifty per cent, extra. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communica-tions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regu-ar business without extra charge at transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Posta

Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to

The Morning Star.

B; WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:

SVDENHAM B. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES: GEO. L. MORTON, M. J. CORBETT. FOR SHERIFF FRANK H. STEDMAN, FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT JOHN D. TAYLOR. FOR REGISTER DEEDS:

FOR SURVEYOR: M. P. TAYLOR FOR CONSTABLES Williamgton-C. M. HARRISS Cape Fear-J. T. KERR. Masonboro-JOHN MELTON. farnett-W. H. STOKLEY.

IOHN WALTON.

SOUTHERN IRON MAKING.

For nearly thirty years there has been a tariff on iron and steel for the purpose of protecting the iron and steel makers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and now it is proposed to increase this tariff to give them more protection. The more they have the more they want, and although they are no more "infant" industries by a long shot, they still plead as infants, and ask not only the paternal fostering care of the government but more of it than they ever had.

It is somewhat remarkable that the infant industries of the South are not bawling for protection, but seem to be very well able to take care of themselves without any governmental guardianship. These aged "infants" on the other side of the line plead for more protection against the "pauper" made iron of Europe, but the competition which they will be compelled to face in the future from the South will prove quite as serious, if not a more serious matter to the iron and steel makers of the North than the competition from abroad from which they ask

Although iron makers of Pennsylvania have maintained that they had nothing to fear from Southern competition, that they could make iron as cheaply as Southern iron makers could, it is now a well established make and deliver pig iron in Philadelphia at a less price per ton than the Pennsylvania furnaces can turn it out. The result of this has been an annually increasing demand for Southern iron which is being shipped in large quantities to Northern cities.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, which keeps a close eye on Southern industries and is doing a good work for the South by showing from week to week what they are and what they are capable of doing, treating this topic, produces an excellent article based on figures fur-

taken from the books of the manufacturers, on the comparative cost of manufacturing iron in the South and in Pennsylvania; from which we clip the following:

There have been many manufacturers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the North who have stoutly maintained the absurdity of the claims of Southern iron makers to such low figures of cost as \$8 or \$9 per ton, and there have even been intelligent men who have regarded \$10 as an extreme estimate of the minimum cost of pig iron at Southern furnaces. Estimates and arguments of every character have been advanced in support of the claims of the Southern iron industry, but by a vast number of wellinformed men they have been rece:ved with a very large measure of incredulity Singularly enough, even the steady sale of Southern-made pig iron in Pennsylvania at \$1 per ton below the price of Northern irons of equal grade has not been to all men a convincing argument of the advantages possessed by Southern furnacss. Of late Alabama No. 1

foundry pig has been selling regularly in Philadelphie for \$17 per ton delivered in Philadelphia. The present freight rate from Birmingham. Ala., to Philadelphia by rail and water route is \$4.25 per ton, so that \$17 per ton delivered in Philadelphia means \$12.75 per ton in Birmingham. Compare this with \$18 to \$18.50, the ruling price for local brands of No. 1 foundry in Philadelphia. Meanwhile Alabama gray forge iron sells in Philadelphia for \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, which represents \$10.25 to \$10.75 in Birmingham, while Pennsylvania iron makers are crying ruin at \$15.50 to \$15.75 for their iron of similar grade. Despite such startling figures as these, the competition of Southern furnaces has been esteemed very lightly by a great many Northern iron manufacturers. who have comforted themselves with the belief that the sales of Southern iron in Pennsylvania existed mainly on paper and not in reality. Nevertheless, the product in Southern furnaces is steadily flowing Northward. The writer has knowledge of one recent order for 10,000 tons of Alabama coke iron that is now in course of delivery in Pennsylvania, and also of a single furnace company in Birmingham whose books contain orders for Pennsylvania delivery aggregating upwards of 60,000 tons. Perhaps this is all moonshine, but to the Northern manufacturers whose sales are diminished to just that extent it feels more

These facts and figures speak for themselves and indicate a future bright for the iron industry of the

ike a stonewall when the run against it.'

Among the other advantages which the iron makers in the South have over those in the North are the abundance and consequent cheapness of the ore at the mine, its proximity to the places of manufacture and consequent small cost of transportation; the abundance of coal for coking purposes in close proximity to the ore deposits and furnaces and the consequent cheapness of these; the abundance of limestone and its proximity to the furnaces, and the consequent cheapness of this, and the cost of labor, which is much less than in the North. The aggregate of these items amounts to considerable in favor of the Southern iron maker, and to which the Northern iron maker has no offset, his only advantage being in the item of freightage on the iron delivered in Northern cities, having less distance to haul. But this is a small item compared with the others. Well may the Northern iron men regard with apprehension this Southern competition, which they have already begun to feel, but only begun. They will feel it more and more every year, as increased experience, better shipping facilities, and increased capital enable the Southern iron makers to turn out their product and deliver it at less cost than

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Edmunds proposed to do some economizing Saturday by cutting down the River and Harbor bill to \$13,000,000, one-half the amount called for by the bill. He gave as a reason for this that he expected that by the 30th of June, 1891, the Treasury would be found \$50,000,000 short, even if the tax were not taken off of sugar. When it was stated some time ago that there would be a deficiency of at least \$90,000,000, and the figures given to prove it, the party managers became alarmed and got the Secretary of the Treasury to revise his figures. He did so and made the revenues of the Government about \$100,000,000 more than he had made them in his annual statement. But Senator Edmunds don't seem to have much confidence in Windom's figures which are apparently adapted to emergencies, and therefore expects to see the Treasury fact that they can't do it, and not only | short \$50,000,000 Secretary Windom that but that Southern furnaces can to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Cleveland left a surplus of a round million, and these great Republican financiers have not only got away with that, but with an amount ranging from \$50,000,000 the lowest estimate, to \$140,000,000 which will have to be provided for by taxation, As surplus destroyers they have been an undoubted success.

> The Philadelphia North American, Republican, commenting upon the Tillman antı-Tillman racket in South Carolina remarks: "The result means very little to the Republicans, who

good time to bring out a distinctive ticket and take the cake while the Democrats are eating each other up. But it is a struggle of faction and whichever beats at the primaries the other will rally to its support at last."

We sincerely trust that the writer in The North American may prove a true prophet in this instance, although there is not much in the present outlook in that State to encourage this hope. But we can hardly believe that the Democrats of South Carolina, with the bitter past before them, will be so insane as to permit these contentions to result in a split of the party and two tickets, which would lead to disasters compared with which the contentions of the Tillmanite or the anti-Tillmanite is as a

The House of Representatives made short work of the Anti-Lottery bill Saturday, which was passed without opposition. This bill authorizes postmasters to exclude from the mails lottery circulars, &c., and to exclude also letters addressed to parties known to be acting as agents of lottery companies. Whether it confers upon them the power to hold "suspected" letters we do not know. This was the most objectionable feature of the proposed law, because it put it into the power of a postmaster who might be disposed to abuse his office and annoy or miure those whom he might feel inclined to annoy or injure. To the main purposes of the bill no one not pecuniarily interested in lotteries objects, for the Government unquestionably has as much right to exclude frauds of that kind from the mails as it has to exclude obscene literature.

STATE TOPICS.

We publish to-day the text of the decision of Judges Bond and Seymour, giving the grounds upon which they declare the Fertilizer tax imposed by this State unconstitutional. The Court is sustained in its decisions not only by the authorities it cites, but also by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, as to the right of a State to impose a drummer's tax, and the "original package" decision which was quoted, but which only inferentially covers this case. If the "original package' act which passed the House of Representatives had become a law, it would have covered such case as this, but that was laid aside as too sweeping and the Senate bill which applied only to liquors adopted in its place. This decision is a serious blow to North Carolina because it involves an annual revenue of from \$38,000 to \$40,000, which for years supported the Agricultural Department, the oyster survey, the State Immigration agency, the bureau of Labor statistics, and also in part the Agricultural and Mechanical College since its establishment. A year ago, when some of the Fertilizer manufacturers kicked against paying this tax and talked about testing it in the courts, the farmers held meetings and resolved to buy no fertilizer from any manufacturer who refused to pay the tax, and this had the effect of quashing the opposition in all except the case of the Norfolk company, which carried on the fight which resulted in the decision in its favor. The farmers may decide to pursue a similar course now since this decision has been rendered.

THE FERTILIZER TAX.

Text of the Opinion by Judges Bond and

Seymour Declaring it Unconstitutional. Last June in the U.S. Circuit Court at Raleigh, the case of the American Fertilizer Company, of Norfolk, Va., contending against the right of the State of North Carolina to impose a license tax for the privilege of selling fertilizers in this State, was argued before Judges Bond and Seymour. They reserved decision, which was sent in Friday by Judge Seymour, Judge Bond concurring. It is published in the Chronicle of Saturday, from which we

quote. After discussing the objection that the Court had no jurisdiction because the amount in controversy is less than two thousand dollars, and expressing the opinion that the amount in controversy is not below that required to give jurisdiction.

Judge Seymour says: doubt a State may tax any person for the privilege of doing any particular business therein, unless prevented by some section of the constitution of the United States. M'Cullock vs. Maryland. 4 Wheat., 316. 429. The contention of the plaintiff is, that it cannot be taxed under the

set forth because: the rights of citizens of other States, tion makes no attempt to discriminished by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, seem to regard the present as a very tion 2, of the constitution, which ducts of other Straes, and that such phlets.

provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States:" and, also, Art, XIV, section 1, of the amendments to the constitution, whice provides, that no State shall make any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

2. Because such taxation is an impost on imports, and therefore violates Art. I, section 10, of the constitution, which provides, among other things, that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports * * except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws.

3. Because such tax is an interference with the inter-State commerce, and therefore violates Art 1, section 8, which provides that the Congress shall have power "to regu-late commerce * * * among the several States.

I. We do not find anything in the legislation in question which brings it within the inhibitions in either section 2 of articles IV of the constitution, or in the fourteenth amendment thereto. No privilege with regard to the sale of commercial fertilizer seems given by the act to any citizen of North Carolina which is denied to the plaintiff, and unless this be attempted it could hardly be said it is deprived of any privilege or immunity it is entitled to under the constitution-within the meaning of these constitutional provisions.

II. Although the statute in question does not in word impose a tax on fertilizers imported into the State, but one on the privilege of selling or offering for sale only, it is not now admissible to argue that the latter is not equivalent to the former. That question was settled in Brown vs. Maryland, 12 wheat, 419. A statute of Maryland required all importers of foreign articles or other persons selling the same by wholesale to pay license tax. The question was whether the imposition of such a tax was a violation of the two first mentioned provisions of the constitution. Marshall, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court defined "an impost as a tax levied on articles brought into the country," and held that a tax on the sale of an article is a tax on the article itself, and that a tax on the occupation of the importer vas a tax on importations, The tax under consideration is a tax on the privilege of selling, that is a tax levied and collected in advance upon the occupation of selling commercial fertilizers. It is, therefore, a tax on the fertilizer. This case, however, differs from Brown vs. Maryland, (supra) for in that case the license was for selling foreign articles, and in this the articles sold are brought not from without the United States,

but from the sister State of Virginia. The question then arises whether or not the term imports in Art. 10 sec. 10, includes as well articles brought into one State from another as those imported from abroad Marshall, C. J., in concluding the opinion in the last cited case, holds that it does. He says (Brown vs. Maryland), 12 Wheat, at page 449) 'It may be proper to add that we suppose the principle laid down in this case to apply equally to importations from another State." The contrary is expressly held by Mr. Justice Miller delivering the prevail ng opinion in Woodruff vs. Parham, Wall 123, and implied by Taney. C. J., in Pierce vs. New Hampshire, 5 Haw. 554. Both of these cases may be considered as overruled in Leisy vs. Hardin 135 U. S. The Original Package law. Certainly the atter is. But whatever may be the result of the reasoning of the Chie-Justice in Leisy vs. Hardin, it is nof where said in his opinion that the term import applies to an article brought from one State to another. Were it not for the forcible argument of the prevailing opinion in Woodruff vs. Parham we would not hesitate to say that the term import included, as Chief Justice Marshall evidently supposed that it did, goods brought from one State to another: Before the adoption of the constitution, therefore, at the time when it was framed and its phraseology discussed, an article brought from Pennsylvania into North Carolina would have been said to be imported into North Carolina, and a tax on it would have been called an import tax. It is difficult to say by what other name such a tax, if it could be levied, would be now styled. But, excepting the power of Congress to allow the levying by a State of a tax like the one under discussion, it is immaterial whether such a tax is an import tax or not, for beyond doubt if

it be not a tax on imports, it is a tax on inter-State commerce. III. It is therefore a violatiou of Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the constitution. Precisely the same reasoning and the same authority as that used in the preceding paragraph, prove that a tax on the privilege of selling or offering to sell fertilizers bearing a particular brand and brought into North Carolina from another State, is a tax on commerce between the States. Being a tax on "commerce among the several States" the power to levy it must be denied to a State, The main question is, whether or on the reasoning of Marshall, C. 1 not the tax is unconstitutional. No | in McCullugh vs. Maryland, which has ever since the rendition of that opinion been uniformly acquiesced in by the profession. It is there held that the power to tax involves the power to destroy, and therefore that its uncontrolled existence in the State is incompatible with the power of the Federal government to reguprovisions of the Legislature above late such commerce. It may perhaps be said that the argument does I. Such taxation infringes upon | not apply to a case where the taxa-

is the case with the statute SUBLITE It is true that the North Carolina statute does tax all manutacturered fertilizer offered for sale in the State whether manufactured there or elsewhere, but as is said by Bradley, J. in Robbins, vs. Shelby Taxing District, 120 U.S. 189 "It is immaterial that no discrimination is made. * * * Inter-State commerce cannot be taxed at all even though the same amount of tax should be laid on domestic commerce." The question of the equality of taxation is in terms excluded if we consider the statute from the point of view of section 10, for that says that no tax or imposts shall be levied, It seems equally immaterial with reference to section 8, for a tax that must necessarily be in a greater or less degree the result of any taxation on an article whether it be at a discriminating or at an equal rate. In either case it diminishes sales and therefore importation. The only commercial case in which the amount of importation would not be reduced would be, were a State to tax its own productions more largely than imported goods. But even that would be only an apparent exception. The import would still have the direct effect of checking importion, although the State tax on its own productions, having a still greater effect in reductheir consumption might ruin rather than counteract the reduction of im-

portations caused by the impost. Leaving. however, this view drawn from the express words of the constitution and returning to Judge Marshall's celebrated argument that the power to tax needs necessarily the power to destroy, and is therefore inconsistent with the power of the United States to preserve commerce between the States, it may be remarken that if the powers are given to a State to tax all imports from other States without control, provided equal taxation were levied upon the same articles if produced in the State, the State would practically have the power to prohibit the introduction of any article not made in the State. North Carolina might tax the importation of manufactured goods of certain grades, and Massachusetts that of cotton and tobacco. If this tax can be sustained, it is certain that a license tax in these words would be unconstitutional. "No manufactured cotton shall be sold, or offered for sale in the State, until the manufacturer or person importing the same shall first obtain a license therefor, &c., and paid a tax of five hundred dollars." A similar tax upon the different brands of tobacco might be levied in any State that does not manufacture tobacco. But it is needless to multiply illustrations which every one can supply for himself. It must be evident that a requirement of equality of taxation on the imported and home article would be no protection against such taxation as would seriously check, if it did not destroy, commerce between the States, and would impair, to the point almost of rendering its benefits nugatory, the domestic good results

of the union of the States. IV. Defendants contend that this taxation can be sustained as a part of the police power of the State. Without attempting what is perhaps impossible to accurately define what does and what does not come under the term police power, it is evident that the taxation in question does not come within the ordinary use of the phrase, "Unwholesome trades, operations offensive to the senses, the deposits of powder, the applica tion of steam power to propel cars. the building with combustible materials, and the burial of the dead may all be interdicted by law in the midst of dense masses of population," Kent. Con. 2, 340-cited by

Miller J. in the Slaughter House Cases 16 Wall 62. This is called the police power. Ibid. If the legislature in question can properly be reformed to that power it will be because the right to pass inspection laws may deemed to have its foundation in the police power of a State. Certainly if it be anything but what the act itself seems to contemplate, a tax on an occupation or a privilege tax, it is because it is used to secure an inspection of the commercial fertilizer before they can be sold in North Carolina. Such a tax is constitutional, but only within the limits of the constitution. It can only be sustained to the extent that it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of paying the expenses of inspection.

We think that in this case the court might judiciously take notice of the evident fact that five hundred dollars on a brand of commercial fertilizer is a much larger sum than can be necessary for such purpose. But the court is relieved from all embarrassment in this respect by the fact that the act in question declares by necessary implication that the tax is not needed for inspectian expenses. In Sec. 52, five hundred dollars of the money received from the tax on fertilizers is appropriated to the N. C. Industrial Association, and in Sec. 23 forty-one thousand dollars is given to pay the expenses of the Departnent of Agriculture, including \$20,-000 for the completion of the oyster survey, and "all other revenues arising from the tax on fertilizers shall be appropriated to the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The motion to dissolve the injunction is therefore denied.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only \$30.00 per month. Read advertisement in this Son, proprietors, for descriptive pam-

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Quoted steady at 371/2 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN--Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good

TAR.—Firm at \$1 45 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 35 for Virgin, \$2 35 for Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for

COTTON.—Quiet at 1034 cents for Low Middling, 111/4 cents for Middling and 111/2 cents for Good Middling.

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REMYCHALL IN.		
Cotton(new)	2	bale
Spirits Turpentine	289	cask
Rosin	2,495	bbl
Tar	49	bbl
Crude Turpentine	42	bbl

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Evening-Sterling exchange quiet and steady Money tight at 6@16 per cent.; last loan at 6 per cent. Government securities dull and steady; four per cents 123%; four and a half per cents 103%. State securities-North Carolina sixes 1261/2; fours 100.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Evening.-Cotton easy; sales to-day 614 bales; sales last week (not before reported) of 557 bales for consumption and 3,759 bales for export; middling uplands 12 15-16c; middling Orleans 1218c; net receipts to-day at all U. S. po ts 1,992 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,231 bales; exports to the Continent - bales; stock at all U.S. ports 54,720 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts - bales; gross receipts 62 bales. Futures clo. 2d steady sales 81,200 bales at the following quotations: August 11.65@11.66c; Septenber 10.86@10.87; October 10.56@10.57c November and December 10.42@10.43c January 10.56@10.57c; February 10.50@ 10.51c; March 10.53@10.54c; April 10.58

Southern flour stronger and dull; com-

mon to fair extra \$3 15@3 90; good to

choice do. \$4 00@5 75. Corn meal

quiet; yellow Western \$2 50@3 15; Bran-

dywine \$3 25. Wheat dull and unsettled

closing weak; No. 2 red \$1 07@1 081/2; options opened 1/2@11/4c higher, further advanced 36 @156 on active covering by foreigners and an advance in silver, but a quieter feeling came in with foreigners out, and prices broke 218, 238@258c closing 1/8@1/4c under Saturdays prices, and weak; No. 2 red August \$1 061/2 September \$1 07; October \$1 071/2; May \$1 13. Corn quiet, lower and weak; No 2, 544/@554/c; options advanced early 14@3%c in sympathy with wheat, ruled very dull and closed 1/2@11/8c below Saturday, with pressure to sell; August and September 54%c; October 55%c; May closed at 58c. Oats dull and weak; options quiet and weaker; August 431/4c. September 4114c; October 40%@42c; No. 2 on spot 45@461/2c; mixed western 43@48c. Hops firm and quiet; State 19 @25c; old 10@15c. Coffee—options closed barely steady and unchanged to 25 points up, with active and higher cables; August \$18 35@18 45; September \$17 85@18 00; spot Rio firm and quiet. Sugar-raw firm and fairly active; fair refining 5c; centrifugals 96 test 5%c; refined firm, with a fair demand; C 5%c; yellow 478 @5c; standard A 618c. Molasses-New Orleans dull and steady; common to fancy 28@45c. Rice fairly active and firm; domestic prime to extra 64@74c; Japan 6@64c, Petroleum quiet and steady; refined \$7 35. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good \$1 371/2@1 45. Spirits turpentine steadier but dull at 401/2@41c. Wool weak and dull; domestic fleece 35@38c; pulled 26@34c; Texas 17@24c. Pork more active and steady; mess \$12 50 @13 25; extra prime \$10 00@10 50. Beef strong and quiet: extra mess \$6 75 @7 00; plate \$7 00@7 50; beef hams firm and dull; quoted at \$18 00; tierced beef quiet and firm; city extra India mess \$12 00. Cut meats steady, with a fair demand; pickled bellies 55/8@6c; do. shoulders 5%c; do hams 10%@11c.; middles quiet and easy; short clear \$6 20. Lard higher and closed weak and more active; western steam \$6 45 asked; city

\$6 ,65 closing at \$6 63@6 65. Freights unsettled; cotton 3-32d; grain 1/2d. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Cash quotations are as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1 011/2; No. 2 red \$1 02. Cor. No. 2, 4814c Oats—No. 2, 36@361/8c. Mess pork \$11 25. Lard \$6 20. Short rib sides \$5 30. Shoulders \$5 75@5 871/2. Short clear sides \$5 75@5 85. Whiskey \$1 13.

\$5 90; September \$6 48@6 50; October

The leading futures ranged as follows opening, highest and closing. Wheat -No. 2, August \$1 03½, 1 03½, 1 01½; September \$1 04, 1 04 4, 1 02. Corn-No. 2, August 49, 49, 4814c; September 49%, 49½, 48½c. Oats—No. 2, August 36¼, 37, 36½c; September 36¾, 371/8, 353/4c. Mess pork per bbl-September \$11 30, 11 30, 11 10; October 10 90, 11 00. 10 90. Lard, per 100 tbs-September \$6 25, 6 30, 6 20; October \$6 40, 6 45, 6 35. Short ribs, per 100 lbs--September \$5 37½, 5 42½, 5 35; October \$5 52½, 5 55, 5 47½,

Baltimore, August 18 .-- Flour active strong and higher: Howard st. and western superfine \$2 75@3 25; extra \$3 50@ 4 40; family \$4 65@5 55; city mills Rio brands extra \$5 25@5 40. Wheat -southern firm and advanced: Fultz 94c @\$1 04; Longberry 95c@\$1 05; western unsettled and higher: No. 2 winter red on spot and August \$1 011/2@1 013/4. Corn-southern quiet and steady: white 58@60 cents; yellow 58@60 cents; western quiet.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Aug. 18 .-- Galveston, nominal at 11 3/8c -net receipts 211 bales, all new crop; Norfolk, steady at 111/2c-net receipts - bales; Baltimore, dull and weak at 12 1-16c-net receipts - bales: Boston, quiet at 10% c-ret receipts 2 bales, all new erop; Philadelphia, steady at 12% c -net receipts - bales; Savannah, quiet at 11c-net receipts 384 bales, all new crop; New Orleans, quiet, revised quotations 11%c-net receipts 1,264 bales, including 1,172 new crop; Mobile, nominal at 11 5-16c-net receipts 96 bales, including 15 bales new crop; Memphis, nominal at 111/2c-net paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & receipts 7 bales, 2 bales new crop; Augusta, quiet and steady at 11%c, new cotton 36c lower; net receipts 85 bales

including 29 bales, new crop, Charleston firm at 11c-net receipts 35 bales, including 25 bales new crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star,

LIVERPOOL, August 18, noon,-Cotton dull with a downward ten ency: American middling 65gd. Sales of 1,000 bales; for speculation and export 400 bales. Receipts 3,000 bales; American 2,700 bales.

Futures quiet; August delivery 6 32-64d; August and September delivery 6 31-64@6 29-64d, also 6 28-64d, also 6 29-64d; September delivery 6 31-64d also 6 40-64d, also 6 29-64d; September and October delivery 5 62-4d; December and January delivery 5 50-64d; January and February delivery 5 50-64d.

Tenders of cotton to-day 1,400 bales new docket and 100 bales old docket. 2 P. M.—American middling 65 ad Sales to-day included 2,700 bales of

American. Wheat firm; demand poor, holders offer sparingly.

Corn quiet; demand poor. 4 P M-August 6 31-64@6 32-64d, Aug gust and September 6 27-64@6 28-64d September 6 27-64@628-64d; September and October 5 61-64@5 62-64d; October and November 5 52-64@5 53-61d; No. vember and December 5 51-61d; December and January 5 50-64d, seller; January and February 5 50-64d, seller: February and March 5 51-64d, seller, Future closed barely steady.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS

LIKE SUCCESS.

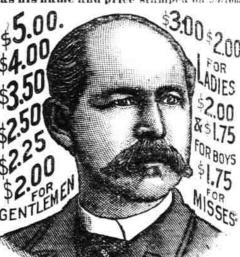


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