

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT: SYDENHAM B. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT: Chief Justice—A. S. MERRIMON, of Wake. Associate Justice—WALTER CLARK, of Wake. FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES: 1st District—Geo. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort. 2nd District—HENRY R. BRYAN, of Craven. 3rd District—H. G. CONNER, of Wilson. 4th District—SPUR WITAKER, of Wake. 5th District—W. W. WINSTON, of Granville. 6th District—E. T. BOYKIN, of Sampson. 7th District—JAMES D. McIVER, of Moore. 8th District—R. F. ASHFIELD, of Iredell. 9th District—J. F. GRAVES, of Me. Alby. 10th District—JOS. GRAY BROWN, of Burke. 11th District—W. A. HOKER, of Lincoln. 12th District—J. H. MERRIMON, of Asheville.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES: GEO. L. MORTON, N. J. CROCKETT. FOR SHERIFF: FRANK H. STEDMAN. FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT: JOHN D. TAYLOR. FOR REGISTER DEEDS: JOHN HAAR, JR. FOR TREASURER: JOHN L. DUDLEY. FOR SHERIFF: M. P. TAYLOR. FOR CONSTABLES: Wilmington—J. W. MILLIS. Cape Fear—J. T. KERR. Masonboro—JOHN MELTON. Hargett—W. H. STOKLEY. Florence—J. DAVE SOUTHERLAND. FOR CORONER: JOHN WALTON.

SOURCES OF WEALTH.

Among the numerous resources of the South she has three unfailing sources of wealth, which, if she had no other, would eventually make her a great and a rich section. They are cotton, wood and iron, all three of which the world must have, and none of which can be supplied by any other part of the world in the same quantity and as cheaply as the South can supply them. In no other section of the world are the three found in the same abundance and as available for the demands of commerce.

The cotton-growing area of the world may be extended somewhat, and doubtless will be, but it will never be extended to keep pace with the demands of the increasing population of the world, so that the South will continue to have, as she now has, a practical monopoly of the cotton trade.

The demand for cotton will increase in coming years not only in proportion to the increase of population, but in proportion to the increase of improved conditions, and the general betterment of the human family. The advance of civilization and enlightenment revolutionizes the domestic economy, and people wear more and better clothes. The civilized savage wears a shirt.

The world is improving in the scale of enlightenment steadily, it may be slowly, and the sovereignty of man is becoming an accepted fact. There is no portion of this globe that we know anything about where the inhabitants are not better off now than they were in previous generations, and where there is not more of promise in the future for them. Where steam enters a new era dawns. When the locomotive whistles in new territory it becomes not only the agent of commerce, but also the evangelist of Christianity, civilization, and of the sovereignty of man. A thousand men are now making the bed for a railroad in the heart of dark Africa, several thousand miles of railroad have been built in Japan, and several thousand more are under construction. Even walled-in China is beginning to crawl out of her shell, and a railroad is being constructed there. This is the beginning of a new era, which will be strewn with the wrecks of hoary humbugs, toppled from their pedestals by aggressive modern thought and progress.

It may be asked, what has all this to do with cotton? A good deal. It is as we said the beginning of a revolution. It means the speedier civilization of Africa and the speedier establishment of modern methods in the aged empires of the east which for thousands of years fought innovation as if it was a pestilence. It means an improvement in the condition of all those people. The African who now dresses himself in his own skin and a handful of grease will wear clothes. The modernized Japanese and Chinese will not be content with a fifty cent wardrobe. So in Central and South America, and in other parts of the world steam is revolutionizing, destroying the old, inaugurating the new, and raising the plane of manhood. As the con-

dition of those people improves they will seek their own comfort more, will live better and dress better. The world uses now 11,965,000 bales of cotton as compared with 7,485,330 bales twelve years ago. The amount needed will largely increase every year until it is double, treble what it is now, and to the South it must look for its main supply.

The South is practically mistress of the cotton trade and always will be. There is none to successfully dispute her supremacy there. However the area of cotton culture may be extended in other portions of the world, it cannot materially interfere with her, for although the labor of some other sections of the world where cotton is grown may cost less than here, the Southern planter with his intelligence, his knowledge of the plant, and the improved machinery which he may command, is and always will be more than a match for competition from whatever country it may come. The cotton crop which now brings to the South \$300,000,000 will double, treble that amount, and this will come from the same territory in which the cotton is now grown. This is one of the great and growing industries which under no possible combination of circumstances can ever be wrested from Dixie.

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Edmunds, representing the high moralities of the Republican party, who looked upon Mormonism as a great and a crying evil which should be exterminated, undertook to exterminate it by proscriptive legislation, disfranchising polygamists and confiscating their church property, which was done. A Utah Commission was appointed to ferret out the guilty and see the law enforced. In the last report of its operations it recommends further legislation. It says that the efforts to suppress polygamy are denominated persecution, and those charged with ferreting out and prosecuting the guilty as "persecutors of the Saints," and "the Church," they say "seems to grow more united from day to day under these teachings." This is just as might be expected, and as predicted by the opponents of the force legislation when it was proposed. We are no apologists for polygamy, but we do not believe that proscriptive legislation is the correct way to deal with it, for these people do regard this as persecution, and persecution never destroyed any church. It may drive its members into seclusion, but the more they are driven the stronger their faith and the closer they will stand together. It was politics more than morals which inspired this legislation against the Mormons, as is shown by the disfranchising feature. Outside of politics there was really no necessity for it, for it was only a question of time when Mormonism in Utah and the other territories would have been smothered by the increasing anti-Mormon population, and in the natural course of events. But a majority of the Mormons voted the Democratic ticket and the Republicans wanted to make some more Republican States to secure some more United States Senators, which will account for the milk in the cocoanut in this kind of legislation.

A number of Philadelphia capitalists have organized a land improvement company with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of developing Cedartown, Ga., situated in Polk county, 80 miles northwest of Atlanta, and one hundred miles from Birmingham, Ala. Polk county is said to be one of the best agricultural counties in Georgia, and to abound in a high grade of iron ores, which sells at \$2 a ton more than other iron. There is about \$2,000,000 invested by iron mining companies and one large furnace has been in operation for some time, which ships largely of this iron which is in demand on account of its superior quality. Within four years the population of the town has increased from 800 to 3,500, which shows that there is a pretty healthy boom behind it.

The last trust formed is by the "protected" manufacturers of window glass, who, not satisfied with the high tariff which cuts off European competition, have combined to prevent competition amongst themselves. The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, Republican, says there are now sixty-three firms committed to the project and that they will soon have in all the leading window-glass makers in the country, enabling them to completely control the product and the prices, and to prevent anything like successful competition. The project is to sell the pro-

duct of these establishments all through one agency, which will fix the price and control the market. Having no European competition to cope with on account of the tariff, which practically excludes the European product, this is an easy matter. When an amendment was offered to the tariff bill putting upon the free list articles upon which trusts had been formed, the Republicans voted it down by an almost solid vote. If this amendment had passed there would have been no window-glass trusts.

Filibuster come out on top in the House again Saturday, notwithstanding the fact that the Speaker did some of his own peculiar counting and counted on a call for the yeas and nays only thirty-seven Democrats when there were forty-eight present. It seems from the fact that the Democratic minority are still masters of the situation, that the absentees of the Reed gang have not yet responded to the urgent appeal to come to the rescue and pull the rest of the gang out of the soup wherein they are now immersed.

STATE TOPICS.

A writer in the Charlotte Chronicle comes out in a strong communication in favor of establishing schools in this State where the art of cooking may be taught. He is an eminently level-headed gentleman, and no doubt Gen. T. L. Clingman who once vehemently remarked that if "war had slain its thousands, the frying pan had slain its tens of thousands" will agree with us. North Carolina is not without her A 1 cooks, and perhaps in the average of cooking she will compare favorably with most States, but there are not good cooks enough anywhere. There is entirely too little intelligence shown in preparing food for mortals, and all for the reason that cooking is considered a very ordinary, easy thing, when in fact it is not. Every one of our schools for the education of girls ought to have a cooking department connected with it, to which as much attention should be given as to other departments. Some of our schools here, we think, adopted this feature. If all our housekeepers were mistresses of the stove the servant girl problem would be a less perplexing one than it is.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In all parts of the State white men are deserting the Republicans and joining the Democrats.—Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

Speaker Reed's next move to hold a quorum, the doors not being strong enough, will probably be to chain the Democratic members to their desks.—Phil. Ledger Ind.

Mr. Blaine now poses as the Eastern champion of Western interests. There has always been something irresistibly fine and taking in Mr. Blaine's disinterestedness.—Phil. Record, Dem.

The rains of August and September have cut off the cotton crop in Georgia, and the bright promise of six weeks ago will fall short of fulfillment. Farming experts unite in saying this.—Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

Twenty-five years ago the war for the Union ended. Yet we are now advancing the war taxes on living necessities to carry on a war—the warfare of the Republican monopolists on the labor and commerce of the country.—N. Y. Star, Dem.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending Saturday, September 13, 1890.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service, show that the week ending Saturday, September 20th, 1890, has been unfavorable for crops and farm work of all kinds. The first four days of the week continued to be very damp with frequent rains, and the injury done to cotton is considerable. Excessive warmth and moisture has caused cotton to rot or sprout in the bolls, while that which had already opened has been stained and otherwise considerably damaged. The latter part of the week, Wednesday to Saturday, has been cooler and clear, and altogether more favorable, permitting farmers to resume picking where it had been interrupted. In many places tobacco is nearly all housed. In the western portion of the State a light frost in low places occurred on the 18th. At Fork Church, Davie county, a heavy rain and hail storm on the 16th injured crops to some extent.

H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D., Director.

C. F. VON HERRMANN, Signal Corps, Assistant.

Guest—I'm glad there's a rops here in case of fire; but what is the use of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent position? Bell Boy—Dat an intended foh use, sah, in case de fire am too far advanced foh you to make you escape, sah.—Puck.

MR. DEPEW TALKS.

A Few Facts About What Railroads are Doing. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address at the New York State fair at Syracuse. He had a large audience. Mr. Depew spoke of the development of the agricultural resource of the country by the railroads. Every mile of new railroad brings into cultivation one hundred thousand fresh acres. A half century ago there were \$4,000,000 invested in agriculture; now there are \$11,000,000,000. There were then one million farms; now there are between four and five millions. With in the last thirty years the acreage devoted to corn has increased from fourteen millions to seventy-eight millions, and the amount produced from five hundred million bushels to two thousand million bushels. In the same period wheat has expanded its area from eleven millions to thirty-eight millions, and the amount produced from one hundred millions to five hundred millions of bushels. The agents of the railroads induced immigration from abroad, and thirteen millions of people were brought to our shores after the commencement of railroad development. Railway rates in the last twenty years have gone down over one hundred per cent., while the products of the farm have fallen about 30 per cent. Gambling in food supplies and the restrictions in food supply governments upon the importation of our live stock and our pork, while our production of cereals and live stock goes on, have brought about a depression which American statesmen and farmers should remedy. The farmers should organize. Mr. Depew closed by saying that in his judgment we are near the bottom of the grade of agricultural depression, and will soon begin to climb up the other side. The rush of the people to towns and cities is recruiting the ranks of the consumers out of all proportion to those of the producers. Within a brief period the farmers of the country will again find within our own borders and about our own homes a profitable market for all their products. Mr. Depew said that he belongs to a farmers' club in New York which is derisively said to till the soil of Fifth avenue, but though they may be in the condition of Senator Ewars, who said to his guests at Windsor farm, "you may drink either milk or champagne, they cost me just the same," yet the experiments of the fancy farmer are adding at his cost valuable contributions to agricultural science. Mr. Wayback and Mr. Hayseed, of the caricaturist and of the stage, are characters of the past.

By the will of the late Mrs. Frances Brownell Holland, of Hartford, Conn., the sum of \$100,000 is devised to the proposed Episcopal cathedral of New York city. Mrs. Holland was a daughter of Bishop Brownell. Comanche, the old war horse ridden by Col. Keogh in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and who was one of the two survivors of the Custer massacre, is an honored pensioner at Fort Riley, Kansas, and is spending his old age in ease and comfort.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The McKinley bill abounds in scandalous and unjust provisions, but none is quite so flagrantly impudent and dishonest as the sugar clause.—Alta California, Dem.

As a result of eighteen months at the helm, Dr. Harrison can point to universal agricultural distress, a money stringency and a hole in the Treasury that came to him overflowing. No wonder he was "very tired" when he went to Cresson the other day.—Fort Worth Gazette, Dem.

"What is reciprocity?" asks Speaker Reed. The closest illustration we can think of is that in differences shared by Mr. James G. Blaine and Mr. Thomas B. Reed, which seems to show that form of reciprocity which the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce describes as "reciprocal isolation."—Buffalo Courier, Dem.

PECULIAR EVENTS IN MARS.

Changes in Its Lakes and Canals Observed by European Astronomers. The New York Herald publishes the following communication from the eminent astronomer, M. Flammarion:

"I have just received some new observations concerning the planet Mars made this summer at some of the principal observatories of our own planet. They teach us some very strange things. It seems that at certain seasons of the year the oceans of the planet Mars are divided into two parts, just as though a gigantic bridge or bank of sand had been thrown across them from one shore to the other. "For instance, there is among other seas in the planet Mars, one situated at the nineteenth degree of longitude east of the meridian zero. On account of its isolation, as well as of its superficial area, this sea resembles our Black Sea. Hitherto it has always been observed as uniform and nearly circular, but last June M. Schiaparelli of the Milan observatory discovered that this sea was cut in two by a yellow band which divides it into unequal parts. A channel, somewhat similar to our Lake Tichad, was also noticed to have been divided into two parts. At the same time an excellent, very minute observer in England discovered that five immense canals were also divided into two parts by two straight lines, absolutely parallel to each other, in the same manner that a certain number of enigmatic canals were noticed to have been divided some years ago. What can these seas, lakes and canals that divide themselves up in this manner be?"

As inhabitants of this earth we have only our observatories and our terrestrial ideas in our minds. These are insufficient to divine what takes place in another world, but such discoveries are none the less worthy of all our attention. When will 'til de geant, having a glass of a diameter of 1.05 metres, bring Mars still nearer to us?"

HUMORING A STRANGER.

How He Played it on a Confiding Stock Broker. London City Press.

A stock broker who was on his way to the city, observed that one of his fellow passengers in the 'bus was closely regarding him, and after a time the man leaned over and asked: "Didn't I see you in Liverpool in 1879?" The broker wasn't in Liverpool that year, but, thinking to humor the stranger, he replied in the affirmative.

"Don't you remember handing a poor, shivering wretch a half crown one night outside the Royal Hotel?" "I do."

"Well, I'm the chap. I was hard up, out of work and about to commit suicide. That money made a new man of me. By one lucky spec and another I am now worth £5,000."

"Oh, glad to hear it."

"And now I want you to take a sovereign in place of that half crown. I cannot feel easy until the debt is paid." The broker protested and objected, but finally, just to humor the man, he took the £5 note offered him and returned the £4 change. The stranger soon left the 'bus, and everything might have ended then and there if the broker, on reaching the office, hadn't ascertained that the "five" was a counterfeit, and that he was £4 out of pocket.

PERSONAL.

James K. Merrifield, Republican candidate for railroad commissioner in Missouri, is a passenger conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Renol, the grandfather of Benjamin Constant, the great painter, died at Mormonde, France, on August 3. He was a noted Frenchman. Prince Albert Victor is the only son of a Prince of Wales who has taken his seat in the House of Lords before his father's accession to the throne. M. De Gasat, the French champion of woman's rights, recently died successfully of cancer of the stomach, 40 years old, declared incompetent to manage her own affairs.

An association has been formed at Troy, N. Y., to raise a sum of \$15,000 for a monument to Emma Willard (1787-1840), in honor of her services to the cause of the higher education among women.

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In accounting for the vote he received in his district, Speaker Reed gave no credit to Colonel W. W. Dudley, who was there following his very effective methods of making votes in "blocks of five." He could explain how arguments were made to convince a class of voters particularly numerous in that region.—St. Paul Globe, Dem.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Dr. King's New Discovery cured her. She bought a bottle, and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use, and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework, and is as well as the great west. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

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 paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets.

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

BERRY GLEAVES, President and Manager F. W. KERCHNER, Treasurer OWEN F. LOVE, Secretary

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Old and New Furniture.

SEND ALL YOUR BROKEN FURNITURE, whatever may be its condition, to J. B. FARRAR. It will be promptly attended to. See these nice Chairs with broken rounds, horse backs and bottoms, Bedsteads, Bunk Beds, and all kinds of Willow-ware, Case, bed to J. B. FARRAR. Upholstering. Sofas, lounge, Cushion Bottom Chairs—all given special attention. Repair all kinds of Sewing Machines, shavers, Saws, Carving Knives, Hand-Saws, Wood-Saws, Axes and Hatchets. Keep Oil and Needles for all kinds of new. Also Agent for the Celebrated New Home Sewing Machine. An also prepared for mending all kinds of Broken ware, Crockery, &c. J. B. FARRAR, jy 20 2m Cor. Front and Orange Sts.

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SUGAR, FLOUR, STARCH, COFFE, CRACKERS, Consignments Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Tar and Lumber carefully handled. WOODY & CURRIE, m 6 5 f

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at 87 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN.—Market steady at 90 cts per bbl. for Strained and 95 cts for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Firm at 9 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were— Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cts per lb Good Ordinary..... 8 9-16 " " Low Middling..... 9 9-16 " " Middling..... 9 9-16 " " Good Middling..... 10 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 2,873 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 485 casks Rosin..... 681 bbis Tar..... 390 bbis Crude Turpentine..... 00 bbis

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 5/8. Money easy at 3 @ 5 per cent. Government securities dull and heavy; four per cents 124; four and a half per cents 103 1/2 bid. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 125; fours 98.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Evening—Cotton easy; sales to-day 480 bales; also last week not before reported 181 bales for consumption, none for export; middling uplands 10 7-16; middling Orleans 10 3/8; net receipts to-day at all U. S. ports 49,629 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,603 bales; exports to France 500 bales; exports to the Continent 8,671 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 248,745 bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts 135 bales; gross receipts 14,309 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 36,000 bales at the following quotations: September 10.30@10.30; October 10.18@10.19; November 10.17 @10.18; December 10.16@10.17; January 10.20@10.21; February 10.25@10.26; March 10.30@10.31; April 10.30@10.37; May 10.40@10.44; June 10.45@10.50. Flour dull and unchanged. Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra \$3 35@3 90; good to choice \$4 00 @5 90. Wheat firm, quiet and higher; No. 2 red \$1 02 1/2 @ 1 03 1/2 at elevator; options closed firm at 1 03 1/2 over Saturday; No. 3 red September \$1 02 1/2; October \$1 03 1/2; May \$1 10 1/2. Corn firm, quiet and 1/2 cent higher; No. 2, red 55 1/2 @ 56 at elevator; options quiet and 1/2 @ 1/2 up; September 50 1/2; October 55 1/2; November 55 1/2; May 57. Oats firm; options firm and quiet; September 44 1/2; October 44 1/2; November 44 1/2; May 46 1/2. No. 2 spot 44 1/2 @ 46; mixed western 41 @ 46. Hops unsettled and quiet; new 40 @ 45; State crop of 1889 22 @ 32; old 17 @ 24; Coffee options closed barely steady and quiet; September 44 1/2; October 44 1/2; November \$1 20 @ 18 25; October \$1 24; November \$1 20 @ 16 75; May \$1 24; 20c Rio dull and nominal; fair cargoes 20 1/2. Sugar—raw dull and nominal; fair refining 5 7-16; centrifugals 96 test 6 1-16; refined quiet and unchanged; C 5 1/2; C & F 10-16; Java 11-16; mola C 5 1/2 @ 5 15-16; off A 6 1-16; mola A 6 1-16; standard A 6 9-16; coffeeioners A 6 1/2; cut loaf 7 1-16; crushed 7 1-16; powdered 6 1/2; granulated 6 1/2; cubes 6 1/2. Molasses—New Orleans quiet; common 38 1/2; 40 @ 45. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic fair to extra 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Japan 6 @ 6 1/2. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined \$7 40. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good \$1 40 @ 1 45. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 40 @ 41. Wool in fair demand and steady; domestic fleece 33 @ 38; pulled 26 @ 34; Texas 17 @ 24. Pork quiet and steady; mess \$11.50 @ 12 1/2; extra prime \$10.50 @ 11.00. Beef steady and dull; extra mess \$6 25 @ 7.00; best tams quiet and easy at \$15.00; tierced beef firm but dull; city extra India mess \$13.00. Cut meats firm and quiet; pickled bellies \$6 50 @ 7.00; pickled shoulders \$5 50; hams \$10 @ 11 25; saddles quiet and steady; short clear \$8.20. Lard closed steady; western steam \$6 45; city steam \$6 05; options—October \$6 42 @ 6 48; November \$6 57 @ 6 58. Freights weak; cotton 3-24; grain per steam taken free.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 98 1/2; No. 2 red 98 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 48 1/2. No. 2, 38 1/2. Mess pork \$9 75. Lard per 100 lbs—\$6 17 1/2 @ 6 20. Short rib sides (loose) \$5 30 @ 5 35. Dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 75 @ 5 75. Short clear sides (boxed) \$5 75 @ 5 75.

The leading futures market as follows:—opening, highest and closing. Wheat No. 2, September 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2; December \$1 01 1/2, 1 02 1/2, 1 02; May \$1 05 1/2, 1 06 1/2, 1 06 1/2. Corn—No. 2, September 48 1/2, 48 1/2; October 48 1/2, 48 1/2; May 50, 50 1/2, 50 1/2. Oats—No. 2, September 38 1/2, 38 1/2; 38 1/2; October 38 1/2, 38 1/2; May 41, 41 1/2, 41 1/2. Mess pork per bbl—October \$9 65, 9 65, 9 65; January \$11 65, 11 65, 11 75; May \$12 25, 12 42 1/2, 12 35. Lard, per 100 lbs—October \$6 17 1/2, 6 22 1/2, 6 20; January \$6 00, 6 02 1/2, 6 00; May \$7 00, 7 00, 7 00. Short ribs per 100 lbs—October \$5 32 1/2, 5 35, 5 32 1/2; January \$5 75, 5 77 1/2, 5 75; May \$6 10, 6 10, 6 10.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Flour dull. Wheat—southern firm; Fultz 95 @ \$1 03; Longbery 96 @ \$1 02; western steady; No. 3 winter red on spot and receipts 97 1/2 cents. Corn—net receipts firm; white 58 @ 59 cents; yellow 57 @ 58 cents; western firmer.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Sept. 22.—Galveston, steady at 7 1/2 cts—net receipts 11,611 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 1-16—net receipts 3,117 bales; Baltimore, dull at 10 1/2 cts—net receipts none; Philadelphia, quiet and easy at 10 7-16—net receipts none; Boston quiet at 10 1/2 cts—net receipts none; Savannah, quiet at 11 1-16—net receipts 983 bales; New Orleans, steady at 9 13-16—net receipts 8,499 bales; Mobile, steady at 9 1/2 cts—net receipts 2,603 bales; Memphis, quiet at 10 cts—net receipts 2,912 bales; Augusta, firm at 9 1-16 @ 9 1/2 cts—net receipts 1,880 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 1/2 cts—net receipts 9,278 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22, noon.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; American middling 5 18-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,600 bales were American. Futures quiet but steady; September delivery 5 44-64 @ 5 45-64; September and October delivery 5 41-64; October and November delivery 5 38-64; November and December delivery 5 37-64; January and February delivery 5 36-64; March and April delivery 5 35-64. Tenders none. Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer sparingly. Corn steady; demand poor. Rosin—common 3s 7 1/2d. 4 P. M.—September 5 45-64 @ 5 46-64; September and October 5 41-64 @ 5 42-64; October and November 5 38-64 @ 5 39-64; November and December 5 37-64 @ 5 38-64; January and February 5 37-64 @ 5 38-64; March and April 5 36-64 @ 5 37-64. Futures closed steady.

HE-NO TEA FREE.

"Exaggerated claims in many advertisements have made people tired." This recent saying has the right ring and we accept its suggestion. We are the importers of HE-NO TEA. We propose increasing its sale in Wilmington. Not by prating it, but by giving you, free of all cost, enough HE-NO TEA to last a week. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." An old adage which suggests another, "An word to the wise is sufficient." Send us a postal card with your address, and, for a limited time, we will mail any one in Wilmington, free, a package of HE-NO TEA, and an interesting book about tea. You risk a postal card. We risk your liking the tea so well that you will continue to order it. If you do not we make a loss. Thus we show our confidence in the merits of HE-NO TEA. MARTIN GILLET & CO., (Established 1842) Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md. For sale by HOLMES & WATLES, aug 30 1st st to th

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Extenuates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally. Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Chills, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and, in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

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