The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1890.

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.
3d District—H. G. CONNER, of Wilson.
4th District—SPIER WHITAKER, of Wake.
5th District—R. W. WINSTON, of Granville.
6th District—E. T. BOYKIN, of Sampson.
7th District—JAMES D. MCIVER, of Moore.
8th District—R. F. ARMFIELD, of Iredell.
9th Distrlct—J. F. GRAVES, of Mt. Airy.
10th District—JNO. GRAY BYNUM, of Burke.
11th District—W. A. HOKE, of Lincoln.
12th District—J. H. MERRIMON, of Asheville.

FOR SOLICITOR:
6th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.

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:
JOHN HAAR, JR.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN L. DUDLEY

FOR SURVEYOR:
M. P. TAYLOR.

FOR CONSTABLES:
Wilmington—J. W. MILLIS.
Cape Fear—J. T. KERR.
Masonboro—JOHN MELTON.
Harnett—W. H. STOKLEY.
Federal Point—J. DAVE SOUTHERLAND.

FOR CORONER:
JOHN WALTON.

THE IRON OF THE SOUTH.

Cotton and timber are two of the wealth-making products of the South. Iron is another. It is the king of metals, the most plentiful and yet the most valuable of all. There are few countries on the globe which have not more or less of it, and some in which it exists in great abundance, but where it has never been utilized, others where it exists in abundance but cannot be utilized to any great extent from the absence of coal and limestone necessary to its utilization.

In this country it exists in great abundance, but nowhere is its existence so common, and in such great quantity and covering such a wide area as in the Southern States. It is found in belts reaching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and from Kentucky to Florida, some of the deposits being equal in quantity and quality to those of the famed Lake Superior region.

As a general thing the most extensive of these deposits, which can be worked most easily and to the best advantage, are in close proximity to coal and lime stone, both of which are necessary to convert the ore into workable iron, and these are commandable at a low price compared with other sections, which, taken in connection with the cheapness of the ore itself, must eventually give the South a monopoly of the iron-making business.

Twenty years ago there was very little iron made in the South. Ten years ago there much more, but little compared with the amount made now. And yet while iron is found over such a wide range of territory and exists in many localities in such great, practically inexhaustible abundance, the mining of the ore and the making of iron, as industries, have been entered upon in only a few of the Southern States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. To these North Carolina and Texas will soon be added, for the industry is beginning to attract attention and capital in both of these States.

For a new industry it has grown with marvellous rapidity in the South and is still, we might say, in its infancy. In 1880 the South made 350,436 tons of pig iron, in 1890 this was increased to 1,780,909 tons, an increase of 408.20 per cent. These figures, taken from the census report, we venture to say cannot be exhibited by any other section in the world.

There are reasons for this, however, and reasons which will continue for years to come to push this industry to the front until the South has practically a monopoly of the iron market. It is an established fact that iron can be made more cheaply in the South than in any portion of this country, at a cost of from $8.55 to $12.90 a turn as compared to $12 to $15 in the cheapest section of the North, our highest figures being but very little above their lowest. It is believed that it can and will be made at figures considerably below these, so that in the matter of competition, other things being equal, the South can more than hold her own with other iron-producing sections, not only in this country but in Europe, however large their products may be.

The probabilities are that the increase of the iron product for the next ten years will be relatively much greater than for the last ten for the consumption of iron more than keeps pace with the increase of population.

In discussing this subject in his speech at Knoxville, Tenn., referring to the future of the South as an iron manufacturing section, Hon. Jere Baxter said:

"Iron, is the meter as well as the motor of civilization. All trade is governed by its price, and its consumption in the United States is increasing annually not only in quantity but per capita. In this country the per capita consumption has doubled in about seventeen years, and the population doubles every twenty-eight years. This gives a double geometrical progression, and if these ratios should continue until 1917, we should consume 62,000,000 tons of iron. Should this country consume 62,000,000 tons at that time, and should the South produce one-half of that amount, or say 31,000,000 tons, and should it receive $12 a ton therefor, the Southern iron interest then would yield the enormous amount of $372,000,000, or an amount greater than the present annual income from the cotton crop, which would result ultimately in giving the Southern country a monopoly of both the cotton and the iron markets."

MINOR MENTION.

The Reed gang got in its work in the so-called House of Representatives Tuesday. By their urgent appeals they succeeded in securing the presence of enough of the Republican absentees to give them a quorum without any of the Democrats, and then drunk and wild with success they proceeded with their devilment. The only Democrat present when the roll was called at the opening was Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, the other Democrats remaining in the lobby awaiting developments. For some time they lacked two of a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms and pages were sent out to scour the town, when one of these was found and the other about the same time put in an appearance. Mr. O'Ferrall finding further resistance futile left the chamber. Then the infamous work was done in short order and with fiendish delight. Mr. Venable, of Virginia, was unseated and Langston declared elected and sworn in. Drunk with this victory they then proceeded, without previous notice, even to many of the Republican members, to call up the case of Miller, colored, vs. Elliot, of South Carolina, and in opposition to the protest of Mr. Kerr, Republican, of Iowa, who thought some reason should be given for calling up this case, they unseated Elliot and seated Miller. After a two weeks' contest, thus in a few minutes they perpetrated one outrage and capped it by the perpetration of another, which was so suddenly sprung that even many of the Republicans were taken by surprise, but they danced up to the crack of the whip of the bosses and voted for both, the only Republican voting no in the Langston case being Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, Miller being seated without division. Thus ended the big filibuster, and the gang triumphed in the perpetration of two more colossal outrages. The House under Reed long since ceased to be a deliberative body, except in the sense that it proceeds in its devilment with deliberation. It is an abuse of language to call it a House of Representatives. It is a mob led by a few bolters, who have no regard for law, public opinion or decency.

* * *

Hon. William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is one of the coming men. He is only 32 years old and one of the brightest men in this country. He has run twice and if he cuts down the Republican vote this time as he did in the two previous elections he will be the next Governor of the Bay State. In 1888 there was a majority of 28,669 against him which he cut down in 1889 to 6,775. There has been a great change of public sentiment in Massachusetts within the past year, and especially since the discussion of the tariff question began. This change has been quite marked among iron and woollen manufacturers and their employes whose prosperity is dependent upon free raw materials, and which they have endeavored in vain to secure, the Republican tariff tinkers being deaf to their arguments and petitions.

* * *

By the compromise between the House and Senate tariff conference committees the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be six cents a pound instead of eight, the present rate as provided in the Senate bill, and four, as provided in the House bill. They split the difference, so that after all the tinkering and all the promises of Republican candidates for Congress in this and other tobacco manufacturing States to abolish the internal revenue system they agreed to lop off two cents a pound on this "necessary of life," as Mr. Windom calls it. This puts Messrs. Brower and Ewart in a bad fix for it estops them from playing the abolition of the internal revenue system card, which they have played to some purpose in previous campaigns.

* * *

It seems that the only hitch now between the tariff conference committees is on the sugar and binding twine schedules, the House Committee insisting that the Senate Committee shall make concessions in these. So far the Senate Committee has made concessions in the points of difference, especially the metal and glassware schedules over which there was the most contention, the compromise in some instances securing the rates provided in the House bill and in others an increase of rates provided in the Senate bill, the protected manufacturers coming out on top in nearly every instance. The people receive no more consideration in this tariff tinkering than last year's June bugs.

STATE TOPICS.

It is somewhat remarkable the rapidity with which the culture of tobacco has spread throughout a number of the eastern counties of this State when we remember that until within the past few years the eastern farmer knew practically nothing about the culture and the treatment of the weed. The success they have met with not only establishes the industry as a permanent one in those counties but will cause it to be extended into other counties where it has not yet been ventured upon. The results in the way of profits as attained by many of the planters in Wilson, Nash and some others are far ahead of anything realized in the famed Piedmont belt, the prices realized per acre in many cases being much larger, and we think on the average larger. We rejoice at this for with cotton and tobacco combined the outlook for the eastern farmer promises well.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— The failure of the eleventh census as an exact, or even a reasonably approximate enumeration of the people of the United States, is now recognized almost everywhere outside of the office where Mr. Robert P. Porter's assistants are still ciphering away from incomplete data to untrustworthy averages.—*N. Y. Sun, Dem.*

—— It seems impossible for the Fifty-first Congress to do a right thing unless it shall do it a wrong way. For example, the Aldrich plan of Reciprocity is coupled with a grant of unconstitutional and improper power to the President in order to put the Reciprocity in operation. Free Trade is an awkward thing for Protectionist handling.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— To all thoughtful men the situation is full of gravity. Old precedents are being brushed aside. Old landmarks are being swept away. The rule of brute force and arbitrary will has taken the place of deliberation and reason. The compact between the money power and the party which it restored to control of the Government is being carried out in legislation.—*N. Y. World, Dem.*

—— Gen. Gordon and Col. Norwood should stop trying to poke holes in one another's reputation and turn their attention to something in which the public is interested. Friendly emulation to see which can tell us most about the practical needs of Georgia and the best way to relieve them would be more to the point and more compatible with the character of men qualified for United States Senators.—*Savannah News Dem.*

THE MISSISSIPPI FRANCHISE.

The Committee's Report Upon the Qualifications of Voters.

The following was adopted by the Mississippi constitutional convention Wednesday:

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2. Every male inhabitant of this State, except idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed, who is a citizen of the United States, 21 years old and upward, who has resided in the State two years and one year in the election district in which he offers to vote, and who is duly registered as provided in section 3 of this article, and who has never been convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, bigamy or wife-beating, and who has paid on or before the first day of Fedruary of the year in which he shall offer to vote all taxes which may have been legally required of him and which he has had an opportunity of paying according to law for the preceding year, and who is not delinquent for any taxes of the year next preceding, and who has produced to the officers holding the election satisfactory evidence that he has paid said taxes, is declared to be a qualified elector, provided any minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the election district if otherwise qualified.

Sec. 3 prescribes the affidavit to be taken by the voter when he registers. Any wilful and corrupt false statements in said affidavit to any material questions propounded as herein authorized shall be perjury.

Sec. 4. A uniform poll tax of $2 is hereby imposed on every male inhabitant of this State between the age of 21 and 60 years except persons who are deaf and dumb or blind, or who are maimed by the loss of a hand or foot, to be used in aid of the common schools and for no other purposes, said tax to be a lien only upon taxable property, provided, however, that the board of supervisors of any county may for the purpose of aiding the common schools in that county increase the poll tax in said county, but in no case shall the entire poll tax exceed in any one year $3 on each head. The payment of the poll tax imposed is declared to be a qualification to vote, provided, further, that no criminal proceedings shall be allowed to enforce the collection of the poll tax.

Sec, 5. On and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1896, the qualifications are added to the foregoing: Every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after these qualifications are established.

Sec. 6. Electors in municipal elections shall possess all the qualifications herein described, and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. Prior to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1896, the elections by the people in this State shall be regulated by an ordinance of this convention.

HE SEIZED HIS WIG.

How a Fight in Congress Before the War was Suddenly Interrupted.

Washington Special to St Louis Globe-Democrat.

The bloodless and bruiseless fistfight between Congressman Wilson, of Washington, and Beckwith, of New Jersey, has started a flow of reminiscences of other ludicrous spats on the floor of the House. One of the best stories is told by Colonel Hinton, who was a newspaper correspondent here before the war. Some phase of the slavery question was up in the House. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, had been talking, and, as usual, he had aggravated the Southerners. Barksdale, of Mississippi, replied. Hot words passed. This was not the Barksdale of recent service in the House, but General Barksdale, who was killed during the war. As the interchange of invectives grew more and more personal it seemed that an encounter was unavoidable. Roger A. Pryor, then a young Congressman from Virginia, raised the lid of his desk and slipped out a pistol. Several others got ready. Just as the crisis was at hand a giant of a man from Wisconsin, named Potter, suddenly reached over from the Republican side of the house and made a grab for Barksdale. The Mississippian had long hair, which he always wore carefully brushed. To the astonishment of the whole House the luxuriant hair proved to be a wig. It came off, of course. Potter stood there dumbfounded, holding the magnificent covering aloft and looking first at the hair and then at the bald head beneath. The House held its breath for a moment, and then roar after roar of laughter drowned out all feeling of resentment. Pryor raised the lid of his desk, put back his pistol and laughed. Lovejoy sat down convulsed. Potter awkwardly restored the wig and then both he and Barksdale smiled. There was no more thought of fightiug over slavery that day.

A SNAKE CHARMER'S FATE.

He Played Once Too Often With His Pet Family of Rattlers.

Pottsville Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.

Old David Harpster, a gray-headed snake charmer of this city, met a horrible death on Tuesday from the poisonous bite of a big rattlesnake that turned on him while he was handling it. For many years the old man made a business of capturing rattlesnakes. He sold many specimens of rattlers and other American snakes to museums and circuses and carried on a small trade in rattlesnake oil.

A party of sporting men were in the bar room of John Weissinger's hotel on Tuesday night of last week when Harpster came in with a big rattlesnake in a cage. He had been drinking, and in a reckless moment he declared he would show the gentleman how to bite off a snake's head. He took the rattler from the cage, and the monster sank its fangs into his right wrist. Harpster hurriedly replaced it in the cage and went out.

Nothing was seen of him until Thursday, when he was found huddled up in a growth of dense weeds in a yard surrounding Lloyd's foundry. His right arm was swollen to an enormous size and he was half dead from pain and exposure. He was at once taken to Andrew Brown's residence and supplied with food and drink. Dr. W. H. Robinson was called in. The snake charmer demanded of him certain herbs, with which he said he could banish the poison from his system. The herbs were provided, but the poison had seized too firm a hold on its victim; his condition rapidly grew worse and last Tuesday he died. He was 73 years old.

PERSONAL.

—Cardinal Newman, until of late years he lost the use of his fingers, was an accomplished performer on the viola.

—John Sargent, the artist, who does most of his work in London, is said to be the only American who can command £1,000 for painting a portrait.

—Miss Caroline Wilkinson, for forty years the fiancee of Alexander H. Stephens, recently died in Atlanta. They were never married, on account of his ill health.

—Gen. Adam King, Consul General to Paris, is a striking looking man. His hair is plenty and very white; his moustache heavy and very black. His complexion is fresh.

— Mrs. Owen Connolly, widow of a wealthy Irish American, has just given her splendid residence in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, to the Sisters of Charity, to be used as a boarding house for ladies.

— Ex-Secretary Whitney is forty-nine years old. His father was Collector of Boston under Buchanan. Although a Democrat, it was his vote in the Massachusetts Legislature that first elected Sumner as United States Senator in 1851.

— William Reese, who lives in Bolivia, Pa., at the reputed age of 103 years, has been reading without glasses for fifteen years. His father died at the age of 104, and his grandfather at 106 years. He is insured in life companies, the officers of which have told him that this is the first case they have found in this country of three successive generations of centenarians.

POLITICAL POINTS.

— "A good way to win elections," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is to deserve to win." It is the best way, but we are afraid Republicans would be forever barred if it was the only way.—*Memphis Avalanche, Dem,*

— Our Republican contemporaries have a great deal to say from time to time about their love for and devotion to the Union soldiers, the "men who saved the Union." We observe, however, that they have no special love or admiration for veterans who are Democrats.—*Mobile Register Dem.*

— Speaker Reed paid $5 apiece for votes. At this rate it is plain the Republicans must have campaign funds. and that they cannot afford to reduce tariff duties. If such rates are to rule in States that are considered "reliably Republican," how very costly elections must be in pivotal States,—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—Senator Ingalls in his Pittsburg speech spoke of his "distinguished friend, the taciturn Senator Quay, who says little, but does a great deal." It is the same Quay whom Representative Kennedy pronounced "a branded criminal," and the New York *Tribune* said that there is no doubt that Kennedy voiced the views of a majority of the Republican party. When Ingalls calls Quay his friend, one is reminded of the saying concerning "birds of a feather.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dem.*

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statemcnt 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. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. 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 she ever was. 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. †

NOTHING SUCCEEDS

LIKE SUCCESS.

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from LEPROSY to the simplest disease known to the human system.

The scientific men of to-day claim and prove that every disease is

CAUSED BY MICROBES,

—AND—

Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates 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 al diseases constitutionally.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and, in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations!

See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appear on each jug.

Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer," given away by

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SUGAR, COFFEE, OAP, FLOUR, STARCH, CRACKERS, CAKES, SNUFF TOBACCO.

Consignments Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Tar and Lumber carefully handled.

mar 5 tf WOODY & CURRIE.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 37 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents 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 13-16 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary	7 3-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8⅛	" "
Low Middling	9⅜	" "
Middling	9 13-16	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2,204	bales
Spirits Turpentine	84	casks
Rosin	432	bbls
Tar	53	bbls
Crude Turpentine	14	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady. Money easy at 2½@3 per cent; closing offered at 2½ per cent. Government securities dull and heavy; four per cents 123¾; four and a half per cents 103½. State securities neglected; North Carolina sixes 125; fours 98.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Evening.—Cotton easy; sales to-day 407 bales; middling uplands 10⅜c; middling Orleans 10 9-16c; net receipts to-day at all U. S. ports 29,389 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,465 bales; exports to France 650 bales; exports to the Continent 3,850 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 271,766 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts —— bales; gross receipts 990 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 49,000 bales at the following quotations: September 10.30@10.31c; October 10.17@10.18c; November 10.17@10.18c; December 10.17c; January 10.21@10.22c; February 10.27@10.28c; March 10.33@10.34c; April 10.40@10.42c; May 10.48@10.49c; June 10.55@10.57c.

Southern flour heavy and quiet. Wheat dull, weak and 1c lower; No. 2 red $1 00¾@1 00⅞ at elevator; options weak and 1⅛@1⅜c lower; No. 2 red September $1 00¾; October $1 01; December $1 03¾; May $1 07¾. Corn moderately active, ½@¾c lower and weak; No. 2, red 55@55¼c at elevator; options weak and ½@⅛c lower; September, October and November 54⅝c; December 54¾c; May 56c. Oats moderately active and unchanged; options dull and easier; September 44½c; October 44¼c; May 56¾c; No. 2 spot 45c. Hops unsecttled; new 40@45c. Coffee—options closed steady; September $18 30@18 50; October $17 55@17 65; May $15 05@15 10; spot Rio dull and steady; fair cargoes 20¾c. Sugar—raw quiet and steady; fair refining 5⅜c; centrifugals 96 test 6c; refined quiet and unchanged. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet. Rice unsettled and quiet; domestic fair to extra 5⅜@6½c. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined $7 40. Cotton seed oil quiet: crude 27@28c. Rosin steady and quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 40¼@4¾c. Wool in fair demand and steady. Pork quiet and steady. Beef steady; beef hams weak and dull at $14 50; tierced beef quiet and firm. Cut meats firm and fairly active; middles quiet and steady. Lard pressed for sale lower and unsettled; western steam $6 30; city steam $5 95; options—October $6 25; November $6 40 asked; December $6 50. Freights steady; cotton 3-32d; grain free.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 96@96¼c. Corn—No. 2, 41¾c. Oats—No. 2, 38@38⅛c. Mess pork $9 25. Lard per 100 llbs—$6 02½. Short rib sides $5 20. Shoulders $5 75@5 87½. Short clear sides $5 65@5 70. Whiskey $1 13.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing. Wheat No. 2, September 97, 97¼, 96½c; December $1 00, 1 00⅝, 99⅜; May $1 04¾, 1 05¼, 1 04. Corn—No. 2, September 47⅞, 48, 47⅝c; October 47⅞, 48, 47⅝c; May 50, 50¼, 49¾c. Oats—No. 2, September 38⅝, 38¾, 38c; October 38¾, 38⅞, 38¼c; May 41½, 42, 41¼c. Mess pork per bbl—October $9 50, 9 50, 9 25; January $11 50, 11 60, 11 50; May $12 15, 12 15, 12 07½. Lard, per 100 lbs—October $6 10, 6 10, 6 02½; January $6 50, 6 50, 6 42½. Short ribs per 100 lbs—October $5 25, 5 25, 5 20; January $5 65, 5 65, 5 60.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat—southern quiet: Fultz 95c@$1 01; Longberry 98c@$1 01; western easy: No. 2 winter red on spot and September 95¾@96 cents. Corn—southern firm: white 58@59 cents; yellow 57@58 cents; western easy.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Sept. 23.—Galveston, steady at 9⅞c—net receipts 8,003 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 11-16c—net receipts ,2923 bales; Baltimore, steady at 10¼c—net receipts none: Philadelphia, quiet and easier at 10⅜c—net receipts none; Boston quiet at 10¾c—net receipts none; Savannah, quiet at 9 11-16c—net receipts 4,739 bales; New Orleans, firm at 9⅞c—net receipts 4,961 bales; Mobile, steady at 9¾c—net receipts 755 bales; Memphis, easy at 10c—net receipts 541 bales; Augusta, steady at 9 11-16@9¾c—net receipts 1,707 bales; Charleston, quiet at 9 13-16c—net receipts 5,208 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24, noon.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; American middling 5 13-16d. Sales of 1,000 bales, including 6,900 bales American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 6,000 bales, of which 5,600 bales were American.

Futures easy: September delivery 5 47-64d; September and October delivery 5 42-64d; March and April delivery 5 40-64d.

Wheat dull; demand poor; holders offer moderately.

Corn quiet; demand poor.

Spirits turpentine 29s 9d.

Rosin—Common 3s 9d.

4 P, M.—September 5 47-64@5 48-64d; September and October 5 41-64@5 42-64d; October 5 41-64@5 42-64d; October and November 5 38-64@5 39-64d; November and December 5 37-64@5 38-64d; December and January 5 37-64d, buyer; January and February 5 37-64@5 38-64d; February and March 5 38-64@5 39-64d; March and April 5 39-64@5 40-64d. Futures closed barely steady.

LONDON, Sept, 24.—Spirits turpentine 29s 9d.

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

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 praising 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, "A 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 use 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 1811.*)
Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

For sale by

HOLMES & WATTERS.

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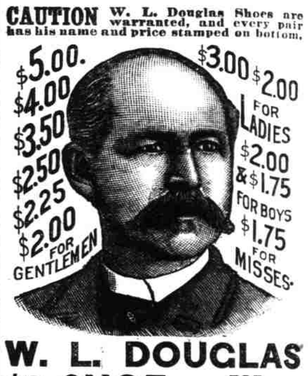
CAUTION W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom.



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