WILMINGTON, N. C.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 4, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT: SYDENHAM B. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT: Chief Iustice—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. 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. 10th District-Jno. Gray Bynum, of Burke. 11th District-W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln, FOR SOLICITOR:

5th District-O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR STATE SENATE: NEW HANOVER AND PENDER JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR. FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES GEO. L. MORTON, J. T. KERR 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-M. G. CHADWICK. Masonboro-JOHN MELTON. Harnett-W. H. STOKLEY. Feleral Point-I. DAVE SOUTHERLAND. FOR CORONER: IOHN WALTON.

THE BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

To-day throughout the United States, with the exception of a few States where the elections have been held, the grand battle will be fought for possession of the next House of Representatives, and in a number the battle will also be for the possession of the State and county offices

As to Congress, the Democracy never entered upon a battle with brighter prospects of a grand and sweeping victory, nor with more confidence as to the result.

It is not a question as to victory,

but simply as to the extent of that victory, not whether the Democracy will have a majority in the 52d Congress, but as to what that majority may be. Some of the leading Republican journals of the North after surveying the field and forcasting results, concede a Republican defeat, others, doubtful, or not willing to go so far, say the contest will be a very close one and the majority small either way The party managers in Washington, who. doubtless, have advices from along for defeat by alleging that the Democrats are using a large amount of money in the close districts, when the probabilities are that the Democratic Congressional Committee has not more than money enough to pay its printing bills, if so much. But it is a well known fact that the Republicans have had a large campaign fund contributed by protected man ufacturers, and squeezed out of Federal place holders, and that they have been using it freely. They have done this, of course, as quietly as they could, but not quietly enough to escape detection.

Some independent and non partisan journals, with alert correspondents in the several, States, who have closely watched the drift of events and the current of public sentiment, estimate the Democratic majority at from eighteen to thirty, while sanguine Democratic journals confidently assert that the majority will go as high as fifty.

There are some factors which euter into this contest which make the attempt difficult to figure with confidence on what the Democratic gain or the Republican loss may be, factors which now appear in the Congressional battles for the first time. The Farmers' Alliance in the Western States wields a mighty power, and for the first time is taking an active part in the election of 'congressmen and State officers. In some States they have nominated candidates of their own and in others have rallied to the support of Democratic candidates as being more in accord with their ideas of governmental policy than the Republican candidates. As the Alliance is the strongest and most active in these States which had Republican delegations in Congress, it is these which will suffer most from the Alliance movement, but how much they will suffer cannot be positively predicted because the full voting strength of the Alliance has not tested, but there is not the slightest doubt that it is strong enough to turn the scales in a number of Con-

gressional districts.

tion for a quarter of a century the tariff has figured more or less, it has never loomed up with the same importance nor excited the same amount of interest which it has this time since the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill, and there never was a time when so many Republicans openly denounced the work of their own party and took position with

the Democrats in opposing it. And then, again, it has been remarked that there never were so many voters in some of the Western States who declined to say how they are going to vote. A reasonable presumption is that ninety-nine out of a hundred of those silent voters are men who have been voting the Republican ticket, but who have been doing some thinking lately on their own account. Democrats rarely decline to say when asked how they are going to vote.

From all the indications and the best information that can be gathered before the battle is fought we think that when the sun sets to-day victory will perch upon the Democratic banners and that the next Congress of the United States will be ours.

But the Democracy of North Carolina have something more than this to fight for, more than Congressmen, and as important as they are, even of more importance to us as citizens who wish this grand old commonwealth well. We are to decide who shall make our laws, who shall interpret the laws and dispense justice, and who shall administer the affairs of the counties in which we live. These are matters in which each one of us is vitally interested.

The election of a Republican legislature would be a fearful blow to North Carolina, for it would mean not only the sending of some Republican bushwhanker to the Senate of the United States in place glorious Zeb. Vance, but would mean the gerrymandering of our Congressional districts so as to give the Republicans a majority of the delegation, if it were possible to so gerrymander the State; redistricting our Senatorial districts with the same view; changing the county government system, (and Democrats in Eastern North Carolina know what that means); tampering with and making election laws of their own, and various other things which would put North Carolina back about where she was politically in 1868, when the devil had matters pretty much his own way.

With a corrupt, a faithless, or an imbecile judiciary no State is safe, and no citizen secure in his life, his liberty or his property. We once the line are preparing their people | had within our memory an "exhausted judiciary," and pray God that that humiliation and disgrace may never fall upon North Carolina

Our county governments come to the hearthside of every citizen, and these must be saved.

When the sun sets to-day let it be said that every son of North Carolina, with good red blood in his veins, has stood to his post like a citizen, a man and a North Carolinian, and has done his part in winning, and is entitled to some of the glory of the grand victory which will be ours if every Democrat does his duty to-

MINOR MENTION.

Under the rule of the Republican party tariff duties have ranged higher than at any other time in the history of the Government. The following is a table of the averages from 1791

								Cer
	From 1791 to 18	312.						. 19.5
×	From 1812 to 18	317						. 32.7
	From 1817 to 18	325.						26.5
	From 1825 to 18	329						47.1
	From 1829 to 18	832.		1000	como			47.
	From 1832 to 18	834.						. 28.9
	From 1834 to 18	843.						. 19.2
100	From 1843 to 18	347.			8 - 1 2012 (1			26 9
	From 1847 to 18	858.						23 2
	From 1858 to 18	862.						15.6
	From 1862 to 18	884.				22.00		34 1
	From 1884 to 18	890	R 100 010040					45.5
	From 1890 to -				: :	. a	bou	t 60.0
	T. 111 1							

It will be seen from this table that there has been a steady and a large increase in the rates of duty since 1862, the rates in the last revision being nearly double those from 62 to 84. From this it would seem that it takes nearly double as much protection now to sustain American manufactures as it did twenty-eight years ago. If they really need this it is an evidence that instead of making them stronger, protection makes them weaker, and shows that they would get along much better without it. But this is a mere pretence to excuse this barefaced extortion. The increase has been made not because it was necessary, but because the manufacturers demanded it, and got it because they were expected to contribute liberally to the

had been doing for years, and as they have done this year.

Mr. McKinley takes the strange and absurd position that cheap things are not desirable, that "cheap' and "nasty" are synonymous terms. "Cheap merchandise," he says, "means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country." This is very cheap, and for a man of average intelligence very nonsensical talk. What is the American patent office for? Why does the United States Government grant patents on inventions? Simply to encourage inventive genius to construct machinery to economize time, expense, the cost of production, and thus cheapen the things used by men, the better to contribute to their convenience, comfort and prosperity. Under this stimulus not only our own country has been filled with thousands of devices for economizing labor, expense, and decreasing the cost of production, but these devices have gone into all lands in the civilized world. But Mr. McKinley is not consistent While ridiculing cheapness he boasts that his bill puts more articles on the free list than any other tariff bill ever did, and that it has taken off \$50,000,000 tax on sugar. Why? To make them cheaper. If cheapness be not desirable, if it means "cheap men," a "cheap country," and is a "badge of poverty," why did he do it? Mr McKinley is making himself as absurd and ridiculous as his tariff law is oppressive and mon-

A good, durable, noiseless and cheap pavement is what cities have long been seeking for the streets, but which they have not yet succeeded in finding. The stone pavement, the one in common use, the most durable and the cheapest, has of the tried and true, grand and been objected to on account of the noise, and various substitutes have been adopted for it, all of which have been deficient in some requisite. Mr. Donald Nicoll, an English inventor, claims to have overcome the objection to the noise by a method which he thus describes: "Blocks of granite five inches by three inches are wrapped, except on the upper surface, with waste fibre and elastic bituminous compound, and the whole brought together in a homogeneous condition (by a powerful lever) while resting on a continuous pad formed by the same substance." He claims that with a pavement thus laid there is comparatively neither noise, dust nor mud, and in point of economy it is ahead of any other substantial pavement now in use.

> There are in the United States Senate sixteen Senators whose fortunes range from \$1,000,000 to \$30,-000,000 each, the total aggregating 802,000,000. This does not include any whose fortunes are under \$1,-000,000, their being a number who are worth from \$100,000 up to \$500,-000 or more. It is not to be supposed that these gentlemen with their hundreds of thousands or millions would be very much interested in cheap goods, and hence they were not particularly anxious to so revise the tariff as to secure cheap goods. Perhaps some of these days there will te less money and more brains, and more statesmanship in the Congress of the United States, and then the people will get more considera tion and more fair-play.

STATE TOPICS.

Moses A. Bledsoe, a prominent citizen of Raleigh and for many years a leading Republican of the State, has withdrawn from that party for reasons, similar to those given by Messrs. Moore, Guthrie, Winston, McRae, and others. He spoke at a Democratic meeting in Raleigh Friday night, giving his reasons for abandoning the Republican party and affiliating with the Democracy, and closed his speech as follows:

"For these reasons I cannot support the Republican party. I, came to the conclusion at my home that the only safety in this country is in the success of

the Democratic party. "Every man ought to vote. The man who stays at home gives the Republi cans an advantage. This is a time when I feel that every man in North Carolina who loves his wife and his children should stand in solid phalanx against the enemy on the day of election. As for me and my house, I intend to vote for that party that best serves my race and color.

Decent white men are finding the Republican party a hard place to stay in.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Secretary Blaine didn't touch on the barrel of pork at Canton, but he opened a bushel of chestnuts, some of them as old as 1833-N. Y. World, Dem.

- Mr. Robert P. Porter is charged with ignoring about two millions of his fellow-citizens in this

ion that a few thousands of those ignored live in this-city. The time was too short to do the work thoroughly, and the questions too many .- Mobile Register, Dem. .

- The Ohio farmer gets four cents less per bushel for his surplus barley to-day than he did on October 6th, the day McKinley began to enrich him. Farmers at Xenia are selling gilt-edged butter for fifteen cents a pound. Evidently the Ohio farmer hasn't joined "the shopkeepers' raid for high prices;" which makes Reed so angry that he would unseat them if he knew a way to do it.—Phil. Record, Dem.

 The McKinley bill exacts a duty of \$2.37 per box on tin plates worth, less duty, delivered in New York, \$3.40. This exorbitant tariff and the amount of plates used for covering the canned products of Erie and Niagara counties amounts to \$152,200, on a basis of this season's output. This enormous burden is the contrary of encouragement and protection. It is as much a tax of the industry as though it were a government license for doing business.—T. L. Bunting, President of the New York Packers' Asso-

"FARMING THE REVENUE." How the Taxing Privileges Are Sold by the Grand Old Party.

St. Louis Republic.

This method of farming the revenue is not new. It is virtually the same which prevailed in Rome after the popular Republic had been overcome by the plutocracy which paved the way for the Empire. For a certain sum a government favorite might buy the privileges of collecting the taxes from a rich province. The favorites were called "farmers of the revenue." Of what they collected a small part went to the treasury to pay for their privileges; the rest they kept. It is generally agreed that the "publicans" mentioned in the gospel were their agents. As they practiced all manner of extortion their agents became extremely odious. Immense fortunes were accumulated under this system, and the wealth of the Roman provinces was centralized in a few hands in Rome, as, under the analogous system of this country, the wealth of the United States is drained into the coffers of a few corpor-

ations in the northeast. The parallelism between the systems is close. Under the Roman a dollar was paid for the privilege of collecting three or four. Thus only a very small part of taxes actually collected went into the public treasury. Under our system where \$1 of tax is levied on an article of consumption the favored corporation is thereby authorized to collect as much from the people by putting up his prices to the extent of the tax against competition. As under the Roman, so under our system, only a very small part of the taxes actually authorized by law and collected reach the public treasury. But our farmers of the revenue buy their privileges by payments to party campaign funds. In this our system is more skillful than the Roman, When the party controlling the Roman Senate needed a campaign fund it was obliged to vote it directly from the treasury. The Republican party ahcomplishes exactly the same thing without making it a matter of

official record. The twine trust can well afford to pay to times \$100,000 to have the privilege of collecting from the people a tax of \$15 a ton on all the twine used in the country. Very little of this tax would go into the treasury. It is laid to prevent any twine from being sold in this country except by the twine trust. The government gets no revenue from any twine sold by the trust, and consequently its share of the tax would be derived only from the small amount which comes in from abroad in spite of the tariff prohibition. So on all the twine used in the country the trust would be authorized by law to collect a tax of \$15 a ton from

On this foundation of tax farming our plutocracy is based, and the plutocracy is the government. No such government can stand. The insolence of the plutocracy but hastens its downfall.

A CLEAR CASE.

Detroit Free Press.

A Detroiter who was in a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio road two or three weeks ago, says he was sitting just back of a farmer and his wife. The train was running so fast that the couple were nervous, and by and by the woman turned about and inquired:

"Mister, do you think there is any "No, ma'am, not in the least," he

Five minutes later, the speed having perhaps increased a little, the

woman again turned with: "Mister, where are you from?" "Detroit, ma'am."

"And there's no danger?" "None whatever."

Ten seconds later came a grand crash and the coach reared up and fell over. As it went, with everybody shouting and screaming, the voice of the woman was heard above

everything, crying: "Oh, William, what a liar that man from Detroit has turned out to

- Senator Hawley possesses in handsome binding George Washington's own copy of the statutes of the First Congress, which met in New York in 1789. The book is printed by Francis While in every Congressional elec- Republican campaign fund as they census. We are rather of the opin- phia, printers to the United States. Childs and John Swaine, of Philadel-

PERSONAL.

-John Albert Bright, son of the famous British commoner, will sail for this country this week.

-Capt. Jack Crawford, the "poet scout," is now a government agent at the Dalles of the Columbia.

- Ballington Booth proposes to erect a handsome Salvation Army building in New York as a memorial to his mother.

-Senator Hearst is said to be dickering for the New York Star for his son, now proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner.

Marie Nevins Blaine is under engagement to write a series of articles for one of the newspaber syndicates, and she is well enough to undertake the work, although by no means wholly re-

- Chauncey Depew learned while in Europe that Bismarck did his best to bring on a war between Germany and the United States at the time of the Samoan troubles, but Emperor William overruled him. -Prince Maximillian, nephew of

the Grand Duke of Baden, will shortly be betrothed to Princess Victoria Louisa of Schleswig - Holsstein-Souderbourg-Augustenborg, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria.

- Francis Parkman, the historian, has taken to gardening, and is as successful at it as was Evelyn. He is particularly fond of roses. He is writing again, having in a great measure recovered his health.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Wamboldt says that any votes left with the Republican inspectors at the polls will be counted by the next House of Representatives in case of a contest. It is barely possible that Reed and his henchmen won't have control of the Fifty-second Congress. - Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.

— It is a sin and a shame. The Government did not need the money it has grabbed. In every case the increased taxes have been put on to please some Republican manufacturer or mine owner who wanted to get rld of competition. Surely it is time for patriotic men of all parties to unite in rebuke of this monstrous wrong.-Boston Globe, Dem.

- Where the McKinley bill helps ne it injures ten thousand. It makes no elaim to justice in the distribution of benefits. It taxes the poor to increase the wealth of the rich. It makes the workingman's family a greater burden to him, but offers him no compensation. Since slavery was abolished this Government has sustained no system as cruel, as oppressive, as inequitable and as unreasonable as the new tariff-Utica Observer, Dem.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.-Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.-For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters--Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.-Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug

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 pam-

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

PIANOS. WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-

Our prices are the lowest, Cash or Instalments. Our Instruments are carefully selected.

Bargains in Second-Hand PIANOS. ORGANS.

We have in all styles, and in cases made of Oak, Wanut, Birch and other woods, from Wilcox & White,

Farrand & Votey, Mason & Hamlin and Taber Organ

A first class Tuner connected with our establish

E. VAN LAER,

STOP AT

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LUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN, Goldsboro, N. C. Elegant accommodations fo Ladies. Finest Hotel in the city.

Specialties:—Chicago Steak, Quail on Toast Lynn Haven Bay Oysters,&c.

mr 14 tf EDMUNDSON BROS., Proprietor's

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

1,000 Bales Hay, AT LOW FIGURES, AT

D. McEACHERN'S

126 North Waterstreet.

sep 14 tf

English and Classical School. RY REV. DANIEL MORRELLE, A. M. THE Thirty-second Annual Session will begin (D. V.) Wednesday, the first of October.

For any information apply at No. 420 Orange St. orner of Fifth.

sep 16 tf

Fish! Fish!!

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF NICE Mullets, which we will sell low. Also Hams, Shoulders and Groceries of all kinds, for sale very low by T. M. DOBSON & CO.

Low Prices

CAKES, SNUFF, TOBACCO. COFFEE, STARCH, SNUFF, OAP, CRACKERS, TOBACCO.
Consignments Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Tar and Lumber carefully handled.
mar 5 tf WOODY & CURRIE.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 8. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Steady at 371/4 cents per gallon. No sales re-

ported. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 071/2 per bbl for Strained and \$1 121/2 for Good

TAR.-Firm at \$1 55 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

COTTON-Quoted dull at 9% cents P to for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-

Ordinary...... 73/4 Good Ordinary..... 8 1-16 " Low Middling... 9 45-16 " Middling..... 93/8 Good Middling ... RECEIPTS.

Cotton. 2,564 bales

Spirits Turpentine..... 152 casks

Crude Turpentine..... 34 bbls

> [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-Evening-Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 481@4851/2. Money easy at 4@6 per cent. closing offered at 5. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 124; four and a half per cents 1041/4. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 122; fours 98.

Commercial. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-Evening.-Cotton quiet; sales 239 bales; sales last week, not before reported, 278 bales for consumption, middling uplands 93/4c middling Orleans 9 15-16c; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 63,088 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,004 bales; exports to France 956 bales; ex-

ports to the Continent 14,996 bales; stock at -all United States ports 548, 108 bales. Cotton-Net receipts 2.138 bales; gross receipts 19,000 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day of 192,200 bales at the following quotations: November 9.48@9.49c; December 9.54@9.55c; January 9.63@9.64c; February 9.68@9.69c; March 9.74@9.75c; April 9.80@9.81c;

May 9.87@9.88c; June 9.95@9.96c; July

10.02@10.03c; August 10.06@10.07c. Southern flour dull; common to fair extra \$3 70@4 15; good to choice do. \$4 25@4 85. Wheat quiet, easy and 34@14c lower; No. 2 red \$1 071/8 at elevator; options dull at 11/2c decline and weak; No. 2 red November \$1 063/4 December \$1 08; January \$1 091/8; May \$1 115%. Corn steady and quiet; No. 2, 601/2c at elevator; options dull and irregular, closing weak; November 6014c; December 61c; January 6116c; May 6216c. Oats firm and quiet; options moderately active and easier; November 4958c; December 501/4c; May 523/8c, No. 2 spot 491/4@501/c; mixed Western 47@52c. given away by Hops quiet but strong; new 43@48c; State crop of '89, 25@33c. Coffee—options closed steady; November \$16 90@ 16 95; December \$16 50@16 65; January \$15 70@15 80; May \$14 70@14 80; spot Rio-fair cargoes 1914c. Sugar-raw nominal; fair refining 5 5-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 51/2@5 15-16c; refined quiet and steady at quotations; C 53/8c; extra C 5 3-16@5 9-16c; white extra C 5 5-16@513-16c; off A 513-16@6c; mould A 6 9-16c; standard A 6 7-16c; confectioners' A 614c; cut-loaf 6 15-16c; crushed 6 15-16c; powdered 634c; granulated 6½c; cubes 6½c. Molasses—for-eign nominal; New Orleans steady but dull; common to fancy 28@45c. Rice in good demand and firm; domestic, fair to extra 53/8 @61/2c. Petroleum steady; refined \$7 60. Cotton seed oil firm and

\$1 45@1 50. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 401/2@41c. Wool firm and in fair demand; domestic fleece 34@39c pulled 27@34c; Texas 18@25c. Pork quiet and steady; mess \$11 25@1250; extra prime \$10 50@11 00. Beef steady but dull; beef hams quiet and easy; tierced beef firm but dull; city extra India mess \$14 00@15 00. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; short clear \$6 20. Lard depressed and dull; western steam

quiet; crude 28c; yellow 34c. Rosin quiet

and firm; strained, common to good

\$6 45 bid; city \$6 05; options-November \$6 46; February \$6 87. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton 1/8d; grain 11/2d. CHICAGO, Nov. 2. - Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quoted unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1 021/2 No. 2 red \$1 021/2. Corn-No. 2, 531/2c Oats-No. 2, 43c. Mess pork \$10 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$6 20. Short rib sides \$5 40. Shoulders \$5 50@5 621/2

Short clear sides \$5 85@5 90. Whis-

key \$1 14. The leading futures ranged as follows
—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, October \$1 00\frac{1}{2}, 1 00\frac{1}{2}, 1 00\frac{1}{2}; December \$1 02\frac{5}{8}, 1 02\frac{3}{4}, 1 02\frac{3}{8}; May \$1 08, 1 08\frac{1}{8}, 1 08. Corn—No. 2, Novem-\$1 08, 1 08½, 1 08. Corn—No. 2, November 53½, 53½, 53½; December 53½, 53½, 53½; S3¼c; May 55¾, 55¾, 55¾c. Oats—No. 2, November 42¾, 43, 43c; December 43½, 43½, 43½c; May 47, 47½, 46½c. Mess pork per bbl—December \$10 00, 10 00, 10 00; May \$12 80, 12 95, 12 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs—December \$27½ 6 27½ 6 27½ 6 20; May \$7.00 \$6 37½, 6 37½, 6 30; May \$7 00,

7 02½, 7 00. Short ribs per 100 fbs— December \$5 60, 5 62½, 5 62½; May \$6 40, 6 40, 6 37½. BALTIMORE, November 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—southern quiet and stiff; Fultz 98c@\$1 03; Longberry \$1 00@\$1 04; western weak: No. 2 winter red on spot and November 99c. Corn -southern quiet; white 61@63c; yellow 60@63c; western easy.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Nov. 2 .-- Galveston, quiet at 9 9-16cnet receipts 16,510 bales; Norfolk, steady at 95-16c-net receipts 7,135 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 97/8c-net receipts bales: Philadelphia, easy, demand less active at 95%c -- net receipts 1,810 bales; Boston.quiet at 101/2c-net receipts 386 bales; Savannah, quiet at 91/sc-net receipts 12,-708 bales; New Orleans, easy at 91/2cnet receipts 11,867 bales; Mobile, easy at 91/2c-net receipts 2,908 bales; Memphis, steady at 91/2c-net receipts 12,900

bales; Augusta, quiet at 9 7-16@91/2c—net receipts 2,535 bales; Charleston, quiet at 9%c—net receipts 4,031 bales. FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3, noon.—Cotton, business moderate at easier prices: American middling 51/2d. Sales to-day WOODY & CURRIE. of 10,000 bales, of which 7,800 bales

were American; for speculation and export 1.000 bales. Receipts 19,000 bales. of which 12,500 bales were American.

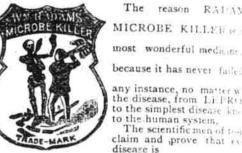
Futures steady-November delivery 5 19-64d, 5 20-64@5 2J-64d; November and December delivery 5 19-64d, 5 20 64@5 21-64d; December and January delivery 5 20-64@5 21-64d; January and February delivery 5 20-64d, 5 21-64@5 22-64d; February and March delivery 5 23-64@5 24-64d; March and April de. livery 5 25-64@5 26-64d; April and May delivery 5 27-64d, 5 28-64@5 29-64d. May and June delivery 5 29-64d, 5 30-64 @5 31-64d, June and July delivery 5 32-64@5 34-64d.

Tenders none. 4 P. M.—November 5 21-64d, buyer. November and December 5 20-64@5 21-64d; December and January 5 21-64d value; January and February 5 22-64d seller; February and March 5 24-64d buyer; March and April 5 26-64d, buyer; April and May 5 28-64@5 29-64d; May and June 5 30-64@5 31-64d; June and July 5 33-64d, buyer. Futures closed quiet but steady.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," said Commodore Perry, thus telling the story of the battle of Lake Erie. And it is also a fact that Dr Bull's Cough Syrup is no sooner used than the cold is conquered and the cough disappears.

There is a madness in neuralgic pain which none but sufferers know. Pity the universal world don't know that this madness is cured by Salvation Oil, the famous lotion for man and beast.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.



to the simplest disease kin-The scientific men of to. claim and prove that ever disease is BY MICROBES

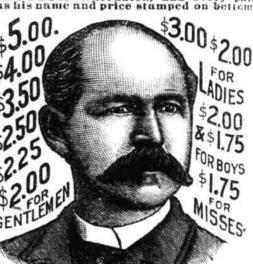
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