PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 90 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 0; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks, \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subse-No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respective Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for

a simple announcement of Marnage or Death. An extra charge will be made for double-column or

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

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Adverisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Advertisements discontinued before the time con-

tracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to

All announcements and recommendations of candi ice, whether in the shape of communica-rwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contrac advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their spac or advertise anything foreign to their regu-ar busine - without extra charge at transient rates. es must be made by Check, Draft, Postal , Express or in Registered Letter. Only

ances will be at the risk of the publisher. as should always specify the issue or issues to advertise in. Where no issue is named sement will be inserted in the Daily. Where contracts for the paper to be sent to him the his advertisement is in the proprietor responsible for the mailing of the paper to

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, 1890

A BANEFUL POLICY.

That governmental policy, by whatever name it may be called, which concentrates the wealth of a country in the hands of the few is a baneful policy. It may be called a protective tariff, subsidies for special purposes, bounties, or something else, but every dollar which comes to the beneficiaries in that way comes out of some one else, and while it contributes to that extent to enrich them, it to the same extent tends to the impoverishment of those who have to pay it. The man who is compelled to pay one man two dollars for an article which he could buy from some other man for one dollar, is robbed of one dollar to benefit the man to whom he is forced to pay it. Alt is not the less robbery because it is done in accordance with legislative enactment.

No legislative body on earth has the right to take one man's money for the benefit of another man, and when that thing is done it is done not by right but by usurpation. Nor has any government on the face of the earth the right to tax one industry for the benefit of another, to crush one that another may survive and prosper. It might with equal justice claim the right to levy tribute upon one religious denomination to support another, as is done in some of the 160 tarchical governments on the others le of the ocean. There is not an Am rican, whatever his religious or poli cal affiliations may be who would not pronounce this the sheerest des wism. The principle underlying o e is the same as the principle underlying the other, that is taking from one man something which he has earned and which belongs to him to give to another man who has not earned it, and to whom it does not belong, giving him something for nothing, and taking from the other and giving him nothing in return. This is precisely what the so-called protective tariff does, what subsidies and bounties do.

Such a policy does not enrich the country, although it may stimulate industries, for it simply takes the money from one man's pocket and puts it into the pocket of another.

We talk about the increased wealth of our country and point to the great fortunes of some very rich men, the increased production of our manufacturing industries, and of our farms as an evidence of this increased wealth, but much of this is an increase on paper merely, estimated valuations, and has no real existence in

fact. The invention of machinery has wonderfully increased the capacity for production, in factory, shop and on the farm, but neither is this an evidence of wealth for the greater the production, unless where combines or trusts are

grmed to keep prices up, the lower | days before the election that if the the prices. The farmer who raises 1,000 bushels of wheat and who can market it for no more than fifty cents a bushel, is no better off than the farmer who raised 500 bushels and sold it for \$1 a bushel, nor so well off. So with the factory and the shop. Increased production is not necessarily an evidence of increased wealth. So we hear of the increased value of our farming lands, when as a matter of fact, many of them have not really increased in value at all. A piece of property which is not held for speculative purposes, is worth just what it produces, or yields in the way of wheat, no more. Values are largely fictitious, and many a farm is valued and assessed at \$100 an acre which wouldn't produce crops enough, according to the average of prices for some years past, to pay the interest on that amount of money, a fact which is proven by the millions of dollars of mortgages upon American farms which never can be paid out of the products of these farms. A very considerable part of the \$60,-000,000,000 of wealth with which the American people are credited is wealth on paper, which has an existence in fact. The farming lands of this country constitute a considerable portion of these \$60,000,000,-000, and yet thousands of farms are not worth as much to-day as they were ten or twenty years ago, and those who own these are poorer than they were ten or twenty years ago many of these, under the policy which concentrates wealth into the hands of the few, and passing out of the hands of the owners into the hands of the favored ones, and where they were owners become

MINOR MENTION.

The so-called census gotten up by

called a "protective tariff."

simply tenants. This is one of the

results of this baneful policy, mis-

Mr. Porter and his subordinates is an original work in several respects. The more it is studied the more striking its originality becomes. No other census superintendent ever made the remarkable discoveries which Mr. Porter made. Aside from the fact of the astonishing decrease in the birthrate, he has made the still more astonishing discovery that this decrease is found in the Democratic States, while the Republican States hold their own and go on increasing and multiplying about as usual. He does not pretend to account for this remarkable condition of affairs by tracing it to climate, water, diet, mode of life, increase in the number of old bachlors, old maids or anything of that sort, but states it day so, and lets the public go prospecting around for the reason. Twenty Democratic States, which in 1880 contained more than half the population of the United States show a total increase in ten years of only 4,988,114, while the twenty-four Republican States have 7,105,795. This would be for them a percentage of 29.48, as compared with 30.08 per cent, in the previous census, which shows but a slight falling off. But the per cent. in the Democratic States is only 19.64. The falling off in the Republican States is only 0.60 from the census of '80, while in the twenty Democratic States it is 10.34 per_cent. Is anybody in this country idiot enough to believe this?

There is one thing that a very large majority of the people of the United States said last Tuesday, and said it with an emphasis never before equalled in this country, that is that they don't want the McKinley tariff. This was one of the clear-cut issues in the canvass, so conceded by every one. This being so, in obedience to the demands of the sovereign people. one of the first duties of the 52d Congress will be to make an honest and equitable revision of the tariff that will meet the views and command the respect and support of the American people. Such a bill, in view of the recent popular verdict, would stand a good chance of passing the Senate, for the Republican majority in that body will be reduced by four or five, while there are six or seven Republican Senators who were known to be opposed to the McKinley bill. Three of these, Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew, voted against it, and others voted for it not because it met their judgment, but as a party necessity as it was then declared to be. In the light of recent events they would be more apt to exercise their own judgment, if they had it to do over again. But if the Senate should decline to pass the bill it would throw upon it the responsibility of refusing to grant re-

face of their imperative demand. The New York Tribune said a few

lief to the burdened people in the

Democrats captured the next House it would be "accepted as evidence of fraudulent practices," would emphasize the necessity of the passage of the Force bill, and would bring to the support of that measure many Congressmen who have hesitated about it. This was a confession in advance that the only hope of the Republican party was in the Force bill. But when the scribe of the Tribune wrote thus he was expecting a solid South, and only a gain of a few Democrats in the North, and then the charge would doubtless be made of "fraudulent practices," but now in the light of the grand Democratic sweep North, South, East and West, 'the "fraudulent practice" allegation won't be in order, and neither will the Force bill. As desperate as some of the Republican managers are they will hardly have the effrontery to hurl an insult of that kind into the teeth of the American people now.

CURRENT COMMENT

— Two mouths ago the Census Bureau gave an estimate of the population of the country, from the returns received, indicating a total of 64,211,264. The official figures now put forth reduce this nearly 2,000,-000. As a depopulator Porter beats war and pestilence.-N. Y. World,

-The census should be in no ense partisan. It is a question into which party politics should never enter, and the President's mistake was in choosing so narrow and bitter a partisan as Porter for the position of Superintendent. Porter brought partisanship into the office and assured failure by doing so .- N. O. Times-Democrat, Dem.

--- About 63,000,000 is all the population which the country is to be credited with this year. This is probably nearly, if not quite 2,000,-000 short of the actual number. However, the increase which will be revealed in 1900 will be especially great because of this omission, for it is scarcely likely that the next census will be as inadequate as this has been .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

-- An old Scotch ballad makes a fisherman say of herring that wives and mothers oft despairing call them lives of men." The dangerous character of the fishing industry everywhere is shown by the fact that during the last twelve months eighteen vessels engaged in it have been lost from the port of Gloucester, Mass., alone, entailing a loss of eighty-six lives .- Phil. Record, Dem.

TWO BIG APPLES.

Something About Colorado's Fruit Possi-Denver News.

Dr. Alexander Shaw, the Secretary of the Colorado State Horticultural Society, has just returned from his annual six weeks' trip through the State. Talking about the fruit crop, he said: "There are, by the State Engineer's compilations, about 400,-000 acres of land in Colorado that may be rendered arable by the system of irrigation which is at present only in its infancy, and, if any practicable means can be arrived at by which water for this purpose can be obtained, Colorado will be enabled to occupy and use a greater area of land for agricultural and horticultural products than is to be had in the combined area of New York and Pennsylvania. I have been engaged n this business for seven years. On my first trip I think there were about fifteen orchards in the State represented at the State Fair, which furnished a display of about seventy-five varieties of fruit. At the last fair I attended there were only nine counties represented, yet there were 2,000 plates of fruit on exhibition: Apples, 200 varieties; peaches, 54 varieties; pears, 34 varieties; plums, 17 varieties, among which there were a number of the finest foreign varieties, which were produced in greater quantities and possessed a more pronounced flavor than those in the old country. Of these I remember especially the French and German plums which are so much used in making the high grade of prunes; apricots, 10 varieties; quinces, 2 varieties; strawberries, 3 varieties; nectarines, 2 varieties; grapes, 45 varieties-making a

total of 367 varieties of fruits. "The most wonderful part of this result is that a very large, if not the largest, portion of it was produced in a tract of the State which a few years ago was given over to the cattle kings for grazing purposes, a tract of land where one head of cattle required forty acres for his separate use. Just as fast as water for irrigating the lands is to be had, just so soon are the lands occupied, and the wonderful growth of horticulture in the State is illustrated by the area of acreage now under cultivation. It is a very safe and conservative estimate to place the total

horticultural acreage at 4,100 acres. "Of two sample apples raised in Colorado, one from Delta county-is the Alexander, a Russian variety named after the Czar; it weighs an even pound, and is 15 inches in circumference. The other is called the Rhode Island Greening, and is one of the oldest and best-known varieties ever produced in the United States; it weighs one ounce short of a pound."

WHY HE SWORE.

Mr. Billus Rashly Bandies Conundrums With His Wife.

Chicago Tribune. Loud blew the night winds. Monotonously rasped the early autumn katydid. And yearningly yowled the abandoned and shameless cat on the roof of the coal shed.

"Maria," observed Mr. Billus, as he leaned back in his easy chair and looked contemplatively at his wife, 'your nose reminds me of an interesting novel, my dear."

"Why so, John?" she inquired. "Because it is red to the very end. Hoarsely murmured the night winds, perseveringly scraped the katydid and wilder grew the wail of the melancholy cat on the coal shed.

Mrs. Billus sat in silence, listening to the weird voices of the night, her hands folded in sublime contentment and her eyes wandering from her husband's countenance to the shadow of his profile moving up and down on the wall as the flame in the cozy grate opposite fitfully rose and fell.

"John," she said at last, "the color of your nose reminds me somehow of the government of Louisiana." "In what respect, Maria?"

"Because," she answered, softly, "it takes a lot o' rye to keep it up." Mr. Billus thoughtfully rubbed his nose and listened awhile in pensive silence to the mournful night winds, the voice of the insistent katydid and the despairing yowl of the ostracised

cat in the back yard. "And that reminds me, Maria," he said, reaching out for another chair to rest his feet on, "that if I hadn't married you, my dear, you would probably have been for the rest of your life like a lottery ticket after the drawing.' "Why?"

"Because you would have been all torn up, my dear."

"It wouldn't have made any difference, John," said Mrs. Billus, sweetly. "I drew a blank anyhow." "You did, my love," said Mr. Billus, his voice trembling with

tenderness, "a blank fool." "And it would have been better for me, perhaps," she went on, plainttively, "if I had been like a newspaper with lottery advertisements in

"Why so, madam?" "Because," replied Mrs. Billus, looking placidly into the fire, "then I should have been excluded from the males.'

Mr. Billus got up and went out, and as Mrs. Billus sat looking dreamingly at the dancing flames and listening to the sobbing night winds and the guttural refrain of the katydid she could distinctly hear Mr. Billus swearing and throwing stones

IRON FROM SAND.

How it is Extracted from Sea Sand. Among the numerous magnetic separators, one of the most remark-

able is that for the extraction of iron from the sea sand. It is stated that ordinary sea sand contains from 5 to 7 per cent. of iron enough to give a large excess over cost of extraction. The machine consists of a cylinder, whose surface is composed of electro-magnets, revolving on the inside of an endless canvas belt. The sand is fed to the belt, and a spray of water separates the particles, the iron being retained by the powerful electro-magnets, and carried off on the belt to a receptacle at the other end, while the sand falls into the trough below.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON.

Dr. Richard Wheatley writes in Harper's Weekly: The green-seed, or short staple, cotton (Gossypium hirstum) was principally cultivated before the Revolution. Then came the tawny or gray-seed, probably of Mexican origin. The black-seed, or Sea Island, cotton (Gossypium barbadense) which was introduced into Georgia from the Bahamas about the year 1786. In 1795-thanks to Whitney's cotton-gin-the exports of American cotton were, 6,000,000 pounds, and in 1801 20,000,000 pounds.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- The common belief is that matrimony and immigration had increased our population from 31,000,000 to 65,000,000, but Mr. Blaine says it was 'twenty-nine years of protection."-N. Y. World, Dem.

- It is a bad symptom that in this era of Civil Service reform the census of the United States should, for the first time in the history of the country, be questioned. There is discouraging evidence in it that it was the partisan action of a President pledged to disregard partisanship in such matters that has wrought this serious injury .-Boston Herald, Dem.

- In short, from top to bottom, the Federal service in this city has been brought back into party politics. The reforms which were effected by Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Fitzgerald under President Cleveland's Administration have been nullified in less than a year of Republican control of the offices, and the pretense of Civil Service reform by this party has been shown to be a mockery .- Boston Post, Dem.

- "Of what use," asks Speaker Reed, "is it that everything be made cheap, and a man has not got a dollar?' It is none, but if he has the dollar it makes a large difference. The Democratic party proposes to give him the dollar and the cheap goods, too. The Republican party strips him, turns him loose in the world, and tells him to cease bothering it with his complaints. -Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

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

PERSONAL.

- Dr. Talmage will preach in New York every Sunday night during the

- Lord Randolph Churchill is reported to have won \$75,000 on the turi

- Herr Friedrich, husband of the great singer Materna, is dying in Vienna

of Bright's disease. - Mrs. Frank Leslie will deliver two lectures in Chicago next week on

"The Royal Leaders of Society." - Mme. Albani is now a guest at Balmoral, and the Queen is said to be a warm admirer of her musical gifts.

- Fred Elder, of Detroit, the brightest newspaper man in Michigan, was ruined by chess and is now a vagrant. - While the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost is engaged in evangelizing India, his family will live in Florence,

- Stepniak will give three different lectures in this country when he arrives in December. Tolstoi, Siberian exile and nihilism will be the subjects. - Thomas Winans, the millionaire,

who had lived luxuriously, said on his death-bed he would give \$1,000,000 to be able to eat a piece of bread and butter. - Hale Jenkins, of North Wales, Pa., has in his possession a deed signed by William Penn, conveying 480 acres of

land in Montgomery township to Thos.

 The Yan Phou divorce case, containing a Chinese Yale graduate, a wealthy New Haven girl and a motherin-law In perfect working order, is now on the boards in that city.

Advice to Mothers.

For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children while teethng. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhæa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Gonsumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made. Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio,

says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Health seekers should go to Sparking 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-

CLYDE'S New York & Wilmington



STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, velt streets, at 8 o'clock P. M.Saturday, Nov. From Wilmington. Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Sup t.
Wimington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling
Green, N. Y.
oct 81 tf

FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES

.500 BBLS. FLOUR-ALL GRADES, 150 Boxes D. S. SIDES,

75 Bbls. SUGAR,

100 Hhds. and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES 100 Bbls. New Orleans MOLASSES 200 Cases LARD, 50 Bbls. CAROLINA RICE

100 Sacks COFFEE 250 Kegs NAILS, 50 Bbls. DISTILLERS' GLUE

100 Boxes TOBACCO, 100 Cases LYE, 75 Cases BALL POTASH

50 Cases STARCH, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c
For sale low by
mar20tf WILLIAMS. RANKIN & CO.

My Saloon,

CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND MUL berry etreets, is open from 1 o'clock a. m. Monday

until 11.45 p. m. Satnrday. CHAS. F.BROWN, Agent, mar 9 D&W tf Wilmington, N. C.

Low Prices grain 2d.

OAP, CRACKERS, TOBACCO.
Consignments Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Tar and
Lumber carefully handled. WOODY & CURRIE.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 7. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Firm at 381/2 cents pergalloh. Sales at. quota-

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

Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280

fbs., 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 and nominal at 91/4 cents # fb for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Ordinary..... 65% cts Good Ordinary.... 7 15-16 " Low Middling..... 8 13-16 Middling..... 9¼ Good Middling..... 9½

Spirits Turpentine..... 155 casks Rosin.... Tar..... 116 Crude Turpentine.....

RECEIPTS.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended Nov. 7, 1890. Rosin.

Spirits. RECEIPTS. For week ended Nov. 8, 1889. Rosin. 5,773 EXPORTS. For week ended Nov. 7, 1890. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude 128 315 1,215 431 139 11,544 988 7,299 000 000 Foreig n... 11,541 11,672 1,303 8,514 EXPORTS. For week ended Nov. 8, 1889. Cotton, Spirits. Rosin, Tar. Crude. 21 1,381 764 2,010 516 00 000 000 000 000

1,381 764 2,010 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 7, 1890. Spirits..... Rosin,.... STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 7, 1889. Rosin. Tar. 40,971, 2,414 QUQTATIONS

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.-Evening-Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 480½@485½. Money tight at 5 to 25 per cent., last loan at 6, and closing offered at 6 per cent. Government securities dull and heavy; four per cents 123 7/8; four and a half per cents 104. State securities neglected; North Carolina sixes 120; fours 97.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.- Evening.-Cotton quiet: middling 95%c; low middling 93-16c; good ordinary 8 5-16c; net receipts here to-day 955 bales; gross 4,409 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,804 bales; to France - bales; to the Confinent 160 bales; forwarded 1,947 bales; sales 571 bales, sales to spinners 471 bales; stock at all United States ports 52,859 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 4,890 bales; gross 50,976 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,916 bales; to France 956 bales; to the continent 9,293 bales; forwarded 34,-301 bales; sales 2,195 bales; sales to spinners 1.695 bales.

Total to-day-net receipts at all ports 56,274 bales; exports to Great Britain 34,139 bales; to France 573 bales; to the continent 10,152 bales; stock 622,886

Consolidated net receipts 304,168 bales; exports to Great Britain 104,784 bales; to France 40,202 bales; to the continent 33,484 bales.

Total since September 1st-net receipts 2,403,345 bales; exports to Great Britain 879,961 bales; to France 133,109 bales; to the continen 452,861 bales; to the channel - bales.

Cotton-Net receipts 955 bales; gross receipts 4,409 bales. Futures closed firm; sales to-day of 159,100 bales at the following quotations: November 9.25@9.26c; December 9.44@9.45c; January 9.53@9.54c; February 9.60@9.61c; March 9.65@9.66c; April 9.73@9.74c; May 9.81@9.82c; June 9.89@9.90c; July

9.96@9.97c; August 10.00@10.02c. Flour quiet, heavy and lower, closing unsettled; Southern dull and heavy common to far extra \$3 65@4 10; good to choice do. \$4 15@5 75. Wheat quiet and 11/2@13/4c lower and weak; No. 2 red \$1 04% at elevator; options freely offered on depressed affairs in Wall street, declined 15/8 @2c, and closed weak; No.2 red November \$1 04; December \$1 05 1/4; January \$1 06½; May \$1 09½. Corn dull and weak; No. 2, 59½@59¾c at elevator; options closed weak and ¾c lower, in sympathy with wheat; No. 2 November 59c; December and January 59%c May 60%c. Oats dull and lower; options dull and lower; November 48%c; December 49%c; May 51%c; No. 2 spot 48%@ 49%c; mixed Western 47%@52c. Hops firm and quiet; new 43@47c; State crop 25@33c. Coffee—options closed steady and quiet; November \$17 35; December \$17 05@17 15; January \$16 25@16 35; May \$15 30@15 35; spot Rio steady and fairly active-fair cargoes 191/c. Sugar aw dull and nominal; refined quiet Molasses-foreign nominal; New Orleans easy. Rice steady, with a mode-rate demand. Petroleum steady; refined \$7 60. Cotton seed oil—prime firm; off grades weak; crude prime 28c. Rosin dull and firm; strained, common to good, \$1 45@1 50. Spirits turpentine dull but steady at 41½@42c. Wool firm and fairly active. Pork quiet and weak. Beef steady and quiet; beef hams weak and dull; tierced beef quiet and firm. Cut meats steady and quiet; middles weak; short clear \$6 05. Lard depressed, much lower and active; western steam \$6 25; city \$5 90; options-November \$6 25; December \$6 30; March \$6 77. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton 1/8@9-64d;

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easier. Wheat -No. 2 spring 97c; No. 2 red 99c. Corn-No. 2, 521/8c. Oats-No. 2, 423/4c, Mess pork \$9 75. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$6 021/2@6 05. Short rib sides \$5 40.

Shoulders \$5 50@5 621/2. Short clear sides \$5 75@5 80. Whiskey \$1 14. The leading futures ranged as follows

opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, November 9914. 9914. 970; December \$1 00%, 1 01¼, 98¾; May \$1 06%, 1 07½, 1 05½. Corn—No. 2, November 53, 53, 52c; December 52½, 52½, 5158,c; May 5418, 5518, 5418c. Oats-No 2, November 43, 4314, 4234c: December 431/8, 433/6, 427/8c; May 463/8, 461/2, 457/8c. Mess pork per bbl-December \$9 85 9 85, 9 85; January \$11 95, 12 05, 11 80. May \$12 70, 12 80, 12 60. Lard, per 100 bs—December \$6 12½, 6 15, 6 07½; January \$6 40. 6 421/2, 6 371/2; May \$6 85 6 87½, 6 82½. Short ribs per 100 lbs— December \$5 47½, 5 47½, 5 47½; May \$6 321/2. 6 321/2, 6 271/2.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Nov.7.—Galveston, steady at 9 9-16cnet receipts 6,797 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 91/c-net receipts 4,935 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9 9-16c-net receipts 100 bales: Philadelphia, dull and easier at 95%c-net receipts 618 bales; Boston quiet at 978c-net receipts 1,164 bales; Savannah, quiet at 9c-net receipts 6,414 bales; New Orleans, dull and easy at 9 7-16c-net receipts 11,282 bales; Mobile, easy at 9 7-16c-net receipts 2.121 bales; Memphis, steady at 9 7-16c-net receipts 8,659 bales; Augusta, quiet at 93%c-net receipts 2,206 bales; Charleston, steady at 91/2c-net receipts 4.435 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Stat LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, noon.-Cotton business moderate at easier prices: American middling 5%d. Sales today of 8,000 bales, of which 6,900 bales were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 1,400 bales.

all of which were American. Futures steady-November delivery 5 18-64d; November and December delivery 5 18-64d; December and January delivery 5 19-64d; January and February delivery 5 20-64d; February and March delivery 5 22-64d; March and April delivery 5 24-64d; April and May delivery 5 26-64d; May and June delivery 5 28. 64d, June and July delivery 5 31-64d

Tenders 500 bales new docket. 4 P. M.—November 5 16-64@5 17-64d; November and December 5 16-64@ 5 17-64d; December and January 5 17-64d, seller; January and February 5 18-64d, buyer; February and March 5 20-64d, buyer; March and April 5 22-64d. buyer; April and May 5 24-64@5 25-64d; May and June 5 26-64@5 27-64d; June and July 5 29-64d, value. Futures closed easy.

LONDON, Nov. 7 .- Spirits turpentine

"I would not enter on my list of friends the man who needlessly sets his foot upon a worm," and yet I expect I have a friend (or two) who would see his horse limp all day before he'd spend twenty-five cents for a bottle of Salva-

U. S. Post Department, Washington, D. C .- I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family and find it a valuable remedy for croup, coughs and col s. W. S. CURTIS, Acting Chief Clerk.

Remember Bridgers & Rankin is the only place in the city where you can buy Royster's Candy.

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

DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.

4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine caif Shoe unequalled for style and durability.

53.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe, at a popular price. Shoe, at a popular price.

Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. \$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES

have been most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoes sold at these prices.

Ask your Dealer, and if he cannot supply you send direct to factory enclosing advertised price, or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a matarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La. Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

by administering Dr. Haines'
Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. I'l NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Epscific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to day believe they quit drinking of their own tree will. 48 page book of particulars free.

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