#### 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

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

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; four days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$650; three weeks, \$850; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; six months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. 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, wo-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

anthor s withheld. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordi-aary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay fo

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

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

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

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

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regu-ar business without extra charge at transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Or such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

# The Morning Star.

#### WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1891

#### HOW TO BUILD TOWNS

This is a day of booms. Booms are a Western invention, and have been worked more or less throughout the West where they have built more imaginary towns than one could shake a stick at in thirty days. They have helped to build some real towns, too, but this was when the towns had something more than booms to build upon. The boom is all right when it has something substantial behind it, but when it hasn't it generally ends in a collapse, a big burst where more or less people get hurt, and that makes every body cautious and suspicious and hurts the towns which have something better behind them than mere booms. For this reason people who desire the prosperity of the State, permanent and well-grounded prosperity, should not encourage booms unless they have something solid under

The boom hasn't struck North Carolina yet, and there are no indications that it will, something on which North Carolina is to be congratulated. The nearest approach to it is the Land Improvement Companies which have been organized in many towns, and which, if properly managed, may be made the instrumonts of the advancement and prosperity of the towns where they operate, but, if not wisely managed, may do incalculable harm. A forced growth, with nothing to sustain it, must result in a collapse.

It is an easy thing for a number of shrewd, energetic men, with capital at their command, to purchase suburban tracts, divide the land off into blocks, run streets through it, build an imposing hotel with an imposing name, lay off parks, avenues, drives, &c., on paper, divide the blocks up into lots, advertise liberally, then get up cheap excursions, give a big barbecue, put the lots up at auction and knock them down at money enough to pay for four or five acres at original pur- 000, to come out of an almost chase price. That's selling lots and empty treasury. The peculiar feamaking lots of money for the little ture of these cases is that if the ver syndicate, but it isn't building up the town by a long sight.

This is beginning at the wrong end. If these syndicates had control of money enough to erect factories, machine shops, &c., to give work to the people whom they invite to buy their lots, they would be beginning at the right end and laying the foundation for continued growth and prosperity. These need not necessarily be large industries requiring much capital, but what are called "small" industries, to which the locality may be adapted, which may be maintained without a large outlay of money, and which may become self-sustaining and profitable.

ing a proportionate number of people and a proportionate amount of capital are better for a town than one large industry, because they employ a variety of labor and require a variety of raw material, thus benefitting a greater number of

Greensboro started out on the right track when she organized the steel and iron works which will give employment to a large number of skilled workmen, and will doubtless lead to the establishment of numerous other kindred industries. The prospective establishment of these steel and iron works has done more to give an impulse to activity and inspire confidence in the future of that town than a dozen land companies and forty volumes of "writeups" would do.

The land improvement companies are good enough as far as they go, when they are not run for mere purposes of speculation, and when the object is not to make credulous people pay big money for cheap property upon which fictitious value has been put, because they introduce modern improvements and awaken a progressive spirit which possibly might not have been awakened without them, but they should be accompanied by industrial enterprises to be really affective in promoting the solid growth and permanent prosperity of the towns in which they are

#### MINOR MENTION.

The aftermath of the London baccarat suit is quite interesting, especially to the Prince of Wales who by this time, unless his sensibilities are entirely blunted, must feel the unenviable position in which it has placed him. Royalty is not so hedged in by divinity these days in England that people will not comment upon and criticise its actions openly and freely, and consequently both | in proportion to her size than four in the press, and in church assemblages, the heir apparent is being soundly scoured for his disreputable conduct in connection with that gambling scandal. Some of the public journals accuse him by implication of violating his pledge to Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, and say that he will not free himself from the imputation until he "swears," as "his confederates" did, to the contrary. Ordinarily the word of an heir apparent would be sufficient to settle a question of doubt in a matter in which he was involved but it seems that the word of Prince Albert must be fortified by an oath to be entitled to credit. That a demand of this kind should be made by a leading journal shows how the prospective King of England has fallen in public opinion and what little hold he has upon the confidence and respect of the people over whom he is to rule if he should survive his mother. It shows, too, the growth of a popular sentiment with a smack of democracy in it which indicates that monarchy is only tolerated, not adored. This spirit was also strikingly manifested in the speeches in the Primitive Methodist Conference denouncing the Prince for his connection with

A case which will be a test of hat trimming cases against the Government is now before the U.S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia. For several years the importers of ribbons, &c., for trimming hats have been required to pay thirty per cent. more duty than they claimed they ought to pay | mitted free of duty so that the peounder the tariff act, and some of them instituted suit against the Government to recover the excess which they had paid. The aggregate value of the goods on which refunding is claimed is put down at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, on which the duty to be refunded would be from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,dict be in favor of the claimants it will be a clear make of from \$20,-000,000 to \$30,000,000 for them. minus lawyers' fees, for when they paid the duty demanded on the imported trimmings they added that duty to the price when they were sold, and thus they got back the duty which they had paid. Now if they win their suit they get back the \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 paid and will be just that much ahead. Hon. John Wanamaker has a finger in this pie to the amount of several hun-

the baccarat case, and demanding

that he be prohibited from succeed-

ing to the throne unless he re-

nounced gambling. In commenting

upon this baccarat scandal a few

days ago we remarked that it "might

become historic," It is beginning

to look that way now.

There has been so many remarkable decisions lately in the pension Several "small" industries, employ- office that no decision coming from

dred thousand dollars.

that quarter surprises anybody. Commissioner Raum and his crowd have so stretched the "in line of duty" phrase that it can be made, it they so desire, to cover any application for pension that may be made. A few days ago they decided that a soldier who was at home on furlough and was thrown from a horse while out riding for pleasure and killed, was killed "in the line of duty" and that his mother was entitled to pension and arrears running back to 1864, when her son was killed. Another decision has recently been made by Raum of a still more flagrant character by which Mrs. Elizabeth L. Harrison, widow of President Harrison's brother, gets a pension of \$596.66 a year and arrears amounting to \$8,329. Her husband died of consumption in 1870. Her application for a pension was rejected by the commissioners under President Arthur's administration and also under the administration of President Cleveland, on the ground that the disease from which he died was not contracted in the service. Commissioner Raum, however, found no difficulty in deciding that it was and allowing the pension asked for. While Benj. Harrison is running the Presidential office he is also managing to take pretty good care of his own people.

#### STATE TOPICS.

Some one suggests in the columns of the Asheville Citizen that the name of that town be changed to Philadelphia. Perish the suggestion right here and now. We don't own any real estate up there, and have no stock in her "broad expanse of climate," nor in her "exhilarating atmosphere," but protest with all our might against trading off Asheville for Philadelphia or any other cemetery name in America. Asheville has more hustle and get there in her Philadelphias, which is a very nice, quiet town to rest in after a fellow has been running the racket somewhere else, but there is nothing about the place or the name suggestive of the snap and vim and getthereativenes of the Queen of Skyland. Asheville is good enough, but if it isn't, why call her Sky-town, Starville, Hustleburg or something suggestive of airy elevation or of the lively dash which has made her famous, but no borrowd names of cemetery towns for her even if they have got some "brotherly love" in

# CURRENT COMMENT.

- The great sensation New York is now making because the first negro has been, allowed to sit on a jury there must strike Southern people as strange. Here in the South negroes have been allowed on juries ever since they mere made free.-Richmond State, Dem.

- The drawback in this republic, as it has been the drawback in other free countries, has been indolent thinking by the people, and immature views, the result of indolent thinking. The mass is honest and it always means well when it is sure that it means The difficulty for it has ever been to concentrate thought long enough to understand the bearing of things.-Wash. Star,

--- Reciprocity has its opera bouffe streaks as well as the sacred tariff. Here are some Halifax codfish merchants sending their wares into Brazil under clearances from the United States, to the great detriment of the revenues. The Brazilian officials will need ten thousand eyes to detect quasi-smuggling of this sort; which seems to be a kind of second nature with shippers who don't get any reciprocity in theirs .-

Phil. Record, Dem. --- Crop prospects are poor in Germany, and the Berlin municipal council demands that cereals be adple can get bread. These Berlin councillors do not seem to understand that the tariff is not a tax, and that it really reduces the cost of articles upon which it is levied. If teachings they would ask that the duties on breadstuffs be increased so as to cheapen them to the people and thus avoid a famine.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.

# A WOMAN BANKER.

Over 100 Years Old and Worth Two Million Dollars. Mrs. Deborah Powers, head of the banking firm of D. Powers & Son and of the great oil-cloth manufactuging firm of the same name, died at her home in Lansingburg, N. Y., last week. She had been ill for some time, being nearly one hundred years old. She retained her mental faculties unimpaired almost to the very last. Mrs. Powers had been a resident of the village for seventy-five years, was always active in its welfare, made it generous donations and also gave away many thousands of dollars in unostentatious charity. She is survived by two sons-Albert E. and Nathaniel H. Powers, born in 1816 and 1823, respectively. Her

estate is valued at over \$2,000,000. Mrs. Powers was born in Hebron,

1790. She was the seventh child of Nathaniel and Sarah Nevins Bull. Her educational advantages were very limited, but she had sound, common sense, quick perception and excellent judgment. She learned the tailor's' trade in Bristol, N. H., and for eight years prior to her marriage earned a livelihood by tailoring and spinning. On February 22, 1816, she married William Powers, whom she had known from childoood, and who was at that time a school teacher at Lansinburg. She came to Lansinburg with her husband a few months after the wed-

ding and thereafter made it her home. Soon after their arrival in Lansinburg Mr. Powers had his attention attracted by a piece of floor cloth in the bottom of a carriage, and having some knowledge of the manufacture of table oilcloths, determined to attempt the manufacture of the article. His experiments were attended with so much success that he soon abandoned school teaching. Mrs. Powers was her husband's only assistant for some time, but the business increased so rapidly that more room and additional help were necessary. In 1829 the building of a large factory was begun.

In June of that year Mr. Powers was burned to death while making varnish, and Mrs. Powers was badly injured while trying to save him. Left with two small children and an unfinished factory on which a large sum was due, Mrs. Powers did not despair. She bent all her energies to the continuance of the business, and such was the success that attended her efforts that in 1842, when her elder son was admitted to partnership, she had a fine business, a large factory free from debt, and a

large sum of money. Mrs. Powers spent hours every day in the office and factory until about twenty years ago, when she surrendered the personal control of the business to her son. The failure of the only bank of the village in 1877 made a banking institution a necessity, and Mrs. Powers organized the private bank of D. Powers & Sons, and its patronage was soon large and lucrative, everybody having confidence in Mrs. Powers's ability. It is now one of the most popular banks in that part of the State, and Henry L. Lamb, at one time State Superintendent of Banks, is

# SHE WANTED THE NEWS.

A Woman's Idea of What is Interesting in a Daily Newspaper. Chicago Tribune.

"If there's any important news," said the newspaper man's wife, "wake me up when you come home and tell me about it.'

And the next morning as he was walking home he hastily reviewed the news of the night to put himself "Wake up," he said when he got

there. "There's a war with Italy on." "About what?" she asked, as she vawned and stretched her arms. "Why, you know, in that New Orleans affair"---

"Oh, that old thing," she interrupted. "What else? "Well, at one of the Harrison meetings to-night"-

"Oh, yes, of course. Politics-always politics." "Lyman Gage has refused"----"Who cares. Give me some news."

"Chauncey Depew has been indicted by"-"That railroad accident, of course." "Well, then, the Princess"--

"A European scandal. There's one every day.' The newspaper man sighed, thought a moment and then said:

"I don't think of anything more except a little local paragraph about Mrs. Brown having left her husband. "Mrs. Brown! No! You don't mean it!" and she sat up in bed.

"Why she only lives a few blocks from here. I see her go by nearly every day. What do you suppose is the matter? Will either of them apply for divorce?" "I don't know," he said. "There

isn't much doubt about it." She looked at him scornfully for a moment and then said: "And you pretend to get out a newspaper. Bah!'

SERVANTS CENTURIES AGO

How They acted and Were Treated in Shakespeare's Time. Chambers' Journal.

In the time of Shakespeare domestic service was in a state of transition; the old system was decaying, they had mastered Mr. McKinley's | the new one springing into life; and if one may be allowed to judge from casual references scattered throughout the plays of the poet the new orders does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. In "King Lear"-to take one example-Kent denounces Oswald, the steward, as a "knave, a rascal and eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, 100-pound, worst-

ed stocking knave." From Shakespeare's plays it further appears that the servants of the period were companions and confidants of their master, and that they were generally sly and pilfering and players of practical jokes. In great families it was customary for servants to take an oath of fidelity on their entrance into office. Posthumus alludes to the usage when he says of Imogen's servants:

Her attendants are

All sworn an honorable, The condition of servants at this period was therefore peculiar, and it is clear that they were ruled by a curious mixture of stern disclipine and great laxity. One mode of enforcing obedience was by imposing Grafton county, N. H., on August 5, I forfeits or fines, some of which are

enumerated by Sir J. Harrington in his "Nugæ Antique." For being absent from prayers, for uttering an oath, for leaving the door open, "for any follower visiting the cook," a fine was inflicted, while in another

set of rules it is provided that If any one this rule doth break, And cut more bread than he can eat,

Shall to the box one penny pay. In case an offender should refuse to pay "direct with resistance," provision is made at the conclusion that Each one here shall be assistance, And he that doth refuse to aid

By him one penny shall be paid.

#### PERSONAL.

- Bismarck intends to publish his memoirs during his life, so that he can defend them if they are attacked.

- Miss Ethel Mackenzie, daughter of Sir Morell Mackenzie, is the London correspondent of several American newspapers.

- Mr. Emma P. Ewing, the lecturer on cooking, declares that while improvements have been made in all other directions, practical cooking stands where it did 100 years ago.

- Thomas A. Edison is writing his first novel. A telegraph, Atlantic cable, telephone, phonograph, audi-phone, and kinetograph will figure among the accessories, and the denouement occurs in a thunder shower. - Miss Louise Paysons, the sup-

erintendent of the Baltimore Training School for Nurses, studied her profes sion in London with Florence Nightingale and was a nurse with the Egyptian expedition. The Queen bestowed upon her the Royal Red Cross.

- Miss M. G. McClelland, noted Virginia novelist, is visiting in Baltimore. Miss McClelland is of middle age, tall and slender, and with iron gray hair parted over her forehead. She is a genuine Southern woman, kindly and cordial of manner, hearty and pleas-

- Lord Salisbury, stout and indolent as he may now seem, has been a hard worker, and in 1851, when he was Robert Cecil, visited the Bendigo and Ballarat gold fields, where he joined the diggers, lived in a tent, did his own washing and cooking, and dug and gathered nuggets.

- Maj. Wilhelm von Moltke and Mai. Helmuth Von Moltke, the nephews of the dead field marshal, have been the objects of much interest recently in Germany. Maj. Helmuth was named after his uncle, acted as his personal adily, in the house of the general staff.

- Capt. M. B. Hughes, of th Ninth cavalry, has a curious relic of the late Gen. Crook. It is a little wooden doll baby that the old Indian fighter carved out of an old army wagon tongue with a penknife while on the Apache campaign in Arizona. Crook was uniuersally known among the Indians as the "whittling medicine man.

Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. 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 Diarrhœa, 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 SYPUP"

# 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

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

# Season Goods.

Choice Selection.

Refrigerators in Hard Wood. The very best we have seen at any price.

White Mountain and other patterns ICE CREAM FREEZERS Wire-bound and other grades HOSE HOSE

KEROSENE OIL STOVES, new process GASO LENE STOVES. In fact anything you want for Very low prices. See our goods. my 24 2w ALDERMAN & FLANNER.

L. T. PETERSON BRING IN THE BABY FOR A FINE CABINET INSTANTANEOUS

# Secure the shadow while you may before the sub-tance pass away. PETERSON BROS.. my 29 D&W tf 111 Market street,

PHOTOGRAPH.

stance pass away. my 29 D&W tf

# Island Beach Hotel.

AT THE HAMMOCKS, WIL-MINGTON, N. C.,

TS:NOW THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WATER ING PLACE on the coast.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS. Fishing, Boating, and Surf Bathing delightful.

PIG-FISH AND CRABS A SPECIALTY.
More attractions this season than ever. Music by
the finest Orchestra.
WILL HUNTER, Proprietor.
Also of Hotel Gregory. Goldsboro, N. C., where the
accommodations are unsurpassed.
my 243m

#### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 11. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market opened dull at 35 cents per gallon. Sales later at 84% cents.

ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 171/2 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 221/2 for Good

TAR.—Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280

lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 40 for

PEANUTS-Farmer's stock quoted

dull at 60 to 75 cents per bushel. COTTON-Nominal. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Ordinary..... 55% cts Good Ordinary.... 6 15 16 " Low Middling..... 7 11-16 

RECEIPTS. 00 bales Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... 708 Tar..... bbls Crude Turpentine..... 26

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] rinancial.

NEW YORK, June 11.-Evening.-Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 4851/2@4881/2. Commercial bills 4841/4@ 48714. Money easy at 21/2@3 per cent., closing offered at 21/2 per cent. Government securities dull and heavy; four per cents 118; four and a half per cents 100. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 124 fours 100, Richmond and West Point Terminal 14; Western Union 801/4.

Commercial. NEW YORK, June 11.-Evening.-Cotton quiet, with sales effected to-day of 75 bales; middling uplands 85%c; middling Orleans 9 1-16c; net receipts at all United States ports 5,474 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,445 bales; exports to France - bales; to the Continent 7,768 bales; stock at all United States ports

341,494 bales. Cotton-Net receipts - bales; gross receipts - bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 86,500 bales at quotations: June 8.38@8.40c; July 8.45c; 1911st 8.55c. September 8.63@8.64c October 8.71@8.72c; November 8.78@ 8.79c; December 8.85@8.86c; January 8.93@8.94c; February 9.03@9.04c; March 9.13c; April 9.22@9.23c; May 9.30@9.32c. Southern flour dull and heavy. Wheat 2@21/c lower and active, chiefly for export, with free sellers, closing weak; No. 2 red \$1 07@1 071/2 in store and at elevator; options have been steadily declining, and closed weak at a decline of 134@2c; although the export business was very large, all parties were frightened by the government showing of crops, and unloaded freely; No. 2 red June \$1 061/2; July \$1 05; August \$1 021/2; September \$1 011/2. Corn active and unsettled, closing weak; No. 2, 66@661/20 at elevator; options 24@24c lower closing weak on light business, attempts

to realize and tavorable crop news; June 62%c; July 61%c; August 60%c; September 59%c. Oats fairly active, 1/2011/20 lower and weak; options weaker and fair-ly active; June 47c; July 47c; September 38½c; No. 2 white July 48¾@50½c; spot No. 2, 47½@49c; mixed Western 45@50c. Hops dull but steady. Coffee -options opened barely steady and closed steady and unchanged to 10 points down; June \$16 65@16 70; July \$16 30@16 40; August \$15 80@15 85; spot Rio dull and nominal. Sugarraw more active and barely steady; fair refining 2%@2 15-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 314@3 5-16c; refined quiet. Molasses-foreign quiet and held at 13c for 50 test; New Orleans quiet and steady. Rice steady but dull. Petroleum quiet and lower; refined at New York \$6 90@ 7 15. Cotton seed oil dull; crude, off grade, 25@29c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good \$1 45. Spirits turpentine sterdy at 38 4 @ 38 4 c. Wool weak and quiet. Pork quiet and stead 7. Peanuts steady. Beef quiet and steady; beef hams at \$18 00@18 50; tierced beef dull but steady. Cut meats steady and quiet: middles dull and easy. Lard lower and dull; Western steam \$6 27½; city \$5 30; options—July \$6 23 bid; August \$6 37; September \$6 50. Freights to

Liverpool active and firm; cotton 3-32d; CHICAGO, June 10.- Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easier and 20c lower. Wheat-No. 2 spring 97c; No. 2 red 971/4@99c. Corn-No. 2, 571/c. Octs-No. 2, 411/2c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$9 571/4. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5 971/4@ 6 00. Short rib sides \$6 50@6 70. Dry salted shoulders \$5 00@5 10. Short clear \$5 20@5 25. Whiskey \$1 16.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, June 98, 98, 97c; July 97%, 97%, 96¼c; August 92, 94¾, 93¼c. Corn-No. 2, June 57½, 57½, 56¾c; July 56¾, 57, 55½c; August 55¾, 55¾, 55¾, 58¾c. Oats 57, 55%c; August 55%, 55%, 53%c. Oats—No. 2, june 43¼, 43¼, 41½c; July 42%, 43, 41½c; August 35%, 35%, 35c. Mess pork, per bbl—July \$10 25, 10 25, 9 95; September \$10 50, 10 50, 10 12½. Lard, per 100 fbs—July \$6 10, 6 10, 6 05; September \$6 32½. 6 35, 6 27½. Short ribs per 100 fbs—July \$5 80, 5 80, 5 72½; September \$6 02½, 6 02½,

BALTIMORE, June 11 .- Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-southern dull; Fultz \$1 04@1 10; Longberry, \$1 07@ 1 10; No. 2 red lower; spot \$1 07@ 1 071/4. Corn—southern white firmer at 70@71 cents; yellow steady at 67@

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, June 11, noon-Cotton more offering and sellers are inclined to give way slightly. American middling 45%d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 8,500 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,400 were American.

Futures easy-June and July delivery 4 30-64d; July and August delivery 4 34-64, 4 35-64@4 34-64d; August and September delivery 4 39-64, 4 40-64, 4 41-64@4 40-64d; September and October delivery 4 45-64@4 44-64d; October and November delivery 4 47-64, 4 48-64 @4 47-64d; November and December delivery 4 50-64, 4 51-64@4 50-64d; December and January delivery 4 53-64@4 52-64d; January and February delivery 4

4 P. M.-June 4 31-64d, value; June and July 4 31-64d, seller; July and August 4 35-64@4 36-64d; August and

September 4 40-64@4 41-64d; Septem. ber and October 4 44-64@4 45-64d; October and November 4 47-64@4 48-64d; November and December 4 50-64d, buyer; December and January 4 52-64d, buyer; Jan tary and February 4 54-64d, buyer. Futures closed quiet but steady.

London, June 11.-Spirits turpen-

#### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. June 11.-Galveston, quiet at 81/4cnet receipts 289 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 8%c-net receipts 657 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c-net receipts bales; Boston, quiet and easier at 8,11-16c -ret receipts 393 bales; Philadelphia. quiet at 9c-net receipts 642 bales; Savannah, easy at 81-16c-net receipts 776 bales; New Orleans, quiet and easy at 8 3-16c-net receipts 2,453 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8 3-16c-net receipts 61 bales; Memphis, quiet at 81/2c-net receipts 231 qales; Augusta, quiet at 81/4c-net receipts 49 bales; Charleston quiet at 81/40 -net receipts 52 bales.

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