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

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 add Newscasti type make one square. 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-quent insertion.

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 author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordi-nary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay fo a simple announcement of Mariage or Death. An extra charge will be made for double-column

1 [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 of discontinuance.

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

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made tu advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to All announcements and recommendations of cand

tions 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. Only

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

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Tuesday Morning, June 23, 1891

THE TIN PLATE FRAUD.

s! umpers and organ grinders presume a great deal upon the ignorance or credulity of the American people, and hence are bold in assertion whether there be foundation for the assertion or not. In nothing has this been more apparent than in the tin plate falsehoods which they have so unblushingly and boastfully propagated, falsehoods as to the number and location of factories, the output and the quality of the tin plate.

The hustling Republican tin plate dispatch builder has started since the Billion Dollar Congress exabout twenty factories, in Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, and other places respectively, while a keen search has revealed but two where any tin-plate proper is made, one at St. Louis and one at Chicago, where small quantisamples, which have been sent trumpets as if the establishments where they were made had gone regularly into business, and were turning out large quantities. The Pittsburg establishments turn out a heavy sheeting, such as is used for roofing purposes, and is not, properly speaking, tin-plate at all.

worth speaking about, there are no indications, notwithstanding all the fine promises and rose-colored predictions of the McKinley tariffites, that there will be any time in the near future. One absolute essential to the establishment of the business is wanting and that is the tin. Of course they could import block tin from Wales, melt it and dip the iron plates, the very thing which these two little shops at St. Louis and Chicago are doing, but that

wouldn't be American tin-plate. enough in this country to supply an industry of that kind, but if there is it hasn't been discovered yet. Some has been discovered, and small quantities mined, but not enough anywhere to justify the erection of furnaces to smelt it, much less the establishment of tin plate factories. The | would be no contest for the nominamines upon which the tin plate boom- tion between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harers were counting were the Black rison. The expressed feeling of the Hills mines, where it was said by country will be their guide, and that those who had stock in them and either will support the other cordially who were boosting the tariff on tin according as this feeling is shown. ore to help them run some of the This don't look as if Mr. Blaine would stock on the market, there was an inexhaustible supply of ore in field; but if it be true that there is sight, enough to supply the demands | an expressed or tacit understanding of this country for all time to come, to that effect, Mr. Harrison might as and yet if a pound of block tin has | well retire from the race now, for been turned out from those mines seven-eights of the Republican senthat fact has never been proclaimed. I timent of the country is undoubted-On the contrary, experts who have | ly for Blaine as is shown in every gone over the ground and examined public assemblage where the names

to take stock in them say there are no indications of sufficient ore there to pay for the mining. The reports made by these experts, who are well known and responsible men in this country and in Europe, have knocked the bottom out of the Black Hills mines, the stock of which is as dead in the markets as a smoked herring. This is where they were to get their

principal supply of block tin from. A few days ago a dispatch was sent over the wires in all directions stating that the San Barnardino mines in California had shipped seven tons of block tin to San Francisco. These mines have been operated at times ever since 1868, and this is the first shipment that has ever been made from them. How long they have been engaged in getting out enough to make these seven tons is not stated. How far will these seven tons go to supply the 700,000 tons of tin-plate which this country annually uses? With all the talk of tin mines and the immense supplies of ore this is the first shipment that we have yet heard of and will in all probability be the last for some time to come.

This tin-plate fiction is a miserable fraud that the McKinley tariffites are perpetrating upon the country as a justification of the outrage in adding between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,-000 more to the already enormous duty of tin-plate under the pretence that it would lead at once to the establishment of the tin-plate industry in this country.

MINOR MENTION.

Hypocrisy is one of the character-

stic features of the present adminis-

tration in Washington. This has

been strikingly shown in its treatment of the civil service question, in its treatment of the colored men who have called on Mr. Harrison in the interest of the people whom they represented, and it has again been strikingly shown in its treatment of Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, whom it cause of some views he expressed offensive to foreigners, and then The Republican party managers, gave him "an equally good" appointment to placate him and his friends. General Grosvenor expressed certain sentiments, which he afterwards, doubtless on a hint from Washington, denied, but which were proven on him by the paper which originally published the interview which created the racket and scared up the party managers. Then he came down and out "because he didn't want to hurt his party." And then the gentlemen who are running the party and the patronage at Washington, concluded they would fix up something for him and get him out of the country before the Ohio campaign opened, which they did by giving him some sort of a commission to represent the U.S. Treasury in working up the World's Fair. Exactly what this is no one knows. It was a cowties have been made, enough for ardly, sneak business throughout, cowardly in Gen. Grosvenor to deny broadcast with a grand flourish of his utterances at dictation from party leaders, and both cowardly and hypocritical in these leaders to require his resignation, which they did not do until the opinions expressed raised a racket, and then to give him an "equally good" position to get him out of the country. In commenting upon this the Washington While no tin-plate has been made | Star, independent in politics, which first published the interview says: "It would have been far better for Gen. Grosvenor, for his party superiors and for the party cause generally to have stood squarely by the original utterances."

his health is improving. His physician says it is better than it has been at any time since he left New York. For all this he may still be, as some say he is, a very sick man. He keeps his eye on public affairs, There may possibly be tin ore however, and has daily conferences with the President by wire. A dispatch from Augusta, Maine, to the New York Recorder, which it is understood is to be a Blaine organ, reports a friend of Mr. Blaine as saving, when asked if Mr. Blame would be a candidate in I892, that "there write a letter withdrawing from the the so-called deposits in the interests of both are mentioned. That is a of moneyed men who were solicited | perfectly safe agreement for Mr. | brimmed hat.

The latest from Mr. Blaine is that

Blaine, and when it becomes generally understood that he is a candidate with this understanding the "expressed feeling" for him will be still more decidedly expressed.

Some of the Western States are trying to do by anti-trust laws what John Sherman's anti-trust law has failed to do, that is kill the trusts. In the State of Missouri it was decided by the courts that a contract entered into between a trust and another party by which the latter agreed not to engage in business again was not binding because under the laws of that State the trust had no legal status. The Legislature of Illinois has passed an anti-trust act, which awaits the signature of the Governor, which declares al contracts entered into with a trust null and void, that those violating the provisions of the act cannot by law collect payment for goods furnished purchasers. A fine of from \$200 to \$500 is imposed for the first offense increasing with each subsequent offense to a maximum of \$15, 000. This may not crush trusts in Illinois, but it will cramp their actions somewhat, and if enforced wil put some money in the State Treasury if it don't do anything else.

The Director of the Mint is buying silver because it is going up and he is atraid it is going up higher. There seems to be for some reason a large demand for silver in Europe, and a strong syndicate has been buying large amounts. This is the only apparent reason for the advance in price. Here is a good argument for the advocates of free coinage, for free coinage would take silver out of the market altogether as a speculative commodity While the Government is required by law to coin any stated amount per month it must have the bullion to do it, and if the bullion is not offered at such price as Government pays then it must go into the market and compete with invited to resign the chairmanship | the silver manipulators who will run of the Immigration Commission be- it up as high as they can. When that happens the Government will always have to pay the highest price for what it needs, and the syndicates pocket the profits. With free coinage there can be no speculation and no chance to form combinations against the Treasury.

STATE TOPICS.

The directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad believe in keeping young blood to the front. The lamented Julius A. Gray, under whose presidency the road has grown to its present proportions, died in the prime; of life when he apparently had many years of usefulness before him. His successor, Dr. W. A. Lash, of Walnnt Cove, Stokes county, who was elected at the last meeting of directors, is also a young man, now in his 46th year. For a number of years he was a practicing physician in that county, but retired from practice several years ago. He is a fine business man, and will doubtless make an able and popular president.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— McKinley made a speech before the Lincoln club at Columbus last night, in which he lavishly praised the reciprocity features of his tariff law. It will be remembered that Secretary Blaine was obliged to smash a brand-new silk tile before he could secure the incorporation of a reciprocity clause in the McKinley monstrosity. - Chicago Mail, Dem.

---- Should the Prince of Wales be made co-respondent in the threatened divorce suit of Lord Brooke the world may definitely ascertain if it was Lady Brooke who prompted the ruin of the hapless Sir William Gordon Cumming through pique because of his indifference to her infatuation for him, and then disclosed the guarded secret in order to pre cipitate his downfall. Truly British aristocracy can descend to rather questionable depths at times. - Sa-

vannah News, Dem. - The difference between a statesman and a politician, between a man of principle and a time-server, or between a man of brains and capacity and a smart, superficial country shopkeeper, is painfully illustrated by the contrast between the last strong, clear, manly utterances of Secretary Windom upon silver coinage and the foolish shilly-shallying of his successor. Mr. Foster assumed quite properly that, occupying the position he does, "some expression upon this subject" was expected from him at Columbus, and he went on to say in effect that he knew nothing about it, had no opinions and was in favor of everything that anybody wanted. And there is no doubt that in this respect, at least, he spoke the truth.-Phil. Times, Ind.

- Gen. Jubal Early is the only one in the south, as far as any one knows, who loyally clings to the lost cause, whose outward appearances indicate that he does not know the war ended years ago. Early has long white hair and whiskers, wears a regular confederate gray suit and a light-colored broad-

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

For the Week Ending Friday, June 19th

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. -The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, for the week ending Friday, June 19th, 1891, show that the weather during the entire week has been the most favorable experienced for a long time. The temperature has been considerably in excess, sunshine abundant, and towards the latter part of week occasional showers have prevailed generally. In consequence crops have make marked mprovement. Grass is getting under control somewhat, though still very abundant. The wheat harvest now progressing has prevented farmers from devoting much time to the cultivation of crops. Farm labor is reported difficult to obtain. Of crops generally, cotton shows the least improvement; it is not all chopped yet, and stand continues poor. Tobacco has made a fine start. The wheat harvest will probably be completed next week; the yield will be a good average and of excellent quality. Another favorable week will enable farmers to bring their work nearly up to date, and will give a better outlook to the crop prospects. The condition of crops averages about the same now in all districts. H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D.,

C. F. VON HERRMANN, Weather Bureau, Assistant.

FACTS ABOUT ALUMINUM. Popular Misapprehensions Concerning the Metal-The Cost of Production

Washington Star. Every few days we see in the press the most exaggerated statements of the wonderful things to be accomplished by the use of the new metal. aluminum. We see it stated that it is to render the navigation of the air possible, as it will enable the vessel and its propelling engine to be made so very light. So, too, we are told that as soon as its production is cheapened it is to supplant iron and steel in bridges, buildings and structural work generally, not only because of its non-liability to rust or

There is evidenly a great misapprehension in the popular mind on this subject, due to the fact that the public has not yet become fully acquainted with its properties."

Its specific gravity is only about one-third as much as that of steel, as people seem to suppose, it would undoubtedly take the place of iron and steel the moment it could be produced at anywhere near the cost of those metals, but unfortunately it

Its tensile strength per square inch is but 26,000 pounds, while that of steel is 78,000, or three times as great. Its tensile strength is only about that of cast iron. A cubic foot of aluminum weighs 168 pounds, while a cubic foot of steel weighs 490 pounds. It has but little rigidity, but great ductility, and hence can be rolled into sheets, drawn into very fine wire and beat into sheets almost as thin as gold leaf. When drawn into wire its tensile strength, like that of all other metals, is greatly increased, it having reached as high as 49,500 pounds per square inch.

It alloys readily with other metals. An alloy of 10 per cent. aluminum and 90 per cent. of copper has a tensile strength of from 100,000 to 120,000 pounds per square inch. Silverwith 5 per cent. of aluminum is increased in elasticity and hardness without injuring its melleability and is susceptible of a high polish.

An alloy of 70 per cent. copper, 23 per cent. nickel and 7 per cent. aluminum has a fine yellow color and takes a high polish. These alloys will undoubtedly be largely used in the arts in future.

When added to wrought iron it increases the tensile strength and it renders cast iron more fluid, closer grained and susceptible of a better polish, while rendering it less liable to rust. An addition of 1 per cent. to steel lowers its melting point, renders the steel more fluid and increases its tensile strength. The pure aluminum can be soldered, but not as readily as most metals, and is not capable of as high a polish as gold, silver or brass.

One of its most valuable qualities is that it does not oxidize or rust, and this quality will render it valuable for a great variety of purposes where great strength is not re-

From the above statements it will readily be seen that aluminum as a metal can never take the place of iron and steel in machinery or any structual work where rigidity and strength are required. As an alloy with those and other metals it may prove of great value, but as yet has not been thus used on a scale sufficient to determine the matter

Nevertheless, its lightness and its freedom from oxidation render if very valuable for may purposes, such as plate and household utensils, light machinery and implements of various kinds, including musical instruments and a great variety of ar-

It may seem strange that this metal, which is more prevalent than any other in the world-for it exists everywhere in clay-should have remained so long unknown commercially. It was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy about the beginning of the present century, but the difficulty has been that no practical means for its reduction or separation from the clay had been discovered or invented until quite recently, and now it is very difficult and expensive. The prize is a great one, and a large number of parties have been

at work in the effort for years past. Its cost has recently been reduced from \$4 to \$2 per pound, and there is good reason to believe that the

day is not far distant when it will be produced almost as cheaply as iron, or a least as cheaply as copper. At present its principal production is at Marseilles, France, at Oldburg and at Wallsendon-Tyne in England

and by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, and I think at one or two other points in the United States. While, as before stated, it exists

universally in clay, still there is a great difference in the qualities of different clays and their succeptibility to successful treatment in the separation of the metal, and for this reason, as I understand, the Pittsburg company imports all its clay from Sweden or some other European country. The fullest information on the subject is to be found in a paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the authors of which are A. E. Hunt, J. W. Langley and C. M. Hall.

PERSONAL.

- Miss Blaine is going out very little in the gay London season, now at its hight.

- Count D'Abraz, the French consul at New York, has a neat little salary of \$11,000 a year.

 Ex-United States Senator Bradbury of Augusta, Me., is 86, still hale, hearty and happy, and remembers Webster and Calhoun vividly.

- Senator Eustis of Louisina has taken possession of the house at Manchester-by-the-Sea, near Boston, which he has leased for the summer.

- Amelia Rives Chanler has finished a new novel, which at least one New York pubisher is unwilling to publish, because it goes farther than "The Quick and the Dead.

-- The Princess of Wales created a sensation at the opera in London last Friday evening, when the house was thronged by the fashion of London, by inviting Mrs. Authur Wilson to sit in her box. This royal favor, rarely accorded any but intimate friends, comoletely rehabilitates the baccarat

- Lord Lansdowne will soon retire from the post of Viceroy of India, although there is no official sanction of the move as yet. It has been an open secret that ever since his appointment in 1888 he has found that the climate loes not agree with his health. The two most probable successors to the office—worth, by the way, some £400,-000 a year-are said to be Lord Lorne and Lord Stanley of Preston.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- Peffer, the new Alliance Senator from Kansas, says; "My sympathies are with the Democrats." He will try to make the third party play a side game in the interests of Democracy .-Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.

- President Harrison has expressed the wish that Quay should remain at the head of the Republican National Committee. Benjamin no doubt realizes that if he is renominated that he is more than likely to need an expert such as Quay to pull him out of the numerous holes in which the Democrats are sure to put him.-New Orleans

States, Dem. - The Democrats of Ohio no doubt fully appreciate the severity of the struggle in which they are about to engage, and will be careful neither to jeopardise the advantages they at present undoubtedly enjoy, nor to omit any effort to win a brilliant victory. They can be encouraged to one reflection, which is that while Republican success in November will not necessary mean Democratic failure in '92, Democratic success then will mean that all the money the Republicans can raise cannot prevent the next incumbent of the White House from being a Democrat. -Richmond Times, Dem.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S 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 bot-"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 Diarrhoea, 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

house. Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".-Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at R. R. Bellamy's Drugstore.

THE FRONT AGAIN WITH N. C. HAMS,

Airy Butter

AND SNOWFLAKE HOMINY AT

PEARSALL.

je 11 D&W tf

Wrapping Paper.

TO CLOSE OUT AN ACCUMULATION OF OLD NEWSPAPERS
They will be sold for TWENTY CENTS PERHUN DRED. Apply at the STAR OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 35 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 171/2 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 221/4 for Good

TAR.—Firm at \$1 60 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 Hard. PEANUTS-Farmer's stock selling

at 60 to 75 cents per bushel. COTTON-Nominal. Last quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Ordinary..... 53% cts # 1b Good Ordinary..... 6 11-16 " Low Middling 7 7-16 " Middling..... 8 Good Middling..... 834

RECEIPTS.

i		
	Cotton Spirits Turpentine	16 bales
	Spirits Turpentine	133 casks
	Rosin	422 bbls
	Tar	7 % bbls
	Crude Turpentine	00 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Evening.-Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 487@489. Commercial bills 485@487½. Money easy at 1@2½ per cent.; closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull and easier; four per cents 118; four and a half per cents 100 bid. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 126 asked; fours 100 bid; Richmond and West Point Terminal 151/8; Western Union 791/2.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Evening.-Cotton easy, with sales effected to-day of 401 bales; sales last week, not before reported, of 196 bales for spinning and 1,103 bales for export trade; middling uplands 8%c; middling Orleans 8 13-16c; net receipts at all United States ports 3,163 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,310 bales; exports to France 209 bales; to the Continent 4,350 bales; stock at all United States ports 309,788 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts - bales; gross receipts 1,910 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales of 80,600 bales at quotations: June 7.87@7.88c; July 7.89@ @7.90c; August 8.01@8.02c; September 8.14@8.15c; October 8.26@8.27c; November 8.36@8.37c; December 8.46@8.47c; January 8.56@8.57c; February 8.66@ 67c: March 8.76@@8.77c. April 8.86@ 8.87c; May 8.96@8.97c.

Southern flour moderately active and

weak; common to fair extra \$4 00@4 60;

good to choice \$4 65@5 75; superfine

\$4 75@5 20. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red \$1 09¼ at elevator; options opened steady, but declined and closed weak at 56 @1c under Saturday; No. 2 red June \$1 07 %; July \$1 04 %; August \$1 00. Corn dull and weak; No. 2, 70 @701/2c at elevators; options closed weak and 1@11/sc off Saturday's close; July 63¼c; August 60%c; September 59%c. Oats lower; options fairly active and irregular; July 41½c; September 34½c; No. 2 white, July 43¼@43%c; spot No,2, 40c; mixed Western 38@44c. Hops steady and quiet; State, common to choice 25@32c. Coffee-options opened steady and closed firm and 20 to 55 points up; June \$16 60@16 75; July \$15 85@15 95; September \$14 60@14 85; October \$14 00@15 00; spot Rio dull and nominally higher; fair cargoes 181/c. Sugar-raw held firmer and in demand; fair refining 2 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 31/4c; refined steady and fairly active; standard A 41/6c; confectioners' A 41-16c; cut-loat and crushed 51/8c; powdered 4½c; granulated 4 3-16c; cubes 4%c. Molasses—New Orleans dull but steady; common to fancy 25@35c. Rice steady and quiet: domestic, fair to extra 5% @ 6% c; Japan 5% @6c. Cotton seed oil dull and unchanged; crude, off grade, 25@29c; yellow, off grade, 33@36. Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 3814@3814c. Wool quiet and easy; domestic fleece 32@37c. Pork quiet and steady; old mess \$10 50@11 50; new mess extra prime \$11 00. Beef quiet and steady; family \$13 50; extra mess \$10 50@11 00; beef hams steady but dull at \$18@18 50; tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess 19@20c Cut meats quiet and steady; pickled bellies 5½c bid; shoulders 5c; hams 10½c; middles dull and easy; short clear \$6 25. Lard lower, closing steady: Western steam \$6 37½ bid; tity \$5 65; options—July \$6 36; August \$6 50; September \$6 62 bid. Freights to Liverpool irregular; cotton 8-32d; grain 2d.

CHICAGO, June 22.- Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 961/2 @96%c; No. 2 red 97@99c. Corn-No. 2, 571/c; Oats-No. 2, 36 %c. Mess pork; per bbl., \$10 15@10 25. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 10@6 121/2. Short rib sides \$5 86 @5 90. Dry salted shoulders \$5 10@ 5 20. Short clear \$6 25@6 30. Whiskey

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, June 97¼, 98¼, 96¾c; July 95¼@95½, 96½, 94¾c; August 90¾. 91¾, 90¼c. Corn—No. 2, June 58¼, 58¼, 57¾c; July 55½, 55¾, 55¾c; August 55, 55½, 53½c. Oats—No. 2, July 25, 26½, 25¼c. August 31½, 31½c. July 35, 36¼, 35%c; August 31¼, 31½, 31¼c; September 30%, 30¾, 30%c. Mess pork, per bbl—July \$10 07½, 10 20, 10 20; September \$10 30, 10 47½, 10 45. Lard, per 100 fbs—July \$6 12½, 6 15, 6 15; September \$637½, 6 37½, 6 37½. Short ribs per 100 fbs—July \$5 85, 5 92½, 5 92½; September \$6 10, 6 15, 6 15.

BALTIMORE, June 22 .- Flour dull; western super \$3°50@3 75; extra \$4 00 @4 60; family \$4 75@5 15. Wheat easy; No. 2 red on spot \$1 06@1 061/4; southern wheat nominal; Fultz \$1 03@ 1 08; Longberry, \$1 05@1 10. Cornvellow steady at 70 cents.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

June 20.—Galveston, quiet at 7 15-16c -net receipts 327 bales; Norfolk, dull at 8c-net receipts 740 bales; Baltimore, weak at 8%c—net receipts—bales; Boston, dull at 8%c—net receipts
19 bales; APhiladelphia, quiet[at 8%c—net receipts 120 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 13-16c-net receipts 489 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7%c—net receipts 1,133 bales; Mobile, dull at 7%c -net receipts 88 bales; Memphis, easy at 8c-net receipts 187 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 8c-net receipts 88 bales; Charleston quiet at 8c-net receipts 136 bales.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, and Feverishness Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "I use Castoria in my practice, and find i specially adapted to affections of children."

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,

1057 oll Ave., New York "From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowers at I general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. Oscoon,

Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUTTEY Street, N. Y.

******* A Household Remedy BLOOD AND SKIN

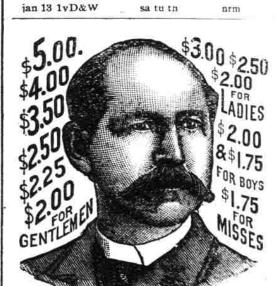
DISEASES

Botanic Blood Balm It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its

directions are followed. SENT FREE "Book of Wonders. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

almost supernatural healing properties

justify us in guaranteeing a cure, if



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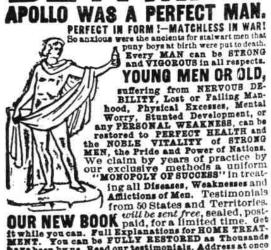
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