THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 80 cents for three months.

**ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 00; 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, \$20 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell 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 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 for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column

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 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 Adver-Advertisements discontinued before the time con-tracted 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 cand dates 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-Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only

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.

such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AHG. 14, 1891

OUT OF THE RUTS.

There are portions of the old world where the ground is plouged and seed sown now just as it was done two thousand years ago. Where the railroads and the telegraph have not gone as missionaries of progress and civilization the countries are practically the same that they were two thousand years or more ago. They are in the ruts so deep that they never will and never can 'get out of them by themselves.

The average man is in some respects like some animals of the lower order. He follows in the beaten path although it might have been originally started by accident, or by some one who was'nt exactly certain where he was going when he started it. Some wild animals follow the beaten path that leads to the springs or rivers from which they slake their thirst, and the animals that prey upon them knowing this lay in ambush for them there and take them by surprise. Cattle, swine, sheep, on range or pasture, do the same. It is a sort of common instinct. As men travel in paths so they travel in ruts, and perhaps it is the same instinct which leads them into the beaten path that leads and keeps so many in the ruts.

In the non-progressive countries, where the people have but few aspirations and but little to hope or live for, and where they are content if they get enough to eat and wear, it don't make so much difference about their being in the ruts, for they are all in them, but in the progressive countries where the ruts are not so deep and where the more hustling spirits get out of them, the fellow that stays in is going to get left in the race that he must make with the

Why is it that the cotton planters of the South persist year after year in raising cotton, and more cotton, whether it pays or not? Simply because they have got into the rut and haven't so far made any determined effort to get out. The farmer of the West is in a rut, too. He raises year after year wheat, oats and corn, and raises more of them than there is a market for unless something explus, as is the case in the short grain crop in Europe this year. But he can't very well help travelling in his rut, for wheat, oats and corn are about all he can raise to any great extent.

The Southern farmer hasn't this excuse for travelling in the rut, for there are numerous things that he could raise, in addition to cotton, for which he would find a ready and a profitable market. This has been demonstrated in the peach culture and melon culture in Georgir, in the grape, peach and berry and Irish potato and tobacco culture in East-

ern North Carolina, all raised on land once devoted to cotton.

The manufacturer who makes a line of goods which is made by many has much competition, and must be satisfied with small profits. So the farmer who raises what the thousands of other farmers raise must run the risk of an overstocked market and be content with what he can get out of it. The manufacturer who makes something for which there is a demand and which few make stands a fair chance of realizing something for his goods, and so the farmer who raises something for which there is a demand and which few others raise stands a fair chance of realizing something for the product of his acres. There are men in Eastern North Carolina who have realized more money from a few acres of Irish potatoes, strawberries or tobacco, than their neighbors who have stuck in the rut and stuck to cotton will realize from fifty acres of cotton. Of course if everybody got to raising tobacco, Irish potatoes and strawberries, &c., this would not be so for the market would be overstocked and the chance for profit destroyed. There are dozens of things for

which there is a ready market which Southern farmers could raise without danger of glutting the market and upon which they could realize many times as much money as they can from cotton. There is nut culture, which very few have thought of; the blackberry, which cultivated and improved would become very popular; hops, for which there is always a market; ramie, for which there is a growing demand; figs, which grow luxuriantly and which dried would find a ready market; grapes, for raisins, and prunes, to be dried; and even the scarcely noticed persimmon which grows wild in our forests for the exclusive use of the 'possum which appreciates it. Some years ago a Guilford county man as in experiment dried a barrel of persimmons thinking that he might possibly find sale for them in Greensboro. Failing in this, at the suggestion of a friend, he shipped the barrel to a merchant in St. Louis, who sold them as North Carolina dates, and after deducting his commission remitted the Guilford county man \$20 We do not intend to glorify the persimmon, of which the 'possum has a monopoly, but we refer to it in connection with other things to show the use that may be made of some things which apparently escape attention, and how they may be made profitable. He who will make money at farming or anything else of a productive character must get out of the ruts and study the laws of demand and supply.

MINOR MENTION.

The New York World is booming Mr. Cleveland for Governor of New York, and gives as a reason, the principal reason, that his nomination and election would settle the question of his popularity in his own State, the pivotal one, remove that as one of the debatable questions, and at the same time remove the only obstacle in the way of his nomination for the Presidency. This is not an original suggestion, for it was talked of several months ago. While at first sight there might seem to be something in this suggestion there isn't, for New York is one of those States that can come nearer fooling the astute politician and spoiling the figures of the forecasters than any other State between the two big ponds. She ought to be and is on a fair square test, without any crookedness, a Democratic State, but that is the trouble. You don't know when the kicking will begin and when and where the crookedness will get in its work. If carrying the State for Governor would give any assurance that the same man could carry it as a candidate for the Presidency the contention of the World would be all right, but it don't. When Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor he carried the State by the phenomenal majority of about 100,-000, and when he ran for President he got through by the skin of his teeth with a little 1.200. When he ran the second time, after his clean and unexceptionable traordinary happens to take his sur- administration, though he had a majority of nearly 100,000 of the popular vote in the country at large, he lost New York by 13,002. The small majority by which Mr. Cleveland carried it the first time and the large majority by which he lost it the second time does not give encouraging assurance that he could carry it the third time even if he should be elected Governor, although there is no less from some other water course. doubt of it if the Democrats will

stand together.

quit their factional squabbling and

system is now illustrated in Germany and France, where there is tariff levied upon imported grain and meat ostensibly to protect the farmers of those countries. The poorer classes in Germany, Austria and France rely largely upon rye bread, which is cheaper than wheat bread, and the bulk of this was imported from Russia. But none will be exported this year, and notwithstanding that in Germany especially the people are and have been for some time petitioning the Government to abolish the "corn laws," as they are called, so as to put the price of bread within the reach of the poor, it turns deaf ear and persists in the cruel policy while the thousands go hungry and suffer because they can't pay the prices demanded. The policy which starves some people to put money in the pockets of others is monstrous. Whatever may be said about protection to manufacturing industries, whether that be conceded to be wise or not, the markets of the world ought to be open to the food of the people that they might buy where they can buy cheapest that which is necessary to sustain life. To tax food is the essence of tyranny. This is done under our so-called protective system, too, but everyone understands it to be a farce, a mere trick to humbug American farmers, for this country is not an importer of food, and therefore it don't hurt like it

does over there. The ukase issued by the Government of Russia prohibiting the exportation of rye settles beyond question the reported shortage in the rye crops of that country and also settles the question that Europe must look to America for the grain that will be needed to supply the wants of the people. This makes it certain that every bushel of wheat that can be spared with a large amount of corn, will find a market there at good prices. Already the price of flour has been advanced a shilling and a sixpence a sack in England, and will go still higher. The result of this will be an increased demand for corn, as a substitute for flour, the people of England and other food importing countries having learned that corn meal makes bread that is good to eat. Rye was in Germany and France, the former especially, the substitute for wheat flour, but the Russian ukase cuts this off, and will probably open the way for corn to take its place, and henceforth to continue to largely take its place.

STATE TOPICS.

The city of Winston is to have a forty-three thousand dollar municipal building, to be erected at once. There is no more progressive city of its population anywhere than Winston, nor is there anywhere that we know of a population more thoroughly in accord on all matters involving the interests of the community, or the prosperity of the place. They are liberal and tax themselves freely for public improvements because they are level-headed enough to know that every dollar invested in that way yields double or more to the investors. This is the principle they act upon when they vote their thousands to public improvements. It may be said in this connection that while Winston is a hustler, there is not a more solid town anywhere, and, what is more, her people have got their wealth by honest industry and strict attention to business.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY CAVE.

A Farmer Strikes an Underground Won

der While Digging a Well. Austin Mallory, a farmer living near Franklin, Ky., some time since started to dig a well on his premises. The well diggers had not gone more than six feet when they encountered stratum of rock.

They went down fifty feet and with no indication that the rock was giving out. They were soon to be rewarded, however. All preparations for an unusually heavy blast had been made, the fuse was touched off and the men were drawn out to await results. After the smoke of the explosion had cleared out they looked down and found they had

struck a cave. Three or four ventured in. Their eyes were dazed with splendors rivaling in magnificence the fanciful scenes described in the lore of the Orient. Wandering about the explorers came upon a small river of crystal clearness, in whose waters strange-looking fish disported. A pool of water was also found, which, so far as they could sound was bottomless. On the banks of the stream were found the wreckage of what had once undoubtedly been

an Indian canoe, drifted there doubt-The adventurers explored the cave for a considerable distance in each direction, but found no limit or re-duction of dimensions. It is un-

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- James G. Blaine was once able to carry a hod of mortar or a load of bricks to help along a building operation, and didn't think was losing any dignity when he did so. It was only when he had to shoulder the Harrison administration that his knees gave way .- Philadelphia Times. Ind.

- Miss Frances Willard has been writing to fashion editors begging them to cease giving representation to waspish waists for the admiration of their readers. But the fashion editors are journalists enough to reply that they cater to the public taste and do not feel that they have a mission either to reform the world or to reform the waists of their subscribers.-New York Advertiser,

- When President Harrison shall go, on August 19th, to assist the patriotic people of Vermont in celebrating the completion of the tall monument erected to commemorate the Revolutionary battle at Bennington he will not be very far from Bar Harbor. After he shall have got through with John Stark he might come to an understanding with James Gillespie Blaine. As things are going on now some of our most active, enterprising and wide awake Republican contempoaries do not in fact, appear to know whether they are whistling or singing. Philadelphia Record, Dem.

PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR TOWER.

Biffel, the Famous Frenchman Wants Build One.

M. Eiffel, the tower man of Paris, whose 1,000-foot tower was the feature at the Paris Exposition, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, cabled to President Baker, of the World's Fair, that he desired to make a proposition to the exposition company for the erection of a tower on the grounds. President Baker cabled the answer that he would be glad to receive and entertain such a proposi-

President Baker was attending a meeting of the ways and means committee Tuesday noon when a messenger boy entered bearing the cablegram.

"We have received no outline of M. Eiffel's plans," commented the chief executive, "but it is evident he wants to erect a tower, and we are just as anxious to have the great at-

Said another member of the Co-

umbian executive committee: "It took Eiffel eighteen months to build his tower, and before that it took him six months to get the plans ready, or two years in all. In Chicago we have but twenty-one months before the World's Fair opens. The Freach rolling mills are just as good as Carnegie's. Therefore I think it doubtful if we can build the tower in time. M. Eiffel himself, however, with his experience, ought to be able to do it if any man can.

"It is a fact," he added, "that the Proctor tower plan and the others heretofore proposed for Chicago

have apparently been dropped." The probabilities are that the World's Fair Commissioners to Europe have, since arriving on the continent, met M. Eiffel, and that he has consequently awakened to the fact that Chicago is going to have a great exposition, and therefore he now wishes to build the tower. This circumstance certainly is one of the best evidences that the people abroad are aware that Chicago and America are going to give a grand

A CURIOUS MISSILE.

A Gold Button Extracted From a Wound in a Man's Leg. Philadelphia Times.

A curious missile was recently cut out of the limb of a prominent citizen of Mount Sterling, who was wounded in that member in the first battle of Manassas. This citizen, Major James Morrison, has suffered from periodical breaking out of the wound, which was situated in the calf, but, though probed for several times, all attempts to find the ball proved unsuccessful. On last Friday, however, the doctors succeeded in discovering and removing the irritating body, when it was found to be no bullet, but a small gold button. This was cleaned and was found to be inscribed with the legend "E. to R. Mizpah" in small German lettering.

The button is perfectly round and about the size of a buckshot, having a small link attached, by which it was caught to a garment or watch chain on which it was in all probability worn as a charm. In all likelihood in was hastily crammed into the owner's musket when out of ammunition and in an emergency, Major Morrison naturally prizes this memento which he has carried for thirty-one years, but says he will return it to the man who fired it if he still lives and can relate the circumstances which were such as to impress the major and cannot have failed to have remained in the mind of his as-

The button was in all probability the loving gift of some fair young sweetheart or faithful wife to her beloved boy in blue, who will be glad to recover the pretty trifle, which in none the worse for its long hiding in the Major's leg, though the latter is decidedly the better for its removal, and is rapidly healing since the operation.

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

PERSONAL

- Marquis Prospero Marsigli, the the wealthy Italian nobleman who recently died at Bologna, bequeathed 180,000 lire to the pope to say masses for the repose of his soul.

- Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, has appeared in the newspaper field as a contributor of scientific articles, somewhat after the style of the ex-astronomer

- Robt T. Baker, of New Bedford. Mass., read the Bible through for the first time in 1808. Since that date he has read it ninety-nine times. It usually takes him two months to read it from beginning to end. - Like Ellen Terry, Sarah Bern-

hardt pleads guilty to nervousness before

the rising of the curtain. "I am always nervous," she says, "because I am intensely afraid of falling below my previous standard of acting.' - M.Ferdinand de Lesseps is so deeply afflicted by the proceedings taken against him by the administration of the Panama Canal Company, that his

mental bodily health gives cause for great anxiety to his family and his phy-- Representative Culberson, of Texas, is one of the great judicial minds of the House. He is large and somewhat phlegmatic in body. No one ever

accused him of being anxious for rou-

tine work, but he made a good judge down in Texas. - Inventor Keily is passing the summer very pleasantly with his wife and daughter at one of the most tashionable hotels in Atlantic City. His expenses are defrayed by the wealthy Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who seems to retain confidence in the inventor's windy pro-

- It is said that Mme. Boulanger and her daughter have abandoned their recently cherished purpose of entering a convent "in order to lighten the burden of exile borne by the general. This is announced in connection with a description of the burial of Mme. de Bonnemain, Boulanger's friend.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their chil dren 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 tle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing rup" for Children Teething. Its is incalculable. It will relieve the 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 drugs gists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYPTIP

La Grippe Again. During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease lest no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

Come and SeeUs.

WE CAN SURPRISE YOU OUR PRICES ARE

Very Low

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Goods.

BIG REDUCTION IN

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Williams & Robinson.

\$25.00 Reward.

WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD

the delivery to me of a lost certificate of stock in the first National Bank" of Wilmington, N. C. N. 347. Issued June 13th, 1878, to Edna Godwin French ow the wife of the undersigned. Address

DR. J. W. GRIFFITH,

No. 11834 South Elm street,
au 2 1m Greensboro, N. C.

Battery Park Hotel. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ELEVA-Otiou 2,600 feet; average Summer temperature, 74 deg.; magnificent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court, ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and first class livery. No mosquitoes. For

descriptive printed matter apply to

J. B. STEELE,

Special Notice.

EVERY LADY WHO PURCHASES TWO boxes of Tettow's Swan Down will get free an elegant Oxidized Silver Puff Box. This offer is only for a short time. For sale by

J. H. HARDIN, Druggist,
New Market,
Wilmington, N. C.
au 9 tf

P. F. PETERSON, BRING IN THE BABY

FOR A FINE CABINET INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.

Secure the shadow while you may before the sub tance pass away. PETERSON BROS my 29 D&W tf 111 Market str.cet stance pass away. my 29 D&W tf

T. L.PETRESON.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13: SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market steady at 331/2 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market dull at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good

TAR.-Firm at \$1 65 per bbl. of

280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at \$1 25 for Hard, and \$2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON-Quiet, Ordinary...... 434 cts Good Ordinary..... 6 1-16 " Low Middling..... 6 13-16 Middling..... 73% Good Middling..... 81%

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 04 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 246 casks bbls Tar..... 139 Crude Turpentine..... 91 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Pinanciai.

NEW YORK, August 13-Evening.-Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 484@486. Commercial bills 48314@ 485 1/4. Money easy at 11/2 @ 2 per cent., Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 1161/2; four and a half per cents 100%. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 122; fours 95; Richmond and West Point Terminal 111/4; Western Union 791/4.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 13 .- Evening .-Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 127 bales; middling uplands 8c; middling Orleans 8 7-16c; net receipts at all U.S. ports 1,515 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,862 bales; exports to France bales; to the Continent 672 bales; stock at all United States ports 201,485 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts -- bales; gross receipts 26 bales. Futures closed quiet, with sales to-day of 72,200 bales at quotations: August 7.65@7.68c; September 7.79@7.80c; October 7.92@7.93c; November 8.08@8.04c; December 8.14@ 8.15c; January 8.24@8.25c; February 8.35 @8.36c; March 8.45@8.46c; April 8.55@ 8.56c; May 8.65@8.66c; June 8.75@8.76c. Southern flour stronger and quiet; common to fair extra \$3 60@4 40; good to choice do. \$4 40@5 15. Wheat un-

settled and fairly active; closing easier;

No. 2 red \$1 04% @1 05 at elevator and 1 061/01 071/2 affoat; options opened @1%c up on strong cables, active export buying and large clearances, declined 11/ @1%c on weak private cables, bringing large selling orders, closing weak at 1/2 %c under yesterday; No. 2 red August \$1 041/4; September \$1 041/4; October \$1 04%; November \$1 05%; December \$1 06%. Corn stronger and quiet. closing irregular; No. 2, 75@76c at elevator and 76@76% cafloat; ungraded wixed 73 @76%c; options varied with wheat, opening 16% cup, declining 16% c and closing easy at unchanged prices to %c decline against the close of yesterday; August 711/3c; September 681/3c; October 651/3c; December 561/4c. Oats dull, opened firmer and closed easy; options dull, lower and weak; August 35%c; September 33%c; October 33%c; spot prices—No. 342@43c; No. 2, 43@44c; do. white 50c; mixed Western 41@46c; Hops easy and quiet. Coffee—options opened steady and unchanged to 10 points up and closed firm and 5 to 20 points up; August \$16 45@16 55; September \$15 65@15 75; December \$18 50 @13 55; spot Rio quiet and firm; fair cargoes 19c; No. 7, 174@17%c. Sugarraw firm and quiet. Molasses-foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and quiet common to fancy 28@32c. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum firmer and quiet; crude in barrels at Parkers' \$5 90; do. in bulk \$3 30; refined at New York \$6 60 @6 75; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$6 55 @6 70; do. in bulk \$4 20@4 25. Cotton seed oil strong. Rosin steady and quiet. Spirits turpentine firmer and quiet at 36@37c. Wool steady and quiet. Pork dull. Peanuts steady; fancy handpicked 41/2041/4c; farmers' 23/4031/4c. Beef dull but firm; beef hams quiet and easy; tierced beef firm. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet and weak; short clear, September, \$6 90. Lard lower and easy, with a moderate demand; Western steam \$6 8214@6 85; city steam \$6 20; Septem-ber \$6 83 asked; October \$6 98 bid; No-vember \$7 04; refined dull; Continent \$6 80@7 25; S. A. \$7 60. Freights to

Liverpool irregular, with a moderate demand; cotton 3-32d; grain 2d. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 96@ 96½c; No. 3 spring 93c; No. 2 red 96c. Corn—No. 2, 61¾c. Oats—No. 2 27% \$28c; No. 2 white 32½@38c; No. 3 white 31½@31½c. No. 2 rye 93@94c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$9 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs. lbs., \$6 50. Short rib sides \$6 50@6 60. Dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$6 20@ 6 25; short clear sides (boxed) \$7 15@

7 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, August 96@96¼, 97½, 96½c; September 94@94¼, 96, 93%c; December 96@96¼, 97%, 95%c. Corn—No. 2 August 61½@61¾, 62%, 60¾c; September 59, 59%, 58%c; October 54¾, 55¾, 55½c. Oats—No. 2, August 28½, 28¾, c; September 28¼, 28½, 27½c; May 31¾, 31%, 31%c. Mess pork, per bbl—September \$10 40, 10 42½, 9 87½; October \$10 55, 10 55, 10 00. Lard, per 100 lbs—September \$6 66, 6 67%. per 100 fbs—September \$6 66, 6 67½, 6 52½; October \$6 75, 6 77½, 6 62½. Short ribs,per 100 fbs—September \$6 67½, 6 70, 6 60; October \$6 82½, 6 85, 6 70.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; spot \$1 04@1 04%; southern wheat strong; Fultz \$1 00@1 06; Longberry \$1 02@ 1 06. Corn-southern firm; white 68@ 70 cents; yellow 70@71 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13, noon-Cotton, business moderate at easier prices. American middling 41/2d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 8,700 were American; for speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 100 bales, all of which were American.

Futures easy—August and September delivery 4 27-64d; September and October delivery 4 29-64d; October and November 4 33-64@4 32-64d; November and December delivery 4 86-64@4 85-64d; December and January delivery 4 88-64d; January and February delivery 4 40-64d; February and March delivery 4

4 P. M.—August 4 26-64d; August and September 4 26-64@4 27-64d; Sep-

tember and October 4 27-64@4 28-64d October and November 4 31-64d, buyer; November and December 4 34-64d buyer; December and January 4 36-64d, buyer; January and February 4 38-64@4 39-64d; February and March 4 40-64@4 41-64d. Futures closed steady.

COT TON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. August 13,-Galveston, quiet at 7 13-16c -net receipts 294 bales, 40 new; Norfolk. dull at 7%c-net receipts 146 bales; Baltimore dull at 81/2c-net receipts \$26 bales; i3-ston, dull and easier at \$1-16c -net receipts 156: Philadelphia, quiet at 85%c-net receipts 52 holes; Savannah, easy at 7%c-net receipts 59 bales. 22 new; New Orleans, dull at 7%c-net receipts 408 bales, 190 new; Mobile nominal at 713-16c-net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7 13-16c-net receipts 77 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 7%c-net receipts 88 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7%c-net receipts 13 bales.



At night is always a trouble, and it is often an entirely unnecessary

trouble if Perry Davis'

PAIN

is kept in the house. A few drops of this old remedy in a little sweetened water or milk, brings prompt relief. Sold everywhere.

its timely use saves trouble, mone and suffering; for one thing is certain

Pain Killer Kills Pain.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. Baker & Co.'s **Breakfast** from which the excess of

oil has been removed,

Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble. No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS an 1 DAW9m su we ir

agency, and get them for you.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine call, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand sewed shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00.

\$4. \$60 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest call imported shoes which cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00.

\$4. \$60 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine call, shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$9.00.

\$3. \$60 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railread Men shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$9.00.

\$3. \$60 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railread Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine call, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

\$2. \$60 fine call; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

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BOYS' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are the price shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable. Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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ALIMENTARY ELIXIR. It is highly recommended by the Physicians of Paris a A TONIC for WEAK PERSONS, and

A REMEDY for LUNG DISEASES; YELLOW, TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVERS. Its principal ingredient, PURE MEAT, is scientifically formulated with medical remedies, giving it remarkable stimulating properties; invigorating the vital lorces without fatiguing the digestive organs.

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