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, 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, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subse-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, we-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-sary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for trictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column of Advertisements on which ho 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 the position desired. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time con tracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 26, 1891

ON THE RIGHT LINE.

The Alliances of the South have been for some time considering the cotton problem and what to do to get the cotton planter out of the embarrassing position in which the large crops of the past few years have placed him. The fact that they are discussing this question, and favoring a reduction of acreage, or the withholding a part of the crop from market shows that they do not agree with the Alliance orators and writers who assert that that there is no over-production and that therefore over-production cannot be the cause | mises if it was in active operation toof the farmers' embarrassments.

Whether the Alliances be able to effect anything of moment now on the lines they are running or not they are doing good for the industry in which they are interested by the discussions and by getting the farmers to talk about acreage, supply and demand, &c., questions which have heretofore interested too few of them, a fact to their lives, was a shaky old shell that which may be attributed much of the trouble of which they complain.

The farmer should have business methods, and he should know what he is doing when he plants his crop just as well as the merchant knows what he is doing when he lays in his stock of goods. The merchant doesn't shut his eyes, make no figures as to cost, nor calculation on the goods that he may be able to dispose of, and order at haphazard, taking his chances on selling what he buys. If he did it wouldn't take long to land him in bankruptcy. Is it surprising that farmers who go on year after year increasing their acreage, and the output of a staple product which nearly every farmer in his section raises should get into trouble and find himself sometime with more on his hands than he can get rid of at the cost of production?

This is the precise position in which the cotton growers find themselves to-day, because utterly regardless of the demands of the world, or the ability to buy, they have gone on raising more and more cotton every year, while the price has been getting lower and lower, until now it is little above the abso- followed by the torturing death of malarial districts in some sections of lute cost of production, and they so many human beings. find a coming crop of something near 8,000,000 bales lopping over a surplus of 1,000,000 or more bales left over from last year's crop.

express it mildly, is not peculiar to the cotton grower, for the wheat grower, the corn grower, the oats grower, the tobacco grower, and the growers of all staple crops shut their eyes, jog along in the same old rut and plow and plant and sow and harvest giving no thought to the probable demand for what he sows,

ness in the world conducted on such random methods would soon come to grief and it is not surprising that the agricultural industry has.

The unusually large grain crop of

the West this year has left the farmers

there with an immense surplus

over and above their own needs and what the home market requires. Notwithstanding the fact that there still remained unsold 50,-000,000 bushels of wheat they sowed as much if not more than they did last year. With the wide acreage the favorable seasons have given an immense crop, the largest by considerable harvested in ten years. Fortunately for them the short crops in Europe create a demand which will require all this surplus at better prices than the farmer has received within twenty-five years, so that he becomes a gainer rather than a loser by the large crop. But he is simply fortunate in this. It is not the result of judgment or foresight, for neither he nor anyone else anticipated the accidents, so to speak, by which the grain crops in the supply countries of Europe fell short. As far as he is concerned it was simply an accident, which redounded to his benefit while it brought disaster to his brother farmer on the other side. If it were not for this the big crop would be a disaster to him, and he wouldn't get fifty cents a bushel for his wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel for his corn or oats, nor five cents a pound for his beef or pork. He would be in precisely the same boat with his Southern brother who shuts his eyes, plants about twice as much cotton as the manufacturers of the world have any use for and finds himself with an immense surplus of three or four million bales' on hand to keep down prices when the next crop is

With the high prices of this year the probabilities are that there will be an increased grain acreage next year, and the result will be, if the seasons should be favorable, a large surplus again, and unless there should be war or rumors of war to keep prices up, they will tumble and the Western grain-grower, who is rejoicing now will find himself in the

suds with a big surplus on his hands. When the Alliances of the respective States consider questions like these, study the means of correcting blunders, and try to introduce sound business methods in this greatest of all but least understood and appreciated industries, they are on the right line, and are approaching permanent relief by a shorter way and a better and surer plan than anything which the sub-treasury scheme proday, for there is no sub-treasury scheme which can make profitable a crop of anything which is twice as large as the market which it seeks.

MINOR MENTION.

It seems that the building in Park

Place, New York, by the collapse of which thirty-five people, and how many more is not yet known, lost was condemned as unsafe thirteen years ago, and yet in that old shell was placed heavy machinery on the top floors, and scores of people were daily employed in the various industries that were carried on within it On the third floor were heavy printing presses, the jarring motion of which would test even strong walls, and it is not surprising quantity of any particular line of that under the constant vibration caused by the operation of these heavy presses the mortarless walls finally suddenly gave way under the heavy weight on the upper floors. Now the authorities talk of prosecuting the owners of the building, whom they hold responsible for the disaster. Perhaps they ought to be prosecuted and punished, and so also should the officers whose business it is to look after such mantraps be prosecuted and punished, if there be laws under which they could be, for permitting this hulk to stand and be used for thirteen years after it had been officially pronounced rotten. There is law to compel the making secure for removal of unsafe buildings and the officers who failed to enforce it in this case are responsible for this disaster

One of the serious facts that Mr. McKinley and his party has to face in the present campaign in Ohio is This folly, for that is the word to the decline in the price of American wool. When the tariff was increased, which was done to humbug and catch the votes of the wool growers, they assured them that the result would be an advance in the price of wool. instead of advancing as predicted the price of American wool has been

to three cents a pound since the new tariff went into effect. The result is | bills, undertakers' bills and funerals. that the wool growers of Ohio alone, at present prices, will lose about \$1,300,000 on this year's clip. As may be imagined, the farmers of that State who raise wool to sell are not very enthusiastic over the Mc-Kinley tariff, nor over Mr. McKinley, who finds it impossible to explain this slip up to their satisfaction. He is trying to dodge it by giving most of his attention to the silver question, hoping to make that the issue and give wool and other things that he don't like to tackle a rest, but the farmers have got that tariff business in their heads and they are not staying up of nights discussing sil-

Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey, of star route fame, emerges from his New Mexico cattle ranch to express the opinion that the success of the Republican party in the next Presidential election depends upon the convention which will do the nominating. If, he says, "the demagogues and time-servers go there, and, as they usually do, pick up some little man who dodges issues, the party will be beaten and ought to be.' This is a New Mexico left-hander for Mr. Harrison. But the Hon Stephen thinks that if the time-servers and the demagogues remain at home or go fishing, the distinguished hat masher and reciprocity architect now recuperating at Bar Harbor will be the standard bearer, and then the boys can whoop it up, and go into the melee with some hope of success. Like a good many other Republican politicians, the ex-Senatorial ranchman is banking on Blaine's " magetism" to pull the party out of the mire into which it has been sunk by the tariff plunderers and the Billion Dollar treasury looters. The old concern must be in a pretty bad fix when it looks to Blaine as its savior.

Since 1880 the number of cotton from 667,854 to 2,130,823, more than three fold, the number and increase in the respective States being as fol-

	1891.	1880.
States.	No. of	No. of
	Spindles.	Spindle
Alabama	102,519	49,482
Arkansas	10,625	2,015
Florida		8 16
Georgia		198,656
Kentucky	47,287	9,022
Louisiana	61,168	6,096
Maryland		125,706
Mississippl		18,568
North Carolina	423,192	92,885
South Carolina	468,424	82,334
Tennessee	124,911	35,786
Texas	86,734	2.648
Virginia	91'760	44,840
	2 100 000	

Total....... 2,130,823 667,854 It will be seen that while Georgia, the empire State of the South, leads with 484,983, followed by South Carolina with 463,424, North Carolina comes third with 423,192, South Carolina leads in the increase with 381,090 spindles, North Carolina coming second with 330,807 and Georgia third with 286,327. While all the Southern States have made marked progress in this industry it has attained its largest proportions in these three States, where it is still growing and will continue to grow. We don't know how it is in Georgia and South Carolina but in this State the industry has been brought to its present proportions by the enterprise and capital of our own people, comparatively little of outside capital being invested in it.

STATE TOPICS. There seems to be an unusual amount of sickness in and about Concord, typhoid fever being one of the diseases' which leads the Standard to remark that there must be some local cause for it. It quotes Prof. Holmes as saying that typhoid fever is caused mainly by the infected water that people drink. Prof. Holmes is undoubtedly correct, for to this may be attributed not only much of the typhoid fever, but many of the other diseases that people suffer from. Of course there are other causes, such as filthy premises, badly ventilated homes, the eating of unwholesome food, &c., but bad water does as much, if not more harm than all these. It has been demonstrated in what are called the the South and in other countries that the boring of artesian wells, yielding a supply of water not affected by the washings from the surface, has reduced sickness in those localities more than fifty per cent., and practically extirpated some of the diseases of a fatal character which were periodically prevalent. In portions of Eastern North Carolina where these wells have been bored the health of which meant, of course, money in the | the communities using the water has pockets of the wool growers. But been materially improved. The aim of all communities should be to have pure water if it can be secured, whatplants or harvests. Any other busi- going down, and has fallen from two ever the cost may be, for it is cheaper | all.

in the end than drug bills, doctors'

CURRENT COMMENT.

- It is predicted by a prominent bank President in New York that early in September Government 41 per cent. bonds will be selling at 98. If this should prove true it would be the first time a bond of the United States had sold below par since the gloomiest period of the civil water. Not more than \$18,000,-000 of these bonds have up to this time been presented for extension at per cent., and it is estimated that not less than \$25,000,000 will have to be taken up by the Treasury Department .- Phil. Record, Dem.

- The thirst of the people of Maine would seem to be incurable. After a trial of prohibition for nearly half a century Neal Dow has come to the conclusion that birch tea would prove an antidote. One flogging at the whipping post would discourage the rumsellers more than all the fines and imprisonments in the world. But what does Mr. Blaine say?-N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Ind.

-- Coincidence in certain classes of events can be pointed out almost every day. One day it may be railway accidents, the next fires, the third death by balloon. Yesterday it was train robbery, trains having been "held up" in Georgia and Kansas. Psychologists have their theories in regard to these things, but to the average mind it looks like a case of simultaneous eruption of the old Adam which comes with or without philosophical explanation. - Washington Star, Ind.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

An Observant Citizen Makes Some Sug-

gestions and a Pertinent Inquiry. Editor Star: Much has been said of the resources of Eastern North Carolina. It is conceded by all who have carefully considered the matter that it is by nature the great trucking region of the Atlantic coast. It has been demonstrated that all truck crops, Irish potatoes and the small fruits, can be grown to great perfection and made to yield profits of hundreds of dollars per acre in this favorite section. It is also the home many of the best varieties of grapes, which are now being profitably cultivated.

But, Mr. Editor, one of the greatest and surest industries of our section has hardly been touched by any one in a systematic way. The industry where a man can lay down from five to ten cents and take up a dollar in two years has never been sought by our capitalists. Yet this can be done, and has been done by a few for so many years that it will not admit of denial. There is room for the investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars in this field. Yet this important industry is left to "dame nature."

I allude to the oyster culture. Nature has given North Carolina the finest propagating grounds in the country where the small oysters for planting are inexhaustible all who are familiar with the facts know that every bushel of these small oysters taken to good grounds, such as lie idle in New river and a few of our sounds, grow so rapidly that in two years they more than double in quantity, and are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. They can be taken to these grounds at a cost not exceedng ten cents per bushel, and when planted are not affected by hail, cyclones, floods, drought, or any of the many contingencies that affect ordinary crops. Yet it is admitted by all, and it is a matter of great moment to the whole country, that this important source of food supply is being exhausted. Will some one explain why this state of affairs exists?

POLITICAL POINTS

CITIZEN.

— The only practical effect of the McKinley tariff on wool is to reduce the price of American wool about three cents per pound and to increase the price of foreign wool that we must have to the same extent. Is that protection to American wool-growers? or is it protection to foreign wool-growers?—Phil.

- General Alger, who is again posing as a Presidential candidate, appears to be wholly oblivious of the fact that Senator Sherman has loug since utterly destroyed his prospects of a nomination. His connection with the late Match Trust and the purchase of negro delegates in the last Republican Convention have done the business for

him .- Philadelphia Record, Dem. - The Blaine cyclone iu Pennsylvania was not the tremendous affair that had been indicated by the political "probs." We venture the prediction that the little man in the white house will have the solid delegation from Pennsylvania when the time comes. Pennsylvania Republicans are not the kind that sacrifice patronage to senti-ment.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.

One Year in Business Studies. A year's course, in Business Studies, has been arranged at the Norfolk Businezs College. This course embraces a thorough practical knowledge of Bookkeeping, Stenography, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Typewrighting, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Cammercial Arithmetic. Banking and Business Practice. To parents who wish to leave their sons or daughters an enduring legacy, nothing would be of more lasting benefit than this course. A Scholarship for this course for one year will be \$100 in advance or \$120 in quarterly payments. The Fall sesssion begins September 1st

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

PERSONAL

- Associate Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court is taking a vacation at Bethlehem, N. H.

- Sir William Gordon-Cumming's relatives and friends are being socially ostracised for their loyalty to him.

- Mrs. Lavinia Fillmore, one of the late President Fillmore's relatives, celebrated her 104th birthday a few days ago. She lives at Clarence, near Buffalo,

-Mrs. Rachel Gurney, the protege of the Duchess of Bedford, who is to marry the young Earl of Dudley, is, besides being very handsome, extremely accomplished, and one of the best amateur singers in England. - Sir Windshaw M. Petit, one of

the most famous men in the English Queen's Indian country, is a millionaire and philanthropist, owns thirteen of the largest spinning mills in India. and with one exception is the only native ever knighted by Victoria.

- The Norwegian National Assembly has granted Dr. Fridtj, of Nansen, \$55,000 toward his Polar expedition. and thirteen Norwegians in their private capacity, one of them being the king himself, have given the intrepid ice-wanderer \$80,000 more.

- The Marquis of Ailesbury, who has just been refused permission to impoverish the family estates by selling a £750,000 slice of them, is a sporting man who, having once won a big race with his horse Savernake, has managed to gamble away more than a hundred times as much upon worthless horses and polished blacklegs.

- Mr. Spurgeon, the famous English speaker, has found enough of spare time in his busy life to become a botanist, a floriculturist and a practical landscape gardener, and his Norwood residence has glass houses, gardens and grounds surrounding it which are the envy of the neighborhood. He knows every gardener and every choice plant in Kew Gardens.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW S 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 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

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at ROBBERT R BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c.

TENDER

GROVER'S

SoftShoes

FOR TENDER FEET, AT

Geo. R. French & Sons.

The Unlucky Corner.

Good Corn Beef 10c per Pound.

Nice Fish Roe 45c a Dozen.

Large Mackerel 15c Each.

Good Hams 12 1-2c a Pound.

Eggs and Chickens.

S. W. SANDERS & CO.

Harness, All Styles.

CHEAP, MEDIUM AND FINE VEHICLES. TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS

L. FENNELL.

THE HORSE MILLINER.

All grades and prices to suit every one.

14 & 16 South Front St.

GOOD FLOUR. 2,100 BARRELS

Coffee, Rio 160 BAGS.

Fresh Mt. Airy Butter Every Week. LOW PRICES BY

HALL & PEARSALL. au 20 D&W tf No. 7 South Water St.

Refrigerators.

WE WILL CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF Refrigerators at greatly reduced prices.

GILES & MURCHISON.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 88 cents per gallon. Sales of re-

Good Strained.

ceipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 00 per bbl. bid for Strained and \$1 05 for

TAR.-Firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Dull: Ordinary..... 43/4 Good Ordinary.... 6 1-16 Low Middling.... 6 13-16 Middling..... 73% Good Middling 81/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 315 casks Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... 160 bbls Tar..... bbls Crude Turpentine...... 77

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, August 25-Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and heavy at 484@486%. Commercial bills 482%@484%. Money easy at 21%@3 per cent.; closing offered at 21/4 per cent. Gov-ernment securities dull but firm; four per cents 117%; four and a half per cents 100% bid. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 122: fours 97; Richmond and West Point Terminal 1236; Western Union 8214.

Commerciai. NEW YORK, August 25 .- Evening .-Cotton quiet and firm; sales to-day of 282 bales; middling uplands 8c; middling Orleans 8 7-16c; net receipts at all U.S. ports 5,281 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,941 bales; exports to France bales; to the Continent 200, bales; stock at all United States ports 209,793 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts 2,240 bales; gross receipts 4,579 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 88,000 bales at quotations: August 7.81c; September 7.91c; October 8.06c; November 8.20c; December 8.32c; January 8.44c; February 8.56c; March 8.67c; April 8.87c; May 8.88c; June 8.98c; July 9.06c. Southern flour dull and unchanged

Wheat unsettled and moderately active, closing stronger, with options; No. 2 red \$1 101/01 11% at elevator; ungraded \$1 071/01 111/4; options opened 1/01/4c lower; futures declined %@%c on then advanced 1%@1%c, closing firm at %@%c over yesterday on a report that Russia would impose an export duty of 7s; trading was slack until the close, when a fair degree of activity set in; No. 2 red August \$1 11%; September \$1 12%; October \$1 12%. Corn opened weak and closed stronger and dull; No. 3, 76@77c at elevator; ungraded mixed 75@78c; options opened unchanged to %c lower, with wheat, advanced 1@1%c and closed firm at 1@1%c over yester day on reports of frost in the Northwest; August 76c; September 72c; October 69 4c. Oats fairly active and stronger; options higher, strong and fairly active; August and September 87%c; No. 2 white, September 8914@3914c; spot No. 2, 86%@86%c. Coffee—options steady, closing 5 points down to 5 up; August \$16 65@16 75; September \$15 90@15 95; October \$15 10@15 15; spot Rio quiet and easy. Sugar-raw dull but steady: refined quiet and easy; powdered 4 9-16c cubes 4 7-16c. Molasses-foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice in fair demand and firm. Petroleum steady and quiet. Cotton seed oil dull but steady. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine dull and easier at 36 —options, September and October \$6.75 bid; November \$6.97. Freights to Liv-

erpool firmer and active; cotton %@ 5-32d; grain 31/d. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Lash quotations were as follows: Flour reported unchanged. Wheat—No. 3 spring \$1 04%; No. 2 red \$1 04½@1 04%. Corn—No. 2, 65c. Oats—No. 2, 30%c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$10 17½@10 20. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 47½. Short rib sides \$6 57½ @6 60. Dry salted shoulders \$6 20@6 95; short clear sides \$725@750. Whis

6 25; short clear sides \$7 25@7 50. Whis-

key \$1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, August \$1 08½, 1 05, 1 045%; September \$1 02½, 1 08¾, 1 08½; December \$1 04½, 1 06, 1 055% 1 5¾. Corn—No. 2 August 62, 65½, 65½c; September 61, 65, 64½c; October 57, 60¼, 60c. Oats—No. 2, August 30½, 30¾, 30¾c; September 30%, 80¾, 30¾c; Mess pork, per bbl—September \$10 00, 10 25, 10 20; January \$12 40, 12 85, 12 85. Lard, per 100 fbs—September \$6 50, 6 50, 6 47½; January \$6 92½, 6 92½, 6 87½. Short ribs, per 100 fbs—September \$6 50, 6 75, 6 75:

BALTIMORE. Aug. 25—Flour steady

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and easy; No. 2 red on spot \$1 101/61 101/61 southern wheat easy; Fultz \$1 03@ 1 12; Longberry \$1 05@1 12. Cornsouthern nominal; white 70@72 cents; yellow 71@72 cents.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

August 25.—Galveston, quiet at 7%c—net receipts 2,098 bales; Norfolk, steady at 718-16c—net receipts 178 bales, 6 new; Baltimore, nominal at 8c—net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 8c—net receipts — bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 8%c— net receipts 51 bales; Savannah, quiet and steady at 7½c—net receipts 423 bales; New Orleans, easy at 7 f1-16c—net receipts 1,568 bales; Mobile, steady at 71/c-net receipts 195 bales; Memquiet at 711-16c-net receipts 20 bales; Augusta, quiet (new crop %c off) at 7%c-net receipts 118 bales; Charleston, firm at 7%c-net receipts 87 bales,

FOREIGN MARKETS. By Cable to the Morning Star,

75 new.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25, noon-Cotton dull with prices generally in buyers' favor. American middling 41/d. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, of which 4,800 bales were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 6,000 bales, of which 800 were American.

Futures steady—August and September delivery 4 21-64d; September and October delivery 4 80-64, 4 29-64@4 28-64d; October and November delivery 4 84-64@4 88-64d; November and December delivery. 4 87-64d, 4 86-64@4

37-64d; December and January delivery 4 39-64d; January and February delivery 4 43-61d; February and March delivery 4 45-61 04 44-64d.

Rosin-Common 4s 11/2d. 4 P. M.-August 4 28-64@4 29-64d: August and September 4 28-64@4 29-64d; September 4 29-64@4 30-64d; September and October 4 29-64@4 30-64d; October and November 4 84-64d, buyer; November and December 4 37-64@4 88-64d; December and January 4 40-64d. value; January and February 442-84@4 48-64d; February and March 4 45-64d. value. Futures closed steady.



CORES AND EFFECT.

That Uneasy Feeling

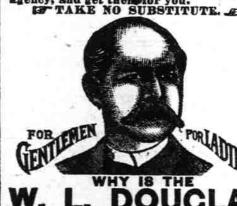
Which we call Pain,

Perry Davis'

toc & nrm

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get themsfor 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 caif, 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.

\$5. shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00.

\$4. stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$6.00.

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

\$2. \$6 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at who want a shoe for comfort and service.

\$2. \$1 and \$2.00 Workingman's shoes who want a shoe for comfort and service.

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