

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 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, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.50; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; one year, \$200.00.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnic, 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 subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

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

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates are paid for notices in advance.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "fill for fill," at the 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 term contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known and reliable advertisers, on reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, political or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertising contract, and will be held responsible for any 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 accepted 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 first issue following the date of the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1891

THE TARIFF AND TRANSPORTATION.

One of the complaints that the farmers of the country make is that the railroad rates of transportation are too high and hence one of the demands in the Ocala platform is that the Government shall have supervision of the railroads, and if it should by such supervision fail to remedy the evil complained of that it shall own and run the railroads, and charge only such rates as will defray the expense of operating the roads and keeping in repair.

Of course the men who suggest such an utterly impracticable scheme as this never took into consideration what it would cost or how it was to be done, or in the event new railroads were to be built, as they must be to meet the demands of those sections where railroad transportation is deficient, how and by whom they are to be built. If the Government is to own the railroads they must be paid for, and this would have to be done by taxing the people, and if new roads are to be built they would have to be built by the Government, the cost of building to be paid by taxes levied for that purpose.

A despotism like Russia may run and build railroads because it can levy such tribute as it sees fit upon its subjects to pay for them, but Russian methods wouldn't take well in this country, even among those who favor such an impracticable and impossible scheme as this.

If the advocates of Government supervision of railroads or Government ownership as a means of securing more equitable rates of transportation were to hunt for the causes of the excessive rates complained of, they would find that the protective tariff, which they flippantly say is not responsible for any of the farmers' troubles, has much to do with the cost of transportation, as well as with the cost of the many things the people, but especially the farmers, have to buy. We say the farmers because the heaviest duties are imposed upon the various articles that they mainly use. As illustrative of this we make the following extract from the New York Commercial Bulletin, which shows how the tariff affects prices in a general way and how it affects the cost of transportation, in which the farmer is especially interested. The extract we quote is in reply to an inquiry for information on the bearing the tariff has on the cost of transportation, as follows:

"The average rate of duty paid in 1889-90 upon \$507,000,000 of dutiable imports was 44.41 per cent. This means that not only was our consumption of protected foreign products increased in price on the average to that extent, but also our entire domestic production of like products was similarly inflated for on any other supposition how could the importations have been marketed? It is thus clear that upon many hun-

dreeds (possibly thousands) of millions worth of commodities prices in this country averaged 44.41 per cent. higher than in the countries from which the imports came. There is, however, a large class of products on which the effects of the tariff fall, only incidentally. Our cotton and our food products have their price determined almost entirely by the average prices abroad; and there can be produced at about the same cost as in other countries. Naturally, however, these products suffer sympathetically a certain increase of cost of production, as they have to depend upon the labor, materials and machinery of other plants the cost of which has been directly enhanced by the tariff; and, for that reason, even these have to be sold at higher prices than would be otherwise necessary. It is impossible to work out these equations into exact arithmetical expression; but it seems to us that, in seeking a mean between the ascertained 44 per cent. enhancement upon dutiable imports and upon the like domestic products on the one hand and the much smaller quantity of non-protected products upon which the tariff burthens fall less directly, on the other hand, the rate of 30 per cent. may be accepted as a safe approximation to the average enhancement of prices over what they would have been in the absence of the protective policy.

A corresponding inflation in wages must also be reckoned among these effects; for it is one of the beneficencies of natural social law that wages, in the companies, has amounted to \$500,000,000; and therefore, taking the enhancement of cost of construction at only 30 per cent., we have during that period incorporated into our railroad system no less than 2,550 millions of virtually fictitious capital, or nearly double the present amount of the National debt, upon which the roads, not being responsible for this artificial increase of their outlay, demand with some show of right that they must be allowed to earn interest. Allowing them only 4 per cent. on this compulsory inflation it follows that the protective policy, by forcing upon the railroads a necessity for exacting from the public, for capital account alone, \$102,000,000 per annum more than would have been required in the absence of that policy. This item was embraced in the aggregate of \$325,000,000 given in our remarks of 13th inst., based on the fact that every item among which the 2,550 millions of current gross earnings is disbursed has been directly or indirectly subject to the inflating effect of the tariff.

We hardly know how to make it plainer to our correspondents than we can the nature of this artificial increase of the cost of rail transportation "has to be paid out of our products and labor." What else is there but produces and labor to provide the means of paying for transportation service? The cost of transportation has to be added to the cost of labor and products, thereby enhancing the price of both; and so far as there is any artificial augmentation of this element of cost there is clearly so much abnormal embargo upon both our industries and our trade; which must be an obstruction to our competing with nations which are less subject to tariff impediments."

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Harrison has convinced the people of Vermont that he is a great President, that the country is safe in his hands, and that the South needn't look to him for any aid and comfort if she proposes to nullify anything. He did it with the following anecdote, related in his speech at Montpelier, which we find in the N. Y. Sun, with some pointed and pertinent comments. This is the anecdote:

"A statesman of one of the Southern States said to me, with tears in his eyes, shortly after my inauguration: 'Mr. President, I hope you intend to give the poor people of my State a chance.' I said in reply: 'A chance to do what? If you mean, sir, that they shall have a chance to buy any article at a cheap price, I shall wink at the nullification of it, you ask that which you ought not to ask, and that which I cannot consider. If you mean that obeying every public law and giving to every other man his full rights under the law and the Constitution, they shall abide in my respect, and the security and peace of our institutions, then they shall have, so far as in my power lies, an equal chance with all our people.'"

If there was any Vermonters present when this anecdote was related who had ever doubted that Benjamin Harrison was a President that it wouldn't do to fool with he could doubt no more nor any more have misgivings as to the nerve and calibre of the man who thus bucked up against this lachrymose son of Dixie, who evidently did not anticipate such a response to the tears he shed or he would have sent some one up to feel and report upon the mood of this stern President before he went into his presence to weep. Of course all this happened, for a gentleman of Mr. Harrison's veracity would not deliberately compose an anecdote like that and play off a fictitious weeping Southerner upon an admiring audience of Vermonters, but he should have gratified the curiosity naturally inspired by telling them what became of the weeping Southerner, whether overwhelmed by the withering remarks of the stern man before whom he stood he jumped out of the window and fractured his neck, or took to the woods and hasn't been heard from since. Although this man with the blubber

so near his eyes is not known and probably never will be except to the confidential friends of Mr. Harrison, it is now known and a well established fact in the estimation of the admiring Vermonters of the Republican persuasion who drank in this anecdote, that Mr. Harrison is a great man, a great and a brave President and that it will be perfectly safe to nominate him for a second term.

The pension disease is taking a pretty strong hold upon this country, and it may yet require some heroic treatment to get it under control. There are some people who have an idea that the chief business of some of the American people should be to work to earn money to pay taxes, to provide pensions for other people, native or adopted, colored or plain white. The soldiers pension bill which hasn't reached the limit yet, will foot up somewhere between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 next year with two or three more bills in the pipeline.

In applying this 30 per cent. ratio to the enhancement of the cost of railroad construction and transportation, we aimed to be largely within the truth, as will appear from the fact that, for the years 1875, 1880 and 1888 the duty on rails averaged 40 per cent.; and home made rails must have ranged above foreign prices approximately in about that ratio. For the period between 1863 and 1890—the epoch of high duties—the cost of railroad construction, as it is expressed in the stocks and debts of the companies, has amounted to \$500,000,000; and therefore, taking the enhancement of cost of construction at only 30 per cent., we have during that period incorporated into our railroad system no less than 2,550 millions of virtually fictitious capital, or nearly double the present amount of the National debt, upon which the roads, not being responsible for this artificial increase of their outlay, demand with some show of right that they must be allowed to earn interest. Allowing them only 4 per cent. on this compulsory inflation it follows that the protective policy, by forcing upon the railroads a necessity for exacting from the public, for capital account alone, \$102,000,000 per annum more than would have been required in the absence of that policy. This item was embraced in the aggregate of \$325,000,000 given in our remarks of 13th inst., based on the fact that every item among which the 2,550 millions of current gross earnings is disbursed has been directly or indirectly subject to the inflating effect of the tariff.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN. For the Week Ending Friday, Aug. 28, 1891.

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, August 28th, 1891, show a decidedly discouraging outlook. Very heavy rains have fallen, especially in the central portion of the State. The normal rainfall for August is 1.52 inches per week; the average for this week is 4.52 inches, fully 3 inches above the normal. The temperature continued slightly above the average until Friday night, when a rapid fall occurred, the thermometer Saturday morning reading 56 degrees at Raleigh, with northeast winds and rain. These conditions have been decidedly unfavorable to all crops. Cotton is very weedy and shedding, and it is feared rust will appear. Bolls had just begun to open, while at this time last year picking was in progress everywhere, and new bales had been marketed. The present condition is 75 per cent. as compared with 1890; 77 per cent. in 1889, and 81 per cent. in 1888. Corn continues to be excellent, especially in the

Western district. The saving of fodder is interrupted and a considerable amount damaged. Lowland corn injured by excessive rains and by the overflow of the Roanoke river at Weldon. Present condition of corn 86, as compared with 99 per cent. in 1890; 86 per cent. in 1889, and 89 per cent. in 1888. The uniformly good condition of corn even in unfavorable years as compared with cotton should serve as a warning to farmers to place more dependence on food crops and less on cotton, which seems always the first to suffer from the effects of bad weather. The condition of tobacco this year is 84 per cent., as compared with 95 per cent. in 1890; 80 per cent. in 1889, and 83 per cent. in 1888. (165 reports received, representing 70 counties.)

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Several heavy rains reported, injuring cotton, corn and other crops. Cotton was beginning to open slowly; it is now shedding considerably. The temperature was slightly above the average. Fodder greatly damaged, and saving interrupted. Rice crop excellent and cutting will begin with dry weather. The Roanoke River at Weldon rose seven feet above the danger line, flooding lowlands and probably doing considerable damage. Fortunately it has already fallen. Second crop of potatoes not doing so well. The following are total rainfalls for the week: Southport, 3.92 inches; Wilmington, 3.90; Weldon, 3.33; Elizabeth City, 3.50; Goldsboro, 4.58; Lumberton, 3.01, and Newbern, 4.65. The present condition of crops in this district is: Cotton, 72; corn, 80; tobacco, 83. Cotton has fallen 5, corn 4 and tobacco 1 per cent. (40 reports received, representing 22 counties.)

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The rainfall has been heaviest in this district, especially in the southeastern portion, south of Chapel Hill. In many places work is entirely suspended. Cotton damaged considerably, as well as other crops. Harvesting tobacco in progress. Corn is generally good except on bottom lands. The following total rains were reported: Chapel Hill, 5.86 inches; Oak Ridge, 4.44; Jonesboro, 6.50; Laurinburg, 6.75; Gibson, 6.00; Smithfield, 7.40; Wadesboro, 6.90; Raleigh, 4.36. The present condition of crops in this district is: Cotton, 76; corn, 80; tobacco, 81. (60 reports received, representing 27 counties.)

WESTERN DISTRICT.—The conditions in this district have not been so unfavorable as in other parts of the State, although the weather has been rainy and cool. Hay-making has been interrupted; cotton has improved considerably; corn is in excellent condition, while tobacco has deteriorated somewhat. Total rains reported as follows: Davidson, 1.89 inches; Asheville, 3.77; Salisbury, 3.21; Dallas, 2.75; Charlotte, 5.12. Present condition of crops in this district: Cotton, 77; corn, 91; tobacco, 87. (65 reports received, representing 21 counties.)

H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D., Director. C. F. VON HERRMANN, Weather Bureau Assistant.

AGE OF THE WORLD.

Different Scientists Estimate it as from 90,000,000 to 500,000,000 Years. Assuming that the average rate of denudation in past geographical ages did not materially differ from what it is at present, and that the total quantity of stratified rock would be uniformly spread over the whole globe, form a layer 1,000 feet in thickness, we have a total period of 1,000 multiplied by 6,000 multiplied by four, or 24,000,000 years. This, however, says the Gentleman's Magazine, only represents the time necessary to deposit the rocks which have been formed by denudation from older rocks, and these again from rocks of still greater antiquity. Assuming that the existing stratified rocks have thus passed through denudation and deposition, we have a period of 72,000,000 years.

Dr. Houghton, calculating from the observed thickness of the rocks down to the miocene tertiary, and assuming a period of 8,000 years for each foot deposited on the ocean-bed finds for the age of the stratified rocks a period of 1,526,750,000 years. Assuming the rate of denudation, however, as ten times greater in ancient times than at present and adding one-third for the period since the miocene tertiary he arrives at a final result of 200,000,000 years. Dr. Croll doubts the validity of Prof. Houghton's assumptions, especially the total thickness he assumes—namely, 117,200 feet, or over thirty-three miles.

A. R. Wallace, adopting Dr. Houghton's thickness, but assuming the sediment to be deposited along a belt of thirty miles wide round the whole coast-line of the globe, finds, with an assumed denudation of one foot in 3,000 years, a period of 28,000,000 years. This, however, on Dr. Croll's assumption of reformation and denudation, repeated several times, would be merely a fraction of the time required. Dr. Croll further shows that the evidence of remarkable "faults" in various parts of the world, with "downthrows" ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 feet, the enormous amount of solid rock which must have been denuded off the surface of the earth during the progress of geological history. He estimates that three miles of rock have been removed since the beginning of the old red sandstone. This would indicate a period of 45,000,000 years. Assuming that the period before the old red sandstone was equally long we have 90,000,000 years as the "minimum duration of geological time."

These enormous periods of time do not, however, seem to satisfy the demands of the biologists and the

supporters of the Darwinian theory. Judging "from the fact that almost the whole of the tertiary period has been required to convert the ancestral orhippus into the true horse," Prof. Wallace believes "that in order to have time for the much greater change for the ancestral ungulate into the two great odd-toed and even-toed division (of which change there is no trace, even among the earliest eocene mammals) we should require a larger portion, if not the whole, of the mesozoic or secondary period," and still longer periods are demanded for the evolution of other animals "so that, on the lowest estimate, we must place the origin of the mammalia very far back in paleozoic times." Mr. Wallace speaks of possible periods of 200,000,000 and even 500,000,000 of years!

NAVY ARMOR. Cellulose as a Lining for Armor-Clad Ships. A letter from London to the New York World quotes Mr. Irwin M. Scott, the California ship builder, as endorsing the merits of cellulose as a lining for armor-clad ships. Cellulose is made from the husks of the cocoanuts, and has the property of absorbing eight times its weight in water. When a hole is made in it it comes together and closes up the aperture. Thus a vessel with a cellulose lining inside her armor may be shot through and yet continue on her course without danger of sinking. The experiment was actually made with the Danish gunboat Hecla, which, after having been "treated" with cellulose, had a ball go through her, making a hole in both sides. She continued on her course for three hours and a half without having taken in an appreciable quantity of water. Cellulose is manufactured chiefly in the South of France, and Mr. Scott says an American company is to undertake its production in Philadelphia with a view to its use in the new vessels of our navy.

PERSONAL. — Young J. G. Blaine is getting the reputation of being one of the best dressed men in Washington. — Henri Rochefort, who has recently been interviewed in London, is said to be the jolliest exile in the world. — In the year 1819 there were born in this country James Russell Lowell, Charles A. Dana, Wait Whitman, Dr. Holland and Julia Ward Howe. That is the birthyear of Queen Victoria also. — The little King of Spain does not know his letters yet, and all mental education has been forbidden him. He is so fragile and puny physically that the slightest exertion of the mind fatigues him. — Obviously the Houk family is a popular one in Tennessee, where young Houk has just been elected to Congress by a majority of 9,000 votes, to succeed his father, the late Leonidas Cesar Houk. — Miss Helen Cloak, a full-blooded Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, has been appointed by Secretary Noble special allotting agent, and has begun her work in allotting lands to the Tonkawas, on the Nez Percés reservation. — Rudyard Kipling, whose plans of travel seem to be constantly changing, is now likely to sail for New Zealand immediately, and it is among the latest possibilities of this trip that he will pay a flying visit to Mr. Stevenson at Samoa. — The Countess of Cathness, the new high priestess of theosophy, is the exact antithesis of her predecessor, Blakely. Her figure is slender, her manners elegant and her tastes refined. Her dresses in great taste. Her only resemblance to Blavatsky lies in her fondness for diamonds. — The President and moving spirit of the American Society for Physical Research, which has for its object the scientific investigation of the ghosts, is B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena. Although a practical and hardworking young editor, he possesses a great liking for the "uncanny," and his investigations into the realm of the unknowable are already bearing fruit.

Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, 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 SYRUP."

Guaranteed Cure for La Grippe. We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

VIGOR OF MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early excess or later over-indulgence, the result of a cold, a fever, a long illness, or any other cause, are cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. It restores the system, builds up the strength, and gives vigor to every organ. It is a simple, natural, and safe remedy. It is sold by all druggists. Price 50c. per bottle. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Aug. 31. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 34 cents per gallon. Sales at quotations. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1 00 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 05 for Good Strained. TAR—Firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 380 lbs., 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—Steady. Ordinary..... 4 1/2 cts @ 3 D Good Ordinary..... 3-16 " " Low Middling..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 1/2 " " Good Middling..... 8 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 11 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 189 casks Rosin..... 911 bbls Tar..... 160 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 24 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, August 31.—Evening.—Selling exchange active but weak at 48 1/2@49 1/2. Commercial bills 45 1/2@48 3/4. Money easy at 3 1/2@6 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cent. Government securities dull but strong; four per cent 118; four and a half per cent 10 1/2. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 121 1/2; fours 97; Richmond and West Point Terminal 14 1/2; Western Union 84. Commercial. NEW YORK, August 31.—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales to-day of 150 bales; also last week, not before reported, of 2,000 for export, 878 for consumption; middling uplands 8 1/2; middling Orleans 8 1/2-16; net receipts at all U. S. ports 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,348 bales; exports to France 1,000; to the Continent 1,276 bales; stock at all United States ports 224,718 bales. Cotton—Net receipts 222 bales; gross receipts 2,700 bales. Futures closed weak, with sales to-day of 138,800 bales at quotations: September 8.20@8.27; October 8.40@8.47; November 8.61@8.68; December 8.76@8.77; January 8.88; February 9.00@9.01; March 9.11@9.12; April 9.21@9.22; May 9.31@9.32; June 9.41@9.42; July 9.50@9.52. Southern flour quiet quoted as follows: common to fair extra \$3 70@4 50; good to choice do. \$3 50@4 20. Wheat higher, with a fair trade in options; No. 2 red \$1 06 1/2@1 09 1/2 at elevator and \$1 07 1/2@1 10 1/2 afloat; No. 3 red \$1 05 1/2@1 06; options advanced fully 2 1/2@3 1/2 with sharp manipulation and attempts to frighten the shorts by all sorts of wild reports; however, the direct influences were higher cables and large clearances via Chicago, the Vienna Congress report as to the shortage of the world's supplies; there was also a failure at Chicago on the short side; a slight reaction of 1/2 @3/4 came about closing firm at 2 1/2@2 3/4 over Saturday; No. 2 red August \$1 07 1/2@1 08 1/2; September \$1 09 1/2; October \$1 10 1/2; November \$1 11 1/2. Corn strong and moderately active; No. 2, 74@75c at elevator and 75@76c afloat; No. 2 white 74c; options firm at 1 1/2@1 1/4 advance with wheat and a covering of shorts; August 72 1/2@74 1/2; September 69 1/2; October 67 1/2; December 65 1/2. Oats weaker and moderately active; options dull and lower; closing steady; September and October 35 1/2; spot No. 2, 85@86 1/2; mixed Western 38@37c. Hops weak and dull; State, common to choice, 13@17c; Pacific Coast 14@17c. Coffee—options opened irregular and closed steady and 5@25 points down; September \$15 35@16 35; October \$14 40@14 50; November \$13 65@13 80; spot Rio dull and nominal; cargoes 18 1/2; No. 7, 16 1/2. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3-16c; refined firm and in fair demand; standard A 4-5-16c; confectioners' A 4-3-16c; cut loaf and crushed 5 1/2c; powdered 4 1/2c; granulated 4-16-64-7-16. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet; common to fancy 28@32c. Rice quiet and firm; domestic, fair to extra 5 1/2@7c; Japan 5 1/2@5 1/2c. Petroleum quiet and lower; refined at New York \$6 40@6 55; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$6 35@6 50; in bulk \$4 00@4 05. Cotton seed oil dull, crude, 37@38c; yellow, off grade, 33@36c. Rubber—firm and quiet; strained, common to good, \$1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine firm and dull at 86 1/2@87 1/2. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 30@37c. Pork dull but steady; new mess \$1 50@1 13 00. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4@4 1/2; farmers' 3 1/2@3 1/2. Beef dull but steady; fat mess \$9 50@10 00; best feed, 8 1/2@15 00@16 00; tierced beef quiet and steady; city extra India mess \$1 50@21 00. Cut meats firm and quiet; shoulders \$6 25@6 50; middles quiet and firm; short clear, September \$7 37 1/2. Lard steady and quiet; Western steam \$7 00; city \$6 50; options, September \$6 90 bid; October \$7 00 bid. Freight firm and quiet; cotton, per steamer, 1/2@5-32; grain 4d. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Last quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1 02 1/2@1 08; No. 2 red \$1 02 1/2@1 03. Corn—No. 3, 68 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 28 1/2c. No. 2 white 30@30 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl, \$10 00@10 05. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$9 62 1/2@9 65. Short ribs, \$8 75@8 85. Dry salted shoulders \$6 20@6 25; short clear sides \$7 25@7 50. Whiskey \$1 18. The leading futures ranged as follows:—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, August \$1 00, 1 08 1/2; September 99@99 1/2, \$1 02, 1 01 1/2; December \$1 00 1/2@1 01 1/2, 1 04 1/2, 1 04. Corn—No. 2 August 62 1/2, 64 1/2, 64 1/2; September 62@62 1/2, 64 1/2, 64 1/2; October 58 1/2, 58 1/2, 58 1/2. Oats—No. 2, August 28, 28 1/2; September 28 1/2, 29, 28 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl—September \$10 00, 10 10, 10 05; October \$10 17 1/2, 10 37 1/2, 10 23 1/2; January \$12 75, 12 85, 12 85. Lard, per 100 lbs—September \$9 57 1/2, 6 62 1/2, 6 62 1/2; October \$6 07 1/2, 6 70, 6 70; January \$6 07 1/2, 7 00, 7 00. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—September \$6 65, 6 70, 6 70; October \$6 77 1/2, 6 85, 6 85; January \$6 77 1/2, 6 85, 6 85.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. August 31.—Galveston, firm at 8 1/2c—net receipts 5,261 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7 1/2c—net receipts 189 bales; 7 new; Baltimore, nominal at 8c—net receipts 1,000 bales; Boston, quiet and firm at 8 1/2c—net receipts 193 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 1/2c—net receipts 116 bales; Savannah, firm at 7 1/2c—net receipts 1,700

bales, 1,525 new; New Orleans, opened steady and closed quiet at 8c—net receipts 5,120 bales, 389 new; Mobile, firm at 7 1/2c—net receipts 789 bales, 519 new; Memphis, firm at 7 1/2c—net receipts 801 bales; Augusta, steady (new 1-16c off) at 7 1/2c—net receipts 45 bales, 14 new; Charleston, firm at 7 11-16c—net receipts 284 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Flour quiet; western super \$3 40@3 85; extra \$3 90@4 40, family \$4 00@4 10. Southern wheat steady; Fultz 98@1 01; Long-berry \$1 00@1 08; No. 2 red unselected and higher; spot and August \$1 07 1/2@1 07 1/2. Corn—southern steady; white 87@88c; yellow 86@87c.

FOREIGN MARKETS. By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31, noon.—Cotton firm with fair demand. American middling 4 1/2-16. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, all of which were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were American. Futures opened active, now quiet but steady—August and September delivery 4 1/2-16; September and October delivery 4 1/2-16; October and November delivery 4 1/2-16; November and December delivery 4 1/2-16; December and January delivery 4 1/2-16; January and February delivery 4 1/2-16; February and March delivery 4 1/2-16; March and April 4 1/2-16; April and May 4 1/2-16; May and June 4 1/2-16; June and July 4 1/2-16; July and August 4 1/2-16. Futures closed quiet.

There are many kinds of Pain Killers. There's only one Pain Killer (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills). Sold everywhere. Buy right now, and be prepared.

A Household Remedy FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES B. B. B. Botanic Blood Balm It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of ILL-HUMORED SKIN AFFECTIONS, and is being officious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its almost supernatural healing power, justifies us in guaranteeing a cure, if directions are followed.

TUTT'S PILLS. The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, or from indigestion in Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial and most effective of all remedies. Try Them Fairly. For a free trial, send for a box, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT. THE WORLD THERE IS NOT A CURE. BAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in coffee, tea, or any other liquid, without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases of alcoholism. It is a modern discovery, and is the only one of its kind. It is a certain cure for the patient undergoing no treatment, and does not require any special preparation. It is a certain cure for the patient undergoing no treatment, and does not require any special preparation. It is a certain cure for the patient undergoing no treatment, and does not require any special preparation.

DUGRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR. The best Tonic for MALARIAL & other FEVERS. Highly recommended by Physicians of Paris. Agents: E. FOUGERA & Co., New York.