#### PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$6 00 per year, \$3 00 for six months, \$1 50 to three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 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., wil be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per lin 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 \$100 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

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordi-gary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay is uple 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 extent of the publisher, and charged up to the date

Am many Auction and Official advertisement or per square for each insertion... All and course follow reading matter, or to occupy the charged extra according

Advantage under the head of "New Adver iserning" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. trace is a second of content percent frame of second ways and second was second ways and second ways and second ways are second ways are second ways and second ways are second ways are second ways and second ways are second ways are second ways are second ways and second ways are second ways are second ways and second ways are second ways are second ways are second ways are second ways and second ways are secon Propose de l'altrant de l'advertisements must be mad

in inference, where puries, or transpers with progressive each energing may make it to quarterly, according any successed and recommendations of cardates for office, who are in the shape of commutations to he to be, we'll be charged as a dvertisements. Contract of or have will not be allowed to excee their state or adverage anything foreign to their reg-ar but here will out early charge at transient rates. Remittinger must be made by Check, Draft, Posts

Advertise's should always specify the issue or issues desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named dvertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where weetless contracts for the paper to be sent to him only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to

Money O'der, Express or in Registered Letter. On such remitted as will be at the risk of the publisher.

# The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 22, 1891

#### A FRAUD ON THE WORKMAN.

There never has been a political campaign since the protective policy was inaugurated that the high tariff champions did not assert that the protective tariff was in the interest of the workman as well as of the manufacturer because it enabled the manufacturer to pay the workman good wages, better wages than he could pay if there were no protective tariff. The manufacturers themselves put this in as one of their pleas, in fact their principal plea, to ered at a meeting of farmers a few protect their workman from competition with the "pauper labor of Europe" and ensure him such wages as the American workman should

This sounded very well, and it not only sounded well, but it succeeded, as it was intended to do, in fooling thousands upon thousands of workmen in the protected industries and in securing their votes for the candidates of the Republican party.

If there be any truth in it that there is any connection between the wages of the workman and the protestion of the employer, and that the wages of the workman were affected by the tariff, then it should follow as a logical consequence that every time the tariff was raised the wages | before this tax was imposed? How of the workman should be raised proportionately, and that if the manufacturer could afford to pay, say, one dollar a day when he had a forty per cent, protective tariff he should be able to pay one-third more when he had a sixty per cent tariff. This should follow, we say, as a logical consequence, but it does not follow in fact, for there is not, as far as known, a single protected industry in the United States where the wages of the workmen have been raised since the new tariff went into effect, but there are scores of them where they have been reduced. In the joint debate at Ada. in Ohio, Gov. Campbell challenged Mr. McKinley to point to one protected industry in Ohio where wages | charcoal tin has advanced from \$4.79 to had been raised and he couldn't do it.

Coal mining is one of the protected industries, and in the coal fields in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pa., there are now 12,000 men on a his statement in ignorance, but with strike for better wages than they the full knowledge of the facts and have been receiving, but instead of listening to their demands the companies are importing laborers from other sections to take their places. But the manufacturers of New England are compelled to buy their coal from these protected coal mine owners, when they could buy it cheaper from Canada if it were not for the prohibitory tariff that is put upon liberally") are not responding nu-Canadian coal. Thus one industry merously, promptly nor liberally to is made to pay tribute to another his call for cash to help elect Mcand to suffer to benefit another in- Kinley. He is quoted as saying that dustry which sweats its workmen he thinks only one in three of the and forces them to work for such clerks will go home to vote, and only wages as they are willing to pay.

cash, because they think they are The iron manufacturing industry safe under the Civil Service law and is another of the highly favored and think they can't be bounced, highly protected industries of Pennand therefore hold on to their sylvania, where so many of the procash and let Mr. McKinley hoe tected coal barons live and flourish, his own row with the help of Andrew Carnegie, who runs some the boys at home. The Judge adds pretty extensive plants in that State, by way of warning, doubtless, "but I is one of the favored individuals think some of them will learn that whom protection has taken under its they are mistaken," and they propaternal care. With the kind assistbably will. The New York Times ance of the Government and its protakes occasion to call his attention tective tariff he manages to scuffle. to the clause in the Civil Service law along through life (much of which he which reads as follows: spends in his Clunie castle in his native Scotland) on a yearly net income from his iron works of \$1,500,000. Recently he has found times so hard that he has had to have a shake up in his establish-

his \$1,500,000 revenue may not be

the wages of the workmen. Mr.

Carnegie would not have any one to

a "readjustment" all around by

which ten per cent. is knocked off

the wages of workmen, and if they

are dissatisfied with the readjust-

ment Mr. Carnegie will not try

to compel them to remain but

will kindly and as cheerfully as

his sympathetic nature will allow

permit them to pack up their kit

and strike for other quarters. Mr.

Carnegie has become a millionaire

out of protection, but if all the work-

men who have worked for him in

the past twenty-five years put their

savings together they wouldn't pro-

bably amount to one-half his annual

According to the last census and

also to State statistics, the average

pay of the employes in the protected

industries of New England is seven

dollars a week, less than a common

day laborer receives in any of our

large cities. But this is what they

call protecting the workman by the

MINOR MENTION.

There is one thing we always did

admire about the average Republi

can stumper and that is the colossal

cheek that he carries around with

him, and the reckless abandon with

which they will utter the most bald-

faced falsehoods when they know

dead against them. Mr. McKinley,

of Ohio, is rather above the average

in candor and fairness in debate, but

when he gets in the backwoods, so

to speak, where he does not fear

contradiction he is as loose-tongued

and brash as the most unscrupulous

whooper-up. The following, deliv-

They talk-about the tin-plate tax.

Suppose we don't make a pound of tin-

plate. The duty on it has been increas-

old tariff on tin brought seven millions

bring in sixteen millions. Supposing

we continue to import it all. We've a

clear gain of nine millions and your tin

ingly absurd than this. There is a

tax of \$16,000,000 or more on im-

ported tin. Who pays this tax? Do

the manufacturers in Wales pay \$16,-

their tin-plate to this country? Do

the importers pay it and charge no

more for the plate than they did

isn't costing you a cent more.

1885 to the present time:

C 14x20 coke tin was \$4.60; that from

that time to 1890 the lowest price paid

for that kind of tin was \$4.15, and the

nighest price was \$4.85, in 1887. In

890 the highest price was \$5.26 and the

average price \$4.71. This year the

while Niedringhaus tin of this kind sells

for \$6.48 a box, in very, very small lots.

\$5.90, and of I C 20x22 roofing tin from

\$8.85 to \$10.20, while American roofing

Judge Lowery, of Ohio, chairman

of the State Republican committee,

seems to be, if reports be true, in a

streak of the blues, and somewhat

mad, also, because the government

clerks and clerkesses (for the female

clerks are expected to "contribute

tin, waat there is of it, commands the

enormous price of \$16.50."

deliberate intention to deceive.

"In the mean time the price of I C

ighest price is \$5.80, the lowest \$5.15,

days ago, is a sample:

protective tariff. What a fraud.

income out of their labor.

"No officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglectment and cut down wages so that ing to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political reduced. But this is not a cut in

This is somewhat of an impediment to the bouncers, but they will probably find a way to evade it if be under that impression. It is only they conclude that some bouncing may become necessary as an example to the indifferent and as a matter of party discipline, in view of the coming Presidential campaign when they will need money worse than they do

Gov. Hill's oration at the unveiling of the statue to Henry W. Grady in Atlanta, yesterday, was an eloquent tribute from one of America's most illustrious citizens, to one of Georgia's most brilliant and beloved sons. It was a happy address in every particular, happy in conception, happy in expression, simple in structure, but grand as a whole, and a noble offering to the memory of one whose devotion to his people and unselfish efforts to bring peace, harmony and prosperity to all have endeared him to all and made his name a household word throughout the land. In speaking from the heart as he did, from the standpoint of a fullgrown, thoroughbred, patriotic American citizen, with soul large enough to embrace every section of our common country, Gov. Hill did honor to himself, to the great State which he represents, and to manly Americanism, when he thus touchingly, truthfully and beautifully honored the memory and phrased the deserts and the fame of the that the facts and the figures are South's young departed "journalist, orator, patriot"-the three descriptive, suggestive words chiseled upon

### STATE TOPICS.

the monumental stone.

We referred a couple days ago to the case of a tramp printer who was arrested near Durham for taking two sweet potatoes out of a field to allay his hunger, was brought before a magistrate in Durham, admitted the taking of the potatoes, and was ed from one cent to two and two-tenths cents, but you're not paying a cent more for your tin than you did before. The committed to jail to stand trial. The case was such a manifestly hard one, the meanness of the man who into the Treasury. The new one will arrested him so disgusting, and the action of the magistrate so harsh, that it aroused the indignation of What could be more false or glarthe editor of the Globe, and the sympathy of the public, and a purse was soon raised to make up the necessary bond and take him out of jail. But in the 000,000 for the privilege of shipping meantime lawyers offered their services and brought the case before Judge Winston, who promptly released him, and he was sent on his way, fair paid on the cars, to Ralong would they stay in business leigh having in the meantime gotten, done in that style? It is simple we presume, a square meal. The nonsense to talk such stuff and the generous sympathy of the people, wonder is not that McKinley would awakened by the indignant protest say it but that he should think there of the editor, saved Durham from were even any people in the back the odium which would have been woods of Ohio fools enough to bebrought upon it by the action of the lieve it. The New York World magistrate and the meanness of the punctures this falsehood with the soulless man who would deny a hunfollowing quotations of prices from gry man two raw potatoes, and try to send him to prison for taking "In 1885 the highest price paid for I them. A man like that is too mean to be out of prison.

# POLITICAL POINTS.

- The nomination for President seems to be already given to Cleveland by unanimous consent. Really, at this writing no one else is in it at all. Cleveland and tariff reform will sweep the country like a whirlwind next year .-Montgomery Advertiser, Dem.

- Was it altogether kind in Mr. Blaine to fire a reciprocity torpedo into But Mr. McKinley did not make the McKinley preserve just at this stage of the conflict? If Protection is better with a Free Trade attachment than without, the Republicans of Ohio must look for a new Moses. McKinley is only leading them into the wilderness .-

Phil. Record, Dem. - The Republicans would not ask any better campaign material for 1892 than for a Southern man to made Speaker. They are yearning for that all the time. They would be especially pained and chagrined to have a Northwestern Democratic elected. They would be almost willing to vote for Mr. Mills or Judge Crisp to see him in the chair; it would make their task a somewhat easy one to re-elect Harrison, recapture the House in 1892 and then pass the Force bill. The Democrats would thus win a Speakership and lose everything else. A fine policy that would be. It would indeed be swapping the substance for the shadow .- Norfolk one in twenty-five will give any Landmark, Dem.

## IN PERIL IN THE AIR.

What an Aeronaut Thought During a Half Minute's Fall. Detroit Free Press.

"There'is some kind of a fatality pursuing me in Detroit," remarked Prof. Bartholomew to a reporter of the Free Press yesterday. "First, Cole was hurt, by his own folly, however, in monkeying on his parachute when he was coming down; then Hogan was killed; Miss Carmo drops within ten feet of an unfathomable abyss of mud in a sulphur marsh, and to-day I have met a man who witnessed the most narrow escape from death I ever had.

"The incident referred to occurred two years ago Terre Haute, Ind. I shall never forget my experience on that day. A number of outsiders held the ropes of the balloon while it was being inflated, and one of the men amused himself by tying a big knot in his guy. I did not realize the danger from that knot until it came near being the cause of my death. My ascent was unusually high on that day, and it was the means of saving my life. "I straddled the bar of my para-

chute and launched myself off. I felt the cord which held the parachute to the balloon snap and a second later there was another 'tug' from above. I looked up, and there was that knot on the guy swung around six of the parachute cords, forming as neat a half hitch as you ever saw in your life and holding me to the balloon. You have noticed that there is a weight attached to the top of the balloon, which turns the bag upside down as it is released of the weight of the aeronaut. The guy rope which was half hitched around the strings of my parachute was also fastened to the top of the balloon, and the latter turned up and began discharging the hot air instantly as I jumped. The air escaped as you see it every day here, graduaily, and of course my parachute descended very gradually at first and not inflating. Down I kept coming, the guy rope preventing the parachute from inflating, and I gave myself up as lost; I wound my legs around the ropes of the parachute trapeze and shut my teeth. The speed commenced to be fearfully accelerated, and I was sure that I ad to die, but I was cool and re

"Soon the balloon had emptied it self and commenced flapping its huge tail in the air with awful swishes. The balloon weighed over 200 pounds and was also pulled down by the sixty-pound sand bag. It came down past me, and as the knotted guy rope slipped down the lines the parachute opened with such a fierce snap that it seemed as if the ropes which supported me would give way. The spreading of the parachute saved my life, for the 200-pound balloon kept on down and broke the six cords held captive by the guy rope as if they had been pack threads. It takes a long time to tell the story, but it all happened in half a minute. I was within 400 feet of the ground when the balloon tore away, but my fall was checked

tained my senses.

and I landed all right. "Everybody thought I was a goner that day, and a more excited crowd than had gathered around where I was to have fallen you never saw. There is no mistake about my being scared that day, but I folded my parachute and balloon as coolly as if nothing had happened and went to bed for the remainder of

# CURRENT COMMENT.

-- We have 10,000 miles of coast line and 4,000 miles of land frontier inviting the business of the smuggler. And then, with a population so given to furtive enterprise that it is not safe to leave a ham or a hammer out at night where the passers-by may lay hands on it, we put a tax of \$12 a pound on opium and flatter ourselves that the smuggler will not smuggle!-Phil. Record.

- The pearl-button industry n America is not a healthy tariff infant. The local concern, which started out to make pearl buttons a few weeks ago with a great flourish of trumpets, paid its best men \$8 per week, attempted to cut down this figure and brought on a strike for better wages which gave publicity to the fact that the strikers were hired by contract in Vienna, contrary to the immigration laws. The proprietors of the concern will be vigorously prosecuted by the government .- Chicago Mail, Dem.

- France combines sentiment with finance more than any other nation. That was illustrated by the French subscriptions to the canal projects of De Lesseps, and it is again shown in the subscriptions to the Russian loan. It may not be strictly true that the loan was subscribed seven times over, but it seems to be certain that the subscriptions greatly exceed the amount called for friend and an enemy of Germany .-

Phil. Ledger, 1nd.

Electric Bitters This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.-A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Elec-tric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.-Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at ROBERT R. Bellamy's Wholesale and Retail Drug

#### PERSONAL.

- The mother of the Empress of Austria, the oldest royal personage in

Europe, is 88. - Jules Simon, the celebrated French economist, detests tobacco, and says that he is an inveterate enemy of alcohol.

- The divine Patti is human, after all. An Atlanta man who visited her in Wales not long ago says that among the sheets of music that lay on the diva's piano in the drawing-room was a copy of "Annie Rooney."

- Roswell P. Flower will go thundering down the ages as the man who, when he was in Congress, got leave to print the whole of the Constitution of the United States as a part of his speech. -- Osman Pasha, the hero of

Plevna, has been located as sealer in the kitchen of the Sultan of Turkey. His peculiar business is to seal all the dishes for the Sultan's table as soon as they are prepared; and thus secure against poison they are carried into the royal diningroom and the seals broken only in the Sultan's presence. - Senator Blackburn, of Ken-

tucky, must believe in luck, for it was due to the merest chance that his bones do not lie bleaching on the plains of Texas instead of giving him a rheumatic twinge occasionally in the halls of Congress. He fought with Sam Houston at San Jacinto and the Alamo, and once escaped with his life by drawing a white bean when the Mexicans had selected a detail of Texans to be shot.

- The first time the Emperor of Austria ever donned a frock coat and silk hat was in 1867, when he went to visit the Paris exhibition as Napoleon III.'s guest. Little pleasure did he take in these garments, and as has never worn the like of them since heleft Paris. At home or abroad, he is always in uniform, except when he goes out shooting, and then he wears a Tyrolese costume with green worsted gaiters, and legs bare at the knees, in the Highland

### THE TELEPHONE OLD.

In Use in India Thousands of Years Ago. St. Louis Republic.

English travelers and officers in India who have managed, through favoritism with the priests, to gain access to some of the half-ruined temples of Panj, a city about 200 miles from Madras, have learned that the principles of the telephone have been known in that country for thousands of years. In the city of Panj there are two temples, about a mile apart. In the interior on the ground floor of each there is a small circular room guarded day and night from natives as well as strangers. These rooms are supposed to be the abiding places of "governing spirits," but in reality are the termini of a telephone line which is laid underground from one building to the

The superstitious natives regard these little circular rooms with the greatest awe, because they have had demonstrated to them on various occasions the power of these "governing spirits" to communicate with the other temple. When this miracle is being performed, the natives are required to make their offerings in one building and make known their wishes and desires. Then, upon immediately repairing to the other temple, they are informed of all they have said and done. To us that is all easy enough, but to the superstitious native of India it is proof that

the priests are supernatural beings. Those who have visited these telephone-connected templars say that the transmitters are of wood, and that they are about the size of the head of a flour barrel. The wire is said to be of neither steel, copper nor brass, but of a substance closely resembling the latter metal. Old worm-eaten transmitters, said to be 2,000 years old, have been shown those fortunate enough to gain admission to these temples.

# SIBERIAN CRUELTY.

A New Style for Toiling Unhappy Victims The Russian wardens of prisons in Siberia are said to have invented a new style of torturing the unhappy victims from whom they desire to extort confessions, and more horrible punishment can hardly be imagined. The victims are shut up in a small, warm cell, and given salted herrings to eat and nothing else; no bread, no water, nothing but salted herrings. This punishment causes such violent inflammation of the entire mucous membranne of the throat and stomach that the tongue protrudes like a piece of tanned leather, the bloodshot eyes stare from their sockets, and the skin bursts into agonizing boils. Confession, whether

#### Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW S

der to gain relief.

true or false, is thus extorted in or-

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? so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sy--not because the loan is a very rup" for Children Teething. Its value good one, but it is made to France's is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYPUP"

# Babbitt Metal.

LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD TYPE-A perfect substitute for Babbit Metal for sale at the

STAR OFFICE

### COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 21. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 34 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 05 per

bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good TAR.-Firm at \$1 75 per bbl.

280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 40 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

COTTON.—Quiet at quotations: Ordinary..... 53/8 Good Ordinary .... 65% Low Middling..... 7 5-16 Middling..... 7¾ Good Middling.... 8 1-16

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... 90 casks Rosin..... 539 bbls Tar..... 197 bbls Crude Turpentine...... 29 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial. NEW YORK, October 21 - Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 481@484. Commercial bills 479%@ 4821/2. Money easy at 3@4, closing offered at 3 per cent. Government se-curities dull but steady; four per cents 16%; four and a half per cents -. State securities dull and featureless: North Carolina sixes 120; fours 97; Richmond and West Point Terminal 1314; Western Union 82%. Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 21-Evening.-Cotton steady, with sales of 201 bales; middling uplands 8 7-16c; middling Orleans 8%c; net receipts at all U.S. ports 43,143 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,763 bales; to France 2,323 bales; to the Continent 8,770 bales; stock at all U.S. ports 1,008,496 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts --- pales; gross receipts 3,951 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 189,500 bales at quotations: October 8.05@8.12c; November 8.18@8.19c; December 8.36@ 8.37c; January 8.53@8.54c; February 8.69 @8.70c; March 8.85@8.86c; April 8.98@ 8.99c; May 9.08@9.10c; June 9.18@9.19c; July 9.28@9.29c; August 9.36@9.38c. Southern flour dull but steady. Wheat unsettled and moderately active, closing steady; No. 2 red \$1 021/2 in store and

at elevator; No. 3 red 991/2; options declined 1/20 %c on lower cables, a continued heavy rush of supplies from the interior to all markets and a big increase shown in the statement of supplies east of the Rocky mountains; advanced % @ 11/2c on Russian prohibition of corn and oats (said to be a fact this time), while there were exaggerated reports of the export business, closing steady at 14@ 1/2c advance over yesterday; No. 2 red October \$1 02%; November \$1 03%; December \$1 05%; May \$1 114. Corn higher, quiet and scarce; No. 2, 641/4@ 641/2c at elevator and 651/2@66c affoat; options advanced 78@2c on a continued anxiety to cover contracts in view of smaller receipts and firmer cables; October 65c; November 6234c; May 511/2c. Oats active and higher on export business; options active and higher; October 36c; May 38 4c; spot No. 2, 36 @ 38c; mixed Western 341/2@37c. Coffee-options opened firm and closed barely steady and 10 to 20 points down; October \$11 55@11 65; November \$11 05@ 11 20; December \$10 80@11 05; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 12%c. Sugarraw dull but steady; refined lower and more active, closing firm; standard A 41/2c; powdered 43/2c; granulated 41/4/04 43/2c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet and firm. Rice firm and quiet. Petroleum steady and quiet. Cotton seed oil dull and weak; new crude 29@30c. Rosin steady and quiet; strained, common to good \$1 321/2@1 371/2. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 36% @37 1/4c. Provisions quiet and steady. Peanuts quiet. Freights to Liverpool firm and in good

demand; cotton 15-64d; grain 5%d. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour weaker and 10@ 15c lower. Wheat--No. 2 spring 93%c; No. 2 red 94¼c. Corn—No. 2, 54¾c. Oats—No. 2, 29c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$8 70@8 75. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 30@ 6 321%. Short rib sides, \$6 40@6 60. Dry salted shoulders, \$6 05@6 15. Short clear

sides \$7 00. Whiskey \$1 18. The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest and closing: Wheat-No. 2, October 9214, 9334, 93%c; December 94%, 95%, 9%c; May \$1 00%@1 01, 1 02, 1 01%. Corn-No. 2. October 53¾, 55, 54½c; November 49, 50, 48¾c; May 41½, 42¾, 42¼c. Oats—No. 2, October 28½, 29½c; May 30¾, 31½, 31½c. Mess pork, per bbl—December \$8 50, 8 80, 8 80; January \$11 10, 11 37½, 11 30. Lard, per 100 lbs—November \$6 25, 6 32½, 6 32½; December \$6 271/2, 6 35, 6 35; January \$6 35, 6 421/2, 6 421/2. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—October \$6 30, 6 35, 6 35; November \$6 021/2, 6 071/2, 6 05; January \$5 80, 5 921/2, 5 921/2.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.- Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled-No. 2 red on spot and month \$1 00@ 1 01; southern wheat easy; Fultz 98c@ \$1 05; Longberry \$1 00@1 05. Cornsouthern white firmer at 71@72c; yellow 67@68c.

# COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. October 21.-Galveston, steady at 7%c -net receipts 8,337 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8c-net receipts 1,894 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 814c-net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 8 5-16c-net receipts 49 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 7%c-net receipts 1,298 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8%c-net receipts 80 bales; Savannah, firm at 7%c-net receipts 9,427 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8 1-16c-net receipts 9,765 bales; Mobile, firm at 7%c -net receipts 1,622 bales; Memphis, very firm at 8c-net receipts 8,005 bales; Augusta, firm at 7%c—net receipts 2,221 bales; Charleston, firm at 7%c—net receipts 7,200 bales.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21, noon-Cotton steady, with fair demand; American middling 4 11-16d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 10,000 were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 19,000 bales, of which 8,400 were American.

Futures steady-November and December delivery 4 40-64@4 41-64d; December and January delivery 4 41-64;

4 42-64@4 43-64d; January and February delivery 4 43-64, 4 44-64@4 45-64d; February and March delivery 4 47-64@4 48-64#: March and April delivery 4 49-64, 4 50-64@4 51-64d; April and May delivery 4 54-61d; May and June delivery

Tenders none. 4 P. M .- October 4 44-64d, value: October and November 4 44-64d, value; November and December 4 44-64d, buyer; December and January 4 46-64d. value; January and February 4 48-64d, seller; February and March 4 50-64@ 4 51-61d; March and April 4 43-64d, buyer; April and May 4 56-64d. buyer; May and June 4 59-64d, buyer. Futures closed : .rong.

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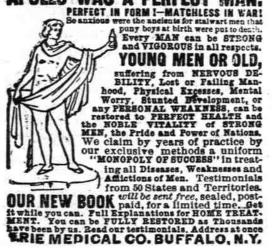
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