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

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

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; wo 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 Nonparell type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subse-

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at an 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 new or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interess are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author's withheld.

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

Payments for the contract of th

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

contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed heir space or advertise anything foreign to their regular 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, MAR. 16, 1892.

WILL TAMMANY SUPPORT HIM?

Tammany is supposed to favor the nomination of Senator Hill for the Presidency. The Tammany leaders do not like Cleveland, and they will | been laboring zealously to discredit? doubtless use all their influence to There are many of the rank and file defeat him for a nomination, and will fight him to the end, while there | motive, who may not be able to is any hope of carrying their favorite | comprehend how the men who dethrough.

Cleveland has given rise to the suspicion thoughout the country that in the event of his nomination some of these leaders would bolt, and the result would be the knifing of Cleveland and the defeat of the party in the next Presidential election. It is this feeling, which has been gaining ground since the last election, which has led Democrats, even among these many who greatly admire Cleveland, to believe that it will not be judicious to nominate him.

Recognizing this sentiment and the ground there is for it, the New York Times, a warm champion of Cleveland and an uncompromising foe of Hill, publishes a lengthy article to show that Tammany will support Cleveland if nominated, and that the opposition to him in that organization is not as strong now as it was in | moved by the letter to Gen. Bragg, 1884, when it made its hard fight against him in the National Convention, and when he was nominated in spite of it. It enters into the history of the origin and progress of the trouble between Cleveland and the Tammany leaders, and how it culminated in unrelenting war against him both as Governor and as candidate for the Presidency. To sum it up, they couldn't control him, and therefore they resolved to destroy him. Some of those leaders are leaders no longer-their places have been taken by others who have no personal grievance against Mr. Cleveland and consequently are not inspired by the vindictive antipathy that John Kelley and the men he controlled felt, but some of them still live and are yet potent factors in New York politics. The Times quotes Sachem Crocker, Sachem Cockran and others as to the attitude of Tammany, and their declarations that it "will support the nominee of the convention whoever high position, and contends that he may be." As a Democratic candidates for the Presidency should organization Tammany cannot do be chosen by the people "as directly otherwise, and whether these gentle- as is consistent with open, fair and or not they would not be foolish they expect to go into the Demof their own, that they would not had previously done a little prodding) would be to discredit themselves in

support Cleveland if he is renomi-

the convention as bulldozers.

cordial, vigorous support that works for an election or only the negative, keep-your-hands-off kind, which lets a candidate look out for himself and contents itself with letting him severely alone. The Democratic candidate who carries New York at the next election, mnst have a united party behind him, and not only the formal, negative support, but the

positive support of its leaders. The Times points to the fact that Cleveland triumphed over the Tammany opposition in 1884, and therefore takes it for granted that he could do it again in 1892, when the opposition has lost much of the asperity which characterized it then, But this is not saying much nor advancing any conclusive evidence that Cleveland's nomination would insure the State to the Democracy, for the triumph in 1884 was the narrowest kind of an escape from defeat, an escape for which the party is perhaps indebted to the big three R's blunder of the impetuous but indiscreet Burchard, whose antipathy to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" got away with his judgment and political sense, if he ever had any. A little plurality of 1,047 in a State which is safely Democratic by at least20,000 on a full Democratic vote is not much of a victory upon which to claim popularity, nor to prognosticate future victories, especially when that little 1,047 plurality was followed four years later by an adverse plurality of 13,002.

Some of the leaders of Tammany, and some of its organs, are doing al they can to create the impression amongst the rank and file of the party that Cleveland is not a Democrat, and while some of them declare they will support him in the event of his nomination, is it to be expected, even if they be sincere, that they can command the enthusiastic cooperation of their following for a man whose Democracy they have who are actuated by no selfish nounced a man one day as an enemy Their undisguised opposition to to the party can support him the next day as the standard bearer of the party. There are some people who cannot change their opinions nor their attitude so readily and this is the unknown quantity which would make the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, or of Mr. Hill either, a very risky business as matters now stand notwithstanding the assurance of prominent Tammany men that they will support the nominee of the convention. While there is a sentiment against Cleveland in Tammany there is quite as decided a sentiment

against Hill outside of it. MINOR MENTION.

All reports as to the probable with drawal of Mr. Cleveland from the Presidential race, or doubts as to his position on that question, are re of Wisconsin, published in the STAR yesterday. While he had intimated heretofore that he would accept a nomination if tendered, holding that a citizen should obey the voice of his fellow-citizens when called upon to serve them, this is the first direct utterance from him to that effect. It is now no longer a question that Mr. Cleveland is in the field, and as Senator Hill is in it with both feet, the conflict between these two distinguished leaders cannot be averted. Mr. Cleveland's skill in writing has long been recognized. His happy faculty for compressing a great deal within narrow space is not equalled by any other public man of the day. This letter is not an exception in that respect. Perhaps it might have been somewhat better and more politic if it had been more so in that particular part of the letter where he deprecates personal effort life itself, to abandon his post and and self-assertion in seeeking such men are sincere in their declarations | full party organization and method." In both of these positions he is emienough to declare before hand, when | pently correct, but, as the conditions now are, the former will be construed ocratic convention with a candidate | as a knife-thrust at Senator Hill (who support the nominee of the conven- while the latter is a bull's eye shot for "Harrison and Protection" and of a pulley and a clothes line. tion, if he was not a man whose at the convention of February 22d. nomination' pleased them. This i Neither is calculated to draw the party lines in that State any closer. advance as Democrats and to go into Whether the letter makes him any stronger in New York, which may be It is not so much a question as to doubted, or not, it will make him whether the Tammany leaders will stronger among the people of the country at large, and especially nated, for we do not think there is among the independent, non-partisan any doubt of that, with the excep- voters, upon whom he will largely tion perhaps of Mr. Dana, of the Sun, depend for an election if nominated. (who never supports anybody he don't | If the election were to be decided

on either side, for we consider him a stronger man to-day than he was in 1884, when elected, or in 1888, when defeated, although he received nearly 40,000 more votes than he did when elected.

Senator Hill has met with a very warm greeting from the Southern people on his trip to Jackson, Mississippi, which is as it should be. We trust he will be cordially greeted everywhere, for, regardless of his candidacy for the Presidency or individual opinion on that subject, Sena tor Hill has been and is a friend to the South, and deserves well of the Southern people. There never was a time in his public career that he did not contend that the South was entitled to all and every right that any other section of the Union was entitled to, that the Southern States were sovereign States, their people sovereign people, and that they alone had jurisdiction over their own affairs. He emphasized this in a public speech when the Force bill was pending in Congress, when he declared that we would have country and no prosperi ty if such an infamous bill was passed, and that he would veto any appropriation for the World's Fair, until all measures to degrade the South were dropped. A Northern Governor, with such a record, who talked that way when the South's liberty and prosperity were in jeopardy is entitled not only to fair but generous and distinguished treatment from the Southern people. While we have honest doubts whether, in the present condition of affairs in New York, his nomination for the Presidency would be judicious, we have no sympathy with the indiscreet zeal for another which would misrepresent, belittle or abuse him nor have we the shadow of a doubt that if nominated and elected he would make a rattling good Democratic President and that he would leave the Democratic party of the country stronger and the sections more united when his term ended than when it began. This is our

The Republican high tariff men claim that under the increased duty on shoddy and other substitutes for wool the importation of these things has declined from \$1,235.772 in 1890 to \$58,627 in 1891. This is true, but the cutting off of foreign shoddy and other substitutes by the increased tariff, which was intended to be prohibitory, has stimulated the manufacture of shoddy in this country. where there are several large manufactories engaged in making it and which find sale for all or more than they can make. In increasing the tariff woollen rags were exempted, and these are still largely imported. If wool was free no one would object if the tariff on shoddy, &c., were kept high, but with a high tariff on wool the only effect is to change one fraud for another and give us home made instead of imported shoddy, while the buyer of "woollen" goods is cheated all the same.

opinion of David B. Hill.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- There is no ground for be lieving that the American Eagle screamed so much in the Chilian matter that she finds herself afflicted with a sore throat when Bering sea matters present themselves .- Wash. Star, Ind.

- The desire of the administration for an international ruction grows as convention time and election time draw near. It would seem as if the Italian and Chilian affairs should have already made the Falstaffian fighters at the head of our government sufficiently ridiculous without any further bluster at England .- Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.

- The inevitable seems to have befallen Secretary Blaine, and he will be compelled, in order to save go Southward for rest and relaxation from official cares. The Maine statesman is but one of many who, neglecting Nature's imperious warnings, have burnt themselves out in the public service .- Phil. Record.

- From all directions where workers of iron are employed come news of proposed or accomplished reductions in wages. This is not the feast to which the workingman was against "Cleveland and Free Trade" in order to prevent wage reduction and assure himself of more butter for his bread. It he shall learn in this day of calamity that the ups and downs of tariffs do not control the ups and downs of wages the lesson was given to Gen. Stonewall Jackson, who kept it until his death, when it then be more difficult to fool the workingman out of his vote in 1892 than it was in 1888.—Phil. Record,

WHAT MEMORY SOMETIMES DOES

Recollections That Do Not Always Inspire With Happiness.
Chicago Tribune.

Much has been written concerning the pleasures of memory, but no one, it seems, has cared to present the other side of the subject. But there s another side to it.

Remembering when you are half way to the opera that you have left your box ticket at home upon your dressing table, and, at the same time, recollecting that the overture was what you wished especially to hear, is an incident not calculated to add to the pleasures of memory. After you have sent a bouquet to your lady love with a note intimating that the flowers were the finest that could be purchased, but that you cared not a cent for expenses, it adds nothing to your pleasure to remember that the florist's card on which was written "25 cents, collect," was thoughtlessly permitted to accompany the bouquet. When a tired papa who has walk-

ed 3,169 times around the room with a restless baby finally quiets the child and is himself just about to drift away into bewitching dreamland he derives no happiness from the suddenly engendered recollection that he forgot to lock the hall door and to put the cat out.

When a bachelor getting out of ped on a cold morning decides to keep on his night-robe till the room gets warmer and then thoughtlessly hurries away to breakfast, where people smile slyly and significantly, t does not add to his joy to remember that he did not make the change in the apparel he contemplated.

When we are telling some man of the grand and brilliant schemes we are working whereby we are coining money so fast that we scarcely know what to do with it it is a real source of annoyance, rather than pleasure, to call to mind the fact that we are owing him a "fiver" which we borrowed of him a long time ago, but which we cannot pay because we have not got that much ready cash

to our name. The pleasures of memory? Bah! They are all a poetic myth. The miseries of memory come nearer hitting the bull's-eye of truth. We remember too much and at the most inopportune times. Let us bury the past and go away and forget where

PULITICAL POINTS.

- Give us a free tin-plate bill next. Messrs. Tariff Reformers of the House. There is no feature of the Mc-Kinley act more burdensome and iniquitous than that designed to add a dozen little tin gods on wheels to the other protected monopolists.-N. Y. World,

- It is said that Mr. Hill's total lack of opinions on the two absorbing questions of the day checks his boom down South. The people down there would like to see a translation into plain English of that obscure if terse saying of his. "I am a Democrat." It has a beautiful sound. But what does it mean?-

N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Dem. - We notice that the Republican party in our State, which has been in a state of innocuous desuetude for the past sixteen years, has become encouraged by the threatened split in the Dem ocratic ranks and is again organizing its shattered forces. Their leaders announce that for the first time in long years they see an opportunity in prospect for political recognition, and intend to be ready to take advantage of it. On Friday night this work was commenced in Columbia, and it will be pressed in every county in our State.-Columbia Register

PERSONAL

- James G. Fair Is said to be in danger of death from fatty degeneration of the heart.

- John Hogan, who died in St Louis recently, laid out the site of Chicago in 1886. - Henry Arthur Jones, who wrote

"The Middleman" and "The Dancing Girl" is a long-haired Englishman, short in stature, pleasant as a conversational ist and chock full of quaint and curious

- The chief kard (commander-inchief) of the army of the Sultan, of Morocco, now on a visit to his family in England, is a Scotchman, son of the late Surgeon General McLean of the British army.

- Considerable light is shed upon Mr. Ingalls' declination of a salary of \$10,000 a year for editing a newspaper in Kansas by the subsequent disclosure of the fact that the paper has not yet - Mrs. Terhune, better known as

Marion Harland, will yisit Richmond in a few days, and while there deliver a lecture on "A Gentleman of Olden Time" for the benefit of the Daughters of the Revolution.

- Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, and it was to him that Gen. Phil. Kearney, who lost hts left at at Chapultepec made the famous remark, "Howard, you and I will have to buy our gloves in part-

- A very curious feature of the library of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, is a series of market baskets filled with pamphlets and suspended from the ceiling in such a manner that invited when he was implored to vote | they can be raised or lowered by means

- A cup fashioned out of a cocoanut shell has recently been presented to ex-Gov. Lee, of Virginia, and an interesting history attaches to it. The cup was made by a Confederate soldier durwill have been dearly learned, but it passed into the hands of the man who will be worth all it cost. It may made it, to be sent by him to Gen. Lee.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts druises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever, Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions by the popular vote, without the agency of the Electoral College, we but the kind of support they would ive him, whether it would be the loss of the many man that might be nominated on the loss of the control of the loss of the control of the loss of the control of the modern orators who have cured their hosrseness by an occasional dose of the control of the contr

QUEER CHINESE FISHING.

Shrimps, Abalones, Squids and Sea Moss Gathered on the Pacific Coast.

Washington Star.

"There are some very curious fisheries carried on by the Chinese on the Pacific coast," said an officer of the United States fish commission to a Star writer. "One of the most remarkable is the catching of shrimps, which is an important industry in San Francisco bay and adjacent waters. These little crustaceans, upon being captured, are taken ashore and boiled in big iron vats after a rude fashion, holes being scooped out of the side of a steep bank for fireplaces, which are built up with stones. After the shrimps have remained in boiling water for ten minutes they are spread out to dry upon bare ground. One such shrimp yard at Hunter's Point is about fifteen acres in extent. The Chinese use brooms shaped somewhat like hoes for spreading the shrimps and to turn them at the required intervals.

"After being thoroughly dried by exposure to the sun for about five days the shrimps are crushed by being trodden on by Chinamen in wooden shoes. This process loosens the meat from the shells, which latter are removed by shaking in a basket or by passing them through a crude fanning mill. Both meat and shells are then packed in sacks for China, where the meats are sold for food and the shells are disposed of as a fertilizer for tea plants, rice, and so forth. All classes of people in China eat the meats, although regarding them as inferior to the native shrimps, which are comparatively scarce and proportionally dearer. Both meats and shells are fed to fowls with remarkable egg-producing results.

"After each day's shrimp fishing, part of the catch is taken alive to the San Francisco market, where the shrimps sell for about 10 cents a pound. All that cannot be sold at short notice in the city or country are taken back to the fishing camps and put through the process of boiland drying for shipment abroad. The export trade is entirely controlled by Chinese merchants, who forward the shrimds to Hong Kong as a distributing center. In 1888 such exportations amounted to 796,660 pounds of meats, valued at \$76,956, and 3,842,200 pounds of shells, valued at \$38,462. So you see that this little fishery is not such a small

"Another interesting fishery prosecuted by the Chinese on the Pacific coast is for abalones. These beautiful univalve mollusks are found along the rocky shores at low tide, clinging to the rocks above the water-line. Each shell is slighly lifted, so that the fisherman can thrust a stick under it and pry it off; but, if alarmed, the animal shuts down its valve, so that it can only be removed by breaking it to pieces. The meats are taken from the shells and boiled on shore in vats made of sheet iron. Shells and meats are then packed in sacks and forwarded to San Francisco, whence most of the meats are exported to China and the shells shipped to France, the latter being highly valued for their beautiful mother-of-pearl.

"Squid are caught in great quantities by the Chinese and cured for export. No salt is used for the purpose. They are simply dried in the sun, and, after being thus prepared, are packed in bundles and covered with matting, each package containing about 135 pounds. They are sent by steamer to San Francisco, where the bulk of them are forwarded to the Sandwich Islands and China. Sea moss is also collected for food by the Chinamen, being dried and packed in sacks."

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOWS 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 Diarrhæa, 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

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

Whatever tends to increase usefulness, by banishing pain and suffering, will certainly secure notice and approval. We allude to Salvation Oil.

Millinery.

WE WILL OPEN THIS WEEK PATENT Bonnets and Toques. All the leading Shapes. Felt Hats, Wings, Birds and Beads.
Dr. Frink's Block, south of Market street, over No. 12, up stairs.
oct 18 tf

E. M. STROCK.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, March 15. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market teady at 85 cents per gallon, and with sales at these figures.

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.-Steady at \$1 80 per bbl of

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

COTTON-Weak and lower to sell at quotations: cts # 15 Middling..... 63/6 Good Middling..... 6 11-16

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin...... 2,507 Tar..... Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, March 15-Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and steady; posted rates 486 1/2 @488 1/2. Commercial bills 485 @487. Money easy at 11/2 @2, closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady: four per cents 117. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 971/2; Richmond and West Point Terminal 14%; Western Union 89.

Commercial. NEW YORK, March 15 .- Evening .-Cotton steady, sales of 646 bales; mid-dling uplands 6%c; middling Orleans 7%c; total net receipts at all United States ports 23,833 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,469 bales; to France 2,478 bales; to the Continent 12,761 bales;

stock at all United States ports 1.157,612 Cotton-Net receipts -- bales; gross receipts 7,449 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales 180,000 bales; March 6.31@6.34c; April 6.34@-c; May 6.43 @6.44c; June 6.53@6.54c; July 6.63 @-c;August 6.72@6.78c; September 6.82

Southern flour quoted dull and weak

7.01@7.02c; December 7.11@7.12c.

Wheat lower; business moderate; No. 2 red 991/c@\$1 001/2 in store and at elevator and \$1 01%@1 02% afloat; options closed weak and %@1%c under yesterday; No. 2 red March 98%c; May 96%c; July 94%c. Corn moderately active and lower; No. 2, 47@47%c at elevator and 48@48%c affoat; options 1/2 %c lower; March 46%c; May 46%c. Oats active and lower; options fairly active but weaker; May 34%c; spot, No. 2, 35 @36%c; mixed Western 38%@41. Coffee-options closed firm and unchanged; March \$13 70@13 75; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 14%c. Sugar-refined firm, with a fair demand: Molasses-New Orleans firm and active; common to fancy 28@36c. Rice in good demand and firm. Petroleum steady and quiet. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude 241/c. Rosin steady but dull; strained, common to good \$1 871/01 421/2. Spirits turpentine steady at 38@38%c. Pork in moderate demand and firm. Peanuts steady; farmers' 23/4@31/c. Beef steady; beef hams dull; tierced beef quiet. Cut meats steady, middles dull. Lard weak and closed firmer; Western steam \$6 57% bid; city \$6 15; March \$6 587; May \$6 62. Freights to Liverpool strong, with a fair demand; cotton 5-82d; grain 4d.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- Cash quotations were as follows: Flour demoralized and nominal; no demand. Wheat-No. 2 spring 83%c; No. 2 red 87%c. Cern—No. 2, 38c. Oats—No. 2, 28@28%c. Mess pork, per bbl. \$10 421/@. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$6 30. Short rib sides \$5 62%. Dry salted shoulders \$4 75@ 5 50. Short clear sides \$6 25. Whiskey

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, March 84, 841/2, 831/3c; May 85% @86%, 86%, 85%c. Corn—No. 2, March 38%, 38%, 38%c; May 39% Mo. 2, March 38%, 38%, 38%, 58%; May 39% @39%, 39%, 39%c. Oats—No. 2, March 28%, 28%, 28%; May 28%, 29%. 28%c. Mess pork, per bbl—March \$10 35. 10 47%, 10 42%; May \$10 50, 10 62%. 10 57%. Lard, per 100 lbs—March \$6 20, 6 25, 6 25; May \$6 25, 6 30, 6 30. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—March \$5 57%, 5 65, 5 62%; May \$5 62%, 5 70, 5 67%.

BALTIMORE, March 15,-Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at a decline; No. 2 red on spot and March \$1 00 1 @1 00%; Southern wheat easy; Fultz 95c@\$1 02; Longberry \$1 00@ 1 03. Corn—Southern easy; white 47@ 48c; yellow, 48@481/c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. March 15 .- Galveston, quiet at 6%cnet receipts 3.067 bales; Norfolk, easy at 6%c-net receipts 878 bales; Balti-more, weak at 6%c-net receipts bales; Boston, weak at 6 13-18c-net receipts 502 bales; Wilmington, weak and lower to sell at 63/c-net receipts 76 bales; Philadelphia, dull at 71/4c-net receipts 316 bales; Savannah, easy at 6 15-16c-net receipts 1,311 bales; New Orleans, easy at 6 5-16c-net receipts 15,-731 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6 5-16c—net receipts 212 bales; Memphis. easy at 6%c -net receipts 721 bales; Augusta, dull at 6%c-net receipts 155 bales; Charleston, quiet at 61/4c-net receipts 938 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, March 15, noon-Cotton

dull with prices generally in buyers' favor; American middling 35 d. Sales 6,000 bales; American 5,500 bales; for speculation and export 1,500 bales. Receipts 18,000 bales; American 14,200

Futures easy—March and April de-livery 3 31-64@3 80-64d; April and May delivery 3 32-64d; May and June delivery 8 36-64d; June and July delivery 3 89-64d July and August delivery 8 42-64d; August and September delivery \$46-64@ 3 45-64d; September and October delivery \$ 49-64@3 48-64d.

4 P. M.-Cotton, American middling fair at 4d, good middling 8%d; middling 8 9-16d; low middling 8%d; good

ordinary 8 3-16d; ordinary 3d. March 8 31-64d; March and April 3 31-64d, value; April and May 8 82 64d, buyer; May and June 3 85 64@3 36-64d; June and July 3 89-64d, value; July and August 3 42 64d, buyer; August and stember 3 45-64@3 46-64; September 8 48-64@3 49-64d; September and October 3 48-64@3 49-644d. Futures closed



W. L. DOUGLAS S3 SHOE CENTLEMEN

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 calf, stylish
and easy, and because we make more shoes they are the

to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand easy and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand sewed aboes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

50 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf imported shoes which cost frum \$5.00 to \$12.00.

400 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$9.00.

50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

50 Gine calf; no better shoe ever offered at who want a shoe for comfort and service.

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

52 and \$2.00 Workingman's shoes who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

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Proof, Zinc Bottom under drawers; patent; Brass lined Curtain; Polished Oak; Writing Table; 6 Tumbler lock; one lock securing all drawers; 8 heavy cardboard Filing Boxes; Cupboard in end; Paneled Finished Back; Extension Arm Slides; Weight 200 lbs. Price, F. O. B. at Factory, \$24 Net. Also 1,000 Antique Ash Desks.

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