The Weekly Star.

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

Elected President of the University of Virginia—Election Unanimous and Heartily Approved.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 14.—Edwin A. Alderman, president of Tulane University, the leading educational institution of the Gulf States, was to-day unanimously elected president of the University of Virginia by the board of visitors, the governing body of the institution. While no notice of acceptance has been as yet received from Dr. Alderman in answer to the notification of election, it is not believed he will decline. His official duties will begin in September, at the opening of the University. Immediately the election was made public the general alumni association and the University faculty held meetings and passed resolutions heartily approving the board's selection. Every member of the faculty wired congratulations to the president of Tulane and assured him of their support.

Dr. Alderman was born in Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1861. His early education was received in local schools, and in 1882 he was graduated from the University of North Crrolina with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He at once began teaching and from 1884 to 1887 was superintendent of the Goldsboro city schools. In 1889 he was chosen State superintendent of education and in 1892 professor of English in the State Normal College. On April 15th, 1900, he was elected president of Tulane University at New Orleans. There his career has been marked with much success.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—President E. A. Alderman, of Tulane University, who is attending a State conference at Baton Rouge, received a telegram there announcing his election as president of the University of Virginia. He says the honor was unsought and he will visit Virginia and give the matter careful thought before making final decision.

NEGRO WOMAN LYNCHED.

Taken from Jail and Hanged and Shot by a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEBANON JUNCTION, KY., June 15.—Maria Thompson, colored, who last night killed John Irwin, a wealthy white farmer, was taken from the jail to-day and hung to a tree in the jail yard. She weighs 255 pounds and the rope broke. As she ran away the mob fired a fusilade after her until she fell and was left for dead. The officers, however, found signs of life and removed the woman to a physician's office, where it was found that she had been shot in several places and could not recover. Irwin had reproved Mrs. Thompson's boy, who worked for him. Afterward Mrs. Thompson came into Irwin's melon patch and slashed Irwin until he was dead.

FOR ALTON B. PARKER.

Mississippi's Delegation to the St. Louis Convention Are Instructed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., June 15.—The Democratic State convention late this afternoon instructed the delegates from Mississippi to the national convention to vote for Alton B. Parker as long as there was any chance for his nomination. The following is the delegation from the State at large: Congressman Williams, Senators Money and McLaurin, Gov. Vardaman, former Congressman T. C. Catchings and former Congressman Hooker.

— On Tuesday night in Asheville, James H. Cline, editor of the Asheville Citizen, was attacked in his office by H. C. Chedester, junior member of the law firm of Chedester & Carter. The editor's eye-glasses were broken and his right eye cut. The lawyer received a bruise on one cheek. The assault was made because the editor refused to tell the lawyer who was the author of a paragraph in a communication signed "Vashti," which appeared in Sunday morning's Citizen, the writer of which was referring to the Democratic convention of Saturday. The paragraph is as follows: "One amusing thing in the proceedings was when Mr. Craig, by the simple wave of three fingers, caused Frank Carter's little Hugh Chedester to take his seat. This was when a point arose between the Jones and Murphy factions."

— At Raleigh on Tuesday the Secretary of State chartered a railroad company for the purpose of constructing and operating a road from some point on the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, near the Chatham and Wake county line, to some point in the southern part of Orange county. The name of the new company is the New Hope Valley Railroad Company, and the incorporators are William Moncure, W. L. London, H. A. London, M. T. Williams, T. N. Bland and W. R. Bonsal. The capital stock is $100,000. The Swain county bank, with $10,000 capital subscribed and $50,000 authorized, was chartereed to do business at Bryson City. Permit was given to the Dover Yarn Mills, of Charlotte, to increase its capital stock to $100,000.

— Raleigh Post: Rumors are afloat that in the Federal court at Charlotte some sensational indictments are about to be made. Is Port Arthur's doom to be again brushed aside as the center of interest? If the music starts in Charlotte it may be we will be unable to hear the fall.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last! Such was the experience Mrs. S. H. Newson, of Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters, and the result was miraculous. I improved at once, and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STEAMER BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

Appalling Catastrophe on East River, a Short Distance from New York City.

MORE THAN 600 LIVES LOST.

Women and Children Burned to Death or Drowned—About 500 Bodies Recovered—Hold of the Vessel Choked With Remains of Bodies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The three-decked excursion steamer General Slocum, of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, burned to the water's edge off Brothers Island to-day, resulting in the death through burning or drowning of at least six hundred persons, mostly women and children. Four hundred and forty-seven bodies had been recovered to-night and divers were at work taking bodies from the hold of the steamer. The remains of many persons who leaped into the river have not yet been found, and it will be many hours before the list of dead is anywhere near complete.

The General Slocum, one of the largest excursion steamers in these waters, left Third street, East river, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, having on board the annual Sunday school excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, located in Sixth street. Her destination was Locust Grove, one of the many resorts on Long Island sound. The excursion was in charge of Rev. George C. F. Haas, pastor of the church. The vessel was commanded by Captain William van Schalk, one of the best known excursion boat captains in New York harbor. He has commanded the General Slocum for almost the entire time since she was built in 1891. The number of excursionists on board to-day is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500, but according to an official statement issued by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, owners of the Slocum, the number of passengers was 873, that being one-third of the vessel's licensed capacity.

The steamer, after leaving her dock this morning proceeded up the East river, all three of her decks being crowded with merrymakers. Bands played and the great side-wheeler was decorated with flags from stem to stern.

The Slocum had reached a point near the Sunken Meadows off 135th street, Manhattan, which is at the extreme eastern end of Randall's Island, when fire broke out in a lunch room on the forward deck. The blaze was caused by the overturning of a pot of grease. The headway of the vessel and a high wind almost instantly fanned the insignificant flame into fury. Efforts were at once directed to subduing the fire, but they were futile. The blaze spread aft with almost lightning rapidity. Captain van Schalk, in the pilot house, had been informed of the outbreak of the fire and realizing the danger to the hundreds of excursionists, decided to send his vessel to the shore at 134th street. At this point there are a number of lumber yards and several huge oil tanks and the captain was warned that to attempt to land at this point would endanger the property and perhaps further imperil the scores of people, who had already been frightened into a state of almost uncontrollable excitement.

Changing the big steamer's course slightly he headed her for North Brother Island, half a mile away.

By this time the flames were rushing by leaps and bounds from the forward part of the ship.

The great open decks, built for excursionists with little obstruction from bow to stern, offered a clear sweep for the fire. As the Slocum dashed forward the flames caught stanchion and cabin woodwork, eating and tearing their way across the vessel.

The excursionists, but a few moments before in the full enjoyment of an ideal Summer's day on Long Island sound, were driven to the after part of the steamer to escape the heat, flames and smoke, which were constantly increasing. Policemen and deck hands aboard struggled hard to quiet the panic, but their efforts were in vain. The wild disorder increased, as frantic mothers sought to find their children, who had been at play about the decks.

The steamer's whistle was blowing for assistance, and tugs and other near by craft answered to the call. Before any of the boats could reach the burning steamer, however, the frantic women and children began to jump overboard. The current was strong and there are many whirlpools in the channel. The boats that always abound in the vicinity picked up many persons from the water, but these were only a small number of those that were seen struggling in the swift current.

On the Slocum the first sweep of the flames cut off escape from the hurricane deck, where a great many of the women and children were crowded together, and soon burned away the light wood of the uprights which came down with a crash on those below.

It is thought that most of those on the hurricane deck were burned.

As the fire increased, the struggle to gain a point of vantage at the stern became frightful. Women and children crowded against the after rail until it gave way and hundreds were pushed off into the river. After this there was a steady stream of persons who jumped or were thrown into the water.

By this time the shrieking whistle of the Slocum had attracted the attention of river craft for a considerable distance around, and tugs and other small boats were rushing to the assistance of the burning steamer.

These small boats rescued all those in the water whom they could reach, but many persons struggled and sunk before any help could reach them. In the wake of the Slocum as she hurried up stream was a line of little black spots, marking the heads and bodies of those who had sought to escape the roaring furnace on the ship by throwing themselves overboard.

Few of those saved by the small boats had on life preservers. At no time during the progress of the fire was there an opportunity to either lower the life boats or get the life preservers out from underneath the seats. This perhaps, gives an idea of the rapidity with which the flames swept the decks. It was an experience harrowing and terrible and that any escaped alive seems wonderful. Through all the wild panic, during all that inferno, with fire and smoke surrounding them the officers and men of the doomed boat remained at their posts, but they were powerless to avert the catastrophe.

The Slocum got within fifty feet of the northwest point of North Brother Island and there stopped in the shallow water. It was just before she beached that the hurricane deck, the supports of which had burned away, fell with its load of women and children, adding to the panic and horror of those on the deck below. Very soon after parts of the second and third decks also caved in. But before this happend the tug Walter Tracey had come alongside the burning steamer and been lashed to it. Many of the passengers were taken off by the crew of the Tracey, which remained alongside the steamer until the tug's pilot house took fire.

The point where the Slocum beached was just off the scarlet fever ward on North Brothers Island. The patients who had been out on the porches and lawns watching the approach of the burning steamer, were ordered indoors, and the physicians on the island hastened to the assistance of those who were being brought ashore through the shallow water. Many of those who leaped from the Slocum were carried away by the current even after she was beached, and were drowned.

The scene on North Brothers Island as described by the rescuers was a pitiful one. Body after body was washed ashore or brought in by boats and added to the long row on the beach. Fifty-three persons died there while the doctors were attending them.

As the bodies of the living and the dead were taken out of the water, those alive were taken to the hospitals on the island or sent across the river to hospitals in Mahattan. Here ambulances from almost all the hospitals in Greater New York and every other sort of conveyance which could be found, were put into service.

For hours the bodies of the burned and the drowned drifted ashore on the island, and between 131st and 138th streets in Manhattan. Some came ashore still alive. Many of these died, while others will recover.

The scenes on the beach of North Brothers Island were pitiable in the extreme, as the living and the dead were brought in. Women with disfigured faces, their clothes partially stripped from them, were carried to the improved emergency hospital crying for children who had been torn from them in the mad rush when the boat took fire.

Meanwhile the Slocum burned to the water's edge. At 12:25 o'clock, two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered she sank. It is estimated that there were then nearly 100 charred bodies on her decks. Just after the steamer sank the water near by was black with bodies. The tug Fidelity succeeded in picking up eighty-eight charred corpses in Hunt's Cove, off Raker's Island and carried them into the sound. None of these bodies it is thought can ever be identified.

At the end of the Charities pier at the foot of East 26th street, the crowd to-night tried to push past the police and a riot resulted. At the height of the trouble a man who had learned that his wife was among the charred dead, tried to stab himself. Inside the pier the bodies are ranged in three rows, the entire length of the pier, about 150 feet.

St. Mark's Lutheran church contained in its membership practically all those Germans of the Protestant faith within a radius of ten square blocks. The excursion was the event of the year for scores of well-to-do German families and had been looked forward to for many months. Family parties of ten or more had been made up, including in many cases the old grandmothers, the mother and the children of all ages, with a sprinkling of those men of the families who could spare a day from their work.

Edward VanWart, the pilot of the General Slocum, said to-night:

"When I first discovered the presence of fire on the steamer I decided to make for the first dock that I could find, but in a moment I was informed that all the ropes by which we usually tied up had been burned. I then decided to make for the first point of land where there were no rocks and beach the vessel and this I did. The presence of rocks all along the shore made it impossible for me to beach the vessel any sooner than I did."

VanWart was taken before Coroner Berry and was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

One of the tragic incidents of the day was the death of the family of Dr. Haas. His wife, Gertrude, and his daughter, Anna, are among the dead.

It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available, and stories are told of frantic efforts made by strong men to cut them loose; but even if they could have been torn down they were too high up for the people to reach. It is also alleged that no attempt was made to get out the fire apparatus at the first cry of "fire," though Captain Van Schaick says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the apparatus. According to several statements no attempt was made to lower boats or life rafts.

Captain Van Schaick and his two pilots, named Edward Van Wert and E. M. Weaver, have been arrested.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Rosin quiet. Strained common to good $3 10. Spirits turpentine steady at 56¼@56¾c.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 52¾c; sales — casks; Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C $2 67½; D, $2 72½, E, $2 77½; F, $2 82½; G, $2 87½; H, $2 97½; I, $3 12½; K, $3 22½; M, $3 47½; N, $3 67½; W G, $3 92½; WW. $4 37½.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Spirits turpentine was quiet at 53¼c; receipts 1,040 casks; sales 125 casks; exports — casks. Rosin was firm; receipts 1,761 barrels; sales 2,193 barrels; exports — barrels. Quote: A, B, C, $2 77½@2 80; D, $2 85; E, $2 90; F, $2 92½@2 95; G, $3 00; H, $3 10; I, $3 32½; K, $3 42½; M, $3 70; N, $3 90; W G. $4 20; W W. $4 60@4 65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton: Spot, moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling 7.64d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,500 bales American. Receipts 2,000 bales, no American.

Futures opened steady and closed easy; American middling (g o c): June 6.35d; June and July 6.25d; July and August 6.19d; August and September 5.96d; September and October 5.53d; October and November 5.31d; November and December 5.25d; December and January 5.22d; January and February 5.21d; February and March 5.21d.

— The Junior Order, United American Mechanics, of Raleigh, is to have a great celebration at the State capital July 4th. There is to be a barbecue and a great pyrotechnic display, which alone will cost $2,000. There will be an exhibition by the fire department, drills by military companies, music by excellent bands and other features. A patriotic meeting will be held in Metropolitan Hall at 11 A. M. and the speakers will be Governor Chas. B Aycock, Chief Justice Walter Clark and President Geo. T. Winston, of the A. & M. College. Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard is expected to read an original poem. The railroads will reduce rates to Raleigh for the celebration.

— Howell—Do you think it pays to put much money into clothes? Powell—Not if you have a wife to go through them.—Town Topics.

BATTLE CONTINUES NEAR WAFANGOW.

Strong Possibility That Engagement Will Take Place With Vladivostok Squadron.

JAPS' TRANSPORTS ATTACKED

Russians Have Opened a Channel at Entrance to Port Arthur Harbor—Japanese Torpedo Boats Bombarded the Russian Outposts.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of the "Central News at Liao Yang telegraphed to-day as follows:

"The fighting at Vafangow (about 55 miles north of Port Arthur) was renewed to-day and is still proceeding. No details are obtainable, but there are persistent rumors that the Russians were partly successful, destroying three squadrons of cavalry and making prisoners sixty men. The Russian casualties in the fighting yesterday were three hundred and eight men killed or wounded. The Japanese casualties are not known."

The Vladivostok Squadron.

TOKIO, June 15, 3:30 P. M.—Reports of cannonading have been received here from various points, such as Ohi-Kuzen province Oki island and Tsuzhima, but the exact nature of the operations of the Russian Vladivostok squadron is not disclosed.

The Japanese warships in the vicinity are hurrying to the scene. There is a strong possibility that a naval engagement will take place soon. No southern city in Japan is exposed to attack, but this Russian raid may prove expensive to shipping.

LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch to the "Central News from Tokio, filed at 6 P. M., to-day, says:

"A dispatch just received from Moji, says the cannonading at sea stopped at 1 P. M. There was a heavy sea in the straits all day. The Japanese merchant steamers are known to have left various ports for Moji and there is much anxiety about their fate."

It is rumored to-night that the Russian warships have gone eastward.

Transports Attacked.

TOKIO, June 15, 6 P. M.—It is reported here that the Japanese protected cruiser Niitaka engaged the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Tsu island in the strait between Corea and Japan. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

The Japanese transports Ugo and Fujo, homeward bound, met the Russian vessels, near Oki island. The Russians pursued them and fired 16 shots at the Japanese ships. The transports escaped and reached Kacusomoto.

TOKIO, June 15.—Three Japanese transports, outward bound from Shimonoseki, met the Russian warships this morning outside the strait of Corea. The Russians fired 18 shots at the Japanese ships. One transport escaped. The fate of the other two is not known.

Bombarding Outposts.

TOKIO, June 15, 4 P. M.—A flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, under the command of Captain Tsuchiya and in co-operation with the army, made a reconnoissance in force near Shao-Ping island yesterday and bombarded the Russian outposts on the coast to the west of the island. Shao-Ping island is twelve miles to the west of Port Arthur. At noon the Russian cruiser Novik, convoying ten torpedo boat destroyers, steamed out from Port Arthur. The Russian shore batteries protected these vessels with a heavy cannonade. The Japanese flotilla retreated slowly, firing as it went, for the purpose of decoying the enemy to sea. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian ships returned to the entrance of Port Arthur. The fact that the Novik came out of Port Arthur makes it certain that the Russians have succeeded in blasting a channel through the cement laden merchantmen sunk by the Japanese in the entrance to the harbor.

This freedom of egress comes too late to permit of any effect on the operations of the Japanese army, for men, guns and stores have practically all been landed, and Admiral Togo is capable of keeping the remnants of the Russian fleet imprisoned in Port Arthur. Last Monday night Japanese vidette boats, protected by torpedo boat destroyers, succeeded in reaching the entrance to Port Arthur and planted a series of mines. The darkness of midnight favored the operation. The Japanese vessels were not observed and they returned to the rest of the squadron without having sustained any damage.

Great Japanese Victory.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the "Daily Express" from Tokio, dated June 15, says news has been received there but has not yet been officially published, of a great Japanese victory near Fu-Chou, on the railway seventy miles north of Port Arthur. The Russians, it is added, were overwhelmed, lost a thousand men, left all their guns on the field and retreated in disorder.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Tokio cables the same news, adding that the Russians, to the number of 7,000 men, are now in full flight towards Tshi-Chaiao and Kai-Chou.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, of Benterville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had bronchitis for three years, and doctored all the time without being benefitted. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Trial bottles free; regular sizes 50c and $1.00. †

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

— "It must be hard," said the friend, "to have your wife chasing off to women's rights meetings and all that sort of thing every night." "Hard?" exclaimed Henpeck, why it's great; I can sit comfortably at home and not have to listen to her."—Philadelphia Press

RAISULI'S DEMANDS

Have Caused a Hitch in Negotiations for Release of Captives.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations for the release of Perdicaris and Varley, the American and Englishman captured in Tangier by the bandit Raisuli. The details communicated to the State Department by Consul General Gummere indicate that Raisuli has vastly enlarged his original demands. He now insists upon absolute control of no less than four Moorish provinces and besides, that no less than three nations including the United States guarantee the absolute performance of the Sultan's promise. The demands are regarded as absolutely impossible of compliance here notwithstanding what effect the refusal may have on the fate of the captives.

HOLLY AND MISTLETOE.

How the House Should Be Decked With Christmas Greens.

It would not be Christmas without a wreath of holly in the window or some touch of green about the home. The hall is the first place to be considered in decoration, as this gives the keynote to the rest of the house, says the Philadelphia Times. First and foremost is the mistletoe, or, as it used to be called, the "kissing" bough. This need not necessarily be of mistletoe alone, as holly can well be mixed with it. But it is correct to tie bows or true lovers' knots of various colored ribbons on to the stems. The larger this bough can be the better, and it should hang somewhere in the center of the hall.

If there is a looking glass hanging against the wall (and this is a great improvement to a small, narrow hall, as it gives an idea of space), let it be encircled by a loose holly wreath. At the foot of the stairs put a tall earthenware jar of artistic shape, and arrange in it tall boughs of holly and spruce.

The holly can be turned into a great variety of decorations for the home. The wreath is by far the most popular of the decorative designs. It is generally tied with a smart bow of scarlet ribbon. Frequently a star of red immortelles is set within the wreath.

The holly branches, with plentiful red berries showing against the glistening leaves, make an artistic garniture for the house. The branches are a graceful ornamentation for pictures, cornices and doors. In halls they are particularly effective when there is a fireplace that may be used as a background.

A gilded basket (you can gild it yourself at small cost) filled with holly and tied with broad, scarlet satin ribbon would make an effective centerpiece for the Christmas dinner table. A bunch of holly will of course crown the Christmas pudding, but a bunch of mistletoe must be tied under the chandelier in the parlor.

There are people who every Christmas put on great airs about their "real English mistletoe," but our American mistletoe answers all practical purposes, and the luck it brings and the salutation it invites are just as genuine as any foreign article. Every year the south is sending large quantities of mistletoe to market.

How to Send Christmas Gifts.

Never send a Christmas gift without your card or some means of identification. People do not like to have their pleasure tempered with mystery, says the New York World. Engraved cards are always in better taste than those written by hand. Written messages on an engraved card are permissible when sending a gift to a relative or intimate friend. A greeting, as "Merry Christmas" or "Season's Greetings," when used is written on the upper part of the face of the card. When simply a date is used, as "Christmas, 1903," write it in the lower left hand corner. It is customary for gentlemen to accompany their gifts with engraved cards bearing no inscription. Christmas gifts should always be neatly wrapped in perfectly fresh paper and daintily tied with a nice bit of string or narrow ribbon. In sending a gift in town, even to one's next door neighbor, employ a messenger or a servant; never a member of the family if it can be avoided. Always plan as nearly as possible to have a Christmas gift reach its destination on Christmas day. Better the afternoon or evening than the night before.

How to Make Cranberry Jelly.

Take two quarts of cranberries and boil until very soft. Strain out the juice and add as much sugar as there is juice. The juice will be more in the form of a thick pulp, for you have strained it not through a cloth, but through a coarse sieve. Now boil for twenty minutes, add a tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in cold water and pour into a mold. Set away to cool. Send to the table turned out of the mold and garnish with meringues. For the meringues beat the whites of four eggs until very stiff. Add a third of a teaspoonful, scant, of cream of tartar. Whip again. Add a cup of sugar, scant, and a little vanilla. Press through a tube upon oiled paper and bake in an oven so slowly as only to dry them for half an hour.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton was quoted quiet at 12.10c, net receipts 325 bales; gross receipts 2,240 bales; stock 62,308 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 30 points lower; middling uplands 12.10c; middling gulf 12 35c; sales 45 bales

Cotton futures closed barely steady: June 11.19, July 11,29, August 10.90, September 10.03, October 9.67, November 9.55, December 9.58, January 9.61.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net receipts 4,122 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; exports to France 5,049 bales; exports to the Continent — bales; exports to Japan 500 bales; exports to Mexico — bales; stock 238,419 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 9,772 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; exports to France 10,097 bales; exports to the Continent 10,925 bales; exports to Japan — bales; exports to Mexico — bales.

Total since September 1st, at all seaports—Net receipts 7,028,376 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,396,632 bales; exports to France 680,453 bales; exports to the Continent 2,503,143 bales; exports to Japan 42,436 bales; exports to Mexico 26,678 bales.

June 15.—Galveston, easy at 11⅝c, net receipts 260 bales; Norfolk, nominal at —, net receipts 400 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 12 25c, net receipts 685 bales; Boston, quiet at 12.40c, net receipts 34 bales; Wilmington, nominal, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 12.35c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, easy at 11⅝c, net receipts 294 bales; New Orleans, easy at 11⅞c, net receipts 1,585 bales; Mobile, nominal at 11⅝c, net receipts — bales; Memphis, steady at 11⅞c, net receipts 173 bales; Augusta, quiet at 11⅝c, net receipts 50 bales; Charleston, nominal, net receipts 35 bales.

THE NEXT REUNION AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee Was Elected Commander-in-Chief

BY CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Routine Business at Yesterday's Session. Officers Elected—Committee Reports The Annual Parade—Sons of Veterans—Reception, Etc

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 15.—A sweet-voiced young woman of Norfolk, Va., Miss Mary K. Ewell, maid of honor for the South, by her singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" to-day won for Louisville the reunion next year of the United Confederate Veterans. It was after the old veterans had chosen Lieut. Gen. Stephen D Lee as their commander-in-chief, and had listened to a stirring speech by Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, extolling the beauties, capability and hospitality of his home city and people, and their desire to entertain the followers of the Stars and Bars, that Miss Ewell was escorted to the front of the stage. Her voice thrilled the great crowd that filled the Tabernacle and the last note of the famous melody had scarcely left her lips when the convention went wild with shouts of "Louisville," "Louisville."

Seconding speeches were unnecessary, although Gen. Lee graciously permitted one from a Virginia delegate and another from Kentucky. The date will be determined later. In addition to the election of officers the meeting disposed of a vast amount of routine business, but did not complete their work and a final session will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The report of Adjutant General Mickel shows that since the last reunion charters have been issued to forty new camps, making the total 1,563.

The Women's Monument Association was instructed by the veterans to turn over all funds to the Sons of Veterans, who will complete the work of erecting a monument to the women of the South.

The most interesting part of the committee on resolutions report is as follows:

First, that section requesting Congress to take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States, be adopted.

Second, the committee reports to the association that more than one application has been made to this association to fix a permanent place for our annual reunions; but your committee is of the opinion that for the present it would be wise for many reasons to hold our annual reunions as heretofore at such time and places as the association shall fix from year to year. Adopted.

Resolved, That all Confederate veterans regularly enrolled in this association, and none other, shall be eligible to election or appointment in this association. Adopted.

At noon the regular business of the convention was set aside for the memorials. Judge Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery, was the orator. All the departed heroes of the Confederacy were referred to by several speakers, but General John B. Gordon, the last great figure to pass over to the invisible beyond, was made the occasion of special tribute.

The Southern Confederate Memorial Association met, heard numerous welcoming addresses and responses and adjourned until to-morrow.

The veterans will have their annual parade to-morrow morning, the start to be made at ten o'clock. Owing to the increasing infirmities of the old soldiers, the route was almost cut in two to-day by those having the parade in charge.

The Sons of Veterans will elect officers to-morrow.

The most brilliant function of the reunion occurred to-night at the Golf and Country Club. It was a reception and ball complimentary to the sponsors and maids-of-honor by the Sons of Veterans.

Election of Officers.

The United Confederate Veterans to-day elected the following officers:

Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, Miss.

Commander of the Department of Northern Virginia, General G. Irvine, of Greenville, S. C.

Commander of the Department of Tennessee, Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga.

Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General W. L. Cabell, of Dallas, Texas.

Sons of Veterans.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 15.—The Sons of United Confederate Veterans met to-day, Commander-in Chief Faysson presiding. Reports of different committees were heard. It was recommended that headquarters of the organization in New Orleans be accepted and that a permanent secretary be employed. The total number of camps was announced as 481, but only 104 are in good standing. The quartermaster announced that after paying the expenses of the year the cash in hand was $13. Former Governor McMillan addressed the sons, congratulating them on the fact that the histories being taught in the Tennessee public schools were written by Confederates.

Chairman Owen submitted the report of the historical committee and it was adopted. It showed that the North was showing a spirit of co operation in the matter of Southern history and was returning trophies to the South.

Louisville invited the Sons to meet there next year.

WARM WIRELETS

Adam Hunt, colored, was hanged at Roxboro, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of Fleetwood Wilkins, a young white man. The negro beat his victim with his fist so that he died shortly afterward.

The State Democratic convention of Arkansas instructed for Judge Alton B. Parker of New York as the choice of the Arkansas Democracy for the presidential candidate. The vote was Parker 258½; Hearst 182½; John Sharp Williams one.

The Southern Railway bridge over Broad river, on the Spartanburg and Asheville line, 50 miles north of Columbia, S. C., was partially burned yesterday morning. Passenger train No. 9, north bound, was saved from running into the bridge by a negro, who signalled with a red petticoat.

The 51st annual commencement of Roanoke College, was marked by the inauguration of President J. A. Morehead, elected. The installation address was delivered by Hon. A. M Bowman of Salem, Va., vice president of the board of trustees.

— O'Rorke: I'm bringing along some Russian beer. McToole: Phwat on earth is Russian beer? O'Rorke: Bottled, ye fule, bottled.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

How It May Be Prettily Trimmed at Small Expense.

Your tree selected, you can trim it for as much or as little money as you please. If your tree is very tall it will be well to trim the upper branches before placing it in a perpendicular position lest they be too high to be easily reached. First of all you want some attractive and appropriate ornament for the summit or "tip top" point of your tree, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. If you desire to trim it at very little cost a small figure of Santa Claus may be bought for 10 cents or you may substitute for that patron saint of Christmas a cardboard figure of a boy or girl in winter garb or one of an angel with a trumpet blowing out Christmas tidings.

A surprising quantity of pink and white popped corn can be bought for a few cents, and if strung upon strings and festooned on the upper branches it will look very pretty, as will also cranberries similarly used. Snowballs of white cotton festooned to the ends of the boughs and small pieces of the same scattered all over the tree give a very pretty snow effect.

A yard of tarlatan costs 10 cents, and little stockings cut from it sewed with gayly colored yarn and filled with candies are a great addition. Colored candles, 6 cents a dozen, and tin holders for them at 3 look very pretty. In this way a tree may be attractively trimmed at from $1 to $2.

Sprays of red berried holly tied here and there on the tree tend to brighten it. The box that holds the tree may be covered with thick moss, bits of broken mirror being interspersed to represent water. A box of tin soldiers, a Noah's ark or a wooden village, a gift for one of the children, might find its first use in populating this miniature landscape at the foot of the tree.

If you want an expensive tree nothing is prettier in the way of ornament than the colored balls of the shops. Hang these numerously from every branch and have festoons of smaller ones from branch to branch all around the tree from top to bottom.

Use plenty of the tinsels representing frost and icicles and the little balls like frozen bubbles from a liquid rainbow. Then the shops have a close imitation of festoons of snow, which you can attach to every twig, branch, bow and needle. This snow is made of fine tissue paper and comes packed in boxes. Gilt stars, sold at any stationer's, should be used in abundance, as should also cardboard, china and candy angels, cherubs and children. A tree thus trimmed costs from $10 to $25.

How to Make Candy Bags.

The gayest candy bags for Christmas are made of tarlatan in shades of red, blue, pink and green. These are cut square, oblong, stocking shaped or circular, are embroidered in tinsel and have a drawing string of baby ribbon or colored worsted. Pretty bags are made by sewing silk American flags together and shirring about an inch from the top with red satin ribbon. Paper muslin bags, shaped to simulate pointed caps, turned upside down and filled with candy, are popular with young folks.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour was dull and showed an absence of buyers. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red nominal. Options—Up to midday wheat acted dull and easier, then it recovered and for the balance of the afternoon was firm on moderate covering, and closed ⅛@¼c net higher; July closed 91⅛c; September closed 84⅝; December 84⅛. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 56c. Option market was generally firm all day, the close showing ⅛@¼c net advance; July closed 53c; September closed 54⅛; December —c. Oats—Spot steady; mixed, 26 and 32 pounds, 45@47c. Pork dull. Lard steady; refined lard quiet. Butter was easier; extra creamery 18 @18c; State dairy 13@17c. Cheese firm; State, full cream, small colored, choice, 7⅞@8c; small white, choice 7⅝c. Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania nearby, average finest, 20@21; Southern 14½@15½c; Southern inferiors 12@14c. Rice quiet. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 6c; other domestic 3¼@6¼c. Cabbages steady; Southern, per barrel crate, $1 25@1 50. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 12. Sugar—Raw quiet; centrifugal, 96 test 3 27 82; refined quiet. Tallow dull. Potatoes steady; Southern, $3 50@5 00; Jersey sweets, basket, $1 25@1 75; State and Western sacks $3 15@3 25. Molasses steady. Cotton seed oil was quiet and dull at about unchanged prices, closing as follows: Prime crude, f. o. b. mills 21c. nominal; prime summer yellow 28½c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 32c; prime winter yellow 32@33c.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Improvement in export demand caused firmness in wheat today, the July delivery closing with a gain of ⅛@¼c; corn is up ⅛@⅜c; oats are off ⅛c, provisions are unchanged to 5c higher.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cash prices: Flour quiet and easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 92@95c; No. 3 spring 85@93c; No. 2 red $1 01@1 02. Corn—No. 2 48⅝; No. 2 yellow 50½c. Oats—No. 2 41½ 41¾c; No. 2 white —c; No. 3 white 41½ @43½c. Rye—No. 2 —c. Mess pork, per bbl., quoted at $12 35@12 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 67½@6 70. Short rib sides, loose, $7 00@7 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, no market report. Short clear sides, boxed, $6 75 @7 00. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 28.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July, old, 85⅜ 85⅝, 86¼, 85¼, 85⅞; do., new, 84⅛ @84⅜, 85⅛, 84⅛, 85c; September, old, 81⅛@81⅞, 82¼, 81¼, 82⅛c; do. new, 80@80¼, 80⅝, 80, 80⅝c. Corn—No. 2 June 48, 48, 48, 48c; July 48⅜@48¼, 48⅞, 48⅜, 48⅜; September 48⅜@48¼, 49¼, 48⅜@48⅝c. Oats—No. 2 June 41⅛, 41⅛, 41⅛, 41⅛; July 39⅛, 39⅝, 39¼, 39⅝c; September 32⅛, 32⅛, 31⅞, 32⅛c; December 32⅛, 32⅛, 32⅛, 32⅛. Mess pork, per bbl—July $12 30, 12 57½, 12 30, 12 40; September $12 50, 12 80, 12 52½, 12 65. Lard, per 100 lbs—July $6 70, 6 80, 6 70, 6 72½; September $6 87½, 6 97½, 6 85, 6 80. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—$7 15, 7 25, 7 75, 7 20; September $7 22½, 7 42½, 7 30, 7 35.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Coffee—Spot Rio steady; mild quiet. The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points, recovered partially and was finally steady and unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales 35,000 bags.

— "Has the baby had the measles yet, Mr. Popps?" "Sh sh! Don't speak so loud. Whenever he hears anything mentioned that he hasn't got, he cries for it."—Comic Cuts.

TRUCK FARM SUPERINTENDENT WANTED

Must thoroughly understand growing of strawberries. One who is familiar with all grades of fertilizers and understands the mixing of same; cultivation of potatoes, beans and cantaloupes; and, in fact, all kinds of truck vegetation. Must be man of family. Adequate accommodations for the household. State salary expected, experience and send best of references. Address C. J. BURDICK, 28 N. Main street, Providence, R. I.
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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, June 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 52¾c bid per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $2.70 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.80 per barrel of 280 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.25 per barrel for hard, $4.00 for dip, $4.25 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 47c; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at $1.65; crude turpentine firm at $2.00, 3.25@3.75.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	79
Rosin	288
Tar	36
Crude turpentine	113

Receipts same day last year—37 casks spirits turpentine, 99 barrels rosin, 30 barrels tar, 79 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market nominal.

Same day last year, nothing doing.

Receipts—3 bales; same day last year, —.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, $1.30; extra prime, $1.35; fancy, $1.40, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, $1.05; extra prime, $1.07½; fancy, $1.10. Spanish, $1.10.

CORN—Firm; 60@65c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13@15c per pound; shoulders, 12c; sides, 12½c.

EGGS—Dull at 15@16c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 35@45c; springs, 20@30c.

TURKEYS—Firm at 12½@13c for live.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25@26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 90@$1.00 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—Firm at 2@4c per pound.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Sanders, Sanders, Little River, S C, Stone, & Co.

Clyde steamer Carib, Chichester, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

Standard Oil tug Astral, towing barge No 81, Ericksen, Philadelphia, Standard Oil Co.

Barque Arlington, 493 tons, Fickett, Boston, C D Maffitt.

Schr Geo E Dudley, 387 tons, Chase, New York, C D Maffitt.

Schr Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, New York, C D Maffitt.

Schr Eliza A Scribner, 357 tons, Dodd, New York, C D Maffitt.

Schr Robert McClintock, 126 tons, Lewis, New York, C D Maffitt.

Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, S M King.

Clyde steamer Navahoe, Devereux, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr City of Fayetteville, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jno S McEachern.

Steamer Sanders, Sanders, Little River, S C, Stone & Co.

Schr Robert A Snyder, 302 tons, Tinker, New York, C D Maffitt.

Barque Addie Morrill, 595 tons, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn, C D Maffitt.

CLEARED.

Clyde steamer Carib, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, S M King.

Schr Robert McClintock, Louis, Georgetown, S C, C D Maffitt.

Stmr City of Fayetteville, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jno S McEachern.

Clyde steamer Navahoe, Devereux, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, June 15.—Money on call easy; highest 1½ per cent.; lowest 1 per cent; ruling rate 1¼ per cent; last loan 1¼ per cent.; closing bid 1¼ per cent.; offered at 1¼ per cent; time loans easy and dull; sixty days 2½ per cent.; ninety days 2½ per cent.; six months 3@3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.20@487.25 for demand and at 485.25@485.30 for sixty-day bills. Posted rates 486 and 488. Commercial bills 485@485½. Bar silver 55⅜. Mexican dollars 44⅛. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 104⅛; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 105⅛; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 105⅝; do. coupon, 106; U. S. 4's, new, reg'd, 132⅛; U. S. 4's, new, coupon, 132⅛; U. S. 4's, old, reg'd, 106; do. coupon, 107; Atlantic Coast Line 4's 95⅛; Louisville & Nashville, unified 4's, 101⅞; Southern Railway, 5's, 117⅛. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio pref'd 91; Chesapeake & Ohio 31; Manhattan L 147⅝; New York Central 115; Reading 46⅛; do. 1st pref'd, 81; do. 2nd pref'd 66; Southern Railway 21; do. pref'd 84⅛; Amalgamated Copper 49⅜; People's Gas 97; Tennessee Coal and Iron 34; U. S. Leather 6⅜; U. S. Leather, preferred, 79¼; Western Union 87; U. S. Steel 9⅛; do. preferred 54⅛; Mexican Central 7⅛; Virginia Carolina Chemical, 25⅛; sales — shares; do. preferred, closed 100; sales — shares. Standard Oil 625.

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CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cts by mail.

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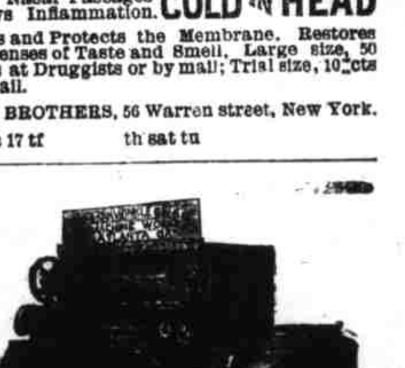

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