WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1896

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

We wrote an article a lew days ago on the dependence of this country on other countries for many things which could be and should be produced in this country. This costs us millions of dollars annually, and the money goes out of the country, very little of it to return. We had reference in that article to manufactured articles, but we also buy abroad natural and agricultural products, such as wool, stik, rice, sugar, tobacco, nuts, fruits and other things, all of which could be raised in this country, but which we have never tried to raise in quantity sufficient to meet the demand.

Let us take the item of sugar. The people of this country, consume annually 2,000,000 tons and produce 350,000 tons, leaving 1,650,000 tons to be imported from other countries, for which we pay over \$100,000,000. Every dollar of this goes out, and very little of it comes back. It goes out annually, not for one year, or two years, but year after year, and will go in larger amount as our population increases if we continue to import to meet the demand as we have been doing and do now.

If we could not produce sugar enough to supply the home market there would be a satisfactory reason for the importation, as there is for the importation of coffee, tea, spices, &c., but this is not the case, for there is no part of the United States between the extreme North and extreme South, extreme East and extreme West, where sugar cannot be produced, either from cane or beets. Of course some sections, owing to soil and climate, are better adapted to growing sugar-producing plants than other sections, but all sections are capable of growing them to some extent. The sorghum cane grows well in most of the Northern and Western States, for it is not so sensitive to frost as the Louisiana sugar cane is, and it grows luxuriantly in the South when attention is given to its cultivation and the soil is reasonably fertile. The Louislana cane in the Southern portion of Arkansas, in a considerable portion of Texas, in Florida, Mississippi and portions of North Carolina. It is claimed that sugar cane will grow luxuriantly in any part of Florida, even in the pine barrens, and that that State alone could produce sugar enough to supply the demand for the whole country. This may be saying too much but there is little doubt that in the cane-growing area of the States we have named enough could be produced without seriously taxing its capacity to produce sufficient for this country and leave a pretty respectable surplus for export.

But we have in addition to this an unbounded area adapted to the growth of the sugar beet, which has taken the lead o: cane as the sugar supplier of the world. The production of cane sugar for the world is 3,200,000 tons, of which this country produces only 300,000 tons, not a tenth part of the total, and not a sixth part of the sugar we consume. The world's production of beet sugar is 4,600,000 tons. of which we produce the insignificant portion of 30,000 tons. Germany produces 1,-700,000, lacking only 300,000 tons of as much as this country consumes, and Germany isn't as large as the State of Texas. Germany, France, Austria and Russia produce 4,000,000 tons, and none of these countries is any better adapted to the culture of the sugar beet than this country, and perhaps not as-well. We have the advantage of being able to choose the soil and climate best adapted to it, while they have no such choice. Their growing season is a good deal like that in the West, short, while we have in addition to the North and West with their shorter seasons the semi-tropical region of the South, where the growing season is long and but little danger of frost, giving more time for the plant to mature and reach per-

And yether all this wide domain we produce only 30,000 tons of beet sugar. There are in the United States only nine beet sugar factories, and these in only five States and one Territory, three in California, two in Nebraska, one in Utab, one in Wisconsin, one in Virginia and one in New Mexico. It is said that it would require seven hundred such factories as these, with their capacthat the people of this country annually consume.

The low price of the staple farm products of the West will in the near future compel the farmers of that section of the country to seek other crops which will bring them better reward for their labor. Those of them in the States where sugar raise beets can realize four or five times as much money from them, acre for acre, as they did from any of the other crops commonly grown at the prices that have prevailed for some years. The low price of cotton will in all probability force Southern farmers to do as the Western farmers will have to do, seek new on that subject (and he has talked much on it) that he fully comprethere may be more profit,

Here is something for the South ern farmers to think about. If they will get the start and it will be difficult to induce men with money to invest in factories in the South for they will not care to embark and enter into competition with the Western factories if they should be numerous and strong. If the South gets the predicament. The section that takes | for these Chicago preachers. the lead and makes the most progress will be the one most benefitted, and be most likely to retain the lead, which the South with her natural advantages could easily do. While there are inducements in beet culture for all sections, there are special inducements for the South, for there are immense possibilities in it for

It may be said that we have no factories now, which is true, with the exception of the one that is in Virginia, but we will have no factories until we have beets. The beet goes before the factory. When the beets come in sufficient quantity the fac-

MINOR MENTION.

We have in these columns devoted considerable attention to the subject of nut-culture as an inviting and profitable one for the people of this section, and have tried especially to direct attention to the pecan and walnut, in each of which there are great possibilities both in the nuts and in the timber, which in time would pay a handsome profit if nothing were realized from the nuts. But this subject has attracted attention in other States and nut-growers have been making experiments that may, if they prove as successful as represented, materially reduce the cost of production and lessen the time for the realizing of profits. One of these experiments is noted by the Greenville, S. C., News as having been made by a nut-grower in Florida who grafted some soft shell pecan grafts into hickory trees, the result being that in three years he got a paying crop of pecans without having to wait several years longer for the young pecan trees to come into profitable bearing. The News mentions this as a hint to South Carolina land owners, but seems to be in doubt whether the pecan will thrive in South Carolina generally, although it has no doubt that in some localities it will. The pecan is as hardy a tree as the hickory, and will thrive any where that the hick ory will. They may be found scattered from Maryland and Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico. Occasionalfy, but very rarely, the frost nips the budding hickories in this State, but this is only when the budding is very early or the freeze is very late. The danger of frost is so little that it need not be considered as one of the factors in the business. But the pecan is no new experiment in this section for there are thousands of trees in the forests, and many people have some trees planted about their dwellings from which they have been for years gathering nuts for home use. This settles the question of the adaptibility of this section to their growth, and if the hickory-grafting process be a success, (and we see no reason why it should not), it will settle the question of raising large quantites of nuts at a comparatively small cost. Some of the STAR's subscribers have planted groves with the choicest seed. It would be worth while for some of them to give

this grafting process a trial. Prof. Booker T. Washington, President of the colored State college of Alabama, to whose wise utterances we have several times called attention, has been talking some more hard sense, this time in Springfield, Mass., where he delivered a lecture a few days ago, from which the following are extracts :

"Few of you, I fear, realize what you asked the South to do immediately after the war. Returning to their destito face blasted hopes, shattered indus trial systems, your southern brethren brethren had to reorganize or create a new industrial system, to put on foot out poverty a system of public Besides, you ask them to add to their own burdens and perplexities that of preparing in education, economics and politics for citizenship within a few short years 4,000 000 of former s aves."

"Heretofore we have had too much of the idea that an educated colored man must either teach, preach, be a clerk or foliow a profession. Our educated men must, more and more, go to the farms, into the trades, start brickyards, sawmills, factories, open coal mines. They must apply their education to conquer the forces of nature. Education within itself is nothing except as it is used in a way to make the world better and more useful; unless it is used in a way to produce something. As educated man standing on the streets with his hands ity, to produce the amount of sugar in his pockets is of no more value to the world than an ignorant man doing the same thing. In the present condition of our race our education for the next 50 or 100 years should be especially di-

The former of these paragraphs is plain statement of several facts. not emirely new, however, to the people to whom it was made, for many of them realized it fully but south, which was more of an object with them than the closuron or betterment of the emancipated slave.
The second paragraph is the utterance of a man who has given the subject of the elevation of his race thorough study and shows not on in this but in everything he has sale

Mr. McKinley went to church while he was in Chicago, and the wait until the culture in the West | preacher recognizing the "advance has grown to such proportions as to agent of prosperity." in closing his secure the establishment of a large sermon, looked straight at Mr. Mcnumber of manufactories the West | Kinley and said: "We all look for better times. We expect they are coming right off." Some of the congregation "uttered," and Mr. McKinley had a far off look. He was not right sure whether the preacher was really looking for better times, or poking some clerical start the West will be in the same fun at him. There is no accounting

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The shrinkage of value in stocks in the New York market on account of the Senate committee's Cuban report suggests the possibility that perhaps some of the Senators but then, of course, they would not speculate. — Indianapolis

-We notice that some New York millionaires are buying yachts from England instead of having them built at home. One man has ust received a John Bull craft costing \$500,000. His great fortune was made by his father in this country .- Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

-Perhaps in nine cases in every ten the reports of alleged "race wars" telegraphed from the South are mere perversions of such common b.awls as are lidely to occur whenever and wherever the connection is made between a mean man and mean whiskey. They are christened "race wars" by men who know that when so called they may be worth \$5 each, while if they were called disturbances of the peace they could not be marketed at all .- N. Y. World,

- Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston was true to himself and to is people, when in his speech the other night at the banquet of the New England Society of New York, he repudiated the new South idea. The South," said Colonel Johnston, "I do not say the new South; it is old South, continuing fond of her raditions and ashamed of no part of her history," etc. There is nothing more sickening than to hear a Southern man talk about "the new South, particularly if he is addressing an assemblage of Northern men.-Rich mond Dispatch, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- Algernon-"Two years ago bough she was the sunbeam of my ex-Dick-"Then she's an, ex-ray."-Nea

- Amateur Humorist-"That is pretty good joke of mine; don't you thirk so? Experienced Editor-"Well, it is just

- "What do you think of my French, Jules?" I asked of my Paris guide. "It iss vonderlut, madame," he replied, courteously. "Is all my life be--Household Words.

- Teacher - Where is joy, health and happiness to be lound? Tommy-In the dictionary .- New York Advertiser.

- She-My brother Tom played with your foot ball team, didn't he? He-Yes; be did. She-And he was a full-back or half-

He-Neither. He was-er-a drawback - "Walter, you remember the order I gave you yesterday." "Yes, sir; will you have the same to

"Yes; it ought to be ready by this time.-N. Y. World. - "I guess I can manage to stand t when you call a fifty-cent piece a haifdollar, but when you speak of a slab as

a slob, I want it understood that I will permit to such language.-Cineinnat - Brown-"I wonder who origin ated the idea that it is unlucky to begi

anything on Frida? Robinson-"Probably it was some til Saturday?"-Puck. - Oldboy-"Say, plumber, you

are a very improvident man, leaving those pieces of lead, nuts and screws lying about. They'll sure'y be los Leadly-"Ob, no, ser. You'll find 'em all in the bil! '-Harlem Life. - Weldon News: Mr. Walter

Shields' dwelling, near Tillery, was burned to the ground last Thursday. He lost nearly all his furniture. -Mr. C. H. Hale's son, at Halifax, was broken into last Friday night by unknown thieves and robbed of about \$60 worth of goods. The rogues have not been captured but Mr. Hale has recovered some of the goods. The store is supposed to have been cobbed by two convicts, recently discharged from the State farm near that place, who were seen in town

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous sys tem, as that of the ministry. The de tem, as that of the ministry. The de-rangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration. Bev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physi-cian, writes Feb. 25, 1835: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me br. Miles' that it never work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate in that it seemed certain must relinquish the worl Heart Cure of the ministry entirely

Restores | so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not Health..... have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Norvine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of benefit. I have just closed revival work of manks, preaching nearly every night and twice discounting to be amorily did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' fleart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphise or oplum in Dr. Miles' Pars Fills Curs All Pain. "One cont a dose," For sale by all Druggists, For sale by all Druggists, (Change, Jame 15 fy m to th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Charlotte News: J. P. Hunter, Esq., of Derita, cut down a bee tree one day last week and got sixteen pounds of honey, two squirrels and

- Mount Airy News: Col. A B. Gallaway, of Elkin, raised 40 bushels of Irish potatoes on less than oneeighth of an acre. He then sowed the land in turnips, but owing to the dry weather, the first sowing failed. He sowed the second time about the middle of September, and on the 9th of December dug 85 bushels from the sowing, besides using turnips from the patch all the Fall.

- Raleigh News and Observer: Major Sidney M Finger died in Newton Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. He had not been in robust health for some time, but his death was so ununexpected as to shock all his friends. -- A free dispensary will be opened early in the new year in connection with the schools of Medicine and Pharmacy at Shaw University. The members of the medical faculty can be consulted at stated hours without charge by needy and deserving colored people. If medicines are necessary, they will also be furnished

free of expense. - Wadesboro Messenger: Mrs. Dr. P. T. Beeman died at her home at Peachland last Saturday, after a long illness .-- Isaac M. Williams, Esq., died at his home near Polkton last Saturday afternoon, after an illness of several months, aged about 65 years .- Miss Fannie McIntyre died at the home of her father, Mr. G. McIntyre, in Ansonville township, Monday night, aged about 18 years. -- Officers raided an illicit distillery that was doing business in Lilesville township, near the plantation of T. J. & C. N. Ingram, last Monday night, and destroyed the whole outfit,

- Monroe Enquirer: Mr. John Meigs died at his home in Marshville township, on December 18th, 1896. He was seventy-eight years old. - Mr. Jackson Gathings died at his home at Prarie Station, Mississippi, December 9th, 1896, in the seventy fifth year of his age. He was a very prominent citizen and a good man. He was a native of this county and was a brother of Mrs. S. A. Covington, of this place, - Some time ago Mr. Bryant Williams, of Rock Rest, a bee tree on Mr. B F. McLarty's land, two miles east of here. On last Saturday Mr. Williams and Mr. Mc Larty took eighty-four pounds of nice honey from the tree. There were two large swarms of bees in it. Some time ago Mr. J. D. Hendricks, of Marshville township, found a bee tree and when he cut it down found that there was seven feet of the hollow, which was about a foot across, full of comb. He sawed off a spring and autumn to buy goods, and section of the tree and carried it to she always accompanied him, and they his house and the bees are content. ed and at work in their new quarters. This is not a good week for bee trees either.

Don't dally with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it at once by taking a course of Hood's Sarss parilla.

EXERCISES FOR THE THROAT.

A Branch of Physical Culture Not Often The chronic sore throat is not infre quently produced by the misuse of the vocal organs. Very often that unruly little member, the tongue, is accountable for the difficulty, as it is for a great many other troubles in this transitory life. Many people have a habit when talking of pushing the tongue so far back against the delicate membranes that line the throat that irritation more or less painful is caused, and if it continnes any length of time pleers will form, and so will a doctor's bill.

Control of the tongue is excellent in all senses of the word. Physically this organ may be managed by depressing it into a hollow at a point three-quarters of an inch back of where the tip of it comes when in a natural-position in the mouth and at the same time singing very light head tones. This exercise requires some patience at first, but the habit of keeping the tongue down is soon acquired. In speaking or singing it should not be allowed to hoop up and fill the mouth, thus interfering with the free passage of the tones of the voice from the throat to the front of the mouth, where they should strike and then escape clear as a bell. This hooping up of the tongue in the mouth is the cause of much of the indistinct and slovenly utterances to which we are too often obliged to listen.

In many people we notice the line from the point of the chin to the neck is in the form of a right angle. In a shapely throat this line forms a curve just as a canary's does when the small vellow artist is warbling his carols. To develop the throat and make this angle a curve, stand before a mirror so that you may watch the throat swell out. Now thrust your tongue out as far as it will go, then draw it back quickly and forcibly, at the same time bringing it downward in the mouth as far as you can. Place your thumb and forefinger against the larynx (commonly called the Adam's apple), and if you are making the right movement you will feel the larynx pass downward. For a week or two make the movements lightly. After that time put as much force into it as you can. The exercise should be practiced for a few minutes several times a day to insure rapid and good

To fill up the hollows of the neck stand correctly, and then slowly fill the lungs with air without elevating your shoulders. As the air is forced upward into the throat hold it there a few seconds and then expel slowly. This exercise is best performed soon after rising in the morning and before retiring at night.-New York Post.

An Anomalous "Bruiser." Couper, "the ex-prize fighter and author," who was one of the enrolled in the police force during the trous bles at Johannesburg, formerly enjoyed a great reputation in South Africa by defeating a local Goliath in Kimberley, Since then he has done a good deal for athletics in South Africa and has written a book. an exceptional accomplishment for a prize fighter, but not surprising in Couper's case, since he is a well ed-ucated man, and, indeed, in most matters a complete contrast to the

"Ef I had your luck and you had mine," said Dismal Dawson to one of his prosperous clients, "I s'pose it would be me helpin you." "Luck?" answered the prosperous

All Luck.

"That's where the lack figgers.
You was borned with a likin for work. I wasn't." — Indianapolis

TRUE TO HIS LOVE.

HUSBAND WHO CHERISHED THE MEMORY OF HIS DEAD WIFE.

His Faithfulness-Always Acted As if

The Sun reporter was leaning in graceful attitude against the counter of an up town hotel office, conversing in an insouciant and nonchalant manner with the haughty and imperious clerk, as reporters always do, when a nice looking old gentleman, with just enough provincialism in his appearance to show that he was not a New Yorker, though he might have come from Philadelphia or any other rural district, came up to the register as if he had been then fore and wrote his name and address In a few minutes the clerk had sent him off to his room with a bellboy and

'Queer old chap," he said, nodding in the direction of the departing guest.

The reporter whirled the register around to look at the name.

"Yes?" he replied questioningly. "I see that he has signed himself and wife.

Where's the wife? In the ladies' parlor?'
"That's the queer part of it," contin ued the clerk with an evident purpose of telling a story, and the reporter be-came interested. "There isn't any wife. He's a widower, and has been for 15 years, but he has been signing it that way for the ten years I have known him. He is now 60, and was married at 40, and the romance is as pretty as i "And unusual," ventured the report

er, "if he is faithful to the memory of ne woman, and that woman his wife. Widowers are not all so." "That is why this one's story is the

more interesting. Let me tell you. At 25 he was a poor young clerk in a western town and was romantically and deeply in love with a pretty girl of 20. It may be said that she was in love with him, too, but he had queer no-tions, and as they were both poor, and a rich man was anxious to marry the girl, he never told his love, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on his damask cheek, as it were, and he pined in thought and with a green and vellow melancholy sat, like patience on monument, while the other man mar-

"At 34 she was a widow and poor, for her husband had dissipated his for tune, and our friend here, still a bachelor and as much in love as ever, was successful merchant. This time he was braver, for he was possessed of the sinews of war, and within a year's time he had married her. It was rather hasty on her part, possibly, but he had waited long enough and was so importunate that she compromised with him on one year instead of the regulation two of widowhood. They came to this hotel In their wedding tour and were here two weeks, and one of the proprietors of the hotel informs me that he never has seen a couple more suited to each other and better satisfied with each other. After that he came to the city in the

"At last, after the fifth spring trip he did not come, but his manager did, and he said that the wife had died and the husband's mind was affected, though they hoped he would come around all right in time. In the following spring he came again, but he was not the same man any more. His mind was clear on all business matters, but he was 'queer about his wife, and a sadder faced man couldn't be found anywhere. The old elerk, who had been at the counter on his previous visits, was there when he me again, and after greeting him pleasantly turned the register around for him to sign it. He responded as usual, and when the clerk looked at the name it was followed as before by 'and wife, as he had been accustomed to sign it. The clerk was about to call his attention to it, but a second thought prompted him not to notice it, and he sent the guest to the bridal chamber. the room he and his wife always occupied, as they did on their first visit.

"During his stay of a week he had very little to say, and if any reference was made to his wife he responded as if she were still alive and was with him at the hotel. At the table, too, he had a place for her, and her meals were served as if she had been there to eat them. When he was ready to go and came for his bill, it was made out as usual, and he paid for two people without comment. Ten years ago, when I came into the office, I received my inand have since my first meeting him acted with him exactly as if he were accompanied by his wife. I have learned that he follows the same course in all that he does in any way connected with her. He buys two railroad tickets, two theater tickets, two places in any conveyance, two everything, where she might have gone with him, and on trips where she would not have accompanied him in life, such as short trips from his town or to affairs of any kind where it was probable she would not have cared to go, he provides only for himself. He seems to understand what she would be doing all these years and acts accord-ingly. You noticed him sign that register and go off up stairs?" concluded the clerk. "Well, he does all the rest in the same confident way, just as if she were with him and his first consideration was for her."

"You may not be a poet," said the reporter, "but the story you tell is a poem that all men should learn and cherish in their hearts."-New York

Wood Barks.

The French Institute of Science has ad under discussion the chemistry of barks possessing an industrial value. It is shown that the gums and cements which hold together the filaments of fiber are composed essentially of pectose, cutose and vasculose, while the fiber itself is composed of fibrose, cellulose and its derivatives—the theory, therefore, of degumming or retting being to dissolve and wash out the gums without attacking the cellulose; while, in order to eliminate the vasculose and cutose, alkaline oleates or caustio alkalies under pressure are found to be necessary, and pressure are found to be necessary, and even bisulphites and hydrochlorites. The gums being thus dissolved, the epidermis is detached and can be separated mechanically from the layer of fiber by washing. An important point involved is that upon the degree of cleanness of the fiber must depend the expense of this degumming operation. In the construction of machines for this purpose it has been assumed that there is but little difference whether the ribbon to be operated. sence whether the ribbon to be operated upon is simply stripped bark or a well decorticated product, as the revolving agency, followed by a volume of water, may be depended upon to render the separation complete and to wash out all extraneous matters, giving the pure fiber. The quantity that may be turned out in a place of the contraction of the contractio The quantity that may be turned out in a given time, rather than quantity with quality, has been the main consideration. The waste matters in the bark of ramie stalks must be wholly eliminated before the fiber is fit for the spinner, and if the machine does not accomplish any part of this work the degumming bath must do it all, but at a cost in direct ratio to the percentage of waste matters remaining in the ribbons after leaving the machine.

asy to Take asy to Operate

have taken a pill till it is all pills over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.



ALL FOR 10 CENTS. A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. G. The Judicial Diction

The Century, Standard, Internation and Encyclopedic dictionaries are steadily falling behind the courts. One recent decision establishes that when man is hanged by a mob it is an "accident." A child whose parents are living has also been declared by an eminent judge to be an "orphan," and when life insurance was taken by a man while unmarried it was judicially declared to have been "effected by a hus band." In addition to these an unmar ried woman has been declared by our highest court to be a "single man

Mr. Peppers Suggests "How the wind howls tonight!" said the melancholy boarder. "I shouldn't wonder if it had the toothache," suggested Mr. Asbury Pep

"Toothache?" "Yes. Have you never heard of the teeth of the gale?"-Cincinnati En

Music is a prophecy of what life is to be, the rainbow of promise translated out of seeing into hearing.-Mrs. L. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Saive.

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[The Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beavers ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Dis-covery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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Adamantine	, 0	10
Northern Factory	10 @	11
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LIME 9 barrel

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Ship Stuff reswed 1 18 00 0 3000

Rough dge Plank 15 00 0 16 00

West India cargoes, seconding to quality

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, December 28. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market minal. Later, sales were made 24% cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 28% cents for

ROSIN.—Market firm per bbl for Strained and TAR .- Market quiet at \$1 00 bbl of 280 Bs.
CRUDE TURPENTINE. — Dail. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 1.90, and Virgin 1.80 per barrel. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 28@37%c; rosin, straine \$1 85; good strained \$1 40; tar \$0 9 crude turpentine \$1 10, 1 40, 1 80.

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Receipts same day last yearasks spirits turpentine, 1,006 bbls rosin. 16 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON Market quiet on a basis of 6 9-16c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 4 8-16 cts Good Ordinary 5 9-18 " Low Middling........ 6 3-16 Middling 6 9-16 Good Middling 6% Same day last year, middling 7%c. Receipts-655 bales; same day last year 184.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANU IS-North Carolina-Prime 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia— Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c. CORN-Firm; 88 to 40 cents per

ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady: Hams, 8 to 111/2c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch nearts and saps, \$1 60 to 2.25; six inch, \$2.50 to 8.50, seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50, TIMBER-Market steady at \$8,00 to .50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK. December 28-Evening .-Money on call to-day easy at 11/02 per cent; last loan at 2 per cent, closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers bills 488%@484 for sixty days and 486 40487 for demand Commercial bills 48216 48816. Government bonds higher; United States conpon fours 1111; United States twos 95; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102%: North Carolina sixes 123%. Rail road bonds firm. Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, December 28 Evening. Cotton quiet; middling 7 1 16c. Cotton futures closed steady at the decline, December 6 67, January 6 68, Feb-701, June 706, July 7 10. August 712. eptember and October 6 85, November 87. Sales 194 800 bales. Cotton-net recepts 310 bales; gross 8.892 bales; exports to Great Britain - bales; to France - bales; to

the Continent 1.790 bales; forwarded 951 bales; sales 1,321 bales; sales to pinners 68 bales; stock 298 248 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 50 509 pales: exports to Great Britain 30 864 bales: to France - bales: to the Coninent 4 783 bales; stock 1,334,860 bales. Total so far this week-Net receipts 62.742 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,864 bales; to France 8,280 bales; to the Continent 16,020 bales. Total since September 1-Net receipts

759,678 bales; exports to Great Britain 1.766,098 bales; exports to France 397,861 bales; exports to the Continent 1,008,695 Flour-market was dull but steady:

winter wheat, low grades \$3 20@8 80; fair to fancy \$8 85@4 75; do patents \$4 90 @5 25; Minnesota clear \$3 50@4 00; patents \$1 25@5 25; low extra \$3 20@8 30; Southern flour was dall but steady common to fair extra \$8 00@3 55; good to choice \$8 55@8 85. Wheat-spot dull and firmer; No. 2 free on board ingraded red 80c@\$1 00%; op-anced %6%c.declined %0%c, 6%c and closed firm at %0 Thursday; No. 2 red December uary 90c; March 91%c; May spot moderately active and 8. 29%c at elevator and 80%c ons were dull and firm at 160 December 29 %c. January 29% :: Oats-spot quiet and steady; all but steady and %@%c uary 2216c; May 2416c; spot c: No. 2 white 25 c; mixed Western steam \$4 10; city ecember \$4 10, nominal; re-Continent \$4 95; South 4 65. compound \$4 87 16 4 50. rket firm and quiet; new mess . Butter-fancy steady: State 18c; do. creamery 14021c; reamer 14@33c; Elgins 32c nuderate demand; State and aia 91@94; ice house 15@18c; esh 20@28c; do. per case \$2 00 uthern 19@28c; limed 151/c. d oil steady; crude 20c; yelle 28%. Rice firm and fairly nestic, fair to exira 8%@6c; 04%c. Molasses firm, with a demand; New Orleans, open d to choice new 25@84c. Peafancy hand-picked 4c. Coffee 5 points up; December \$9 60; 0 65; March \$9 70. May \$9 65. 89 80; July \$9 75@9 80; spot but steady; No. 7 \$10 12%. w dull but steady; fair refining

Dec. 28.—Cash quotations: quiet and firm at prices; spring patents \$4 20@4 50 in ner grades unchanged Wheat—ring 78@79c; No. 3 red 893@
orn—No. 3 235@2816c. Oats—7@1716c. Mess pork, \$6 80.
sides \$3 75@\$8 95 Dry salted
\$4 25@4 80. Whiskey \$1 18 The leading futures ranged as follows:

4%c; cut-loaf and crushed 5.;

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest closing: Wheat—December 79 79 78. 78½ May 83½ @ 83½ 83½ 81½ 82c, July 76½ 77½, 70½. 76½ c. Corn—December 28½ 83½ 25½ 25½; January 33½ 23½ 39½ 23½ May 25½ 25½, 25½ 35½ 35½ 036½ 0365 35½ 00 036—December 16½, 16½ 16½, 16½ 00 May 37 93½ 7 63½, 7 63½, 7 557½ 7 60 May 37 93½ 7 93½ 7 90 7 90 Lard—January 88 80, 8 85 8 77½ 8 83½; May \$4 00, 4 03½, 8 97½ 4 00. Short ribe—January 88 80, 3 80 8 77½ 8 80; May \$4 00, 4 02½, 8 93½ 4 00.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28 -Flour dull Western superfine \$2 85@8 80; do extra \$3 50@4 15, do family \$4 50@4 85; winter wheat patents \$5 00@5 25; do spring \$4 65@4 95; do atraight \$4 40@4 70. Wheat dull; spot \$236c; May 88% @89c; Southern by sample \$8@94c; do on grade 89@93c. Corn steady, spot \$8 16 28 1 \$4 65@4 95; do atraight \$4 40@ Wheat dull; spot \$2160; May 88%

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta December 28-Galveston, hole et receipts 10,705 bales; Noriolk,

at 636, net receipts 6.081 bales; Bal. timore, nomial at 636, net receipts —
bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts
1 022 bales, Wilmington, quiet at
6 9 16, receipts 655 bales; Philadelphia,
quiet at 7 5 16, net receipts 618 bales; Sa-

sannab, qu'et at 6½, net receipts 4.767 bales. New Orleans, quiet at 6½, net receipts 19,784 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6½, net receipts 2 186 bales; Memphis, steady at 6%, net receipts 4,934 bales Augusta quiet at 6%, net receipts 2.085 bales. Charleston, quiet at 61/2 b.d. net receipts 4 948 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.-12.30 P. M -Cotton, quiet. American middling Sales 8 000 bales, of which 7,400 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 81.000 bales, of which 25 400 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate.
December 8 61-64d: December and January 8 59-64d: January and February 8 57 64@8 58 64d; February and March 8 57 64@8 58 64d; March and April 8 57 64@8 58 64d; July and August 8 61 01d. Futures quiet.

4 P. M .- December 8 57 641 bid; Decemper and lanuary 8 55-64d buver; January and February 8 54 64d value: February and March 8 54-64d value March and April 3 54 64d buyer: April and May 8 55 64d seller; May and June 8 55 54@3 56 64d seller; June and July 8 56 64d buyer; July and-August 3 57. 64d seller; August and September 8 55. 61@3 56-64d value. Futures closed

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamabip Morgan City, Leech, Boton. H G Smal bones 5tmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette. ville. James Madden. Schr Dannenhower, 217 tons. Johnson, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED. Steamship Morgan City, Leech, Jacksonville via Charleston, H G Smail-Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, lames Madden.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE. NEW YORK-Stmr Geo W Clyde-125 bales cotton, 478 casks spirits tarpentine, 197 bbls rosin, 340 bols tar, 8 880 eet lumber, 10 000 boits, 150 pkgs mcse.

MARINE DIRECTORY List of Vessels in the Port of Wn. mington, N. C., Dec. 29, 1896. SCHOONERS.

C Wickham. 816 tons, Ervan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Ida C Schoolcraft 806 tons, Booye, Geo Harries Son & Co Morancy, 160 tons, Torrey, I T Riley & Lucia Porter, 833 tons, Farrow, -Mary A Hall 841 tons, Haskell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Mavel Darling (B), 112 tons, Roberts Cronly & Moiris.

Jacob S Wirslow, 865 tons, Henley, Geo Harriss, Son Emma Knowiton, 853 tors, Hudson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Jno R Fell, 847 tons, Abraham, Geo Har-Victory (Br). 181 tons, Monro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. C C Lister 263 tons, Robinson, Geo Har-

riss. Son & Co. Winnegance 251 tors, Marson, Geo-Harriss. Son & Co. Cora M. 186 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss. Son & Co. Acara, 185 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss, Som Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss. Son & Co.

Beriba H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riles & STEAMSHIPS, Moorby (B). 1.678 tons, Lawrle, Alex Sprunt & Son. Graffoe (Br), 1932 tons, Penniwell, Alex.

Sprunt & Son. BARQUES. Rosa (Ital), 852 tons, Schffino, J T Riley

Christmas Purchasers.

Just Received A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine. Cooking Sherry Wine. Duff Gordon's Wine, imported. G. H. Mumm's Champagne. Werner's Champagne.

Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale. Bass' Ale Guiness' Stout Old Breezeland Rye. Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey. Apple and Peach Brandy.

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