THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.20 or three months, \$0 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of \$5 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.50; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$2.50; five days, \$2.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$5.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$50.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, \$0 cents for six months, \$0 cents for three months.

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

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

contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. at any price.

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

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

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the 1sk of the publisher.

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

is withheld.

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

rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Th. Ith ming star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24.

#### EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY IN IRON AND STEEL.

The great demand for iron and steel in this country and throughout the world is unprecedented. We have had extraordinary periods of activity in railroad building, which created a demand for an immense amount of iron and steel, but nothing in comparison with what we witness now. Notwithstanding the fact that the output of our mines and furnaces is larger than it ever was before, there is practically an iron and steel famine, and steel manufacturers complain that the furnaces are away behind on their deliveries to them. Speaking of this a Pittsburg letter to the Iron if this demand for iron and steel Trade Review says:

"The entire inadequacy of furnaces to supply sufficient Bessemer pig iron for steel making requirements is being further emphasized, and has lent additional strength to the market in the past week. It is really difficult to say what would be the condition of the general iron and steel market were a sufficiency of pig iron of all grades to be had. It is quite possible that such a supply would decidedly change the complexion of the finished material market. While this may be the case, it does not affect the strength of the market, because of all iron and steel operations that of making pig iron has been shown to be the least flexible."

The question is whether this only a temporary condition which will soon be over or whether it is to continue for some years. The impression among the trade journals is that the extraordinary demand for iron and steel has come to stay for two or three years at least. The indications point that way. As an index of this the Iron Age says:

"It is certain that in certain lines (notably in pig iron) the engagements for 1900 have already been heavy. One Southern interest is reported to have over 150,000 tons on its books, while a large interest controlling a very important industry has orders for over 200,000 tons of material secured. It must not be forgotten, either, that a good deal of tonnage which cannot be delivered in time will have to be carried into next year. In steel rails alone this is variously estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000

This gives some idea of the demands upon the farmers and upon the rolling mills. The presumption is that the Carnegie Company keeps a pretty close eye on the market and the present and prospective output, and it seems to be of the opinion of that firm that the demand will increase rather than decrease and that prices will go up instead of down which is indicated by the following from an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce discussing the fers to.

"It was learned yesterday, on apparently unquestionable authority, that the Carnegie Steel Company had placed a contract with a shipbuilding concern on the Lakes to furnish beams and plates throughout 1900 and 1901 at current high prices. Furthermore, it was stated that the purchasers wished to contract for their supply in 1902 at the same figures, but the Carnegie Company declined the contract. It is further said that the Carnegie Company has booked orders already for all the beams and plates it can turn out up to February, 1900."

This unusual demand is due not only to the largely increased demand for home consumption but to the phenomenal exports of iron and steel, the whole world thus drawing upon and taxing the capacity of our mines and furnaces. The iron and steel makers of this country have entered the field as competitors of the iron and steel men of the world and with such success as to secure contracts with foreign countries for immense deliveries of steel rails, steel bridges, wire fencing, hoop iron and numerous other articles which a few years ago we did not export at all, or if so in very small quantities. We are now furnishing steel rails by the ship loads to Russian and African railways, are building steel railway bridges in Sibera, Japan and Africa, and quite recently an American hoop iron maker made a contract for five tons where he will henceforth figure, if to be delivered in South Africa at he has not already done so. He will part of the world. Twenty-five cents whom he contracted had shortly he was always a picturesque figure,

before that agreed to pay an English firm for the same kind of goods. When the buyer in Africa stated this fact the English firm contended that is was impossible to furnish good article at the American price, but when the cargoes arrived the American iron was pronounced not only as good but better than the English iron. Of the more than ,000 tons of wire fencing used in that country the United States furnished nearly all. These are facts which show how American iron and steel are forging their way into other countries, and will help to account for the phenomenal activity in the iron and steel industries in this country.

But in addition to this there is an extraordinary home demand as shown by the activity in railway building and the orders for additional equipment by some of the roads now in operation, some of which are thus noted by the Rail-

"Michigan Central has received bids on 5000 cars. Atchison will build at ts own shops 600 box cars. Erie has laced an order with the Pressed Steel Car Company for 1,000 steel cers. It is reported that Chicago & Northwes-tern has ordered 2500 freight cars from the Haskel & Barber Company. Indiana, Illinois & Iowa has ordered from American Car and foundry capa city, and eight caboose and five passenger cars. The road will also place an order for 100 box cars of 80,000 pounds

Commenting upon this and the situation and the outlook generally, the Philadelphia Record, published in a great iron and steel center and in close touch with the iron steel industries, says:

"Following this comes a long list of new locomotives ordered for a number of different roads. The pressure of work is is now so great in some establishments it this city that the almost unheard of of experiment of night work is being tried in the foundry of a large machine and tool works. Night work is common enough in busy times in machine shops, and most of these places have been and still are in full blast all night, as the brilliant illumination shows. As a rule, however, the foundries are always dark, being allowed to cool off after the puring of the molten metal, which is usually done late in the day. There is no question, in view of the present condition of affairs, that in the absence of any serious disturbing element, the year 1900 will be one of phenomenal activity and prosperity in all branches of iron manufactur-

We are interested in this because continues the iron producing States of the South must be largely benefitted by it, especially in view of the fact that iron can be mined, and delivered from Southern furnaces cheaper than from any other furnaces in the country. It should and doubtless will turn the attention of capitalists in this direction, and result in a great stimulus not only to increased production of ore and pig iron but to an increase in the number of plants and the enlargement of those now in operation. The greater the activity and demand the sooner the South will become the iron center she is destined to become.

## THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Booker T. Washington, who has recently travelled in Europe and spent some time in France, studying the school systems of that country, says that where the negroes in the South are not worried by mobs their condition is better than that of the laboring classes in France, and he might have truly added better than that of the laboring classes in most European countries. There are few countries in Europe where poor men can become the owners of land, and where they can it is only of small tracts of a few acres. There land is high, and for that reason so many are simply renters, and then the rent is so high that they must be very industrious and farm well to pay the rent and have much left.

In France the farmers can own their farms, but they must be thrifty, which as a rule they are. But those who own farms are few in number to those who do not, but earn their living by their daily toil, which we presume is the class which Prof. Washington re-

In the South any industrious negro may become a home owner if he desires, and on terms that with ordiordinary industry he can easily comply with, and such a negro, who shows a disposition to help himself and attend to his business, keep out of bad company and seek the good will of his white neighbors will always find friends to help him along if he needs help. This has been the experience of thousands of them and would be of more where they showed themselves worthy of it. There is no class of wage earners in the world who have better opportunities for self-betterment than the

industrious negroes of the South.

TOM REED RETIRES. Speaker Reed would or would not Ledger, Ind. do in the next Congress is set at rest by his resignation, which has been sent to the Governor of his State and accepted. With this incident, as in the case of Secretary Alger, who remarked when he turned over the War Department to his successor, that with that act he became again plain "Mr. Alger," so Hon. T. B. Reed becomes plain Tom Reed, who will, we presume, proceed to transfer his effects and personality to the city of New York,

the most admired and the most hated man in it. He will be missed the political arena, too, where he was always an interesting figure, because bold, able and aggressive, with little of the trimmer or compromiser in him. It is not likely that he will go out of politics altogether for he loves a racket too well for that, and from force of habit if nothing else he will probably take a hand occasionally; but in New York, and as plain Tom Reed, he will not be the looming figure he was as a denizen of Maine and Speaker of the House. As he is not in full accord with his party in all of its present policies, and has rather a small opinion of Mr. McKinley as its figure-head, and a large sized contempt for some of the men who are running the party now, this will make him somewhat cool and make him less inclined to strip for the fray when it comes.

There is one thing about Tom Reed, however, which is to his credit. Whatever may be said of him as an unscrupulous partisan, he al ways had the courage to act, and whether right or wrong, he never played the hypocrite and both friends and enemies knew just where

#### MONEY IN POULTRY.

We read much about our great crops of wheat, cotton, corn, their value, &c., and little of the poultry business which amounts to more in dollars than either wheat, cotton, or corn, and it goes right along all the time without much fuss or feathers, although there are lots of feathers in it, nor much cackling, for all the cackling that is done is done at home, and are simply announcements that the egg producers are attending to business. And they turn out in the course of a year work of immense value, as will be seen by the following figures giving the value of various crops for the

Earnings of Poultry .... \$290,000,000 Value of cotton crop......259,164,640 Value of Wheat crop... . 237, 938, 998 Value of Swine..... .186,529,745 Value of oat crop.... .163,655,068 Value of potato crop . . . . . . 78,898,901 Value of tobacco crop.....35,574,220

This is the value in money of the eggs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, &c., marketed, as gathered from reports considered reliable and does not include what was consumed on the farms, which would add very materially to the aggregate.

This industry differs from others in the fact that it is practically a self-running one, requiring no large investment in plants, nor especially skilled labor, and very little money save when the poultry business is pursued as a specialty. But these are very few, scarcely enough to be counted, when we consider the immense volume of this business.

But this aggregate isn't anything to the proportions this industry might attain for there are scores of farmers who never send eggs or poultry to market to the one that does. It is a business that is left principally to the women and children, being regarded as too small for the men to bother with, and yet if the men did bother with it they might get more money out of it than they do out of the crops on which they labor so hard.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

- The handling of the Carter case is not the kind of thing that makes a modest American feel that he should be too severe on the thing called French justice, and now being exemplified at Rennes. - Chattanooga Times, Dem.

- An American bridge company has closed a contract to build a bridge that will be the amazement of Japan. It is to cross a large river, is to be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet high and represents not only the skill of the American builders, but a victory won in open competition with the big bridge-building firms of Europe. - Chicago News, Dem.

- The emancipated and enfranchised Afro-American gave the country a specimen of their calibre at Chicago on Saturday by denouncing Mr. Booker T. Washington as "a Traitor" and "a trimmer." Mr. Washington is a remarkably able, wise and intelligent man. It is no praise to him to say that his race has not produced his equal. -Philadelphia Record, Dem.

- Emperor William is said to have told some American ladies, who visited him, that "women have no business to interfere with anything outside of the four k's-kinder, kirche, kuche and kleider" (children, church, cooking and cloths.) There was more wit than courtesy in the remark, but there was also a certain amount of truth in it. The woman who interferes in public affairs is generally found to be lacking in one or more of these objects of feminine attention; but it is also true that intelligent women can give all the necessary attention to matters of public interest without neglecting their other duties, just as intelligent All speculation as to what ex- and busy men do .- Philadelphia

> - Not Quite Out of Date: "It is deplorable that walking is becoming a lost art." "Lost art? It's a mighty good way of getting home when your bicycle breaks down."-Chicago Tri-

For Over Pifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty 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 Diarrhoea. It \$10 a ton less than the parties with be missed from the House, where whom he contracted had shortly be were always a picture of the Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

#### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Argus: Nearly all the banker ponies were drowned in the recent terrible-storm on the coast. A gentlemen from Beaufort told us this morning that one man counted fifty two dead ponies within a distance of a few miles.

- Winston Journal: About seventy five negroes, men and women left on the N. & W. road this morn ing for Pocahontas, Va. The men will work in the mines and the wonen will do the cooking. One man's wife wanted to go, while her husband objected, and he took the liberty of pulling her off the train.

- Charlotte News; Sunday about noon Jim Byers, colored, shot and killed Fannie Gillespie, colored, near Davidson College. The ball entered the skull and brain above the left eye, a little to the left of the median line, and passed backward and downward. and lodged in the depression for the cerebellum. The course of the bullet was marked by fragments of bone and clotted blood

- Greensboro Telegram: Mr. Bohannon of Hickory is interested with Messrs Odell, of Concord, and B. N. Duke, of Durham, in the development of the magnificent water power on the Catawba river, two miles from Hickory. This is one of the finest idle water powers in the state. It will ere ong be turning the wheels of a large cotton mill and furnishing electricity for Hickory and other near by towns - Salisbury Sun: There was hail

south of town Monday night. Parties from China Grove tell us considerable hail fell in the Harris chapel neighborhood. — A big blaze at Forest City Thursday night destroyed the machine shops and cotton gin of Mr. John N. Moore's. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed it caught from a spark from the engine room. The loss was \$5,000, with no insurance. This was one of the biggest fires ever known in Forest City. - Raleigh Post: Harry Wright,

one of the noted criminals who was supposed to have escaped from the penitentiary Monday morning, was discovered Tuesday concealed inside of the penitentiary. Wright was found in the engine-room of the shirt factory. -- On Sunday morning a Christian Endeavor Society was or ganized at the State prison by Miss Mamie Bays, of Charlotte, who is chairman of the press department of the C. E. State Union. A number of the Raleigh Endeavorers were present also, and the new society begins with a bright outlook. It has a membership of nineteen active and thirtyfour associate members. -- Bryant Pope, a white citizen of Mark's Creek township, walked into the sheriff's office Monday morning and surrendered himself, but not until he had defied officers of the law and fired on them with shotguns. If all that is charged against Bryant is true it will be a long time before he enjoys liberty again. One day last week Miss Pope, a young daughter of Bryant's, married a Mr. Smith. who lived just across the river, in Middle Creek township. The bridal couple repaired to the home of the groom after the ceremony. When Bryant Pope, the father of the

bride, reached home and learned that his daughter was married, he proceeded to visit his wrath upon his wife. He beat his wife severely and then proceeded at once to the house of the groom. Upon first sight he assaulted Mr. Smith, cutting him badly with a knife. The young man got away and saved himself. The father then took the bride and carried her back to her home. According to her own story her brute father tied her to a tree and cruelly beat her. It is said he struck his wife with a plank. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the brutal father and husand. Mr. John Sturdevant, a magis trate of the township, deputized J. D. Honeycutt, Bain and Oneil, of that community to accompany him to Pope's house in order to make the arrest. When Magistrate Sturdevant told Pope the nature of his business, the latter, who was barricaded in his house, opened fire with shotguns upon the officers. The fire was so vigorous and incessant that the officers had to

## TWINKLINGS.

retreat and that at a fast gate. Yester

day Pope came in and surrendered.

He is held on a number of charges.

- "Do you never work?" said Mrs. Subbubs to a tramp who asked for a handout. "Never, mum," was the proud reply. "I am an immune."

—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. - "Do you believe that a thou-

sand years was ever as a day, and a day as a thousand years?" "I believe the latter half all right enough- I've just spent the day at the dentist's."-Detroit Free Press.

- Misled-"I am frank to say, he said, "that I feel you encouraged my attentions." "Perhaps," she replied, "but how was I to know whether you wanted to marry me or only to borrow money from father?"-Philadelphia North American.

- The Great Transgression: "Here is the account of some train robbers being lynched in Missouri." "Must be a fake." "No, somebody had started the report that the gang was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey."-Detroit Journal.

- Auf Wiedersehen: After the high church wedding, the fashionable bride and groom shook hands. "Shall we meet again ?" she asked, trying to seem interested. "Yes, there's ladies" day at the club, you know," he answered, smiling, for it would be impolite to act bored.—Detroit Journal.

- "Who are you?" demanded the hard featured woman who had answered the knock at the kitchen door Tuffold Knutt saw it was of no use. but he was game. "Ma'am," he said thrusting his friend, Badleigh Mildude. forward as he spoke, "I'm the man with the ho-bo." And with exceeding stiffness he turned and walked off the premises.-New York Weekly.

- The Confidence of Youth: 'And now that you are through college, what are you going to do?" asked a friend of the youthful graduate. "I shall study medicine," Was the grave reply of the ambitious young man. "But isn't that profession already overcrowded?" asked the friend. "Possibly it is," answered the knowing youth, "but I propose to study medicine just the same, and those who are already in the profession will have to take their chances.'

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Burgaw, Burgaw, August 25-27.

Magnolia, Centenary, September 2-3.

Wilmington, Fifth Street, September 10-11.

Southport, September 17-18.

Whiteville, Terro Gordo, September 28-24.

Waccamaw, Old Dock, September 30-October 1.

Wilmington, Market Street, (at night) Oct. 1.

Carver's Creek, Shiloh, October 7-8.

Elizabeth, Singletarles, October 14-15.

B. F. BUMPAS,

Presiding Elder.

Employment Insurance. George C. Platt, the San Francisco philanthropist, has formed a company to insure against loss of employment. The policy holder gets three-quarters of his former pay for one month, while looking for new work, and if the new place pays less than the old the company nakes up the difference.

### CAULIFLOWER CULTURE.

low to Make It Pay-First Sowing of Seed in Hothed in March. There is a good profit in growing auliflowers for market if the conditions are all right, but with the culture often given them, they are not a reliable crop. In growing cauliflowers for sale,

the first thing to be considered is a market for these luxuries. The crop is not a staple one, like some which are considered necessaries of life, and you must find people who want them and are able to buy them. In most large villages there is a sufficient number of people who want them to make a market for a few thousand heads. In some seasons, and at some times in the year. there is a good profit in growing them to ship to dealers in the cities, but the most money is made by retailing them in villages where no one is growing them and there is no competition.

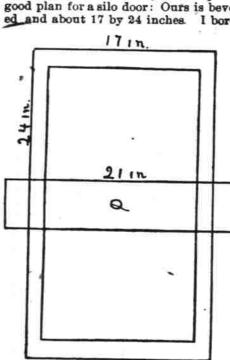
It is not best to economize too much in purchasing seeds. The higher priced strains of white cauliflowers, where the type has become established by careful election for several years, are more reliable in heading, and the whiter the heads the better they will sell in the market. The large pure white heads with the leaves trimmed nicely around them attract the eye, and people buy them because they "look nice." Early Snowball is the standard with many people and probably more extensively grown than any other variety and is usually very satisfactory. I make the first sowing of the seed in a hotbed in March. A little later I sow more seeds in a cold frame, and sow at different times in the open ground from April until June My plan is to have only a small part of the crop mature at one time, for the leaves will soon grow

A deep, moist clay soil is the bes for cauliflowers, although good crops can be grown on any good garden soil. I cover the ground two or three inches deep with stable manure and plow it in Then harrow and furrow two and one-half feet apart. If I have well rotted manure. I scatter it in the furrow and mix it with the soil with the cultivator, or, if the manure is not at hand. I set the plants and in a few days apply around them a little commercial fertilizer that is rich in nitrogen. Vegetables of which the leaves or stalks are the edible parts need plenty of nitrogen in an available form. The plants are transplanted at different times from May until June. Cauliflower plants from the hotbed should not be set too early unless they are well hardened, for they are more easily injured by frosts than cabbage. In addition to the foregoing sugges-

keted at the right time

tions given in Vick's Magazine the writer says that to insure success one must have some means of irrigation. The plants should not stop growing at any time; hence the importance of irrigating them during a drought.

A Sile Door. A Rural New Yorker correspondent offers what he evidently finds a pretty good plan for a silo door: Ours is beveled and about 17 by 24 inches. I bored



FASTENING A SILO DOOR. a 5-16 inch hole in the center, drove three-eighths of an inch bolt from i side, put a 5 by 21 inch hard wood str bored in the center, on the bolt, the put on nut. When the door is being placed, let the strip be lengthwise the door; then, when placed crosswis screw up the nut. No injury will resul to the door from nailing, and no injur to the cows from nails dropped in th ensilage.

Shallow Covering of Manure. Farmyard manure should be kept near the surface of the soil as possible The rainwater as it percolates through the soil has a tendency to carry t soluble plant food downward and out the reach of plants. Consequently attempt should be made to delay the downward progress of plant food instea of assisting it by plowing the manus in deeply. Then again, nitrification most active near the surface of the soi Therefore, manure kept near the surfac is under more favorable conditions for having its plant food made available and consequently gives quicker returns

When a heavy application of manure has been plowed under deeply, it is no uncommon thing to see lumps of ma nure brought to the surface by subse quent plowing, showing that it has never become properly incorporated with the soil. It is quite probable, too that this deeply buried manure has los considerable nitrogen through denitri fication. Economical manuring consists in obtaining quick returns over as large an area of the farm as possible, and this is accomplished by moderate applications incorporated with the surface soil Shallow covering of manure also increases the humus of the surface soil As a result, the soil does not bake and crack in dry weather. It absorbs and retains water much more satisfactorily and works up into a fine tilth more easily.—New England Homestead.

"Have you ever experienced the exitement of being aroused from sleep in a house at night when it was on

"No, but I have several times gone through the excitement attendant upon my wife's announcement of her belief that the baby had swallowed her thimble."—Chicago News.

Disputation.

Hicks-There's one thing you can say

about Cronklin. He never has any views his own, and therefore no opinion. Wicks-He doesn't need to have any opinion of his own. It takes him all his time to pitch into other folks' opinions. -Boston Transcript.

His Way of Putting It. "What we want to do," said a member of a self constituted legislative body in far seas, "is to establish a board of public works." "That's right," responded the col-

eague. "I have never thought we have been working the public as thoroughly as we might."-Washington Star.

Unfortunate. "Why does Bunts go around with his hair pulled down over his forehead and his shoulders all hunched up? It makes him look like a monkey.' "I know it. Some one who had a grudge against him once told him that he looked like Napoleon, and he believed

it."—Answers.

Colonel Roosevelt Tells of His Order to Charge Up Kettle Hill. I spoke to the captain in command of the rear platoons, saying that I had been ordered to support the regulars in the attack upon the hills and that in my judgment we could not take these hills by firing at them and that we must rush them. He answered that his orders were to keep his men lying where they were and that he could not charge without orders. I asked where the colonel was, and as he was not in sight said. "Then I am the ranking officer here, and I give the order to charge"-for I did not want to keep the men longer in the open, suffering

under a fire which they could not effectsaid, "Then let my men through, sir," case seemed to demand. When we started to go through, how-

through the heads if they are not mar-

before he was ready to return to San ly en route to San Francisco for treatlarge red and yellow boils, and the pain was almost unbearable. The physicians said that if proper treatment had a very hard time bringing him

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

	Wilmington # M 5 00 @ 7 00 Northern 9 00 @ 14 00	Leather 10%; do. preferred 76%; Western Union 89.
28	North Carolina P D 15 @ 18	
le. gh	Per bushel, in sacks 47 @ 4714	NAVAL STORES MARKETS
the	COTTON TIES— bundle 47 6 4734	
of an	Sperm 18 @ ok	NEW YORK, August 23.—Rosi
he	OHEESE—W D—	steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at
ad	Dairy Cream 101/20 111/2	CHARLES BOMON A DONAL DE COLLEGE
is	COFFEE-9 D-	Denune nrm at 46c, color 100 cost-
il	Laguyra 10 @ 121/6	Kosin firm sales 200 homels. D
се	Sheeting, 4-4, # yard @ 514	\$1 15; I \$1 25; K. \$1 30; M. \$1 60; N
or ble	AGGS-9 dozen 9 M 11	\$2 10; W CF, \$2 30; W W, \$2 50.
18.		SAVANNAH, August 23.—Spirits to
re	macketel, No. 2, 35 Darrel 16 00 (2) 18 00	pentine—Nothing doing; receipts 1,81 casks. Rosin firm; sales 5,348 barrels
no	Mackerel, No. 2 % half-bbl 8 00 @ 9 00 Mackerel, No. 3, % barrel 13 00 @ 14 00	receibts 4.250 harrels, quotations man
a-	Mullets, 9 barrel 3 00 @ 4 00 Mullets, 9 pork barrel 5 00 @ 8 00	as follows: A, B, C, D, 95c; H \$1 00; F, \$1 05; G, \$1 10; H, \$1 20
ađ	N. C. Boe Herring, \$\ \text{keg.} \ \ 3 00 \ \ \ \ 3 \ \ 25 \ \ \text{Dry Cod, } \ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 -1 4- 40' Tr' OT 99: W 70 /00. N 60 1/
ed	Dry Cod, & B	W G, \$2 35; W W, \$2 60.
o,	Low grade @ 8 00	
i-	First Patent 4 00 @ 4 25	COTTON MARKETS.
ts	Straight 4 00 0 4 25 First Patent 50 0 5 90 GLUE—9 0 11 0 13 GRAIN—9 bushel— Corn.from store, bgs—White 59 0 5214	
ge is	Corn, from store, bgs—White 52 @ 5216 Car-load, in bgs—White @ 52	By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
a-	Oats, from store 38 @ 40	NEW YORK, August 23 - While th
1.	Oats, Rust Proof. 6 45 Cow Peas. 65 6 75	cotton market was still very active with wide and at times violent fluctuation
n. L	HIDES—W D—	taking the day as a whole there we
d	Dry mint 10 0 1212	developed a sentiment of caution which somewhat reduced the volume
d	Cloves West	or business and latt the impression
y	Rice Straw 40 @ 50	THE VICUS ALISTON WATER TRANSPORT
9	Eastern 80 6 85 Western 80 6 85 North River 80 6 85	The market opened rampantly at an advance of five to eight points, with
	LARD. 8 B-	a ruttuer auvance. Immediately fol
	North Carolina 7	I to wing, or nive to eight nointe Th.
-	LIME, # barrel	Dasis Of the early linward movement
p n	Ship Stuff, resawed 18 00 @ 20 00	was the alarming character of crop accounts from the Southwest and more
	West India cargoes, according to quality	ber accitativ itom lakes v jest;
8	ing to quality	eighteen counties with the
1	Fair mill	
-	Fair mill. 6 50 6 8 00 Prime mill 8 50 6 10 00 Extra mill 10 00 6 10 50	This direction of the control of the
1	TOURD & SEHOIL	absence of rain in the Westing
1	Barbadoes, in hegshead 28 Porto Rico, in hogsheads 23 Porto Rico, in hogsheads 23 Porto Rico, in hogsheads 23	
,	Porto Rico, in barrels 28 0 30 Porto Rico, in barrels 25 6 30	
1	Sugar House in harrels 12 0 14	take profits. The latter at one time
1	WATTE STATE CONT. 10 CD 25	turned the market and of noon the
.	OTTO THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CON	Pared Well Ull III Within three to air
1	Prime @ 9 50	But again there was a whirl in the
1	10 0 00	was act, caused by an infine of and
	Amarican 75 6 80	THE DUTINE OF ALL
1	On 125 W Backs. 75 BHINGLES, 7-inch, per M. 5 00 0 6 50	more timid shorts had to cover. Trad- ing in the afternoon, however, became
-	Common	TOO WOULD WILL LINE DEET CHANGE P.
	Cypress Saps	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O
1	Standard A	steady at a net advance of six to thir- teen points.
1	Extra C, Golden 5 5 5 5 6 C, Yellow 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	NEW YORK August 99 Com
	EXTra C, Golden.	44100, middillig libiands & F 16-
1	BOAP & D.—Northern	quotations: August 500 steady at
	Mill, Paime 69 900 Mill, Fair 9 700 Common Mill	5.87, October 6.05 November
•	Inforton to and	December 6.13, January 6.19, February 6.22 Merch 22, February 6.22
1	M 6794 hoove	ruary 6.22, March 6.25, April 6,28, May 6.32, June 6.36.
	7 50 GA 9980	Spot cotton closed and the
	" San 5100	
	TALLOW # 88D 5 00 6 5 50	sales 286 bales.  Net receipts — bales; gross receipts
1.	TALLOW, # 10 5 00 6 5 50	

A RUSH TO VICTORY.

Naturally the captain hesitated to obey this order when no word had been received from his own colonel. So l and rode on through the lines, followed by the grinning rough riders, whose attention had been wholly taken off the Spanish bullets, partly by my dialogue with the regulars and partly by the language I had been using to themselves as I got the lines forward, for I had been joking with some and swearing at others, as the exigencies of the

ever, it proved too much for the regulars, and they jumped up and came Hartwick, two of whose colored trooptime waving my hat and giving the or-Ninth made up their minds independently to charge at just about this time, and at almost the same moment Colonels Carroll and Hamilton, who were off, I believe, to my left, where we could see neither them nor their men, gave the order to advance. But of all this I knew nothing at the time. The to go forward, and it seems that different parts slipped the leash at almost the same moment.—"The Rough Riders," by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in

Sixteen Scorpion Bites. Winfield S. Keyes, a son of the late General Keyes, and a mining engineer of San Francisco, has just recovered from a peculiar case of poisoning. Several weeks ago he was in Mexico examining some mining properties. The day Francisco he was bitten 16 times on the right leg between the knee and the ankle. He was not long in ascertaining that he had been bitten by an unusually large scorpion. The bites were little red spots at first, but they grew in size and increased in pain while he was hurriedment. When he arrived, his leg was fearfully swollen. The bites had become had been delayed a day longer he would never have recovered. As it was, they

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged Mexican dollars 47%. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive.

ı				
ı	BAGGING-			
١	2 D Jute		0	
	Standard		8	-27%
	W REPUBLIC N PART ( ) K SCI ) -		•	****
	Hams W To	12	. 0	123
	Sides # 10		ā	6%
	Shoulders # 10		Q	7%
		- 1		
	Sides W D	5	340	
	BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		· ·	534
	Second-hand, each	1 25	0	1 85
	New New York, each	• ~	ŏ	1 40
	New City, each		ō	
	BEESWAL B D		0	24
	BRICKS-	2.22	-	1000000
	Wilmington P M	5 00	ø	
	Northern	9 00	•	14 00
	North Carolina & D.	15	0	18
	Northern	25	8	20
	CORN MEAL		_	
	Per bushel, in sacks	47	O.	4736
	Virginia Meal	47	Ø	4736
	CANDLES—# bundle		Ø	1 25
	Sperm	18	0	25
	Adamantine	- 8	0	11
	UHEESE-W ID-		•	**
	Northern Factory	10	40	1136
	Dairy Cream		00	13
	State		Ø	1036
	Laguyra	**	-	*01.4
	RIO	10	8	1216
			•	:0:
	Sheeting, 4-4, # yard Yarns. # bunch of 5 bs		0	534
	warns. W bunch of 5 hs	-	0	70
	EGGS—9 dozen	9	0	11
	Mackarel No 1 10 homes	20.00	-	00.00
	Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{ barrel \$\forall \text{ mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{ barrel 1} \text{ mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{ barrel 1} \text{ mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{ barrel 1} \text{ mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{ barrel 1} \text{ mullets, \$\forall \text{ barrel 2} \text{ mullets, \$\forall \text{ barrel 2} \text{ barrel 2} \text{ No. C. Roe-Herring \$\forall \text{ barrel 2} \text{ barrel 2} \text{ barrel 2}	1 00		30 00 15 00
	Mackerel, No. 2, 8 barrel	6 00		18 00
	Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bbl	8 00	ŏ	9 00
	Mackerel, No. 3, \$ barrel 1	3 00		14 00
	munets, w Darrel	8 00	0	4 00
	N. C. Boe Herring, Wkeg.	5 00	00	8 00
		a w	9	3 25
	Dry Cod, & b	4 35	0	10 4 50
	FLOUK-# 10-	1 30	•	1 00
	Low grade		0	8 00
	Unoice		8	8 50
	Straight	4 00	0	4 25
,	First Patent	4 50	ø	5 90
i	GLUE—9 b GBAIN—9 bushel—	11	0	18
1	Corn from atoms have Till to	-	_	

quiet at 46% cents per gallon for magallon for country casks. per bbl for strained and 95c for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.65 CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market firm at - per barrel for hard, \$2.70 for Dip and \$2.70 for Virgin.

along, their officers and troops mingling with mine, all being delighted at the chance. When I got to where the head of the left wing of the Ninth was lying, through the courtesy of Lieutenant ers threw down the fence, I was enabled to get back into the lane, at the same der to charge the hill on our right front. Out of my sight, over on the right, Captains McBlain and Taylor of the whole line, tired of waiting and eager to close with the enemy, was straining

Posted rates were 484 and 4871/2. Commercial bills 482. Silver certificates 60@60%. Bar silver 59 13 16.

l orders higher prices have e quotations are always givesible, but the STAR will no ny variations from the act e articles quoted.	en as ac	curately	B. 2's, registered, 100½; U. S. 3's,
GING—  D Jute.  tandard.  TERN SMOKED -	8		coupon, 113; U. S. 5's, registered,
ams % D	12 6	1236 6% 7実	Chesapeake & Ohio 28¾; Manhattan L 113; N. Y. Central 138¾; Reading
des # D houlders # D RELS—Spirits Turpentine—	5940	6 534	22½; do. 1st preferred 62½; St. Paul 133½; do. preferred 174½; Southern
econd-hand, eachew New York, eachew City, each	1 25 0	1 85 1 40 1 40 24	Railway 12%; do. preferred 54%; American Tobacco, 129%; do. preferred 145%; People's Gas 119%; Sugar 156%; do. preferred 119%; T.C. & Iron 97; U. S.
ilmington \$ Morthern		7 00 14 00	Leather 10%; do.preferred 76%; West ern Union 89.
orth Carolina P D	15 <b>Q</b> 25 <b>Q</b>	18 20	NAVAL OZOBE
er bushel, in sacks irginia Meal ON TIES—W bundle	47 G	4736 4736 1 25	NAVAL STORES MARKETS.  By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
damantine	18 @ 8 @	25 11	NEW YORK, August 23.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at 50
orthern Factory	10)40 0	1134 13 1034	©50½c CHARLESTON, August 23.—Spirits tur pentine firm at 46c; sales 100 casks.
guyra	10 0	1216	Rosin firm; sales 200 barrels; B, C,

#### ORES MARKETS. ph to the Morning Star. K, August 23.—Rosin s turpentine quiet at 50

#### COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

les 286 bales. Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 186 bales; exports to the Continent 97 bales; stock 143,405 bales.
Total to-day—Net receipts 3,634

GOLD DUST THE BEST Washing Powder bales; exports to the Continent 297 bales; stock 366,727 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 17,900 bales; exports to France 46 hales; exports to the Continent 3,064 bales Total since September 1st Net r. STAR OFFICE, Aug. 23. ceipts 8,370,604 bales; exports to SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market Great Britain 3,504,236 bales; +x ports to France 796,830 bales, exports chine made casks and 4614 cents per to the Continent 2,845,984 bales. Aug. 23.-Galveston, firm at 61/20 ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents net receipts 2,506 bales; Norfolk, steady at 636c, net receipts 119 bales; Balti more, nominal at 61/2c, net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 6 5 16c, net re-

ceipts - bales; Wilmington, straty

at 5%, net receipts 7 bales; Philadel

phia, firm at 6 9-16c, net receipts 170

bales; Savannah, steady at 5%c, net

receipts 965 bales; New Orleans,

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Quotations same day last year.

Spirits turpentine firm at 26 1/2 @26c;

rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar firm at

\$1.20; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10

147

373

Spirits Turpentine.....

Rosin....

Tar....

Jrude Turpentine.....

pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary..... 4 13-16 "

Middling..... 5% Good Middling..... 6%

Low Middling..... 5 7-16 "

Receipts same day last year.—74

Market steady on a basis of 5% cts per

Ordinary ..... 3 7-16 cts # 1b

Same day last year middling 51/2c.

Receipts-7 bales; same day last

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS - North Carolina

Extra prime, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel

of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.10 to \$1.121/2.

Virginia-Extra prime, 75 to 80c;

fancy, 95c. CORN—Firm: 52 to 521/2 cents per

ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide

water) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c.

Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to

11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c;

SHINGLES-Per thousand, five

inch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25:

six-inch. \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch,

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 23 .- Money on

all steady at 21/03 per cent., last loan

being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½ @5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 486½ @486¾ for de

mand and 483 1/4 @483 1/4 for sixty days.

TIMBER--Market steady at \$2.50 to

casks spirits turpentine, 630 bbls

rosin, 139 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude tur-

@1.60.

rear, 1.

bushel for white,

the bushel.

sides. 7 to 8c

.50 per M

steady at 5%c, net receipts 753 bales: Mobile, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 9 bales; Memphis, firm at 5 15-16c, net receipts 181 bales; Augusta, strady at 5 15-16c, net receipts 227 bales; Charles. ton, firm at 5%c, net receipts 105 bales PRODUCE MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, August 23.- Flour das steadiet in tone, with a fair inquiry for spring patents at old asking quo tations; winter straights \$3 3500 3 54. Wheat-Spot steady; No. 2 rd 78c; options opened strong at 14c advance on higher cables, wet weather in the Northwest and local covering. they were sustained later by light offerings and nervousness among the short interests, but finally eased off. because of disappointing cash trade, and closed unsettled at 1/2c net advance. sales included: No. 2 red September closed 76%c; December closed 79%c Corn—Spot steady; No.239%c; options opened firm at %c advance on covering and sold up later on export talk, light offerings and good clearances; closed firm at 36c advance; August closed 381/2c; September closed 375/3c; Decem ber closed 35%c. Oats-Spot firm; No. 2 white 2614c; options quiet. Petroleum steady. Lard firmer; Western steam closed \$5 55; city \$5 15; August closed \$5 55, nominal; refined quiet. Tallow firm; city 458@4%c country 45%c. Butter steady;

19c. Cheese steady; large white 94. Potatoes quiet; fair to prime \$1 00@ 1 25; fancy white \$1 50@1 65; Southern sweets \$1 25@1 50. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 30c Rice dull. Cotton seed oil quiet. Cabbage quiet; Long Island \$3 00@ 4 00 per 100. Coffee-Spot Rio dull and nominal; mild, small local market. Sugar-Raw quiet and steady; fair refining 4c; centrifugal 96 test 4/2c; molasses sugar 35c; refined steady. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Cash quotation Flour market steady. Wheat- vo 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 67@724e: No. 2 red 72%@74%%c. Corn-No. 2 32c. Oats-No. 2 2114@2114c; No. 2 white 22 1/0 23 1/2c; No. 3 white 22 1/20

ern creamery 17@21c; State dairy 15@

23%c. Pork, per bbl, \$7 50@8 35 Lard, per 100 lbs, \$5 071/265 20. Short rib sides, loose \$4 95@5 25. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 621/25 75 Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 55% Whiskey-Distillers' dinished goods, per gallon, \$1 26. The leading futures ranged as for lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 September 71%@72, 72%, 71%@71%, 72%@71%; December 74%@74%, 74%, 74%, 74%71%; 74%@74%c; May 77%@77% 77%, 77%, 77%c. Corn—No. 2 September

31%, 31%@31½, 31, 31%c; D-cember 28%, 28%, 28%, 28%c; May 29%, 29% 29%. Oats—September 19% 2914. 293%. 2018, 1916, 20c; December 1916@1916 19%, 19%@19%, 19%@19%c; My 20%, 21%@21%, 21% 21% 21% 21% 22%, Pork, per bbl—September \$8 22%, 8 32%; October \$8 32%, 8 40%, 8 32%; October \$8 32%, 8 40, 8 30, 8 40: January \$9 55, 9 621/4. 9 55, 9 63½. Lard, per 100 lbs-Sep tember \$5 17½, 5 22½, 5 17½, 5 20; Oc. tober \$5 25, 5 30, 5 25, 5 271/2; January \$5 421/2, 5 471/2, 5 421/2, 5 45. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—September \$5 07%, 5 15, 5 07%, 5 721/4; October \$5 12%, 5 17%, 5 121/4; January \$4 97%,

500, 4 971/2, 5 00. BALTIMORE, August 23.-Flour firm and unchanged Wheat firm-Spot and month 721/2c; September 72 @72%c; October 73@74c; December 77%c asked. Southern wheat by sample 65@73c. Corn strong-Mixed spot and month 36% @37c; September and October 36@36%c; November and December, new or old 3214@33c; January 3234@33c. Southern white corn 394@40c. Oats steady No. 2

## FOREIGN MARKET

white, new 261/2@27c.

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, August 23, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in limited demand prices 1-16d lower. American mid dling fair, 41-16d; good middling 34d; middling 31/4d; low middling 35-16d good ordinary 3 %d; ordinary 2 15 16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export and included 3,500 bales Ameri cap. Receipts 3,000 bales; all Ameri

Futures opened easy and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.) August 3 31 64d buyer; August and September 3 29-64@3 30 64d buyer September and October 3 28 640 seller; October and November 3 27-64d seller; November and December 26-64d seller; December and Januar 25-64@3 26-64d buyer; January and February 3 25 64@3 26 64d bayer; Feb. ruary and March 3 26 64@3 27 64d seller; March and April 3 27-64d seller; April and May 3 27.64@3 28 64d buyer; May and June 3 28.64d buyer; June and July 3 29-64d seller.

# MARINE.

CLEARED. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Shallotte and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fay

## MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., Aug. 24, 1899. STEAMSHIPS. Sapphire (Br) 1,384 tons, Tonkin, E

Peschau & Co.

etteville, James Madden.

SCHOONERS. Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Nelson, Heide & Co. Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo

Harriss, Son & Co. BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Navassa Guano Co.