PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.50 for six months, 12.50 for six months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any particular one month to one year. scribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

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THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday merning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Bociety Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Advertisements discontinued before the time attracted for has expired, charged transient ites for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns any price. at any price.
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Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such resultances will be at the wish of the publisher. Letter. Only such remarks they contain import-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.

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The Itle and Star

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

Adverted ments kept under the head of "New Adverted ments will be charged fifty per cent.

extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6. THE DOLLAR ABOVE THE MAN-

There never was in this nor in any other country a party which was so

controlled by the dollar as the Republican party is, nor one that so completely put the dollar above the man. It came into power as the proclaimer of the sovereignty of man, as the champion of the rights of man. It made the black man its hobby because the black man was then in slavery in some of the States of this Union, and it waged such an aggressive campaign in behalf of this black man that it resulted in war, causing the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of money expended and property destroyed. In the beginning it professed to be, and in popular estimation was, a party of the people, but has since become the the poor or to make war upon the party of the dollar, in which the people are only regarded as machines to vote for the dollar to give it a stronger grip on them.

It was once declared by a distinguished Irishman in the British House of Commons that there was no law passed by a British Parliament, that a coach-and-four could not drive through with impunity, which was his way of illustrating the power of money in Great Britain. There is no law passed by the Congress of the United States, or by any of our State Legislatures, that organized money cannot defy with impunity. As an illustration note the trusts. Congress has enacted antitrust laws; anti-trust laws have been passed by about twenty-five States, and there are now 535 trusts in this country, representing an alleged capital stock of about \$6,000,000,-000, every one of which was organized under Republican legislation.

Wm. J. Bryan made a speech in the little town of Geneva, Nebraska, a few days ago, and in the course of that speech gave an apt illustration of the relative position of the dollar and the man in the Republican party, and how the dollar is put above the man, thus:

"If you Republican men cannot see that your party is putting the dollar above man I'm going to appeal to the Republican women. In an hour of peril the nation can take the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his children and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but in the hour of peril it cannot lay its finger on the accumulated wealth of this country and make it bear its just share of the burdens of The man can be taken from his

plow, his shop, or his counter, whether willing or not, if there should be need of his services, but while he is perilling his life fighting in a war with which he may have had nothing to do in making, the owner of millions protests against paying a tax on his income, and claims the protection of the law when it is proposed to tax it. The man who toils and earns his bread in the sweat of his brow has not only to go at command and put himself before the guns of the enemy but he has also to pay a tax on his income-the wages of his toil. It isn't called an income tax because it comes indirectly from the tax he pays on the things he eats, drinks, wears and otherwise uses. He may and some times does protest against these taxes which he feels to be oppressive but he has to pay them all the same.

There are different kinds of wars, wars of defence and wars of aggresintegrity and dignity of one's country, and wars the inspiration of which is greed of gain, mercenariness parading in the grab of patriotism, when the dollar comes in above the man. There was chivalry and typical Americanism in the war for Cubs. That was a war for the rights of man and in behalf of a people were going to a picnic and not to bat- | we started.

tle. There is no chivalry, no Americanism in the Philippine war, no fighting freedom there, but fighting against it, and that's why the country has to be drummed from one end to the other to get a few thousand men to reinforce our army now there. The people feel that is a war in which the man is subordinated to the dollar and which is being fought not to maintain the honor, integrity and dignity of our country, but in the interest of men of wealth who think they see in these islands opportunity to add to that wealth. They have come to the conclusion that these islands are rich, abound-

ing in mineral and other wealth. that it will pay to win and hold them, and hence the war which is being waged under the false pretence of obligations assumed and patriot-It is the dollar above the man, the dollar demanding that the man be sacrificed that the holder of the

dollar may acquire more dollars.

When you simmer it all down this

is simply a war inspired by lust of gain which would never have been undertaken if the belief had not become more or less prevalent that some of them at least are immensely rich in hidden and visible treasurers, and that they may become a basis for the extension of our commercial empire. Isn't the dollar at the bottom of all this, and the dollar above the man, the dollar assertive arrogant and dictatorial, forcing the man to the front to bear the brunt, to carry the burden, to make his body the target for balls, while the owners of the dollars, afar off and safe, lolling in the lap of luxury, whimper and protest against being called upon to pay a small tax to help the Government pay the expenses of waging a war, from which, if successful, they are to be the greatest beneficiaries.

But for a generation it has been Nearly all the legislation of a national character by the Republican party has had the effect, directly or indirectly, of putting the dollar above the man, until this has practically become a dollar-ruled country, in which the man receives but little consideration. Republican Congresses have become simply trustbreeding, monopoly-engendering asemblies, pretending to represent the people, but really serving the men of dollars, and obeying their behests, whether it is to grind taxes out of

SEND DEWEY BACK.

The President has ordered several war vessels to proceed at once to the Philippines. The dispatches say that this is the result of a conference he held with Admiral Dewey, who went over the situation in the islands, and doubtless told Mr. Mc-Kinley a good many things he didn't know, or does not seem to have known.

We suppose that the main reason for sending these additional vessels to the quite respectable fleet already there, is to be able to more effectively cordon Luzon and blockade the ports to prevent the insurgents from getting supplies of munitions of war, in which they seem to have had little difficulty so far.

If after having sent those vessels the President will follow it up by finding the ruffians. requesting Admiral Dewey to return to Manila and grant him as far as he can plenipotentiary power to manage the business over there in his own way, according to his own judgment, and have it understood that others in command will act in concert with him and not pull against him as they did when he was in command of the fleet at Manila, he would do the most sensible thing he has done since the trouble began in those islands. One Dewey would be worth a dozen warships. He knows the Filipinos, and they know and have confidence in him, and we verily believe that if he were sent there with full power to act for the President, as the representative of the President, we would have peace with ninety days after he got there or we would know that we couldn't have it without winning it with arms, and that would be worth

GOING IN AND COMING OUT.

A few days ago a Manila dispatch announced the capture of the town of Borac by our troops, and the dispatches published yesterday inform us that the American troops had evacuated the place and that it had been re-occupied by several hundred insurgents. This is the same old game that has been played in Luzon ever since the fighting began, marching, taking towns, going in and coming out, the insurgents march-

ing in as our troops marched out, It costs money and lives to take these places, and what has been accomplished by taking them, and then going out to let them be reoccupied by the insurgents no one has ever been able to discover. Our soldiers have killed some Filipinos, it is true, and made them burn some ammunition, but outside of that there is nothing to show for the waste of money and the sacrifice of life in this apparently senseless and purposeless way of making war. If we hold the places captured we might struggling for freedom. That's why over 600,000 Americans answered the call for troops, why 260,000 put on military uniform, and why the soldiers who were ordered to Cuba went like men who

There may sometimes be strategic reasons for capturing towns and evacuating them, but nothing of this kind appears in the programme Otis has been following in taking places-walking in and walking out, and letting the insurgents re-occupy them. If they are taken they should be held, and if they can't be held no life should be sacrificed in taking

HE IS LEVEL-HEADED.

Rev. Junius S. Mobley, a recognized leader of the negroes in South Carolina, has issued a call for a meeting of the negro Republicans of that State, at Columbia, during the State Fair, in the second week of November. His reason for the call is "the fact that the so-called white Republican leaders stand as a barrier between us and the Southern whites, with whom we must live, for we never will leave this country." This shows that Rev. Junius S. Mobley is a level-headed man, who has not passed all his days with his eyes covered and his ears closed.

He has doubtless sized up the socalled white leaders about right, and caught on to the harm their leadership has done the people of his race, by putting and keeping them in a position of antagonism to the people with whom their lot is essentially connected, and upon whom they must depend for whatever of good that comes to them. Practically, the negroes of this country, North or South, have as little interest in politics as they have in the partition of China, or in the issue of the impending conflict between the Boers and the British. With whatever party they may be affiliated they will always be subordinate, as they have been, mere machine voters, voting on issues that but few of them unterstand, and for men who do not care a continental for them after their votes have been cast. It has taken them a long time to catch on this, but the sooner they do it the better it will be for them.

One man in the town of Rising Sun, Ind., is the whole thing in himself. He bought a telegraph line between some of the towns in that State, which was established in 1852, and of which he became the sole proprietor in 1872. He is now president, board of directors, operator, manager and everything else about it run into one. He has no difficulty in securing accord in his concern.

Some Arkansas Judges are merciful. One of them recently in consideration of certain extenuating circumstances, made the sentence of a negro convicted of several infamous crimes, 115 years in the penitentiary when the full limit might have been 147 years.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Winston Journal: There was robbery Monday night on Liberty street near the first dry bridge. Three or four negroes robbed an old Syrian of about \$25 and very badly mistreated him One broke a whiskey bottle over his head and another knocked-him down with a brick. The Syrian is very old and his injuries are painful. The police have not yet succeeded in

- Chatham Record: Mr. William Haithcock died at his residence in this place, on last Tuesday, aged 77 years. He had been in feeble health for several months. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this town. - The engineering corps of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, having finished the survey of that company's property on Haw river, will now begin surveys for a railroad to it. There may be five routes surveyed—one to Pittsboro, one to Chapel Hill, one to Morrisville, one to Merry Oaks and one to the water tank near

- Raleigh Post: J. Ferguson, a travelling man, who lived in Wilson, committed suicide Tuesday at Kinston by shooting himself through the head. He had been drinking heavily several days. The deed is supposed to have peen done in a fit of alcoholic insanity. Ferguson left the hotel and went to the outskirts of the town, near the Gay Lumber Company's plant. Several witnesses rushed to him, but he aimed the shot well, dying immediately. It is said that he leaves a wife living in Wilson. George Lee, the fourteen-year-old brother of Julia Hobby, who died Sunday afternoon from the effects of poison, which had been placed in the coffee which she drank for breakfast, must answer to the charge of murder. The coroner's jury, which began the inquest over the body of the dead woman Monday afternoon, decided, after a brief consultation yesterday af ternoon, that "Julia Hobby came to her death from the effects of poison ad-

ministered by George Lee.' - Greensboro Record: Tuesday night when the 7:24 Southern bound passenger train was leaving several persons standing on the far end of the platform saw a figure jump upon the 'blind baggage" of the moving cars between the mail and the baggage cars. They were quite sure that the person was a man in woman's clothes, and they communicated with the po ice. The police concluded that the individual was one of several men that they had been wanting for some weeks, and they wired the police in Salisbury to arrest the party when the train arrived there. The instructions were obeyed by the Salis bury police; and they telegraphed Chief-of-Police Scott, of this place, that the arrest had been made on the arrival of the train and that their pris oner was a woman, who wore a man's cap and man's shoes. Her name was not given. She is still in the custody of the Salisbury police, and it is pro-bable she may be tried for breaking the "hobo," or tramp-beating laws. When she boarded the train in Greensboro it was going about fifteen miles an hour. A woman with the nerve to do this should go scot free. —The

THE WORRIED MAN'S FRIEND.

The mind reacts on the body in a wonderful way. Perturbation of mind and anxiety cause any predisposition to disease to develop into actual disease.

Many a man who has fallen a victim to Bright's disease of the kidneys can trace its first manifestation to a time when he was struggling for financial life in a very sea of troubles.

What can be done under such circumstances to avoid a probably mortal disease?

Why, follow the example of thousands, who now bless its discovery, and take Warner's Safe Cure.

It is a remedy that can be relied upon, a remedy that never fails.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- But one man has deliberately attempted to share the honors intended for Dewey, and if he were not so egotistical he would return to Albany with a very poor opinion of himself .- Washington Post, Ind.

-- Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain was led to adopt a rather aggressive tone toward Paul Kruger by the reports about the latter's fondness for Psalm-reading. But this is not always an indication of yielding tem perament. - Baltimore Herald, Ind.

--- Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the markets is the rise in the price of cotton. The great staple has lagged behind during the upward movement of values in nearly all other of our exportable commodities. With remunerative prices for cotton the advance in all the important products of the country, North and South, is made symmetrical and a more general prosperity assured .- Philadelphia Rec-

- The disturbed condition of affairs in South Africa will have important bearing upon the world's gold production of the current year. Nevertheless, it is predicted that even though hostilities should break out in the Transvaal shortly, the total output for the current year will make a new record. There is great activity in every gold-mining section, particularly in Australia, in Colorado and in Alaska. The probable output for the Yukon country is placed at not less than \$15,000,-000. During the nine month already ended the Transvaal has turned out nearly \$63,000,000.-Savannah News, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- "You've moved further up town, haven't you ?" "Yes, our street has been renumbered."—Chicago Record.

- Far From It: The Man Who Rang (angrily)—"Why don't you get a hustle on you?" The Messenger Boy-"Say d'yer take me fer a Fili-

- When He Talks-"She says her husband talks when he's asleep." 'I think that must be a mistake. He talks when she's asleep."-Chicago Evening Post.;

- "And you were at Saratoga this summer? Were there many Christians there?" "Yes, there were some Christians, but not enough to make it objectionable."-Life. - Says Mr. Dinkelspiel-"Der

Kai er," said Mr. Dinkelspiel, "may be Vilhelm der Grosse, but, by chiminently, I am Vilhe'm der grocer alretty. Hein?"-Indianapolis Journal. - "Poor girl! What did she want to marry that old beau, for? I told her he was an octogenarian.' "I know it, but she thought an octogenerian was a man worth \$80,000.— Chicago Tribume.

- "If I should tell all I know, said the detective with a solemn shake of his head, "it would create a sensation, and don't you forget it." "If you would refrain from telling what you don't know," returned the sarcastic citizen, "it would create even a greater sensation."—Chicago Post.

- The Place for It: "Well, gentlemen," remarked the president of the club, "motions are in order. It has been suggested that we have a ban-What shall be done?" President," spoke up the man-whowas-seldom-heard-from, "I move we dispose of it by laying it on the table." The motion was carried.-Philadelphia North American.

- Non-committal: "De trouble 'bout de risin' jinneration," said the colored philosopher, "is dat dey jumps at corclusions. I kin jedge dat fum de answer I done got when I ax Mr. 'Rastus Pinkly 'bout what he thought o' dishere Filipino policy." did he say?" "He said he didn't know nuffin' 'bout it; he hadn't nebber played it."-Washington Star.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Carver's Creek, Shiloh, October 7-8.
Elizabeth Bingletaries, October 14-15.
Wilmington, Grace, Oct. 22-23.
Jacksonville and Bichlands, Richlands, Oct.

8-29.
Bladen, Windsor, Nov. 4-5.
Clinton, Clinton. Nov. 11-12.
Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 18-19.
Burgaw, Burgaw, Nov. 28.
Kenansville, Weeley's Chapel, Nov. 25-26.
Magnolia, Rose Hill, Nov. 28.
Scott's Hill, Scott's Hill, Dec. 2-3.
Wilmington, Bladen Street (at night) Dec. 3.
B. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder.

Would Be Cheaper. "I have a proposition to make to you," said the regular patron as he took the restaurant proprietor off to one side.

"Well!" said the restaurant man. "I have been coming here for some time, and I have discovered that a tip is necessary if one is to get good serv-

"That's the case nearly everywhere." "Well, what I want to suggest is that I'll pay the salary of my waiter if you will put up the tips. You really ought to be willing to take the more expensive end of the bargain, don't you think?" Chicago Post.

An odd contrivance is used in China to protect the carrier pigeons from the attacks of birds of prey. Tiny bamboo tubes are fastened under their wings. and as they fly the air passing swiftly through the tubes makes a shrill, whistle, which serves to frighten off the other birde

DREIL COUCH SYRUP Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives

quick; sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

AN HONEST INDIAN.

Singular Experience With Arapor ish, a Chief of the Crows. Araposi si, chief of the Crow Indians was a man of wonderful influence. In Bonneville's Adventures" an incident is related showing his method of restraining the evil propensities of his braves. Mr. Robert Campbell, while a guest in the lodge of Arapooish, had collected a large quantity of furs and, fearful of being plandered, had deposit-

One night Arapooish entered the odge with a cloudy brow and, turning to Campbell, said "You have more furs with you than on have brought to my lodge?" "I have," replied Campbell.

buried.

"Where are they?" Campbell described the place. "Tis well," said Arapooish. peak straight. But your cache has been robbed. Go and see how many skins have been taken. Campbell examined the cache and

estimated his loss to be about 150 bea-Arapooish summoned his people, reproached them for robbing a guest and commanded that the skins should be brought back. For himself, he would

Soon the skins began to come in They were laid down in the lodge, and those who brought them departed without a word. Arapooish sat in one corner silen Above a hundred pelts were brought in, and Campbell expressed himself satisfied. Not so the Crow chieftain. He fasted all night. In the morning more skins were brought in, and one and two at a time they continued to come through the day. "Is all right now!" demanded Ara

"All is right," replied Campbell. "Good! Now bring me meat and drink," said the old chief.

ASBESTUS. fome of the Peculiarities of This

Mysterious Substance. Asbestus is a physical paradox, yet one of nature's most marvelous productions. It has been called a mineralogical vegetable; it is both fibrous and crystalline, clastic, yet brittle; a floating stone, which can be readily carded, spun and woven into tissue. In Germany it is known as steinflachs (stone flax), and the miners of Quebec give it quite as expressive a name—pierre coton (cotton stone) The asbestus mines of Quebec are the most famous in the world, yielding 85 per cent of the entire output. Italy being the only competing country, and there the industry. is declining. Although Charlemagne is said to have had a tablecloth of asbestus, which he cleansed by throwing into the

fire, it was practically unknown until

The Italian mineral was then experimented with and some years later put on the market. In 1878 the first Canadian mine was opened, and the product steadily increased until 1890, when 9,860 tons, worth \$1,260,000, were mined. There has since been a decline in value, the amount for 1896 being 12,200, worth only \$430,000. Asbestus is flexible, noncombustible and a nonconductor of heat and electricity, and on these properties its increasing use depends. It is spun into yarn, from which cloth is woven for drop curtains in theaters, clothing for firemen, acid workers, etc. It is made into lamp wicks and gloves for stokers and ropes for fire escapes. It is felted into millboard to be used as an insulator in dynamos and as a fireproof lining for floors. It is used to insulate electric wires and as a covering to prevent loss of heat from steam pipes. Mixed with rubber it is used to pack steam joints. Pittsburg Dispatch.

BATTLE WITH SHARKS.

Desperate Encounter In Which Two Man Eaters Were Slain. Probably the most desperate fight which has ever been witnessed between couple of sharks and a human being took place at Havana some time ago. Several fruit peddlers had boarded a large mailboat, and among them was a swarthy, bare legged young chap noted among his comrades as a clever swimmer. The purser of the vessel was standing by the gangway, holding his child in his arms, watching a couple of sharks that were hanging about the ship. Accidentally the child fell out of its father's grasp into the water. The father immediately jumped overboard and seized his child, and in a moment the sharks were making for the pair. Seeing the predicament, the bare legged young buccaneer dropped his fruit

basket and went over the rail like a As the first shark turned on its back -the invariable prelude to biting its victim-the young fruit seller rose to the surface, and, with a long, keen

edged knife, fairly disemboweled it. The other was not nearly so easily disposed of. The shark seemed to realize that in the fruit seller he had a dangerous foe and apparently sparred for an opening. Several men on board the vessel blazed away at the monster with revolvers, but the young fellow begged the men to desist, being unnerved by the firing. Fish and man dived alternately, and when the fish did make for its foe the plucky boy dived and plunged the knife in its side. The water was crimson with blood

when the three were hauled safe and sound to the deck of the vessel, and a handsome sum of money was collected for the victor.

Why You Yawn Have you ever observed at a theater

or concert that the people who are most deeply interested appear between the acts to be quite weary of the whole thing, yawning half a dozen times in succession? The reason of this is a physiological one. When your attention is much absorbed in anything exciting or touching, you breathe in a very shallow manner and take into your lungs only half enough air. Consequently, when your attention is relaxed, you have to make up the deficiency. This you do by yawning, which, after all, is only breathing a very deep breath. If you watch a man at a play and

observe that he is greatly moved by some incident, you may feel sure that when the scene ends he will sigh and a moment or two later yawn repeatedly. Of course the yawning, so far from being a sign of weariness, is a proof of the liveliest appreciation. Very often you will observe

phenomenon in a girl reading a novel. And by her yawns you can tell when the end of some absorbing incident is reached. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Was Acquitted. Here the voice of counsel for the defense thrilled with emotion.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he cried, 'you cannot believe the prisoner to be the cool, calculating villain the prosecution would make him out to be! Were he cool and calculating would he have murdered his wife, as he is accused of doing? Would he not rather have spared her in order that she might be here at this trial to weep for him and influence your verdict with her

tears?" Only the thoughtless think lawyers do not assist the ends of justice.-Detroit Journal.

PLAINT OF A MILLIONAIRE.

o Fun In Life For a Man Who Has Acquired Enormous Wealth. What is the smallest income on which man may live in New York? was the question I asked today of a noted banker, whose income cannot be less than \$100,000 a year. "Well," he replied, my household expenses alone amount \$25,000 a year, and I do not see how possibly could live on less than that." Then a reminiscent smile began to cross his countenance, and, heaving a little ed but a part in the lodge. The rest he sigh, he said: "But the happiest time of my life was when my wife and I and two children lived here on \$2,500 a year. After all, happiness doesn't depend on the amount of a man's income. "I was quite intimate with William H. Vanderbilt when he was considered the richest man in the country. I met him one day in Fifth avenue and said to him that he ought to be the happiest man in the world. 'I am not,' the great millionaire replied. 'My health is shattered, and all the money I possess cannot restore it. I cannot even drive one of my fine horses. It is painful for me to sit down. My only possible exercise is for me to walk down the avenue. receive threatening letters daily, and my nerves are so unstrung that I am constantly afraid that some assassing will waylay me. I am overrun with not eat or drink till all had been re-

people who want to get money. I am

the most wretched man in New York,

and I tell you that after a person has

accumulated enough to secure him

against poverty and gratify his reason-

able wants every dollar in addition is

burden and weighs him down.' "-



MAKES BOTH MOTHER AND BABY HEALTHY

STRONG.

A Purely Vegetable and Per-

fectly Harmless, Non-Alcoholic and Non-Narcotic

Preparation.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING-			
2 b Jute	6	40	634
Standard	6	50	69
Burlaps	5	0	534
WESTERN SMOKED -		120	7922
Hams & D	12	o.	123
Hams % D Sides % D Shoulders % D		9	6
		4	0
DBY SALTED-	#2	1/0	534
Shoulders & D	•	*8 D	58
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-		~	0,4
Second-hand, each	1 05	0	1 85
New New York, each		ď	1 40
New City, each		a	1 40
BEESWAX P D	1	02	23
BRICKS-		-	
Wilmington # M	5 00	0	7 00
Northern	9 00	õ	14 00
BUTTER-			- 6
North Carolina # D	02	a	23
Northern	25	00	03
OORN MEAL-		120	7234
Per bushel, in sacks	44	0	4534
Virginia Meal	44	0	4514
CANDLES—19 bundle		0	1 15
Sperm	18	0	25
Adamantine	8	ē	11
CHEESE—W D—	2223	140	1950
Northern Factory	12	9	13
Dairy Cream		0	15
COFFEE—19 1b—		Ø	11
Laguyra	10	0	1234
Rio		60	734
DUMESTICS-	-	-	10000
Yarns. 9 bunch of 5 Ds		0	514
EGGS—19 dozen	15	0	70 16%
		-	1075
Mackerel, No. 1, 18 barrel	22 00	0	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, & half-bbl.	11 00	ò	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, 8 barrel	16 00	0	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bbl	8 00	0	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, & Darrel	18 00	ø	14 00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{half-bbl.} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} N. C. Roe Harring, \$\forall \text{barrel} N. C. Roe Harring, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} N. C. Roe Harring, \$\forall \text{barrel} No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} N. C. Roe Harring, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mullets, \$\forall \text{barrel} Mackerel, No. 3, \$\f	4 00	80	5 00 4 25
	8 00	ĕ	3 25
Dry Cod. W ib	5	0	10
EAU Becerviore	4 35	Ø	4 50
RPOOR-& D-		•	
Choice		0	3 00 3 50
Choice	3 90	00	4 00
Prest Datant	0 00	30	4 00

First Patent 425 6
GLUE \$ 0. 846
GRAIN \$ bushelCorn,from store, bgs—White
Car-load, in bgs—White... 38 @ Green salted...
Dry fint....
Dry salt....
HAY # 100 bs Northern 6 7 8

North Carolina 7 6 8

LIME, 9 barrel 115 0 1 25

LUMBER (city sawed) 9 M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed 18 00 0 20 00

Rough edge Plank 15 00 6 16 00

West India cargoes, accord ing to quality 13 00 6 18 00

Dressed Flooring, seasoned 18 00 22 00

Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00 6 15;00

Common mill 5 00 6 50

Fair mill 6 80 Extra mill.

JLASSES 7 gallon—
Barbadoes, in hegshead...
Barbadoes, in barrels...

Barbadoes, in barrels... Porto Rico, in barrels.... Porto Rico, in barrels.... Sugar House, in hogsheads. Sugar House, in barrels...

Prime. BOPE, 9 D. SALT, 8 sack, Ajum. Liverpool
American
On 125 % Sacks...
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M.... Standard A.
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden.
Yell, Golden.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 48% cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 48 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95c for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per

bbl of 280 lbs.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.50 per barrel for hard, \$2.80 for Dip and — for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine firm at 291/2@29c; rosin, nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10 @1.60.

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... Tar.... casks spirits turpentine, 854 bbls rosin, 328 bbls tar, 45 bbls crude tur-

Market steady on a basis of 6 1/2 cts per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 4 7-16 cts # Good Ordinary 5 13-16 " Low Middling..... 6 7-16 " Middling..... 6% Good Middling..... 7% Same day last year middling 4%c. Receipts—2,072 bales; same day last

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina -Prime 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05. Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. CORN-Firm: 52 to 521/2 cents per

year, 3,672.

bushel for white, 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:

sides, 7 to 8c. SHINGLES—Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch. \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, \$5,50 to 6,50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.50 to .00 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 5 .- Money on call was firm at 4@12 per cent., last loan at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 51/2@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 4851/@4853/4 for de mand and 480 1/2 @481 for sixty days. Posted rates 481 1/2 @483 and 486 1/2. Commercial bills 480@480 1/2. Silver cer tificates 59@591/2. Bar silver 571/8. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds weak. State bonds inctive. Railroad bonds firm. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 100; U.S. 3's, reg'd, 1071/2 do. coupon, 1081/4; U.S. new 4's, regist'd, 129%; do.coupon, 129¼; U. S. old 4's, regist'd, 111; dc. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. coupon, 111½; N. C. 6's 5 10, 510; January \$5 10, 5 12½, 5 07½ 127 1/4; do. 4's, 101; Southern Railway 5's 5 07 1/4. Chesapeake & Ohio 24%; Manhattan L 108: N. Y. Central 133%; Reading 21%; do. 1st prefc red 5814; St. Paul 124; do. preferred 170; Southern Railway 11/2; do. preferred 511/8: American Tobacco, 1211; do. preferred 145; People's Gas 109%; Sugar 141%; do. preferred 115; T. C. & Iron 115%; U. S. Leather 13; do. preferred 77; Western Union 871/4.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 5 .- Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady. CHARLESTON, October 5.—Spirits turrentine firm at 48c: sales - casks Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, October 5.-Spirits turpentine firm at 4914c; sales 506 casks; receipts 771 casks; exports 374 casks. Rosin firm; sales 3,769 barrels; receipts 2,847 barrels; exports 3,219 barrels; quoted: A, B, C, E, 95c; F, \$1 00, G, \$1 10; \$1 20; I, \$1 25; K, \$1 30; M, \$1 65; N \$2 10; W G, \$2 60; W W, \$3 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK. October 5 .- Offerings of cotton were eagerly snapped up by nervous shorts around the opening at the Cotton Exchange to-day and before sufficient cotton could be found to meet the demands of investors, the foreign element and the South, prices had advanced five to eight points. By midday this improvement had been supplanted by an additional rise of four to six points with the market at that time showing remarkable strength. Though there were intervals of profit taking, causing an occasional set back in prices, the late market showed plenty of bullish spirit. English cables showed great strength with Liverpool futures five to six and a half points higher, and spot cotton active and hardening. The cotton belt supplied bad weather news, reports of still higher prices for spot cotton, and receipts in such a volume as to bear out small crop estimates. Private wires declared that the crop was showing up less favorably as the season progressed. The government charts records heavy rains in portions of the Atlantic States and falling temperature west of the Mississippi valley. In the central Gulf area a severe storm was said to be in full sway, leading to fears of more or less damage to cotton still in the fields. The bulk of the cotton reported sold to day was down to the account of mill buyers. The market closed steady with prices net nine to eleven points

NEW YORK, October 5.-Cotton teady; middling uplands 7 5 16c. Cotton futures closed steady: October 7.00. November 7.06. December 7.14, January 7.22, February 7.24, March 7.28, April 7.31, May 7.33, June 7.34, July 7.36, August 7.36. Spot cotton closed steady at 1.16c advance; middling uplands 7 5-16c; mid-

dling gulf 79-16c; sales 925 bales.

Net receipts - bales; gross receipts 5,188 bales; exports to the Continent ,284 bales; stock 138,475 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 38,349 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,993 bales; exports to France 6,800 bales: exports to the Continent 27,523 bales; stock 698,036 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 242,656 bales; exports to Great Britain 71,338 bales; exports to France 30,934 bales; exports to the Continent 69,026 bales. Total since Sentember 1st.—Net receipts 971,828 bases; exports to Great Britain 264,424 bales; exports to France 79.380 bales; exports to the Continent 239,843 bales.

Oct. 5.-Galveston, steady at 615-16, net receipts 18,286 bales; Norfolk, firm at 73 16c, net receipts 1,894 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 75c, net receipts bales; Boston, steady at 7%c, net re-ceipts 342 bales; Wilmington, steady at 6%c, net receipts 2,072 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 79-16c, net receipts 296 bales; Savannah, steady at 6 13-16c, net receipts 8,055 bales; New Orleans, very firm at 6 %c, net receipts 5,149 bales; Mobile, firm at 6%c, net receipts 450 bales; Memphis, steady at 7c, net receipts 3,809 bales; Augusta, steady at 73.16, net receipts 2,160 bales; Charleston, firm at 7c, net receipts ,805 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 5.-Flour

Wheat-Spot firm; No. 2 red 77%; options opened steady at %c advance on higher cables and further advanced on covering, following disappointing Northwest receipts. Later the market turned easier under realizing operations, following weak advices from Chicago, disappointing as to the magnitude of the purchases by export ers. Just before the close the market rallied a little from the low point on covering by local shorts and was about steady in tone at a net gain of 1/8@1/2c No. 2 red March closed 80%c; Mar closed 80%c; December closed 77%c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 41c; options opened steady at 1/2c advance on better ables than looked for but ruled quiet with little or no further change and closed about steady with prices unclosed to a net advance of 1/2c; sales included, May closed 36%c; December 3714c. Oats-Spot dull; No. 2 29c; op tions nominal. Lard easy; Western steam closed at \$5 821/2; refined easy. Petroleum firm. Cabbage dull; Leng Taland \$2 00@3 50 per 100. Freights in Liverpool-Cotton by steam 261dd Potatoes firm; Jersey \$1 00@1 40; New York \$1 25@1 40; Long Island \$1 25@1 75; Southern sweets \$1 @1 25; Jersey sweets \$1 75@2 or Pork dull. Butter firm; Western creamery 17@24c; State dairy 16@22c Cheese firm; large white 11@ 1114c Cotton seed oil a little firmer; prime summer yellow 30c. Beef quiet. Coffee -Spot Rio steadier but not quotably higher; mild steady Sugar-Rawdul

was firm, but only moderately active

CHICAGO, October 5 .- The antics of the Liverpool market, due to the un certain Transvaal situation, made wheat decidedly nervous at times to day. December closed at to advance shorts apparently being unwilling to take chances while the present Trates vaal conditions prevail. Corn and pats were practically unchanged at the close. Provisions closed about 24@5c

weak and nominal; refined dull and

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Cash quotation Flour steady. Wheat—No.2 spring—c No. 3 spring 66@711/c; No 2 red 731/ @73%c. Corn-No.2 31 4 @31%c. Oats -No. 2 2234@23c; No. 2 white 2514@ 25%: No. 3 white 25%. Pork per 1, \$7 65@8 15. Lard, per 100 fb. \$530 Short rib sides, loose, \$4 95 Dry salted shoulders, \$6 12% @6 25. Short clear sides, boxed, \$555 Whiskey-Distillers' fir ising @5 60. goods, per gallon, \$1 22

leading futures ranged as for lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 714@71%, 71%, 71%, 71%; December 2 31 14, 31 14, 31 16; December 30 14 @30%, 30%, 30@30%, 30%; May 31% @3134, 3034, 31@3114, 31@3114c. Oats October 23@231/8, 23@231/8, 221/4, 22%c; May 24%, 24%, 24%, 24% @24% Pork, per bbl-October \$8 10, 8 10 3 10. 8 10; December \$8 32½, 8 32½, 3 25, 8 271/4; January \$9 75, 9 75 9 72½, 9 72½. Lard, per 100 hs-0c tober \$5 37½, 5 37½, 5 37½, 5 37½; De cember \$5 45, 5 45, 5 40, 5 421/2; January \$5 6214, 5 6214, 5 55, 5 55. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-October \$5 121/2, 5 121/2,

BALTIMORE. October quiet and unchanged Wheat firm -Spot 73 1/2 @73 1/2 c; month 73 1/4 @73 1/2 c; December 75 % @76c. Southern wheat by sample 66@74%c. Corn steady-Mixed spot 381/2c asked; month 38c asked: November and December, new or old, 35% @35% c; January and February 35% @35% c. Southern white corn 41@42c. Oats dull—No. 2 white

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Sta LIVERPOOL, October 5, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in fair demand; prices -16d higher. American middling fair, 41/d; good middling 4 3-16d; middling 3 31-32d; low middling 3 25 32d; good ordinary 3 19-32d; ordinary 3 3-32d. The sales of the day were 10. 000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts 6,000 pales, including 5,800 bales American.

Futures opened firm and closed steady at the advance. American mid dling (l. m. c.) October 3 60 64d seller; October and November 3 59 64d seller; November and December 3 58 64d seller: December and January 3 57-64d seller; January and February 3 57 64d seller; February and March 3 57 64@3 58 64d seller; March and April 3 58-64d seller; April and May 3 58 64@3 59 64d seller; May and June 3 59-64d seller; June and July 359-64@3 60 64d seller: July and August 3 59 64@3 60 64d buyer; August and September 3 59 64d

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad-202 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 3 bar rels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine. W., C. & A. Railroad-1,326 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 22 barrels rosin, 40 barrels tar, 16 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad-251 bales cotton, 37 casks spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin, 15 barrels tar. C. C. Railroad-282 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 13 barrels rosin, 48 barrels tar. Steamer Seabright-11 bales cotton,

casks spirits turpentine. C. Larkins' Flat-4 casks spirits turpentine, 22 barrels rosin, 67 barrels tar. Total-Cotton, 2,072 bales; spirits turpentine, 55 casks; rosin, 65 barrels; tar, 173 barrels; crude turpentine, 18 barrels.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Br steamship Belton, 2,025 tons, Hosking, Hamburg, Alexander Sprunt

CLEARED. Barge Maria Dolores, Bonneau, Charleston, George Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY

list of Vessels in the [Port of Wo mington, N. C., Oct. 6, 1829. STEAMSHIPS. Belton (Br), 2,025 tons, Hosking, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Blingsby (Br), 2,094 tons, Morck, J H Sloan & Co.

Marian (Br), 1,218 tons, Martin, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Skuld (Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Alex Sprunt & Son. Isle of Ramsey, (Br), 1,062 tons, Willams. Alexander Sprunt & Son

Roxby (Br), 1,964 tons, Shields, Alex Sprunt & Son. Baron Douglass, 1,606 tons, Goudey, J H Sloan. Aquila (Nor), 1,407 tons, Andersen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Wm F Green, 215 tons, Johnsen, George Harriss, Son & Co. Golden Ball, 272 tons, Gibbs, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES Edith Sheraton (Br), 314 tons, Michelson, Geo Harriss, Son & Oo.

Argo (Nor), 584 tons, Arentsen, Heide & Co. Caroline Gray, 289 tons, Meader, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Standard Oil No. 58, 1,600 tons, Standard Oil Co.