rates.
Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.
No advertisements inserted in Local Columns

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns 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 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 Latter. Only such remittances will be at the lisk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of reminiterest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invari-

ceptable in every other way, they will invari-ably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resoutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as or linary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cases 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. Twee a week two-thirds of daily rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to axceed their space or advertise anything foreign at transient rates.

Advert - ments kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

The Minning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, of

to occupy any special place, will be charged

WILMINGTON. N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14.

THE STORY OF PROGRESS

We all know that the South is making great industrial progress, but few of us un lerstand exactly what this means or how much until we see the figures that tell the story Mr. R. H. Elmonds, of the Balti more Manufacturers' Record, one of the best authorities in this country on the industrial progress of the South, has contributed an interesting and instructive article on this subject for Harper's Weekly, showing the progress made since 1880.

In that year the South paid in wages to factory hands \$75,000,000; this year there will be paid \$350,-

In that year the value of manufactured products was \$457,400,000: this year it will be \$1,500,000,000. Then the railway mileage was 20,-000 miles; now it is 50,000.

Then Southern mills consumed 233,886 bales of cotton; this year they will consume 1,399,000 bales.

The output of pig iron that year was was 397,000 tons; this year it will be 2,508,000 tons, while the coal mined increased from 6,000,000 tons to 40,000,000 tons.

In that year there were 667,000 spindles in operation; now there are 5,000,000, and every week adds to the number.

Then there was an insignificant quantity of cotton seed oil made; now \$40,000,000 is invested in that industry, with an annual production worth \$50,000,000.

The growth of both the cotton manufacturing industry and the iron industry has been marvellous, beginning with nothing and forging to the front until the South practically makes the prices for the world both in the cotton goods and in the iron she manufactures.

And she did this, too, in compe tition with long established plants, backed with ample capital, which had the swing of both the home and foreign markets before the South became a visible factor in either. This was achieved in spite of drawbacks that to some would make the task of competing with the world seem a very difficult if not a hope-

When Southern men embarked in these industries there was little money in the South, and consequently they had to go slow and start on a small scale, but with experience acquired and success attrined they enlarged their plants, increased the number and enlarged the field, until they spanned the oceans and became world competitors. When the South began to build cotton mills their success was doubted by many and their failure predicted by others, who gave all sorts of reasons why they would not and could not succeed. But they went right on and demonstrated that the alleged obstacles existed more in the imagination, and perhaps in the wish of the cvil prophets than in fact. The industry which was doomed to failure by these prophets not only managed to live, but to flourish, and to grow even beyond the expectations of the most enthusiastic believers in the South's pos-

Great as the achievement in manufacturing cotton and extending the field of consumption has been, this is but the beginning, for Southern manufacturers are studying the processes of cheapening production, and applying these methods to their business. These, added to the advantages they already have, will always keep them in position to compete with the mills of other sections and other countries.

With this a study is being made of cheaper methods for the production of cotton, which will keep the Southern planter in the lead as the world's cotton grower, and this will mean cheaper cotton for the Southern mills and cheaper prices for Southern goods still leaving practically the same margin of profit for both planter and manufacturer.

Time will give the Southern manu-

facturer of both cotton and iron shorter routes to the Eastern hemisphere, for this will become a commercial necessity if this country expects to cope with rival nations, and the narrow barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be cut and a shipway opened between them. This means much for the commerce of the country at large, but it means more for the commerce and manufacturing industries of the South, which will find, as it already does, a good market among the teeming millions of the far East for both its cotton and its iron and steel manufactures. Then, and perhaps before that, there will be lines of steam and other ships running direct from Southern ports to the ports of other countries, and with the trade that will be thus enlarged will come a corresponding increase in Southern exports, for the old slave States, it has shown me our own ships mean more regular delivery and cheaper transportation and an exchange of commodities that will naturally cause an increased demand for Southern products. Then we need not view with apprehension a 12,-

merely nominal price, when it is run

to the docks at the shipping ports

and put upon the vessels with ma

chines that will load a vessel in a

few hours. These are the only mines

which can compete with Southern

mines in the cost of getting out and

In the South there are inexhaustible

bodies of iron, the mining of which

and putting on cars cost but little,

while in some instances the furnaces

are so near the mines that there is

These are the two industries that

have brought the South so promi-

nently before the world as a mau-

facturing section, and these two,

the parents of many others, will put

her to the front and keep her there.

A BELATED DISPATCH.

to refer to the political complexion

of some of the Manila dispatches

sent to Washington by Gen. Otis.

The one published in the press dis-

patches Sunday, purporting to be a

captured Filipino dispatch, which

after giving various reasons why

they, the insurgents, should stick and

keep up a stiff upper lip, declares

that "American Democrats are

clearly in our favor. They are sure

of Bryan's triumph next election,'

is another of the same stripe. This

was evidently intended to do service

in the recent campaign, but some-

how the fellow from whom it was

alleged to have been captured, or

who forgot it when leaving in a

hurry, either didn't manage to get

captured soon enough, or was too

tardy in getting into a hurry, and

hence this interesting information is

somewhat belated. But Otis con-

cluded he would send it along any

way, as it is in line with some of the

gauzy fictions previously forwarded.

and doubtless quite effective ser-

vice, too, in the late elections, for

they were printed in all the admin

istration organs, made the texts of

numerous ardent editorials, were

printed in circular form and sent

close States were fairly flooded with

As a dispatch editor, Otis is a

success. Assisted by the manipu-

lators in Washington he waged a

much more effective war in Ohio

and other States in the recent cam-

paign than he has against the Phil-

ippine insurgents. Now, however,

that the elections are over, we will

probably have a rest on dispatches

of this character for a while, at least.

They have become decidedly monoto-

The Philippine Commission say in

their report that the Philippines

were "won by the valor of the Ameri-

can army and navy." Judge Day, of

the Paris Commission, says we

bought 'em, and hold claim on them

by virtue of the purchase. Judge

Day and those commissioners ought

to get together and come to some

understanding so we may know how

Syrup Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whoopingcough, Croup. Small doses; guick, sure results.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, so for 5c.

this thing is.

to voters by the thousands. The

These things did render service,

We have had occasion heretofore

practically no transportation.

clearly that there is no hope of ever making reliable field hands out of the present generation of young negroes Those who seem to have any ambition to succeed in life get a little smatter ing-as it is called-of 'education,' and this leads them to believe that there are other ways of making money in the world besides working hard for it. They look with scorn and contempt on the plow and hoe 000,000 bale cotton crop, for we can and the chopping ax-and especially find profitable markets for every the ax. I cannot recall the day or bale of it, and more. The cheaper the time when I have seen a negro un der 40 years of age hunting work with we can make it and deliver it the an axe. All the chopping that is done more the world will take of it, so about this town and other towns where I have visited recently is done almost that as we master the problem of entirely, so I am advised, by old ne cheap production we master at the groes. The young fellows will carry same time the problem of trade exnotes for school boys and get a nick l or so, and then they lie around the homes of their mothers and smoke What is here said of cotton may cigarettes and play cards, while the also be said of iron, for every admother is wearing herself out at the wash tub in efforts to support the vantage the South offers in the pro

gangs that live off her earnings. duction and manufacture of cotton The country farms are being deserted at a fearful rate by the negr es. she also offers in the production and nearly all of them wanting to get close manufacture of iron. There is toto the towns. The younger set can't be induced to take hold of any regular day no country in the world where work. They prowl around and live iron can be as cheaply produced as after a fashion off the crumbs from in the United States, and no region somebody's table until they are caught in the United States where it can be in some crime, and then away they go to the penitentian or chain gang The statistics show that the great maj, ity as cheaply produced as it can be in the South save in the Mesaba of our criminals now in Southern panitentiaries are negro boys from 15 to region on Lake Superior, where 30. The brutes that have been lyoched nature seems to have tumbled the are nearly all young villains without ore all in a heap near the surface of trade or profession or regular employ ment. Very few young negroes are the earth, ready to be shoveled trying to learn any trade. up and put on cars by monster The substantial truth of this is steam shovels. It is said that there the iron can be lifted from the deposit and put upon the cars at a

ready giving more or less trouble in

some sections of the South. This

is the labor question on the farm.

Some of the difficulties are set forth

in a letter to The Home and Farm,

by Mr. M. V. Moore, of Auburn,

Alabama, from which the following

"It is well known that the mainstay

on many of our Southern p antations

is in the help derived from the old

negro slaves and those whom they can

influence. Those old slaves had been

trained, not only to work, but to work

well, and with judgment and care.

They will soon be gone, and there will

remain as field hands only the coming

tended in travels over half a dozen of

So far as my observation has ex-

generations of blacks.

known to every one who has given the negroes in the South and the of both sexes to crowd into the without hustling for it. towns and cities, or to get as near to them as possible. But few of them learn trades or try to, and if they go to school long enough to learn to read this is rather an injury than a benefit to most of them. They think they can live by their wits then and give manual labor a wide berth. Booker T. Washingington long ago saw all this and has been laboring to change it and make the young negroes learn to be useful and self-supporting.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Spain performed a unique feat in towing her gigantic floating dock across the ocean to Cuba, just in time to be unable to make any use of it; and now she is going to take it back again. The enterprise has been a costly and not satisfactory one. But she has broken the world's record for queer voyages .-

New York Tribune, Rep. - The fry of the American lake salmon placed in the Scottish lochs have straight way possession, as against all the native fish, and are thriving like the green bay tree. Yankees are at home wherever they go, and insist on bossing the ranch as soon as they have a chance to look around. Nothing European but nuisances, like the English sparrow, have any chance with us .-Jacksonville (Fla) Times-Union

 According to the figures of the paymaster general of the army, our army expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$71,570,026. Add to this amount the sum paid out for pensions, about \$140,000,000, and have the magnificent total of \$211,570,026 as the size of out military burden per year. The figures make the military budgets of the most war-like of the Furopean Powers look small in comparison. And yet we are an isolated, peace loving people. - Savannah News,

News that emissaries of Aguinaldo have been circulating freely in Manila and actually collecting taxes from the inhabitants in the very presence of the 'American forces makes the press censorship there more ridiculous than ever. If Filipino spies can collect money in Otis's very command, why not news also? By the way, we were officially informed a few days ago that the press censorship had been discontinued. Now we are informed, again officially, that the old press censor had been relieved and a new one appointed. It is very confusing .- Philadelphia Legder, Ind.

No Right to Ugliness. The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples. blotches skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, and to pu rify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes; smooth velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a goodlooking, charming woman of a rundown invalid. Only 50 cents at ROBT. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

FOR UVER MISTY 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 Diarrhosa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer im-mediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take

THE LABOR PROBLEM. More men and women are The race problem has proved a serious one in the South but there is another, indirectly connected with which though of a somewhat different character, seems to be al-

troubled with weak and imperfect kidneys than with any other form of disease.

There is but one known specific for the kidneys and urinary organs that can always be relied upon---that one is, WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Alamance Gleaner: We learn the farmers are about through sowing wheat, and that a large crop has been seeded in good condition.

- Carthage Blade: One of the employes who has recently worked in both the Bell and Grampus gold mines n this county was here two or three days ago and says that the ore in each of these mires is very rich.

- Statesville Mascot: Malaria was never before so prevalent in the county, many cases being reported from neighborhoods where hitherto it was unknown. Possibly the warm weather is responsible for this. - Elizabeth City Carolinian:

atent has been granted to W. F. Beasley, of Piymouth, for an electric tire. —The Cotton Gin of Mr. Thomas J. Murden, a few miles in the country, was destroyed by fire one night last week. It is thought to have been the act of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$600; insurance \$300.

- High Point Enterprise: The Enterprise came into possession of information this week which makes a most remarkable story, and comes so livect and through parties so thor oughly reliable that we have decid-d to give it to the public. It is said that all of the estate of the late A T. Siewari, of New York, valued at many millions of dollars, is to fall to relatives in Randolph county.

- Asheboro Courier : A clever farmer was talking the other day about the value of push and vim in business and said he once knew a merchant who got left in the race because he did not put enough energy into his work. He was a clever man, but made the mistake of sitting down in his store and waiting for the people to come his way. 'I moved my trading place,' known to every one who has given said the farmer, "not that I had anyany attention to the movements of thing against him, but because the new man seemed to appreciate my patronage more." This is a pointer for busidisposition of the younger negroes ness men who think they can get trade

- Statesville Landmark: Margaret, 6 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shuford Miller, who live about four miles from town on the l'avlorsville road, was burned to death Wedn-sday eve ing. Mrs Mil ler went out of the house to get some wood and while she was out the little girl's clothing caught fire, it is supused from the fire place' and the child, ran into the yard. Before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate little one was horribly burned, her clothing being almost entirely burned from her body.

TWINKLINGS.

- Pearl-"Did you ever see the kissing bug?" Riby-"No; but this is the seas in to see the huskin' bees."-Chicago News

- "Mammy, why is it yo' is so ffint from me?" "Why, yo' allus ff nt from me?" telis me vo' doan' want none of my sass, an' I jes' lubs your'n-spesh'ly yo' cranberry kin'."-Judge. - First Clerk - "What a tiresome customer that woman is!" Second Clerk- Yes; she always knows what

she wants, and she won't take any hing else."-Chicago Record - "He's looking for a wife," they said to her, printedly. "He would be an object of greater interest to me,' she replied, with some asperity, "if he ere looking for a single woman."-- "Yes, he's a real Englishman,

and a wfully swell. Besides that, he's e astnetic. You never met a finer or more sensitive nature." "What's " doing over heref" "Buying army mules."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. - "Mamma," said little four-

year old Ethel, "may I have a piece of cake?" "Wait until I'm ready, Ethel, replied the mother. "Why, mamma, exclaimed Etnel, in surprise, "you don't have to get ready. It's me that - Sam-"Daddy, dar's a man at

de side show wid three feet " Daddy -"Huh! boy; dat's nuffic fo' a colored man to hab three feet " Sam-"How am dat?" Daddy-"Why, he has two fert in his shoes an' a rabbit's foot in in his pocket." - Pearl-"Don't so il that pin-

You are joking. Why, there's nothig in the pincushion but sawdust. Pearl-That's just what cost so much Uncle Ben paid \$500 for it up in Chicago. Thought it was some kind of green goods, I believe."-Chicago

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a won derful deliverance from a frightful death In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me I expected to soon die with Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throst and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1 00. Trial bottles 10 cents at ROBT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THIRTY DAYS

A Cheap Excursion Trip to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, by the Seaboard Air Line.

You can buy of any Seaboard Air Line Agent tickets to the Philadelphia Export Exposition at the rate of one and one third fares for the round trip. You can stop over at Washington or Baltimore, going or coming,

Your ticket will be good for thirty (30) days from date of purchase, only it must be used on or before December 2nd. You can go by Norfolk and connect-

ing steamship lines, or all rail.
Millions of dollars have been spent on this mammoth Industrial Exposition, an education itself. Tickets on sale Tuesday and Thurs-Tuesday, November 28rd, 1899.

For Visitation by the Bishop of East

November 19th, Sunday, twenty-fifth after Trinity, M. P., St. John's, November 21st, Tuesday, E. P., St. Paul's, Greenville. November 22d, Wednesday, Com. November 26th, Sunday before Advent, E. P., Trinity, Chocowinity. November 26th, Sunday before Advent, E. M., St. Peter's, Washington. November 30th, Thursday, Thanks. giving, M. P., Zion Church, Beaufort

December 3d, Sunday, first in Advent, M. P., St. Martin's Hamilton. December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, M. P., St. Peter's, Gates coun-

APPOINTMENTS

November 16th, Thursday, Dawson's

School House.

St. Paul's, Greenville.

Pitt county.

December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, E. P., St. Mary's, Gatesville. December 11th, Monday, Com., St. Mary's, Gatesville. December 13th, Wednesday, St. Barnabas', Murfreesboro.

December 17th, Sunday, third in dvent, M. P., St. Mark's, Roxobel. December 17th, Sunday, third in Advent, E. P., Grace Church, Wood-December 21st, Thursday Fest, St.

Thomas, St. Thomas', Windsor. December 24th, Sunday, fourth in Advent, M. P., Advent, Williamston. December 25th, Christmas, Grace, Plymouth.

December 31st, Sunday after Christmas, St Thomas', Atkinson. M. P., morning prayer; E. P., even-Holy communion at all morning

services.

The children catechised when practicable. The vestries will pleased be prepared o meet the bishop.
Offerings to be for Diocesan Mis-

PROTEIN AND MILK. What Is Required In Feeding Dairy

The scientists, says Hoard's Dairyman, tell us that it requires a daily allowance of seven-tenths of a pound of protein for the simple maintenance of a 1,000 pound animal. In 20 pounds of milk there should be about eighttenths of a pound of casein, and hence, without allowance for the inevitable loss that must occur in changing the protein of the feed into the casein of the milk, we have a demand for one and one-half pounds of digestible protein. If the cow is expected to give more milk, she must have more pro-

It is largely immaterial to the cow where the protein comes from, provided she has the digestive capacity to eliminate it from the feed. We can find it in 25 pounds of clover hay, but only half of it in the same amount of timothy hay. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of oat straw would furnish one and one-half pounds of digestible protein, but it would take a good deal of other feed to enable the cow to digest so much straw. We do not know any reason why

soja beans, field peas and even alfalfa could not be profitably produced in New Hampshire. There is, in our minds, more doubt as to crimson clover. This must be sown in the late summer or early autumn, and it is questionable whether it would survive a New England winter. If it will and is cut early, it will make excellent hay. The danger with crimson clover lies in letting the heads become ripe or nearly so. Too little is known of vetches, at least by us, to justify the putting forth of suggestions. Things of this sort may very likely be tried in an experimental way for a year or two and thus their adaptability to the peculiar local conditions determined. The question as to which is the bet-

ter cow for the farmer has attached to it irrelevant conditions. The cow whose milking qualities have been properly developed, if of good constitution and adapted to the conditions for grazing, etc., in the locality, is always the better cow. There is no style of breeding, bringing up or care that will give us a cow that can transmute carbohydrates into casein. As well attempt to make sugar from salt. A balanced ration does not necessarily imply the use of concentrated feeds, but they are recommended because it is difficult in any other way to supply the cow with sufficient material to enable her to utilize her milk elaborating organs to their normal and economical

Experiments With Dairy Cows. Professor Brandt of Germany conducted three experiments with light and heavy dairy cows, each lasting four weeks, the second commencing 70 days after the close of the first, and the third year after the beginning of the first. Thirty of the heaviest milkers in the herd were separated into lots of five cows each, according to live weight. The cows were kept under similar conditions to feed and care during the trial, none being bred after the beginning of the experiment. The average weight of the heavy cows was 1,205 pounds and of light cows 979 pounds. The leading conclusions from the experiments are: The milk of the small cows is richer

in fat than that of the large ones. Large cows eat a greater amount of feed than small cows; per 1,000 pounds live weight they eat less.

Small cows produce less milk than large cows, absolutely and relatively. When in thin flesh, small cows may produce more per 1,000 pounds gross weight than large cows.

Large farrow cows are more persistent milkers; on the other hand, small cows show a greater tendency to fatten on the same feed, with a decrease in the milk flow. The loss in selling ten of the large cows amounted to five guilden per head on the average, after having been

ten small cows was 12 guilden per head.-Feeds and Feeding. The Russian scepter is of solid gold, 3 feet long, and contains among its orna day of each week until and including | ments 268 diamonds, 860 rubles and 15

kept nearly a year, while the loss for

WHERE MOTHERS FAIL.

They Fall Short of the ideal Mother Because They Lack Quiet Dignity. "Too many mothers do not realize that there are any problems in their relationship with their grown daughters," says Temple Bailey in the August Woman's Home Companion, writing of "Some Mothers and Their Daughters." "The training of little children is discussed as an all important topic. Why should not the delicate questions which must arise in every household where two or more women of strong personality live in constant and close contact receive just as careful consideration? It is after the school days that the troubles begin. The mother who has clung to her little girl fails to recognize the needs of the growing woman and is hurt by any independent action on the part of the daughter, while the daughter, in her eager-ness to grasp at the best in the new life, forgets the deference which is due to the mother. Out of these conditions small clashings ensue, to end too often in complete discord. It is just at this time that the mother must bring all her love and diplomacy to bear. She must endeavor to know her daughter's nature and to understand its possibilities and limita-tions. She will find that her problems are not the problems of her mother nor of her grandmother, for the girl of today is not like the girl of yesterday, and she must be studied from a different standpoint. The most unpleasant of all things American is the dominant daughter. Brilliant, restless and discontented, she demands all things as her right rather than as a privilege. The time honored tale of the mother at the washtub and the daughter at the piano is verified in the mental attitude of many households. There are two things that the mother of such a daughter should cultivate—a quiet dignity which should force the girl's respect, and a sympathy which shall win her heart. She must be interested in that which interests the younger mind. And she must not be dominated. Her self assertion need not and should not be radical, but she must be queen of her own household, yielding her scepter to none, and especially not to her inexperienced daughter."

The new shoulder scarf, which is made of the same material as the gown and edged around with a frill of lace of the goods, is exceedingly graceful and gives a Parisian touch to a toilet. It is worn low over the shoulders and fastened at the waist with a fancy buckle.-New York Tribune.

WHOLESALK PRICES CURRENT

wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING— 2 D Jute Standard	[63	10	634 634 534
Burlaps	5	0	0,19
WESTERN SMOKE! Hams 9 D Sides 9 D Shoulders 9 U	12	600	1234 694 6
DRY SALTED-	_	60	676 E2967
Shoulders & D		Ø,	594
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine- Second-hand, each	1 25	9969	1 85 1 40 1 40 23
BRICKS— Wilmington W M Northern	5 00	00	7 00 14 00
BUTTER— North Carolina 7 D Northern	20 25	90	23 20
Per bushel, in sacks		999	4734 4734 1 15
CANDLES—W D— Sperm	18	00	25 11
COURCE SO P		0	16
Northern Factory	13	ğ	16 14
OOFFEE—W B— Laguyra	125	60	15
DOMESTICS-	7	O	9
Sheeting, 44, 9 yard Yarns. 9 bunch of 5 bs		000	5 14 70 15
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel.} \\ Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{half-bbl.} \\ Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{barrel.} \\ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{balf-bbl.} \\ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel.} \\ Mulleta, \$\forall \text{barrel.} \\ Mulleta, \$\forall \text{barrel.} \\ N. C. Roe Herring, \$\forall \text{keg.} \\ Dry Cod, \$\forall \text{b} \\ Extra.			9 00
Low grade	3 90 4 25	99999	3 00 3 50 4 00 4 50 15
GRAIN—B bushel— Corn.from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof Cow Peas.	52 38 55	99999	5034 50 40 45 60
Green salted	10	999	1214
Dry sait Dry sait HAY \$ 100 Ds Clover Hay Rice Straw Eastern Western North River HOOP IRON, \$ D. ILLUMINAING OILS—	40 80 80	0000000	90 50 85 85 85
ILLUMINAING OILS-	3,	-	****

Diamond White, bbls Wgal Alaodin Security Pratt's Astral Carandine Extra mill.

Barbadoes, in hegshead...

Porto Rico, in hogsheads...

Porto Rico, in barrels...

Sugar House, in hogsheads.

Bugar House, in barrels...

Syrun in harrels... Liverpool
American
On 125 9 Sacks.... Common Cypress Saps. SUGAR # D—Standard Gran'd White Extra C..... C, Yellow..... SOAP, W D-Northern..... STAVES, W M-W O. barrei.... TIMBER, WM feet-Shipping

Sap. 6x24 Heart.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., Nov. 14, 1899. STEAMSHIPS.

Moonstone (Br), 1,363 tons, Foster, St Michaels, Heide & Co. Wraggoe (Br), 1.838 tons, Alexander Sprunt & Son Wandby (Br), 2.580 tons, Alexander Sprunt & Son. SCHOONERS.

Nellie Floyd, 414 tons, Neilson, Heide Ino R Fell, 347 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Brothers (Br), 125 tons, Kelly, Nassau, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. B I Hazard, 323 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES. Johannee (Nor), 473 tons, Thorsen, H K Nash, for Paterson, Downing &

BARGES. Carrie L Tyler, 588 tons, Jones, Navassa

Housework is Hard Enough

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE Nov. 13. SPIRITS TURPENTINE - Market steady at 49 cen's per gallon for machine made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 95 cents per bbl for strained and \$1.00 for good strained.

TAR-Market steady at \$1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at \$1.50 per barrel for hard, \$2.80 for dip and - for virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine steady at 3334@ 33 4c; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.15; crude turpentine steady at

\$1.25, 1.90, \$1.90. Spirits turpentine..... Tar.....

casks spirits turpentine, 279 bbls rosin, 114 bbls tar, 76 bbls crude tur pentine.

Same day last year middling 4%c. Receipts-2,537 bales; same day last vear, 3,423. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina -Prime 85c. Extra prime, 90c per

ushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05. Virginia--Prime, 55c; extra prime, Oc; fancy, 65c. CORN-Firm: 52 to 521/2 cents per oushel 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; SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch. \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch,

TIMBER--Market steady at \$3.50 to 9 00 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 13 -- Money on call firm at 3@12 per cent., last offered at 4 per cent.; ruling rate was 8@9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5% per cent. Sterling ex change weak; actual business in bankers' bills 485@48514 for demand and 480 1/2 @481 for sixty days. Posted rates were 481 1/2 @482 1/2 and 486 1/2 @487 Commercial bills 480. Silver certifi cates 591/660 Bar silver 59. Mex ican dollars 47%. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U S. 2's, reg'd. 10034; U. S.3's, reg'd, 10814; do. coupon, 1081/2; U.S. new 4's, reg'd, 1293/4: do.cou pon, 129 1; U.S. old 4's, reg'd 112 1/2; do. coupon, 1124; U. S. 5's, registered 11034; do. coupon, 11034; N. C. 6's 127: do 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 108. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 511/2 Chesapeake & Ohio 27%; Manhattan L 103%; N. Y. Central 13634; Reading 20%; do. 1st preferred 58%; St Paul 125; do. preferred 170%: Southern Railway 1338, do. preferred 571/8; Amer ican Tobacco, 1181/2; do. preferred 143 People's Gas 11214; Sugar 15334; do preferred 11714; T. C. & Iron 11478; U. S. Leather 24%; do. preferred 78% Western Union 881/2.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, November 13.-Rosin juiet; strained common to good \$1 25@1 30. Spirits turpentine steady at 51%@52c. CHARLESTON, November 13. - Spirits

turpentine firm at 48c; sales — casks;

no receipts. Rosin firm; no sales;

quotations unchanged AVANNAH. November 13 -Spirite turpentine firm at 49@49 1/2cc; sales 833 casks; receipts 594 casks; exports 387 casks. Rosin firm; sales 982 barrels; receipts 2,289 barrels; exports 8,713

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, November 13 .- Liquidating was the leading feature of speculation on the Cotton Exchange most of the day and the course of prices practically from the start was steadily downward. Notwithstanding predic tions of a week or ten days ago that in view of tremendous purchases by the European spinners and American manufacturers, a much larger movement was naturally in order, shorts endeavored to make capital of the increase reported to day. Wall street expressed confidence in the ultimate portion of its holdings under the fear that a serius break was at hand under sheer weight of long stuff piled up on the late rise. Stop orders were reached in the late session and these contributed to the weakness. The spot markets were reported to be holding very steady considering the unsettled ruling of the American and En glish future markets. At the lowest level the markets showed a loss of twenty-two to twenty-eight points. The close was barely steady with prices eight to nineteen points under Saturday's close, the market having partially recovered on covering. NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 71/2c. Futures closed barely steady: Novem-

ber 7.11, December 7.13, January 7.16, February 7.18, March 7.20, April 7.23. May 7.24, June 7 25, July 7.27, August Spot cotton closed quiet and 1/8c lower; middling uplands 71/2c; mid dling gulf 7 %c; sales - bales. Net receipts 715 bales; gross receipts 6.841 bales; exports to Great Britain 1.986 bales; stock 104,471 bales Total to-day-Net receipts 56,678

exports to Great Britain 5,821 bales; exports to the Continent 7,183 bales; stock 922,089 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 93,658 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,551; exports to the Continent 20,283 bales. Total since September 1st.-Net re-

ceipts 2.353,443 bales; exports to Great Britain 649,061 bales; exports to France 242,733 bales; exports to the Continent 641,529 bales. October 13.—Galveston quiet at 7%,

net receipts 21,761 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 %c. net receipts 2,3:3 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7½c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 194 bales; Wilmington,

quiet at 71/2c, net receipts 2,537 bales Philadelphia, quiet at 7%c. net receipt 393 bales; Savannah, quirt and east at 7. net receipts 7,443 bales; New On leans, easy at 7 %c, net receipts 10,089 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 %c, net receipts 1,675 bales; Memphis. steady at 7 5 16c, net receipts 10,079 bales Augusta, steady at 71/2 net receipts 1.262 bales: Charleston, quiet at 7c, net receipts 1,418 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, November 13 P. barely steady and fairly active without quotable change Wheat -Spot cave No 2 red 73%c; options opened weak at %c decline under lower cables and heavy world's shipments. Later the market ruled more active; closed fire at a net decline of 1/20 1/2 to a net at vance of 1/8c; No. 2 red March closed 75%c: May closed 75%c; December closed 71%c Corn-Spot easy; No. 3 40c: options opened easy at unchanged prices, but ruled firmer with wheat on covering. Closed steady at net un changed prices to 1/8c advance: May closed 383/sc; December closed 39. 02 -Spot dull; No. 2 29c; options non nal. Lard weak; Western steam close \$5 40. Pork quiet: Butter strong: Western creamery 18@25c; State dairy 17@24c. Chees- quiet; small September colored 12%@124c Po tatoes steady; Jersey \$1 00@1 37%; New York \$1 00@1 50; Long Island

\$1 121/2@1 621/2; Southern sweets \$1 25 @1 50; Jersey sweets \$1 50@2 25 Cotton seed oil firm on scarcity of spegrades; Prime crude in barrels 24%c prime summer yellow 2714@28c; of summer yellow 27@27½c; butter grades 30c; prime winter white 30@ 31c; do. winter yellow 31@32: Cotton seed oil meal \$20 00@21 00 Cabbage dull; Long Island \$2 00 @4 00 Le-100. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 26 4d Rice steady. Petrolum steady. Coffee-Spot Rio unsettled and somewhat nominal; mild quiet Sugar quiet but about steady. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-Wheat was weak

on bear statistics most of the session, but closed steady on covering by unchanged. Corn was affected by changing December, closing tele lower and May a shade higher Oats closed a shade lower Provisiona closed irregularly lower, January perk losing 5c., January lard 71c and January ribs a shade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. - Cash quotatio s. Flour easy. Wheat-No. 2 spring -c; No. 3 spring 63@65c; No 2 red 67@68c Corn-No 2 31 14 @31 %c. Oats-No 3 23@234c; No. 2 white -c; 3 waite 241/2@254c. Pork per \$7 70@8 15. Lard, per 100 lbs \$500 @515. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 85@ 5 25. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37% @5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 20 605 25. Whiskey-Distillers' finished

goods, per gallon, \$1 231/2. The leading futures ranged as follows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 66 % @ 66% 67 @ 67%, 66% @ 66%. 67@ 67%c; May 70% @ 70%, 71%, 70, 71%; Corn-No. 2 December 31 1/4 03114. 3114, 30%, 3116c; January 30%, 30% 30%, 30%@30%c; May 32%@32% 321/ @325sc Oats-December 221/ @ 224, 2238, 22 1/8. 22 1/4; May 23 1/8 @ 23 1/4. 23¼. 23½ 23¼c. Pork, per bbi-December \$8 12½, 8 15, 8 12½, 8 15 January \$9 55, 9 5714, 9 52/2, 9 55; May \$9 62/2, 9 67/2, 9 32/2, 9 65. Lard per 100 fbs-December \$5 00, 5 02%. 4 971/2, 5 00; January \$5 20, 5 20, 5 17%. 5 171/2: May \$5 35, 5 35, 5 321/4, 5 321/4 Short ribs, per 100 fbs—December \$482½, 482½, 482½, 482½; Januar

\$4 95, 4 95, 4 921, 4 95. BALTIMORE, November 13.-Flour quiet and steady, unchanged. Wheat ull and easy—spot and month 674@ 67%c; December 681/2 @681/4c; Southern wheat by sample 60@68%c Com firm-mixed spot and month 3740 37%c; November and December, new or old, 36% @36%c; January and Feb. ruary 36%@36%c; Southern white, new corn, 33@38c. Oats firm-No. 2

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning 213 LIVERPOOL, November 13, 4 P. M -

white 30 1/2 @31c.

Cotton-Spot in fair demand; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair 4 15 32d; good middling 4 4d; middling 4 3 32d; low middling 3 28 32d; good ordinary 3 23 62d; ordinary 3 17 32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,100 American. Receipts 6,000 bales, including 5,000 American.

Futures opened firm and closed asy; American middling (l. m. c.)-November 3 62 64@3 63 64d seller; November and December 3 61 64@ 3 62 64d buyer; December and January 3 60 64@3 61-64d buyer; Jan uary and February 3 59 64@3 60.64d buyer; February and March 3 59-64d buyer; March and April 3 59 64d seller; April and May 3 58 64@3 59 64d buyer: May and June 3 58 64@ 3 59 64d selier; June and July 358 64d value; Ju y and August 3 57 64 @3 58 64d buyer; August and Septem. ber 3 55 64@3 56 64d buyer.

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