1900 SEPTEMBER 1900

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MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter 2 2:56 a. m. | Third Quarter 15 2:51 p. m.
Full Moon 9 6:06 a. m. | New Moon 23 2:51 p. m.

The Morning Star

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President:

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President:

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Electors at Large.

LEE S. OVERMAN, of Rowan.
DAN HUGH McLEAN, of Harnett.

District Electors.

First District:
CHAS. L. ABERNATHY, of Carteret.
Second District:
T. C. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
Third District:
HENRY L. COOK, of Cumberland.
Fourth District:
B. C. BECKWITH, of Wake.
Fifth District:
WM. A. GUTHRIE, of Durham.
Sixth District:
W. C. DOWD, of Mecklenburg.
Seventh District:
J. R. BLAIR, of Montgomery.
Eighth District:
WM. S. PEARSON, of Burke.
Ninth District:
JNO. M. CAMPBELL, of Buncombe.

For Congress, Sixth District:

JOHN D. BELLAMY, of New Hanover.

SOME HANNAISMS.

Yesterday we made some extracts from that remarkable and unique speech delivered by Orator Hanna in Chicago last Tuesday. In that speech, among other astonishing utterances, he declared that he didn't believe there was a Trust in the United States. The sentence complete reads thus:

"I don't believe there is a trust in the United States. The State laws make trusts impossible, and I want to tell you that every anti-trust law on the statute books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party."

Taking this as a subject some of the comic artists have drawn a picture of Hanna, declaring that he doesn't believe there is a Trust in the United States, surrounded and overshadowed by about two score or more of Trusts—the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Salt Trust, the Steel Trust, the Tin Plate Trust, the Nail Trust, the Wire Trust, the Glass Trust and numerous other Trusts, which the Honorable Mark Hanna doesn't seem to know anything about. But he pulls most of them for contributions, all the same, and doesn't trust them either, for he insists on cash.

He added another piece of surprising information to the statement that he didn't believe there is a Trust in the United States when he exclaimed, "And I want to tell you that every anti-trust law on the statute books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party." Whether this is to be attributed to colossal cheek or amazing ignorance, we don't know, but it is worthy of Mark Hanna, and we don't believe there is another man in the United States who has any regard for his reputation who would have made it. There is but one anti-trust law on the national statutes, and that is the so-called Sherman anti-trust law, which has been a dead-letter because it has never been enforced. As for the State anti-trust laws, there are some in the North and some in the South. Some States have none. Wherever they are in existence in the States reaching from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland southward, they have been passed by Democratic legislatures, but with a broad sweep, and a brazen contempt for the truth, Mark Hanna, presuming on the ignorance of his audience, declares that "every anti-trust law on the statue books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party." What confidence can be put in the veracity of a man who makes such bald-faced assertions as this, when he must know better?

When he had finished this surprising bit of information, some one in the crowd shouted:

"But they are not enforced."

To which Mr. Hanna shouted back. "Yes, they are enforced."

Mark Hanna knew better than that. When was the Sherman anti-trust law ever enforced? When the present U. S. Attorney General was asked why he did not enforce it he replied that he did not have the power, that the trusts were all operating under State charters and that the Sherman law was inoperative as to them, and could not reach them, that they must be reached through State laws.

Who has ever heard of a Trust being prosecuted under any of the laws in Republican States? The last Attorney General of Ohio proceeded against the Standard Oil Trust but found himself so hampered by courts supposed to be under the influence of the Oil Trust that he was balked in every movement, and his term of office expired without his making any substantial progress, and the party managers who stood in with the Trust took good care that he wasn't nominated again. That's the way the laws against Trusts have been enforced in Republican States—one solitary attempt and that a failure, because of obstacles thrown in the way of the Attorney General who tried to enforce the law.

They have been enforced in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and as a result it is asserted that a good deal of capital has been kept out of those States.

But if there are no Trusts, as Hanna asserts, how could the laws be enforced against them? They could not enforce a law against something that did not exist. If they ever did exist, when did they cease to exist? Has the enforcing of the law driven them out or have they simply played out and fallen into "innocuous disuetude?" We have not, as we have just remarked, any evidence that they have been driven out by the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, so that they must either have died natural deaths, or be still alive. Here and there one may have gone to wreck because it was trying to carry too much water, or was absorbed by some stronger Trust, but there is one thing pretty well established, unless all the records lie, and that is that we have more Trusts and bigger Trusts in the country now than we ever had and bigger than any country ever before saw, and they are being added to every day, the last three mentioned within the past few days being a bank trust in New York city to absorb five other banks; a seafood Trust to control the fish and oyster trade, and a telegraph and telephone Trust to control all the telegraphs and telephones in the United States.

And yet Mark Hanna had the amazing audacity to declare before an American audience, who were presumably readers of newspapers, and moderately well informed on current events, that he did not believe that there was a Trust in the United States. Such colossal cheek would be marvellous in any man but Mark Hanna.

BRYAN'S ACTION VINDICATED.

Moorfield Storey, an eminent Boston lawyer and writer, who was offered but declined the nomination for the Presidency by convention of Independents which met at Indianapolis a few weeks ago, has declared for Bryan, and issued a statement giving his reasons, from which we clip the follo wing:

"I am not disturbed by Mr. Bryan's course as to the ratification of the treaty with Spain. His position was explained at the time and is entirely defensible. The treaty gave us absolute power over the Philippines, and the Republican Senators who urged ratification were arguing that it ended the war without in anyway committing us to any course in the islands. Mr. Bryan urged ratification, coupled with a declaration of our purpose to give the islands their independence. His policy was that often adopted by the anti-slavery men, who would buy a slave and then free him instead of trying to persuade his master to free him.

"Had Mr. Bryan's advice been taken there would have been no Philippine war and the issue which makes his election possible would not have existed. Hence there seems no ground for charging him with acting with interested motives.

"The Republican leaders are trying to stifle the conscience of their followers by appealing to their fear of pecuniary loss. We did not abandon the Revolutionary War because our continental currency became proverbially worthless, nor did the fear of business reverses prevent our prosecuting the Civil War. The American people will be less virtuous than their fathers if they persevere in a policy of wrong for fear that they may lose money by doing right. It is a bad sign that such arguments are weighed against the claims of justice.

"The cry that the only issue is 'the full dinner pail' is an insult to the American intellect and conscience.

"Another false argument against Mr. Bryan is that he will pack the Supreme Court. I yield to no one in jealous solicitude for that great tribunal, but the President alone cannot injure it. He can at most nominate judges when vacancies occur; but no man can take a seat on the bench until the Senate has confirmed his nomination. A Republican Senate which rejected such excellent nominees as Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Peckham when made by Mr. Cleveland is not likely to confirm unfit men nominated by Mr. Bryan.

"There is far more danger that President McKinley, with a Senate of his own party, will pack the Supreme Court with men who will sustain the novel views of constitutional law upon which his imperial policy is defended than that Mr. Bryan will injure the court. Certainly such an appointment as Mr. McKinley has made to the Federal bench in New York against the protest of the bar, to say nothing of other appointments, does not encourage us to expect any improvement of the bench at his hands."

This is not only a withering rebuke to the Republican leaders for the campaign methods they have adopted, and the immoral pleadings they resort to to secure popular endorsement of their wicked policy of grab and "criminal aggression," but it is a forcible vindication of Wm. J. Bryan for the part he took in advising the ratification of the Paris treaty, for which he is now denounced, misrepresented and abused by the very men who then commended that advice as wise and patriotic, Mark Hanna, Mr. McKinley's Mentor, among the number.

They implored the opponents of ratification to yield and premit the treaty to go through, and thus put an end to the war which was only temporarily stopped by the protocol, and prevent complications that might involve us with other nations which were not friendly to us, and at the same time they virtually pledged themselves to pursue practically the same course in the Philippines that they were pursuing in Cuba.

For these reasons and influenced by these pledges, Wm. J. Bryan advised the ratification of the treaty, and seventeen Democrats in the Senate ceased their opposition and let it go through. And now the very men who applauded their action then are denouncing Bryan and are attributing his action to sinister motives, inspired by politics only. This is the pretence that whipped-in old man Hoar makes for criticising Bryan and supporting McKinley, whose "criminal aggression" policy he denounced with the most vigorous language he could command.

Bryan wanted to avert a conflict in the Philippines, and let our soldiers come home, and if the supporters of McKinley had kept their faith and their pledges to those who on the strength of those pledges voted for the ratification of the treaty there would have been no war and that shameful, horrible story of vandalism, butchery and loot would never have blackened the pages of our history.

COTTON SEED.

Until the establishment of the cotton seed oil mills in the South, the seed was regarded as a worthless article, and was looked upon as a nuisance. About the only use that was made of it was to turn it under the soil as a fertilizer. Since the establishment of the oil mills, it has become a source of considerable income to the planters while the oil extracted from it is worth annually $50,000,000 or more. But investigation shows that it is not yet fully appreciated, and that it has in it properties that make it a food crop that will add immensely to its value. As bearing upon this we clip from the Philadelphia *Record* the following, which will be interesting to the people of the South generally but especially so to cotton growers:

"Within a few years cotton seed has jumped from a place among the waste products of the farm to a position among the staples. It is now worth as much or more than oats at the point of production. Mr. Edwin L. Johnson, in a very interesting article in *The Forum* for September, shows that cotton seed is no mean rival for the wheat crop of the country. The analytical value of the food components in 100 pounds each of wheat and cotton seed, as deduced from tests made in accordance with the methods in use by the agricultural experiment stations, are given as follows:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.	Value.
Wheat	11.87	73.60	2.09	$1.00
Cotton seed	17.57	19.82	20.19	1.39

"But the food value of cotton seed as compared with wheat is not the only surprising fact set forth by Mr. Johnson. He declares that there are raised in the Southern States five-tenths as many bushels of cotton seed as there are raised bushels of wheat in the whole United States. He also shows that, notwithstanding the defective methods of some of the cotton raisers in the south, the yield of cotton seed—taking no account of the fibre—is greater, per acre, than the average yield of wheat. This statement is verified by the following table compiled from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre
Wheat	39,465,000	539,000,000	13.43 bushels.
Cotton seed	24,318,500	363,261,000	14.9 bushels.

"He asserts that the cotton seed has half the intrinsic value of the cotton fibre, and insists that cotton seed oil, comprising nearly one-fourth part of the seed, is "sweeter in flavor and more neutral in odor than almost any known oil or fat," and is suitable as a perfectly pure and wholesome constituent of human food. Large quantities of cotton seed oil are used as a cheap adulterant of olive oil; but there is a certain resinous quality in raw cotton seed oil that is disagreeable when used for cooking."

"Mr. Johnson denounces as an injustice the tax on artificial butter of which cotton seed oil is a constituent part, but omits in his argument to deal with the fraudulent practice of coloring the artificial butter to imitate the dairy product. This is the single flaw in his argument.

"There is no doubt that the intrinsic worth of cotton seed will in time compel for it a due position in the markets in accordance with its merits. The facts set forth by Mr. Johnson put cotton alongside of corn among the most valuable of farm products. To many of the readers of *The Record* the magnitude of the bulk and value of the cotton seed product will no doubt be as novel as interesting."

Speaking of the fattening properties of the seed there are thousands of beef cattle annually fattened in the South on cotton seed hulls, which were for some years treated as waste or used as fuel in the mills. A little corn meal is sometimes mixed with these hulls, (which we believe are ground,) but nothing else. These beeves are in demand in the Northern and Western markets, where they rank among the best.

If the ground hulls are good food for beef cattle, why should not the seed properly prepared be good food for the human family? Possibly there might be a prejudice against it for a time as there is against many new articles of food, and as there was and still is, to some extent, in Europe against Indian corn, which some people regard as fit food only for horses.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago Edward Atkinson, of Boston, speaking of the lack of appreciation of the value of the cotton plant, and incidentally of the thrift of the New England people, remarked that if the Yankee farmers had the plant they would make money out of it without the lint at all, and it is not improbable that the day may come when cotton may be profitably cultivated for the seed alone.

Worth Reading.

"You will find enclosed thirty-one one-cent stamps for one of Dr. Pierce's Medical Advisers, cloth bound," writes James E. Crampton, Esq., of Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md. "This book is for a friend of mine who is using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot praise your medicine too highly. I was in business in Baltimore and had rheumatism for three months; couldn't walk at all. I tried the best doctors I could get, but they did me no good. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured me sound. I came home to Sharpsburg, and there were three cases of different diseases. I advised the patients to use Dr. Pierce's medicines, which they did, and all were cured."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THY FATHER'S ANCIENT CREED.

Despise not thou thy father's ancient
creed!
Of his pure life it was the golden
thread
Whereon bright days were gathered
bead by bead,
Till death laid low that dear and reverend head.

From olden faith how many a glorious deed
Hath lit the world; its blood stained
banner led
The martyrs heavenward; yes, it was
the seed
Of knowledge, whence our modern
freedom spread.

Not often has man's credo proved a
snare—
But a deliverance, a sign, a flame
To purify the dense and pestilent air,
Writing on pitiless heavens one pitying Name;
And 'neath the shadow of the dread
eclipse
It shines on dying eyes and pallid lips.
—*Richard Watson Gilder.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Borrowit—"Say, old man, lend me a fiver, will you?" Markley—"Sorry, but I'm not making any permanent investments just now."—*Philadelphia Press.*

— Stubb—"You say he is very sensitive about being called awkward?" Penn—"Yes; when he accidentally gashed himself with a razor he tried to make people believe he had attempted suicide."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— "Say, teacher, here's a snake called the annycondi, an' it takes it a week to digest its food." "Yes, Willie. What of it?" "Well, would it be right to say it had a weak digestion?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— The New Phonograph: "How did you catch up the golf dialect so easily, Madge?" "Oh, we took our parrot out to the game several days, and then we learn it from her."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— A Quick Answer—"Paw, what is stage fright?" asked the boy, opening his bag of popcorn. "Stage fright?" repeated the father, pointing to a veteran of the chorus, "why, there is one."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— To Be on the Safe Side—"How do you feel about this shirt-waist movement for men?" "Well, I think that for a few weeks at least he ought to have a caddy follow him around, carrying his coat."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Mrs. O'Reagan—"Did yez ever hov yer palm read, Mrs. O'Reilly?" Mrs. O'Reilly—"Phwat a question, Mrs. O'Reagan! Haven't Oi had ten children an' had to spank all of thim?" —*Judge.*

— You Have Noticed This—"Have you noticed the automobile face?" "No, what expression does it wear?" "The man in the automobile looks as if he wanted to get home alive, but knew he wouldn't."—*Chicago Record.*

— Wrinkles—Miss Passay—"Yes, and when he proposed, I tried to pretend that I didn't care for him at all. I tried hard not to let him read any encouragement in my face, but he did." Miss Peppery—"Ah! I suppose he could read between the lines."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no relief; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. Guaranteed. †

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrhal troubles*, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, N. Y. †

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Thomas' Church: First mass, 7 A. M.; last mass, 10.30 A. M. No evening service.

Services in St. John's Church to day, fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 7.45 and 11 A. M.

Rev. P. C. Morton will preach at Delgado in the Sunday School room at 4:30 this afternoon and at Immanuel Church at 8 P. M.

Rev. R. F. Bumpass will conduct the services at the Seamen's Bethel this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all interested in the sailor's welfare.

Fifth Street M. E. Church: On account of absence of pastor, Rev. P. C. Morton will conduct services at 11 A. M. and Rev. J. N. Cole at 8 P. M. All are invited.

St. James', fifteenth Sunday after Trinity; 7.45 A. M, the holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, litany, sermon; 5 P. M., evening prayer. The public cordially invited.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, North Fourth street, above Bladen. Supplied by Mr. C. W. Kegley. Morning service, only, at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9.45 A. M. All seats free and every person welcome.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. Dr. A. G. Voigt, pastor. German communion service to day at 11 A. M. Preparatory service at 10.30 A. M. English service at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3.20 P. M.

Bishop Thomas H. Lenox, of Charlotte, N. C., who presides over the District including the North Carolina conference, will preach at St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion Church to-day. He has been recently appointed to this district, succeeding Bishop C. A. Harris.

First Baptist Church. Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "The Battle of Benevolence." At 7:45 P. M., "King Saul at the Witches' Cave." Prof. David Russell will sing "The Holy City" at the morning service and "Beyond the Gates of Paradise" at night.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— It is characteristic of ill-natured people to attribute ill-nature to others.

— To throw mud at a neighbor is not a good way to keep one's self clean.

— "Of all duties, the love of truth, faith and constancy in it, ranks first and highest. Truth is God."—*Silvio Pellico.*

— Christians ought to be careful lest they unwittingly give support to the enemies of our religion.

— Whatever our darkness, God is in it; and through faith in him, if we have not light at once, we have peace. —*William Mountford.*

— The world is a looking-glass, as Thackeray well said. Frown at it and it will frown back. Smile at it and it will smile in return.

— What we are all doing, as we stand in our lot, steady to our manliness or womanliness in our black days, is to tell, in its measure, on the life and faith of every good man coming after us, though our name may be forgotten.—*Robert Collyer.*

— Look up to Him, the Good Shepherd, who laid down His life for the sheep, and pray Him with his pierced hands to loose the thorns which hold thee, and lay the upon His shoulders; yea, He will carry thee in His bosom.—*E. B. Pussey.*

— Make a rule and pray God to help you to keep it, never, if possible, to lie down at night without being able to say? "I have made one human being, at least, a little wiser, a little happier, or a little better this day." You will find it easier than you think, and pleasanter.—*Charles Kingsley.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Wilson *Times*: Just as we go to press (Friday) we learn the sad news of the death of the venerable ex-Judge J. W. Lancaster, who has been sick some weeks. The deceased was 84 years old, and the oldest member of the Wilson bar.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: The sad news was received here this (Friday) morning by telegraph of the death at midnight of Mr. B. R. Taylor, who had been for some time under treatment at a private sanitarium in the vicinity of Baltimore.

— Fair Bluff *Times*: Fair Bluff has two flowing wells now, which add much to the health and comfort of our thriving town. —— Dug Johnson, colored, was brought over from Chadbourn yesterday and committed to jail without bail. He and another negro became involved in a difficulty, Johnson striking the other fellow in the head with a brick bat, fatally wounding him.

— Greenville *Reflector*: J. L. Perkins & Co., of Stokes, lost their entire mill plant by fire Wednesday night about 2 o'clock. The mill first caught about 12 o'clock, when they discovered it and put the fire out, as they thought at the time, and left it to retire again. But it seems that it was only stopped temporarily, as the fire rekindled again at 2 o'clock and had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the mill when the fire was discovered. The loss is four bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty bushels of cotton seed, one planing mill, one grist mill, gin and saw mill, estimated at $2,000. No insurance.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Luke Moore, a white man living on Sheriff Knight's place near Sparta, had a warm place that nothing but a few pounds of congealed water would assuage, about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Walking into Arnheim Bros. bar he made the unusual request to Mr. Leggett, who promptly proceeded to serve him by placing a block of ice on the bar and chipping from it small pieces. Mr. Leggett soon found that he was working to slowly for the champion and called for assistance, claiming that he could hear the ice boiling as it went down. Inside of thirty minutes Mr. Moore had disposed of five pounds and decided to leave that for a record for whomsoever could beat it, and will be willing to meet him or her for any sum, at any time or place.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

Every Organ of the Human Body Liable to Catarrh.

Mrs. Nettie Lind.

Mrs. Nettie Lind, graduated nurse of the Royal State School, Copenhagen, Denmark, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman from Chicago. Mrs. Lind says: "I am very pleased to testify to the merits of Pe-ru-na. I have watched its results when prescribed to patients under my care, especially in the different catarrhal troubles, and must say the results were most satisfactory. I therefore have great faith in Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Nettie Lind."

Mrs. S. E. Robbins, White Wright, Texas, says: "I have been having colic at times and I get very yellow, and am confined to my bed a great deal of the time. Last spring I got so bad that I was in bed most of the time for several weeks. I had colic, sick stomach and nervous chills every six or seven days. Finally, when I heard of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin I had eaten nothing for several days, and was under the doctor's treatment. I quit taking his medicine and began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I gained twenty-five pounds, and can now eat anything I want without inconvenience. My skin is perfectly clear—no sign of jaundice. Mrs. S. E. Robbins."

Mrs. C. T. Rogers, of Elgin, Ill., writes: "Your medicine saved my baby, who had jaundice and catarrh of the liver."

Catarrhal dyspepsia is due to derangements of the organs intimately connected with digestion, either the stomach, liver, pancreas or bowels. When the liver is the principal cause there is a pain and heaviness in the right side, great irregularity of the bowels, sick headache, palpitation of the heart, furred tongue, loss of appetite, bloating after meals, gloomy, despondent feelings, yellowness of the skin and belching up gas.

Bilious colic or gall stones are frequently the result of catarrh of the liver. It also produces a condition closely resembling chronic malaria. All these troubles are quickly cured by Pe-ru-na. A short course of Pe-ru-na will do more to set right the digestive organs than all other remedies known to man. Pe-ru-na is sure to produce a vigorous appetite and regular digestion. All bilious diseases disappear when Pe-ru-na is used. There are no substitutes for Pe-ru-na.

●For a free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, September 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 37 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 36¼ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.15 per barrel for strained and $1.20 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 47@46½c; rosin firm at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm at $1.30, $2.50@2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	63
Rosin	90
Tar	94
Crude turpentine	21

Receipts same day last year.—155 casks spirits turpentine, 783 bbls rosin, 343 bbls tar, 53 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 10⅛ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	7 11-16	cts ⅌ lb
Good ordinary	9 1-16	" "
Low middling	9 11-16	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good middling	10 7-16	" "

Same day last year middling firm at 6¾c.

Receipts—4,316 bales; same day last year, 4,383.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 70 cents; extra prime, 75 cts. per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c.

CORN—Firm; 58 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 85 cents; upland 50@60c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; sides, 7 to 8c.

EGGS—firm at 16½@17 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 25@30 cents; springs, 10@20 cents.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½ cents per pound.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Money on call quoted nominal. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@486⅞ for demand and 483½ for 60 days. Posted rates 484@484½ and 488. Commercial bills 482¾@482¾. Silver certificates 62¾@63¾. Bar silver 62¾. Mexican dollars 49⅜. Government bonds firm. State bonds easy. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. refunding 2's reg'd, 104; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 104½; U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 109¾; do. coupon, 109¾; U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 134; do. coupon, 134½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd 115; do. coupon, 116; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 113½; do. coupon, 113½; Southern Railway 5's 108½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 66⅞c; Chesapeake & Ohio 26; Manhattan L 88; N. Y. Central 125⅞; Reading 15; do. 1st pref'd 50¾; St. Paul 111; do. pref'd 172¾; Southern Railway 10⅞; do. pref'd 51⅝; American Tobacco, 86⅝; do. pref'd 125; People's Gas 85⅝; Sugar 114; do. pref'd 114½; T. C. & Iron 55½; U. S. Leather 9⅜; do. preferred 66; Western Union 78¾.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Rosin steady. Strained common to good $1 50@1 55. Spirits turpentine steady at 41½@42c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Spirits turpentine—nothing. Rosin steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37c; sales 1,581 casks; receipts 1,436 casks; exports 1,876 casks. Rosin quiet and unchanged; sales 775 barrels; receipts 5,257 barrels; exports 1,877 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept, 21.—The cotton market opened steady in tone with prices twelve to nineteen points higher on active general buying, in which influential Liverpool houses figured as leaders. During the forepart of the session the feeling was firm and prices were tolerably well sustained by continued foreign support and week-end covering of shorts. The public operated in an indifferent manner, for the most part giving attention to the winding up of accounts preparatory to a new start next week. The strength on the call was entirely due to an unexpected bull development in the Liverpool market. Both departments there reported pronounced improvement and closed with sentiment still optimistic in the extreme. The appearance of bull ideas abroad was privately reported as due to the flood news of Texas and other parts of the Western belt and to fears of manipulation in the New Orleans market. Predictions for abnormal receipts at the interior towns and ports next week, notably at Galveston, led traders on the local exchange to proceed with great caution. Crop reports from the Eastern belt were rather better, but not sufficient to specially figure as an influence. Following the call the market became quieter and prices ran off from the opening level, several points under profit taking. The market for futures closed quiet and steady, with prices net nine to twelve points higher.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10⅝c.

Futures closed quiet and steady; September 10.07, October 9.97, November 9.67, December 9.57, January 9.56, February 9.52, March 9.52, April 9.52, May 9.52, June 9.52, July 9.50, August 9.44.

Spot cotton closed quiet at ⅛c advance; middling uplands 10⅝c; middling gulf 10⅞c; sales 2,007 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 322 bales; stock 22,825 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 33,399 bales; exports to France 950 bales; exports to the Continent 6,450 bales; stock 227,606 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 33,399 bales; exports to France 950 bales; exports to the Continent 6,450 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 318,576 bales; exports to Great Britain 62,385 bales; exports to France 14,070 bales; exports to the Continent 72,580 bales.

Sept. 22.—Galveston, no report, net receipts - bales; Norfolk, firm at 10¼, net receipts 2,478 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10⅝c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 10⅝c, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, firm at 10⅛c, net receipts 4,316 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 10⅞c, net receipts 60 bales; Savannah, quiet and steady at 10, net receipts 11,347 bales; New Orleans, steady at 10⅛c, net receipts 12,420 bales; Mobile, steady at 10c, net receipts 212 bales; Memphis, quiet and steady at 10⅜c, net receipts 982 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 10 1-16c, net receipts 3,354 bales; Charleston, firm at 9⅞c, net receipts 2,566 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Flour—The market was firmly held at a shade adqance, but buyers and sellers were 10@20c apart at the close. Winter straights $3 70@4 00; Minnesota patents $4 20@4 50. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 84½c. Options opened steady on bullish cables, supplemented by further demands from shorts, more rain in the Northwest and higher outside markets. Later the market was quiet but closed strong on renewed covering at ½@⅝c advance. March closed 88c; May closed 87¾c; September closed 83c; October closed 83c; December closed 85¼c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 47½c. Options were firm again, advancing on strong cable advices, later receipts at Chicago and a further demand from outside shorts. Closed strong and quiet at ½c higher. May closed 41⅜c; September closed 47¾c; October closed 45½c; December closed 41¾c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 25c. Options quiet but steadier with corn. Beef firm. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 9@11c; do. shoulders 6½c; do. hams 9¾@10¾c. Lard weak; Western steam $7 45c; September closed $7 45, nominal; refined easy; continent $7 75; South American $8 50; compound 6¼@6⅜c. Pork quiet; family $12 00@16 00; short clear $13 75@15 00; mess $12 75@14 00. Butter firm; Western creamery 16½@22c; State dairy 15½@20½c. Cheese firm; large and small white 11c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 18@21c at mark, for average lots; Western regular packing 17½@18. Potatoes quiet; Jerseys $1 00@1 50; New York $1 50@1 62½; Long Island $1 50@1 75; Jersey sweets $2 25@2 75. Tallow firm; city, ($2 per package) 4⅝c; country (package free) 4⅛@4⅞. Petroleum quoted dull; refined New York $8 05; Philadelphia and Baltimore $8 00; do. in bulk $5 45. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4⅜@6½c. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 4@4¼c; other domestics 2½@4c. Cabbages quiet; Long Island, per 100, $1 50@2 25. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 40c. Cotton seed oil was very quiet but firm. Prices closed: Prime crude, in barrels, nominal; Prime summer yellow 37½ for prompt; off summer yellow 36½c; prime winter yellow 41@42c; prime white 40@41c; prime meal $26 00. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 8⅜; mild quiet; Cordova 9¾@14c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 4¼c; centrifugal 96 test 5c; molasses sugar 4c; refined firm; standard A $5 95; confectioners' A $5 95; mould A $6 40; cut loaf and crushed $6 55; powdered $6 25; granulated $6 15; cubes $6 30.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Wheat was fairly active and firm on unfavorable Northwest conditions and higher cables, October closing ⅛@⅜c higher. Corn and oats closed each ⅛c higher and provisions easy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Cash quotations: Flour firm; winter patents $3 90@4 10; winter straights $3 20@3 80; winter clears $3 20@3 60; spring specials $4 70; patents $3 60@4 10; bakers' $2 30@2 80; straights $3 10@3 50. Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 73@79c; No. 2 red 79¾c. Corn—No. 2, 41@41⅛c. Oats—No. 2 22¼c; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 3 white 24¼@25½c. Pork, per barrel $12 05@12 10. Lard, per 100 lbs, $7 00@7 02½. Short rib sides, loose, $7 60@7 85. Dry salted shoulders, $6 25@6 37½. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 15@8 20. Whiskey —Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 26.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 78¾, 79⅛, 78⅝, 78⅝c; October 78⅛@78⅜, 79⅛, 78⅛, 78⅜@78⅞c; November 78¾@79⅝, 80, 79¼⅞, 79⅝c. Corn—September 40⅞, 41, 40⅝, 40¾; October 38¾@38⅞, 39⅛, 38¾, 38⅞@39c; November 36¼@36⅝, 36⅞, 36½, 36¾@36⅞c. Oats—September 21½, 21¾, 21¼, 21¼c; October 21¼@21⅞, 22¼, 21¼@21⅞, 22¼@22¼c; November 22½, 22¾, 22¼, 22⅝. Pork, per bbl—October $12 00, 12 05, 11 95, 12 05; January $11 37½, 11 40, 11 35, 11 37½. Lard, per [illegible]—October $7 05, 7 05, 6 97½, 7 00; [illegible]ember $7 02½, 7 02½, 6 95, 6 97½; January $6 70, 6 70, 6 67½, 6 67½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—September $7 72½, 7 72½, 7 67½, 7 67½; October $7 37½, 7 42½, 7 37½, 7 42½; January $6 07½, 6 07½, 6 05, 6 07½.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the