WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5.

# THE THREE RIVAL NATIONS

In our editorial yesterday, suggested by the remarks of ex-President Harrison at the dedication of Columbia Club house in Indiana polis, we presented a table showing how this country had caught up with the United Kingdom in the exports of domestic merchandise, and this within a quarter of a cen-

The three great manufacturing and commercial nations to-day are the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the first and last comparatively young as manufacturing nations. In line with this we reproduce the following from the Chicago Times-Herald:

"Two things are always throwing the British public into consiptionstalk of the sacking of London by the French and the loss of British trade. Just now it is the latter that sends convulsive chills up and down the rheumatic back of the London Times. and British commercial supremacy is said to be threatened by the rivalry of the United States and Germany.

"A local contemporary yesterday presented a diagram showing how British trade had been overtaken and outstripped by American trade and was being hard pressed by German trade. If such a diagram could have been printed in London it would have set all the bells tolling; the Bank of Regland would have been draped in crape, and the whole city would have squatted down in sackcloth and ashes to mourn over the passing of England's commercial glory

"The diagram purported to give the relative volume of American, British and German trade during the five years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive, but was in fact contined to exports only Even in this respect it was a deliberately misleading diagram, because of the choice of the year 1898 showed the British exports at the lower water mark since 1895

'According to the latest available statistics the foreign trade of the three countries in 1894 and 1899 was as fol-

-Total imports and exports-United Kingdom ..., \$3,410,40,00 \$4,071,7 5,000 United Soutes ..... 1.01415,000 2,074 313 000 Germany ...... 1,834 253 000 2,385,744,00) "The most remarkable feature of

this table is its demonstration that the foreign trade of the United Kingdom in 1899 was almost as great as that of the United States and Germany combined. In 1894 it was actually greater.

trade of the United States and Germany together has increased in the past five years more rapidly than that of the United Kingdom, the absolute increase of British commerce during that period has been \$563 000 000 to \$573,000 000 for America and \$352,000,-000 for Germany. 'Not until the absolute annual in

rease of American trade exceeds that of the United Kingdom will we begin to overhaul commercial supremacy As our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, reached the record figures of \$3,244 434,623, there is little doubt that for the calendar year it will pass that of Germany and begin the stern chase after the leader. "We have youth, wealth and energy on our side and must eventually

Notwithstanding that this is writit has been tried by some of the ten in a somewhat jocular strain it counties with as satisfactory results suggests some thoughts that will go as it has been in Mecklenburg, in far to explain the remarkable prothis State. From there the idea is gress of this country and of Gerspreading to other States as will be seen by the following, which we clip many, and others that will account for why Great Britain must fall to from the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader : the rear as an exporting nation. The inventive, constructive genius of the American, his self-confidence and enterprising spirit, the atundance of coal, iron, copper and other metals with other raw materials used in manufactures, were prime factors in this country's rapid progress. These conditions still obtain, convicts. He thinks the road could and while they do this country will have a decided advantage over any competitor not possessed of such advantages, and there is no other country in the world that is.

In the first place, it would take the Twenty-five years ago Germany convicts out of competition with free was to all intents and purposes an agricultural country, and when she resolved to enter the field of manuof the convicts to improvements which factures she wisely concluded that to succeed she must equip herself to are constructed and kept in restir by compete with other nations which had established reputations in the stant agitation for good roads, and also markets of the world. To do this against the leasing of convict she must have intelligent, skilled ture of goods sold in the open market in competition with the products of free labor, there is no resson why the labor, and she proceeded at once and systematically to establish technical schools throughout the empire. The result soon was an army of skilled, ambitions workingmen to take places in the manufactories which were established, to become ment in the open air at road building not only managers and workmen but or similar work would have a very also the teachers of other workmen. Her motto was that "what is worth large percentage of the prisoners." doing is worth doing well" and realizing that to secure permanent suchundred penitentiary convicts in cess German goods must compare this State. Several hundred of them favorably with the goods of other nations, so much so as to find sale upon their merits, she aimed to make goods that filled her ideal. Therefore she entered the markets with of keeping them. If these convicts, confidence, not only in the world at or as many of them as practicable, were large but boldly invaded the counput to work upon the public roads, tries with which she competed, (at on some well organized plan, what this country has been doing) sold an admirable system of roads we her goods in them and sold could have in ten or twelve years, them on their merits. They and at an insignificant cost. bore the national endorsement in the brand "made in Germany," favor of this way of employing conwhich was a certificate of character victs the wonder is that it was not and a recommendation even in the adopted long ago. As developers and promoters of progress and prosmarts of English cities with whose manufactures these German goods perity good roads are the next thing competed. This is an illustration of to railroads, to which they would what merit does, and an illustration. become valuable tributaries. also of what a potent factor intelli-gent and skilled labor is in achieving progress and success in commer-cial enterprise. While Germany continues in this course, and hon-cettly aims at excellence her manufactures will command recognition in the markets of the world, and other things being equal she will hold a leading position.

Knowing the used caree of Ger-

"consecrated rocks, clubs, hatchets," etc., and relentlessly wage the war of smash until the saloons capitulate

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

many's success as a manufacturing

our natural talent for these things

there is still a scarcity of skilled

labor, because our manufactories

have increased so rapidly and their

products been so largely multiplied.

There ought to be scores of

these schools throughout the

country and no Southern State

should be without one or 'more of

them, for in the march of progress

skilled labor will be one of the

South's greatest needs and the lack

of it one of her greatest drawbacks.

Great Britain neglected this and

her manufacturers paid the penalty

when the skilled workmen of Ger

many sent their goods into the

British markets and took frade

from the home makers, not be

cause their goods were much

cheaper but because they were

much better. Skill is no small fac-

Leaving Russia out of the ques

tion for some time to come, the

rivals of the future are to be the

United States and Germany, when

it will to a large extent be a contest

of skill against skill, which em-

phasizes the necessity of an

abundance of skilled labor in

this country. Great Britain

must drop to the rear because her

coal supplies are becoming ex

hausted and she is even now import-

ing iron. She will with her char-

acteristic pluck fight obstinately,

but she will go down all the same.

for she cannot escape the inevitable.

CONVICT LABOR.

For many years the question o

how to employ penitentiary convicts

has been a live one in this country,

how to employ them and make them

self-supporting and useful at the

same time without putting their

labor in competition with labor out-

North Carolina has tried to solve

the problem by working them or

State farms, and hiring them out for

railroad construction, which is only

a partial solution, for even in this

way their labor comes somewhat into

The STAR has repeatedly urged

that the best way to employ them is

in road-building, and has illustrated

it by citing Mecklenburg county,

where several thousand miles of ad-

mirable roads have been constructed

with the labor sainly of county convicts. This idea is favored in other

States, and is now attracting atten-

tion in the State of New York, where

"The warden of the Kings county,

N. Y., penitentiary has succeeded in

arousing interest in a road building

project which he is advocating, and it

his plans can be carried out a long

step will have been taken in the direc

tion of the solution of the problem as

to what should be done with convict

labor. He proposes that a highway be

constructed from New York to Buf-

and the work be performed entirely by

be completed in ten years without ex-

pense to the State, in view of present

in favor of road-building by convicts.

abor in industrial lines. In the second

place, it would give the prisoners

neathful outdoor employment In the

hird place, it would devote the labor

contractors engaged in the papulac

nauguration of such a plan is the

"Experience has taught that it is had

obcy to maintain convicts in idleness bad for the men as well as costly and

extravagant for the State-and there

is no doubt that the giving of employ-

beneficial reformatory effect upon

We have in round numbers twelve

are employed on the farms, others

hired out. The State derives no

benefit from their labor, save the

reduction it may make in the cost

Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is quarantined in that Kansas jail because

there is smallpox in the prison, has issued a proclamation urging her

rusaders to arm themselves with

United States should not be favored.

would be of benefit to the proplet

"Many of the figest roads in H

"There are several strong arguments

competition with other labor.

side of the prisons.

tor is cheapening production.

nation, should not this country, and In the debate on the army bill in especially the South, which is be the Senate, Thursday, Senator Hawcoming a great manufacturing secley, replying to Senator Bacon, said: tion, profit by it, and establish nur-"We are not altogether out of sight of some possibility of war with some European power. We do not know. series of intelligent skilled labor No other people in the world possess They are in a great deal of trouble the same talent for quickly masterthere and I understand they look with ing the work of the hand, and very great jealcusy upon our talk of a Danish island, and our talk about the skilful manipulation of laboracquiring other territory." saying machinery. But with all

In reply to an inquiry by Senator Bacon as to how long it would be necessary to keep such a large army in the Philippines, Senator Carter replied, "the word 'indefinite' fits the situation very well.

These are remarkable utterances coming from two Republican Senstors. For some time we have been turning longing eyes to the Danish West Indies, for which it is proposed to pay some \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. We haven't any particular use for them, but are going on the principle of Mrs. Toodles, who bought things at auction not because she needed them but because she considered them cheap and thought they might be handy sometime to have around. It is a sort of dog-in-the-manger business with us. We have no use for the islands but we do not want any other country to have them, and therefore we propose to invest several millions in them at the risk of provoking war with some other power, as some of the European nations look with "jealousy" upon this scheme, and other territory grabbing schemes, which the Senator does not name, but probably he refers to the Philippines. This is an admission of probable future conflicts growing out of these land-grabbing schemes, which is one one of the strong arguments against them made by the opponents of the McKinley style of expansion. Just as England has done by her grasping policies we are making enemies out of nations which were friendly as long as we kept on our own hemisphere, and didn't get tangled up in

Senator Carter emphasizes the significance of Senator Hawley's remarks, when he admits that the large army will be required in the Philippines "indefinitely," notwithstanding the fact that we have been epeatedly assured that the war was over there, and that the people were tumbling over each other in the rush to proclaim their allegiance to the United States.

### BOOK NOTICES.

The Century for January is a gem. superply illustrated and filled with a list of contents that will interest any reader. The list covers a wide range of topics, in which the reader for information and the reader for mere entertainment will find an abundance Address The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The Ladies' Home Journal for January is a beautiful number, and as interesting as it is beautiful. The front of the cover is an artistic gem, and every page is handsomely illustrated. The abundant reading matter in it is not only interesting, but valuable in any household. Published by The Curtis Company, Philadelphia.

Everybody's Magazine, published by John Wanamaker, in New York, is an interesting, handsomely illus trated monthly, in which the reader will find much to entertain. North Carolina readers, especially, will be in terested "Joscelyn Cheshire," which begins in the December number, by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, an illus trated story of the revolution, foun ded in North Carolina, whose chief characters were born and bred in this State. In addition to this there is an abundance of matter to interest the general reader. Address, Everybody's Magazine, New York.

Mrs. John J. Meade, of Derby, Connecticut, is the heroine of that burg, and it came around in this way: She is a widow, living alone. A few days ago she received a considerable sum of money, insurance on her late husband's life. Presumably aware of this, some burglars concluded it would be a good time to make a nocturnal visit to the Meade home. Preferring the back to the front entrance, they were busily engaged in projecting with the lock, when she armed with her husband's pistol, crept down stairs, and appeared on the scene. The apparition frightened them, they ran, she followed for two blocks, emptied the seven chambers of her revolver at the fugitives, by which time she was tired running, and the people living on the street, called out by the fusillade, formed a procession and escorted her home in triumph.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect sells fore Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Layer and Kidney troubles and never disappoints Price 50 cents at R. R. Belliamy's drug store.

For Over Pifty Years

Mas. Winslow's Scothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoes. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Monroe Enquirer: Mr. R. P. Carleton, an aged citizen of New alem township, was found dead in bed at the home of his son, Mr. Wm. l'arleton, last Saturday morning. The deceased had been in failing hearth for

- Wadesboro Messecger-Intellinencer: Mr. J. Crawford Ratcliff, a perchant of Rockingham, has filed a roluntary petition in bankruptcy ---Mr. Archibald Benton died at his home in Richmond county on Wed esday of last week. He was 70 years old and a confederate veteran.

- Newbern Journal: John Manning escaped from the barracks across Neuse river Wednesday night and is at liberty. Sometime during the night he pried up one end of the building with a board sufficiently to allow him o crawl under. How he managed to take off his manacles is unknown, but they were removed from his legs and left behind. They were set by a small et screw which canuot be worked without the proper instrument. This s Manning's fourth escape, twice from he jail and twice from the working

gang on the roads. - Salisbury Truth-Index: Wedesday was our South River correscondent's birthday, and he tells us that here is a chain of strange events in his family. He has a sister born on New Year's day, he on the second, his mother on the third, father and brother upon the eighth, another brother upon the tenth, and still another upon the welfth. His parents were married on January 12th, 1865. Both father and mother were born in January. His mother also died on the date of his

ather's birth. - Mount Airy News: Material s being placed on the ground for the Mount Airy Furniture Company's new factory. The new building is to te larger than the old one, and both factories are to be operated to their fullest capacity, giving regular emoloyment to twice the number of ands now working for this company This is a great forward move ment and is the beginning of "the new order of things" The year 1901 promises to be a hummer. Unless all signs fail, Mount Airy will become noted for its wood working industries during the next few years.

- Raleigh News and Observer: The Winston catizens who were indicted in the Federal court at Charlotte on the charge of interfering with the voters at the November election, will be required to give one good dol lar bond each Warrants were served on several of the defendants Wednesday. They will have no trouble in giving bond on Saturday when the ases come up before the United States Commissioner. ——Phillip Lybook, postmaster of Winston Salem. died a Wednesday in a hospital at Philadelphia. He was carried to the hospital the latter part of October.

### I WINKLINGS

- "Say you will be mine, Gwendolvn, and I'll awear-" papa."-Chicago American.

- The Ten-Year Old - "Papa promises me fifty cents if I get on the roll of merit Put me there, sir, and I will give you twenty-five cents."-Le

- Penelope-"She says she only forty." Patrice—"She certainly bolds her age well." "You mean she holds it down well, I suppose." Yonkers Statesman

- Sally Gay-"Wally Softsmith s a great flatterer, isn't he?" Dolly Swift—"Oh, yes, he always talks as i he were dictating an epitaph for one's tombstone."—Judge. - Peter-"Why should the an-

chor be the symbol of hope?" Patrice -"Well, I suppose it is because when a girl tells a man there is hope she expects to anchor him."-Yonkers - Might Fill the Bill: Lady

I want a dog that will look terribly flerce, but won't ever bite." Dealer (meditatively)-"I guess you'd better get an iron one, mum."-New York - A Sad Story: "My boy," said

the great man, "I used to shine shoes myself." "Well replied the bootblack dey's a hull lot of the guys what is - "I like to have my husband g

unting." "Does he bit anything! 'I don't think so; but, as I never ask any questions about the game he brings home, he always buys me a troit Free Press. - Mrs. Starvem-"How do you

like the chicken salad, Mr. Joak smith?" Mr. Joaksmith-"Oh! that reminds me-I bought a book that was to be sent home to day. Did it come? Mrs Starvem-"Yes; but why should the chicken salad remind you of it? Mr Joaksmith—"Well, the book is balf calf."—Philadelphia Press - Porter Ashe, a lawyer of San

rancisco, had a client who wanted invorce from his spouse. By way cause, he complained that his wif made a practice of throwing things at his dog. "You can't get a divorce on that," explained Ashe. "The worst of it is," complained the husband every time she throws at the dog she hits me."-San Francisco Wave.

# WILMINGTON DISTRICT APPOINT;

The appointments of Rev R. John. Presiding Elder, for the month f January are as follows: Carver's Creek circuit, Wayman,

Atlantic, Shallotte, Jan. 11, 12 Southport, Jan. 13, 14. Burgaw, Rocky Point, Jan 19. 20. Scott's Hill, Scott's Hill, Jan. 26, 27

-- Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's dea of journalism seems to be news," and little or nothing else. This would, to be sure, avoid the slush of yellow journals, but it would dam up that little overflow of human nature which, when well regulated, gives news a charm and ncreases gayety. The art of the nodern reporter of the first-class is often rough, but is often high. We can't think that it is all in vain .-New York Sun, Rep.

A Night Of Terror. "Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small does she siept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bettles 10c at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

The Kind You Have Alverya Bought

### CURRENT COMMENT.

- What an exhibit of British plight is that when 210,000 English soldiers cannot round up and capture about 15,000 Boers. Either the Boers are the greatest fighters in the world or the British are degenerates. — Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

- It is generally agreed that here is one problem that ought to be solved some time during the coming century, and the sooner the bet-ter. It is the solution of the question as to how to maintain industrial peace and prevent labor strikes. An occasional application of the golden rule would be one way. -Atlanta Journal, Dem.

-- A Federal army officer stationed at Manila observes in a letter published by the Army and Navy Journal, that any man passing three miles outside of Manila is certain to run into a band of ladrones. The remedy suggested is very simple-merely a proclamation with a proviso that after a certain date any Filipino caught armed will be summarily shot. This was the Spanish way for centuries before the Philippine purchase; but the ladrones were never exterminated .- Philadel phia Record, Dem.

### BUDDHIST FANATICS. Build Their Own Funeral Pyres and

Then Set Them Ablase. It is known that the Buddhistic monks or bonzes, in order to move the hearts of their coreligionists, will inflict the se verest bodily chastisement upon themselves and even mutilate their members Their fanatical zeal and their desire to enter into the bliss of the nirvana at times drive them even to suicide.

On the island of Patu is found a high eliff from which those priests and monks who are ambitious to attain the holiness of Buddha hurl themselves into death. Others seek to secure the same end by ascending a funeral pyre which they set on fire with their own hands.

The majority of the bonzes consist of men who become clerics against their will. As children of poor families they are sold into the monasteries to be educated for the priesthood. Sometimes, however. Chinamen enter the order, and these are the ones who as a rule furnish the candidates for self cremation.

Several years ago announcement was made that on a certain day a young priest from the cloister of "the mount of the spirits" would burn himself alive. The faithful of both sexes who desired to attend the ceremony were urged to be present in good time and were asked not to forget to bring something along as a gift to the zealous ecclesiast.

When the multitude arrived at the cloister, another bonze, jealous of the attention and gifts secured by his colleague. declared that he would burn himself alive and hastened to make his preparations. Two piles of wood were erected one on each side of the temple, so that those who could not get a good view of the one ceremony could do so of the sec-

During the hours preceding the ceremony the candidates for death were surrounded by their relatives and friends and a curious crowd of outsiders who had come to ask of them their influence in the world above. Magnanimously both promised to aid all in their power, permitted themselves to be venerated as true Buddhas and thereby increased the finances of the cloister materially.

Finally the first of the two ascended the pile, erected in the shape of a tent, and lighted it with his own hands, using an ordinary match. Until the flames and smoke made it impossible any longer to behold the monk he could be seed in the flames, singing a sacred hymn and beating the time with a skull carved out of

An hour later the second candidate for death made his debut. He had closely watched his predecessor and coolly enter ed his own tent of death and passed through the ordeal as the other. The ashes and bones of the two were

carefully gathered and deposited in the cloister of Wen-Chao, where they are preserved as sacred relics.—Milwaukee

# CHOCOLATE TO ORDER.

in Manila the Chinamen Manufac ture It While You Wait. In Manila they make your chocolate while you wait. Right into the house a Chinaman comes with his basket and rolls the crushed cacao bean and sugar,

and then makes a supply of chocolate that is sweeter and more palatable and cheaper than the commercial brand sold in the Chicago stores. When the Chinaman comes, he lays aside his hat and shirt, and, stripped to the waist and barefooted, he begins his

cacao bean, from which the rancid oil has been extracted and which oil long ago has anointed the hair of some Filipi no belle or lighted some Filipino home The beans first come on the board bitter and brackish. With a rolling pin the Chinaman grinds them into a fine powder. This takes time. When it is done, he sugar for the sweetening and the final mixture. The sugar is what would probably grade "coffee O" if it were in commercial circles. Like the bean, it grows

on the island. Industriously the Chinaman rubs, and gradually the chocolate for as on the bottom of the board and drips off in sticky family gathers about to sample the prodnet, and the Chinaman stops to smoke a cigarette while judgment is being passed Cups of the beverage are handed around and all "taste." If it is not sweet enough, the manufacturer throws more sugar on his board and drops in another pinch of When it is "right," he goes to work, and for several hours rubs away at his task The deposit below the rolling pin is a brown substance that is soft and moist, while above it is to all appearances a dry powder and sugar.—Exchange.

The frequent occurrence of e before i in certain words in manuscripts and printed books of the seventeenth and eighteenth spelling is a feature which has often forced itself on my attention. It seems to me that the modern way is in these older writings comparatively seldom met with. I have observed the following among other instances: Feild, neice, atcheivement, releif, releife, greife; als as proper names, Feild, Purfeild, Feilding, etc. The causes which have led to the change might furnish an interesting subject for discussion. Cieling is given as an alternative spelling in yarious dictionaries to which I have referred Burrell manuscripts, for instance) occurs the word cieled.—Notes and Queries.

Potson In Potatoes. The Sanitary Home is authority for the statement that potatoes contain a poison known as solanin. New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, generally known that old potatoes contain much more of this polsonous principle—solanin—and many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in the late summer, when old potatoes were used. In 1892 and 1893 there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. Meyer investigated the case and found in old potatoes kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout 24 times as much solanin as in new potatoes.

Ring Cola.

It is interesting to note that the early Egyptian custom of paying gold in the form of rings has not entirely died out in Africa at the present day and that ling-lish merchants trading with the Kongo are quite accustomed to receiving gold in the form of rings, frequently ornamented with the signs of the modiac in relief.

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN with long thin necks-you see them in every school-want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too. We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

# WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. 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 Standard..... Buriaps ..... WESTERN SMOKED— Hams & D. Sidee & D. Shoulders & D. DRY SALTED— Sides & D. Shoulders & D. BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— Second-hand machine. New New York sach. New New York, each..... New City, each ...... Vilmington 9 M...... 6 75 @ 7 00

Sperm.
Adamantine
HEESE—# D—
Northern Factory
Dairy Cream. Laguyra..... OMESTICS-Sheeting, 4-4, # yard...... Yarns. # bunch of 5 Ds .... Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ barrel... 22 00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ half-bbl. 11 00
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel... 16 00
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel... 8 00
Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel... 13 00

Ohoice
Straight
First Patent
GLUE-# B
GRAIN-# bushelCorn, from store, bgs-White No 1 Timothy. Bice Straw... Eastern..... IME, \$ barrel

JUMBER (city sawed) \$ M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed.

Rough edge Plank

West India cargoes, accord 

MOLASSES © gallon—

Barbadoes, in hogshead....
Barbadoes, in barrels....
Porto Rico, in hogsheads...
Porto Rico, in barrels....
Sugar House, in barrels...
Sugar House, in barrels... TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping...

MARINE.

Stmr Compton, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Stone, Rourk & Co. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

# MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., Jan. 5, 1901. SCHOONERS. Chas C Lister, 367 tons, Robinson, George Harriss, Son & Co. lames C Clifford, 858 tons, Sharpley. George Harriss, Son & Co. Cora M., 137 tons. Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co. Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Hopkins, consigned to master.

Preference, (Br), 243 tons, Terfry,

Robert A Snyder, 358 tons, Outten.

Virginia-Carolina Chen ical Co.

George Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Alex-Chalfield, (Br) 1,904 tons, Hill, Alexander Sprunt & Son. BARQUES.

Angelo Castellano, (Ital) 489 tons, Muojo, Heide & Co. ! Victor, (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, Heide Iona, (Br), 196 tons, Barkhouse, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGE

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. For LaGrippe and In-fluenza use CHENEY'S

Bears the Right Kind You Have Always Bought of Clar H. Thicking

EXPECTORANT.

### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange. STAR OFFICE, January 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 37 cents per gallon for machine made casks at 361/2 cents per

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.20 per barrel for strained and \$1.25 for good TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at \$1.80 per barrel for hard. \$2.30 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.15@1.20; tar steady

gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.20

at \$1.25; crude turpentine firm at \$1.60@\$2.90. Tar ..... Crude turpentine ..... Receipts same day last year.—75 casks spirits turpentine, 598 bbls rosin, 107 bbls tar, 16 bbls crude tur-

Market firm on a basis of 936c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 6 15-16 cts \$ 1b Good ordinary ..... 8 516 Low middling..... 8 15-16 Middling..... 9% Good middling.... 9 11 16 Same day last year middling steady

Receipts-312 bales; same day last year, 864.

Corrected Regularly by Wi'mington Froduce

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per of 28 pounds; fancy, Virginia-Prime 60c; extra prime. 65c; fancy, 70c.

CORN-Firm, 58 to 60 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 2½c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 9c; EGGS-Dull at 15 to 18 cents per

CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 5 cents; springs, 10@15 cts. ressed, 12 1/2 to 14c. BEESWAX-Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW-Firm at 51/061/2 cents SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 50

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. New York, Jan. 4.-Money on call easier at 31/205 per cent., last loan being at 41/2 per cent. Prime mer cantile paper 41/05/2 per cent. ing exchange firm, with actual busi ess in bankers' bills at 486 1/4 @486 1/4 for lemand and 4821/604821/4 for sixty days. Posted rates were 483 and 487. Commercial bills 481 14 @ 481 14. 63%. Mexican dollars 49%. Government bonds irregular. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S refund ing 2's reg'd, 105; U. S. refund'g 2's, U.S. 3's, reg'd, 1091; do.coupon, 110; U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 137; do. coupon. 137; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 114; do. coupon, 11414; U. S. 5's, reg'd. 1121/2; do. coupon, 1121/4; Southern 5's 1111%. Stocks: & Ohio 85; Chesapeake & Ohio 411/4; Manhattan L 113%; N. Y. Central 144 14; Reading 28; do. 1st pref'd 61%; St. Paul, 158 4; do. pref'd, 190; Southern Railway 2114; pref'd 7114; Ameri can Tobacco, 11314; do. pref'd 138 People's Gas 104; Sugar 140%; do. pref'd 118; T. C. & Iron 63%; U. S. Leather 13%; do. preferred 76%; Western Union 834. Standard Oil 796@800

# NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. strained common to good \$1.75. Spirits

urpentine firmer at 40@40%c. CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 36%c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannan, Jan. 4. - Spirits turpen tire firm at 37c; sales 150 casks; receipts 102 casks; exports 100 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales barrels; receipts 2,687 barrels; exports

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.-Rosin-Receipts 550 barrels; exports to Belfast 750 barrels. Spirits turpentine-Receipts 70 casks.

# COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 4 -The under-

current of sentiment in the cotton market to-day was bullish throughout and the efforts of the bears were enirely directed to the straightening up of accounts. While investment specu lation was nothing to boast of, con siderable new buying was recorded and the South, from opening to closing, was a conspicuous supporter of the Spring and Summer months. On the first call prices declined one to five points in response to disappointing Livprool cables and in keeping with for out speculative buying and local covwere up six to eight points and for the rest of the session the general tendency of variations, though sluggish, was upward. Liverpool slightly. The local market derived considerable fresh strength at mid day from small estimates for to morrow receipts. Covering and Wall street buying increased the advance. Still ater the market forged higher on general buying, based on small weekend "in sight" figures. A flurry of profit taking cut down the advance several points near the close, but on the reaction there was nothing in the way of bear speculation noted. The close was barely steady, with prices

net three to fourteen points higher, NEW YORK, Jan. 4 Cotton dull; middling uplands 10%c. Cotton futures closed barely steady: January 9.80, February 9.59, March 9.55, April 9.52, May 9.51, June 9.48. July 9.44, August 9.14, September 8.67, October 8.27.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling up-lands 10 %c; middling gulf 10 %c; sales Net receipts 1,582 bales; gross receipts 1 589 bales; exports to the Continent ,100 bales; stock 90,179 bales

1,100 bales; exports to the Continent
1,100 bales; stock 90,179 bales

Total to-day—Net receipts 30,592
bales; exports to Great Britain 19,818
bales; exports to France 5,500 bales;
exports to the Continent 3,323 b-les;
stock 971,903 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 175,658
bales; exports to Great Britain 77,832
bales; exports to France 9,515 bales;
exports to the Continent 78,252 bales.

Total since September lat.—Net receipts 4,638,551 bales; exports to Great
Britain 1,696,886 bales; exports to France 574,518 bales; exports to the
Continent 1,205,529 bales.

January 4.—Galveston, firm at
9,916c, net receipts 1,481 bales; Norfolk, steady at 9%c, net receipts 2,085
bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10c,
net receipts 480 bales; Boston, duli at
10%c, net receipts 759 bales; Wilmington, firm at 9%c, net receipts
312 bales a Philadelphia, quiet at 10%c,
net receipts 901 bales; Ravannah,
quiet at 3%c, net receipts 1,731
bales; New Urleans, firm at 9%c,
net receipts 11,518 bales; Mobile,

quiet at 9%, net receipts 418 bales; Memphis, firm, 9 9-16, net receipts 1,524 bales; Augusta, firm at 9%c net re-ceipts 85 bales; Charleston, firm at 9%c, net receipts 375 bales.

### PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta

and held with more confidence shold prices. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 82 % c f. o. b. affoat. Options, after a

steady opening, manifested a bullish

tendency and throughout the session

advanced steadily on active buying for

both accounts, partly Wall street

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- Floder w. Aujet

Other factors in the rise were export rumors, better cables than expected small Argentine shipments, renewed flour demand in the Northwest and estimates for a decrease in Monday's visible supply. Closed firm at % @le net higher: No. 2 January closed 80% March closed 82%c; May closed 80%c. Corn—Spot dull; No. 245%c at eleva-tor. Options were generally firm and higher all day on steadiness abroad small receipts, poor grading, the jump in wheat and active covering. Closed firm at 160 %c net advance. January closed 44%c; May closed 43%c; July 48%c. Oats Spot firm; No. 2 28%c Options inactive but nominally steady Lard firm ; Western steam \$7 45; refined firm; continent \$7 65; South American \$8 25; compound 5%@5%c. Butte steady; Western creamery 17@25; fac. tory 11% 016c. Rice firm. Eggs firm State and Pennsylvania 26@28c at mark, for average luts; Western regular packing 22@26c. Cheese firm large, fall made 11 % @11%c fancy small fancy, fall made 11 % @12 Pork firm; family \$14 50@15 00; short clear 512 00; mess \$12 75@ 13 25 Petroleum steady. Tallow firm Potatoes firm; Jersey \$1 25@1 75. New York \$1 50@1 87%; Long Island \$1 50@2:00; Jersey aweets \$1 75@2 (0) Molasses steady. Cotton seed oil was firmer on scarcity of offerings, but no active, the strength applying chiefly to nearby deliveries. Eales included Prime crude, in barrels, 26c; prime summer yellow 29c; off summer yell low 28@281/c; prime white 33 1/2 @34c: prime winter yellow 36c; prime mea \$24 00 Coffee-Spot Rio dull; No. 1 invoice 7c; mild quiet; Cordova 9%a 131c. Sugar-Raw steady but quiet: fair refining 3%c; centrifugal, 96 test 136; molasses sugar 35c; refined dul CHICAGO, Jan. 4.-Light receipts, a etter cash demand and more cheerful flour news were factors in advancing wheat to day, May closing 1to over yesterday. Corn closed 1@tc and oats to higher. Provisions at the close were 5 to 17tc improved. UHICAGO, Jan. 4 - Cash quotations: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—No 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 65@72%c; No.

Oats-No. 2 23% @24s; No. 2 white 2614@2614; No.3 do. 2514@2614. Pork. per barrel, \$18 00@13 10. Lard, per 100 tbs. \$7 00@7 0216 Short rib sides loose, \$6 55@6 85. Dry salted shoul ders, \$587%@612%. Short clear sides baxed \$7 05@7 12. tillers' finished ge per gallon, \$1 27 The leading fullows—opening, h 74%, 73, 74%c; February 74%, 75% 7416@7414, 7514c: May 7614@7614. 77%, 76%, 77%c. Corn-January 35% @36, 36 16, 35 14, 36 16c; February 36 14 36%@36%, 36%@36%, 36%c; May 31 @374, 37% @37%. 37, 37% @37% Oau -January 22% @22%: 22%. 23%, 22%; May 241/2 @241/2, 241/2, 241/2 Pork, per bbl — January \$13 05, 13 12 95, 12 05; May \$16 05, 13 20, 18 00 13 15. Lard, per 100 fbs—Japuar \$6 97½, 7 02½, 6 97½, 7 00; May \$7 7 17½, 7 15, 7 15. Short ribs, per fbs—Japuary \$6 67½, 6 75, 6

red 75@78c. Corn-No. 2, 36%c.

# ARKETO

6 70; May. \$6 80, 6 82, 6 75, 6 80

Cotton-Spo prices 1-16d lower: American middling fair, 5 15 16d; good middling 5%d middling 5 17 32d; low middling 11 32d; good ordinary 5 3 32d; ord nary 4 27 32d. The sales of were 8,000 bales, of which were for speculation and included 6,900 bas Ame ceipts 10,000 bas, incl

American. Futures open steady. American haddling (). January 5 25 64@5. 26 64d selle January and Fe 23 64d buyer; Febr 5 17 64d seller; April and May 5 14-@5 15 64d seller; May and June 12-64d seller: June and July 5 90 64d buyer; July and August 5 6 64@5 7 64d buyer; August and September 4

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

W. & W. Railroad-154 bales cot W. C. & A. Railroad-142 bales col ton, 19 casks spirits turgentine, 124

barrels rosin, 29 barrels tar. 8 barrels crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad-3 casks spirits turpentine, 2 barrels rosin, 12 barrels tar. 39 barrels crude turpentiue. W. & N. Railroad-16 bales cotton, casks spirits turpentine.

C. C. Railroad-26 barrels tar. Steamer W. T. Daggett-13 casks spirits turpentine, 58 barrels rosin, 38 parrels tar, 6 barrels crude turpentine. pentine, 40 casks; rosin, 194 barrels; tar, 105 barrels; crude turpentine, 58 barrels.

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