WHAT WE BAT.

We saw a statement a couple days ago that a company of Northern men was being organized to save the surplus melon crop of Georgia, which could not be profitably shipped to market and therefore went to waste. As Georgia is a great melon producer and the crop is not exhausted before the melons of other States nearer to the principal markets are ripe enough to ship, the surplus is generally a pretty large one.

How this company proposes to utilize the melons was not stated, but it doubtless knows what it is doing and is not simply venturing on an experiment. We are under the impression that we saw a statement some time ago that a Georgia melon grower was making syrup out of his surplus watermelons and that it was a very Lice syrup, for which be found ready sale. Perhaps this is one of the uses that will be made of the melons by this company. For some years the surplus peach and other fruit crops of Georgia went to waste, as much does now, but in some localities they have established canneries and thus realize value from

There are several reasons why the attention of our fruit and vegetable growers should turn to the saving of all their crops, as far as practicable, for this is the only way by which permanent profit may be counted upon, and the business become one with some stability. There are now in the South about twenty millions of people, and most of these are dependent on Northern canneries for nearly all the canned fruits, vegetables, corn, beans, pickles, &c., which they use, and very few of them have any idea of what they are eating when they eat of the contents of these can's or bottles. It never occurs to them that this is a day of food adulteration, and that the unadulterated food or drink is the exception. In North Carolina we use Trust, one with capital enough to a great quantity of these canned and crush any attempt at competition. bottled goods. There isn't probably a grocery store in the State the shelves of which do not show more or less of them. This makes it interesting to know what kind of stuff it is that we buy and eat. The following from the December bulletin of the Agricultural Department may give some idea. Giving the result of tests made, it says:

"In the summary statement below is brought together the results of the examination of various canned vegetables for adulterants. The term adulterant, as here used, means that they contained one or more of the preservatives—salicylic acid, benzoic acid, sulphuric acid, or formaldehyde, Two hundred and twenty seven samples of this class of canned goods were analyzed, 151 samples or 66 5 per cent. (practically two thirds) being artificially preserved by the use of chemical antiseptic. This is anything but an encouraging outlook for the condition of the canned goods market in the State. Formaldehyde was the most largely used antiseptic, salicylic acid ranking second. These, especially the formaldehyde, are powerful antiseptics, and are more or less injurious to the human system, especially to the digestive apparatus of invalids and other persons who are already suffering from disturbanc s of this kind. Be cause no immediate bad effect is felt from the use of food containing these preservatives is not proof that they may not be exerting some slow, in jurious influence on the body. Besides, there seems to be no good reason why the manufacturers of canned goods shou!d indiscriminately administer physic in foed without the k owledge or consent of the user, when the body is in no wise in need of it, especi ally of the kind given. The vegetables in the cans not containing antiseptics were in as good condition as those haying the largest amounts of them. This, with what has already been said in re gard to the destruction of germ life by heat, indicates that antiseptics are not necessary to the proper conduct of the canning business, and there seems to be no good reason why they should be used, when the products are clean, sound and fresh, and are properly put up in this condition.

Subjoined to this summary is statement of their findings, showing the per cent. of adulteration of canned goods to be as follows:

g 10 40 40 10110 H	Per cent.	l b
	Adulterated	8
Corn	60	Ιt
Tomatoes	63 03	6
Beans and peas	78 18	
Oorn and tomatoes	100 00	Ιī
Orra and tomatoes	100 00	lo
Okra	50 00	I.
Asparagus	77 77	1
Succotash	7 14	lf
Pampkin	100 00	a
Delery	100 00	
		la
Total	66 52	ı,
The second of the second secon	Control of the second	

"Tomato catsups and sauces were examined for preservatives and artificial colors. The same methods employed for detecting antiseptics in canned goods were used with these articles.

"All of the catsups, except one, were found to contain chemical preservatives, quite a number of them having two and some of them as many as three different preservatives in the same bottle. In all of the sauces, with one exception, were also found one or

. 'There is some excuse for the use of ervatives in this class of goods, inasmuch as they are used in very small quantity at a time, and must be kept for quite a while after opening, but it would appear that the indis criminate addition of the very large amounts of antiseptics found in a large number of these samples is not justifiable, and we doubt the necessity of their use to this extent.

"Most of the tomato catsups, in addition to being artificially preserved, were also artificially colored with color tar dyes. Some of the numerous dyes from color tar are injurious, and even poisonous, while others appear to have no deleterious effect on the human system. Granting that this artismall quantity at a time, and must be

man system. Granting that this artificial coloring is harmless and even ornamental, it may at the same time be hiding dirt and disguising unwholsome products."

According to this over sixty-six and a half per cent, of all the canned and bottled stuff we eat is more

or less adulterated, some with poisonous adulterants, poisonous enough to kill quickly if a large dose be taken, and poisonous enough to kill or shatter the health in time when taken in the quantities consumed in eating these preparations. The use of what are called preservatives has become so common these days that they are found in almost everything eatable, in meats, fresh and salted; in fish, in meats cooked and canned, in vegetables, fruits and nearly everything. It has become so common that little attention is paid to it, although analyses show that some of the preservative agents used are

highly poisonous. We can't help buying this stuff and taking the chances when we buy it, if we use these kinds of food, for we don't know what preservatives, if any, are used in the brands we buy, and consequently do not know whether we are taking a dose of quick or poison or not when we eat a meal of which these constitute a part.

As a matter of self-protection, aside from the money there may be in such industries, shouldn't this suggest the establishment of canneries in the fruit and trucking sections of the South, where these articles could be put up for our people, where no poisonous preservatives would be used, and upon which our people could rely for their supplies without depending upon Northern canneries, which send out so much adulterated stuff? There certainly should fruits, vegetables, &c.. which could openings for these industries right of a geographical line. here in North Camlina.

FOR A GIGANTIC TRUST.

There is a Steel Trust, several of them, in this country, but in the estimation of some of the scheming capitalists they do not fill the bill because they have not as absolute control of the production and the markets as might be obtained by more far-reaching and gigantic great promoter and schemer, seems to be aiming at, judging from the following Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Tribune:

"It is learned from credible sources that negotiations are under way looking to the purchase or control of the Carnegie Company by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates. This is plan of virtual consolidation in the industrial field along the lines recently carried out in the railroad world in bringing a number of roads under the so called 'community of interest' con-

"The present plans according to the eport, contemplates the bringing of al the great steel companies under the control of a small group of capital ists. While an actual merging of the properties may not be brought about, the scheme provides that the control of all the big properties shall be vested in the same hands, and that the companies shall be economically and carefully operated and rate cutting and ruineus competition done

"No step in this direction could be made without first considering the Carnegie Company, by far the largest, most powerful and most resourceful of all the steel companies. This corporation is capitalized ot \$160,000,000, and there is outside of this an equal amount of bonds. Andrew Carnegie owns an absolute majority of the stock and bonds. He has personally more than 53 per cent. of this enormous amount, and the remaining interest is owned by his 32 partners and a few other holders.

"Recently, according to sources generally regarded as well informed, negotiations have been going on between J. Pierpont Morgan, representing a pool of capitalists, and Mr. Carnegie, looking to the purchase of Mr. Car negie's entire stock holdings. If this transaction be effected Mr. Morgan, through his interests in other big steel properties and the newly acquired control of the Carnegie Company, will be in a position practically to dictate to every other steel company in the country, and, with this done, it is believed that the few independent o Tanizations would be easily persuated to come into the combination."

There may be nothing in this, and yet there may be. If there be how completely such a gigantic combination would have in its power the steel production of the country, and the industries which use steel; not only these, but the mines which produce iron, and this means that one combination would have absoute control over the greatest manufacturing business in the country, and one that affects more industries and people than any other one manufacturing industry in the coun-

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt exclaims that women are no longer under the heels of the man with the hoe. But there are lots of women in this and in other countries who have to hoe their own row all the same and help to feed trifling men,

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents at R. R. BELLARY'S drug store. Every bottle guaranteed. Victims to stomach, liver and kid-



ANOTHER RED HOT OBJECT LESSON.

Yesterday we presented an object lesson on the color line from Kansas City, Kansas, and following that in nick succession comes another, that has in it all the elements of the horrible, from Leavenworth, in the same State. Not content with killing by rope or shot the brutal assaulter of one white woman and the suspected murderer of another, the infuriated men of that town, following the example of the mob in Colorado sometime age, burned the criminal at the stake. Eight thousand or more people witnessed the horrid spectacle, and there does not seem to have been any attempt made to rescue the assaulter from the girl's aven-

This was not in the South; it was not in a rural section, but in the heart of one of the principal cities of that State, which in ante-bellum days was a refuge for fugitive slaves and where white men defied the law and fought to prevent their return to their masters.

The crime for which this negro suffered such an awful retribution was the outlawed crime, for the punishment of which outside of the formalities of the law, the men of the South have been so much con demned and so mercilessly scored by writers who had never been put in the same place, or subjected to the same ordeals the Southern people were. When the test comes home to them, how soon they show how little there is in moralizing, how easily it be among the twenty millions of is forgotten, and how quick they are loughby was sent up for five years for people in the South, canneries to visit with speedy and terrible enough to make a market for all the | vengeance crimes upon their wives and sisters. The average man is be put up. There are plenty of pretty much the same on either side

> A cute firm in Toronto, Canada did a paying business by advertising beautifully bound book of 400 pages, full of good things and one that every sport should have, one of the most wonderful books ever written in French and translated into English. Its reading was prohibited in some countries. The French and the prohibiting features were the catchy points with the arm cakes, until some detective suspecting unlawful use of the mails wrote for a copy, enclosed the price and got a nice 15-cent Bible.

"The North Carolina Year Book" for 1901, published by the Raleigh News and Observer, is a valuable production, in the amount of usesaid to be the first step in an extensive ful information it gives pertaining to our State. The want of a work of that kind has been long felt, and we congratulate the compilers on their success in meeting this want, by putting information within the reach of all which could not otherwise be obtained without considerable trouble. It does not claim to be perfect, but every one will recognize its value on sight.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Attorney-General Griggs bethe Supreme Court of the United States argues that our new island possessions are the property of the United States and not part of them. This is a distinction which places a marketable tag on the islands. Bargain-hunters in islands will please note. - Chicago News,

- Sir Thomas Lipton is said to call the Prince of Wales "Teddy," a degree of familiarity that carries with it the right to slap his highness on the back; which shows that man is never satisfied. There are any number of people in this country who would give that and all their yachts thrown in for the privilege of

doing that. - Atlanta Journal, Dem. - Italy wants a \$35,000,000 indemnity for her share of the Chinese trouble. That country was one of the smallest contributors of troops and her interests are not large in proportion to those of other powers: f other nations demand as much indemnity in proportion as that called for by Italy, China will have a heavy

bill to pay.—Atlanta News, Dem. - Of the four leading articles of American export-cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oilsthere were sent out \$832,164,250 during the year 1900. As compared with similar exports in 1898, breadstuffs, fell off \$16,713,435, petroleum increased \$8,294,033, provisions increased \$4,437,389 and cotton increased no less than \$123,011,-317. The net gain of about \$119,-000,000 is to be credited almost entirely to cotton, which during last year, at least, seemed to have resumed its one time position as "king" and key of our traffic relations with the Old World .- Philadelphia Record, Dem.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and lion trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing t has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. Bellamy, druggist, and get a 10 cents trial bottle. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed or price re-funded.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has 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, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colie, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 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.

Found

The most thorough and effective house cleaner ever invented

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Clarkton Express: Mr. Caswell Porter, of Columbus county, died on the night of the 12th of January, at the age of 73.

- Winston Sentinel: Mr. C. C. Royal, of the Farmers' Warehouse, received a telephone message Monday morning from Mocksville, stating that his brother, Mr. T. A. Royal, a deputy marshal, was shot and wounded seriously about 4 o'clock Monday morning near Footville, Yadkin county,

- Lexington Dispatch: It is ru mored that Lexington is to have an other new cotton mill this year. Mr. James Moore, a farmer, who re sides near Belfast, this county, brought a one horse load of splits for bottoming chairs to Lexington Monday morning and received \$128 96 for his load. The splits were all hand-made, being cut with a knife.

- Greensboro Record: Jack Willoughby, colored, an escaped convict from our county roads, is under arrest in Charlotte. Chief Scott had a wire to this effect this morning. Wil entering a store at High Point. He was sent to the roads in Guilford and the first known of his escape was a letter from Charlotte, stating that he was in that locality and could be ar rested if wanted.

- Winston Journal: Mr. and Mrs E A Welfare, of Salem, have received a message announcing the death of their son, Charlie Welfare, in Mohane, California, on the 5th of this month. Charlie was on his way from Wyoming and Colorado to Los Angeles, where Mr. Bob Hendrix now s, but dird, as above stated, before he reached there. His father received a letter from him about two week ago from Sacramento. He was 27 years o'd and was buried in California.

- Statesville Landmark: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Statesville Cotton Mills was held at the mill yesterday afternoon, and sports, and the book was going like the report of the secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. D. Miller, showed the mill to be in a most prosperous condition. The net profits of the mill last year amounted to \$28,000. In addition to the regular dividend of 8 per cent. paid stockholders, a dividend of 50 per cent. in stock from accrued dividends will be issued to stockholders. It was also decided to build a new \$50,000 mill on the company's property, near the present mill. The new mill will be equipped with 6,000 spindles, and for the purpose of building and equipping the new mill a limited amount of stock-not less than \$30,-000 nor more than \$50,000-will be sold. Already \$15,000 of this stock

> — Asheville Citizen: Marcus Erwin, clerk of the Superior Court, figured in an attempted blowup Saturday afternoon, Claude Miller having the fire-works in charge. In the morning Miller had been tried on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Erwin charging him with the embezzlement of \$35. He was bound over to court by Justice James. In the afternoon Mr. Erwin was accosted in the upper rear corridor of the court house by Miller, who engaged him in a discussion. Sheriff Lee happened along just about then, and as he was going up the back stairs, and within about five feet of the two men, Miller said something to the effect, "You have lost confidence in me, and now I haven't a friend left," and as he made the remark he struck a match and attempted to light a dynamite stick which he held in one hand. Quick as a flash Sheriff Lee struck at the match with one hand and at the stick with the other. He put cut the match and broke the dynamite stick in two. Miller still retained one half of it, and quickly put the end in his mouth, deciaring he would explode it by biting the cap. The sheriff made another swipe at the stick and knocked it from his mouth. This ended the matter.

TWINKLINGS.

- Between Friends-Miss Oleimer—"I think kissing is so foolish!" Miss Maybudd—"Oh! but you mustn'i believe everything you read."-Puck. - Not an endearing trait: "Biggs don't seem to be popular with the hostess." "No; he keeps trying to do

sleight of hand tricks with cut glass tumblers."-Chicago Record. - Sweeping-"Giggtone says he will not recognize any one who lives below Fourteenth street." "Too bad. I was going to introduce him to one of the richest girls in South America."

-The Cornfed Philosopher: "The uestion as to whether a man marries his first love," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "ain't so important in the long run as whether he has married the last

one."—Indianapolis Press. - He felt henored: Father-'My daughter tells me, sir, that you have been making love to her. Clubberly-"I don't know why she should single me out among so many.

-Detroit Free Press. - Her Pessimism: He-"I see they are making clothes now out of wood fibre.', She—"Oh! what's the use? Somebody will be sure to laven a new kind of moth."-Philadelphic

- Her Dilemma. - Mr. Askit: And how no like keeping a diary? Miss Gabbeigh: Oh, it keeps me so busy writing about what I have been doing that I do not have any time to

- Anxious: "Your wife's just met with a serious accident, Mr. Wilkins, said the excited messenger. "She ran over a dog while riding her wheel, and they've taken her to the hospital." Wilkins (excitedly)—"Was it a liverand white fox terrier with dark spots on his shoulder?"-Puck.

Prematurely Aged: Towns—
"That boy of Jones' is older than he
looks, isn't he?" Browns—"I don't
think so. Why?" "Towns—"I saw
him out skating to day, and he never
once tried to see how near he could go
to the danger sign without falling in."
—Philadelphia Press.

Grimes—"Going to buy a book-case? Aren't you getting extravagant?" Stone—"I suppose so; but there's only one alternative. The house is lumbered up with borrowed books until they are a nuisance. I've just got to buy a bookcase or return the books."—Boston Transcript.

A PICTURE OF PARIS.

The Various Quarters and the Pecple Who Inhabit Them. Paris is not the noisiest of continental cities, but it is not especially quiet. The whole place, except in the aristocratic quarters, seems to be wide awake and much alive in early morning. Street cries are especially noticeable as the hawkers ply their busy trade. But though the traffic in Paris is noisier, it is not dense. Yet it appears more bewildering to the foot passengers in Paris because of the want of order. The Parisian police, of guardiens de la paix, are not nearly so much in evidence as our policemen. The coachmen in Paris seem to drive where they please, and if a policeman held up a restraining hand it is questionable whether the driver of a public vehicle would pay much attention to his warning. They sometimes rather timidly hold up batons. It is therefore necessary to be careful in the more crowded places in crossing the streets. The little victorias skim past in such happy go lucky fashion that the wonder is there are not more frequent ac-In Paris the modern fashionable quar-

ter for dwelling houses lies in the Chau-

see d'Antin and west of the Madeleine.

near the Elysee and the Champs Elysees,

the district of the Faubourg St. Honore. The old aristocracy chiefly inhabits the Faubourg St. Germain, south of the Seine, opposite the Tuileries and its gardens. The famous Quartier Latin, the resort of students and art workers, lies east of the Faubourg St. Germain. This is the learned corner of Paris. Here are the universities, most of the colleges, schools and scientific institutions, and for centuries this has been regarded as the students' quarter. Behind the Church of the Sarbonne is the Lycee Louis le Grand founded in 1560 by Francis I and remilt by the Jesuits in 1680. Close by, on the Place du Pantheon, is the Lycee Henri Quatre, with its ancient though restored tower. This formed part of the old abbey of St. Genevieve. The ancient refectory s now used as the chapel of the Lycee. North of the river and to the east of the Place de la Bastille, the Faubourg t. Antoine is the artisan quarter, where the chief part of the working people dwell. Here are found cabinet makers, wood carvers, carpenters, all the useful trades, and in revolutionary times the outbreak has usually proceeded from or been fomented in this quarter. There is a most interesting museum, the Musee Carnavalet, a beautiful building, begun early in the sixteenth century and finish ed 100 years later. It stands in the Rue Sevigne, a street leading on the left from the Rue de Rivoli, just where that street changes its name to Rue St. Antoine The Maison Carnavalet was the town residence of Mme. de Sevigne from 1677 to 1696. It is now a municipal museum and contains objects relating to the history of Paris from early down to recent times. Various objects here have connection with or illustrate the revolutions of 1789. 1830 and 1848. Some of the sculpture on the building is the work of the famous Jean Goujon, 1520-1572.-Chica-

Briefly Announced. There is no personage quite so imposing as a well developed specimen of the British butler. The Wellesley Magazine relates an anecdote of one butler whose taste for the impressive was too much for the family whose service he had en-

He was a newcomer, and almost his at his employer's first "at home" of the season. The carliest guests to appear were Mr. and Mrs. Penny and their daughter, old and familiar friends of the family. The new butler announced them in measured tones and with majestic "Mr. Edwin Algernon Pembroke Pen-

ny, Mrs. Edwin Algernon Pembroke Penny and Miss Mand Victoria Penny. Other arrivals were announced at equal ength and with equal solemnity. Before house suggested that so much repetition and elaboration was unnecessary; that he would prefer to have his guests announced more briefly. The maglificent being bowed grave assent and said nothing. But his feelings had been wounded, and he was, unlike most of his kind, as clever as he was majestic. As before, the first to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. Penny and Miss Penny. When they had ascended the stairs, they paus-

ed an instant at the drawing room door; the next the butler flung it abruptly open, and they heard themselves briskly announced to their dismayed hosts in the comprehensive formula:

Blacksmith Aprons.

Every Easter Monday morning the blacksmiths all over the land, following an immemorial custom, put on new leather aprons. They do this twice a year, at the Easter and Christmas holidays. Dealers expect it of them and lay in a great stock in advance. The most recherche blacksmith's apron is now made of sheepskin. It has a diamond shaped bib to cover the breast, but fashion dictates that should not be worn up, but should fall from the waist down over the stom ach carelessly. The apron fastens behind with two brass buttons and comes in three colors, white, lemon and tan. The white one which is affected by the younger and more modish sort of blacksmith, is reenforced and padded at the knees for horseshoeing and such like work. This i an effeminacy disdained by the austere

to the thigh, they still continue to be sold unslit. It is because the manufacturer are not progressive. An apron costs \$1 and lasts about six months.-Philadel R. O. Hogshead.... TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping... phia Record. A Misunderstanding. "My dear." said a gentleman to his wife, "where did all those books on astronomy on the library come from?

They are ngt ours." "A pleasant little surprise for you," responded the lady. "You know, you said this morning that we ought to study astronomy, and so I went to a bookshop and bought everything I

It was some minutes before he spoke. "My dear," he then said slowly, his voice husky with emotion, "I never son's Weekly.

- Wearing: "Your wife has such terribly tired look, old man!" "Yes; to morrow night it will be her turn to entertain the Don't Worry Club, to which she belongs."—Detroit Journal.

ARE YOU PLUMP

or thin? red cheeks or sallow life in 'your step or feel your weight? are you comfortable or hoping to be so next spring or summer or fall? One is health; the other is

not-quite health. This condition of not-quite

health can be turned into health with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It is a pity to get in the hab-

it of thinking of health as a

thing to be hoped for; why not go for it now! There is only one way to Victor, (Nor.) 614 tons, Ostrik, Heide make strength: by food. You want appetite first, then food, The emulsion will give you

with. We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

food-rest, to master your food

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA,

SO THE WOMEN ALLSAY

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., write the following letter to Dr. Hartman re garding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to

find relief in Pe-ru-na. This has been

my experience. A friend in need is a

friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-

na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."-Susan Wymar. Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: ·I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint, I am in the change of life and it does me good." Pe-ru-na has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic

catarrh. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O. for a free book for women only.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURBERS The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the artual market price of the articles quoted The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up and orders higher prices have to be charged

BAGGING-		-			100
2 b Jute		8	40		834
Standard		a	- 2		816
Burlaps		0	0		6)4
WESTERN SHUKED		0	a		. 2
Hams & B		U	_		816
Sides & D Shoulders & D		8	õ		836
DRY SALTED-		•	•		U/1
Sides # D		71	40		8
Shoulders # b			40		754
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-			-		1/4
Second-hand, each		40	2	1	45
Second-hand machine			ă		45
New New York, each					45
New City, each		-	00	1	
BRICKS-			_	0.51	
Wilmington # M	7	00	0		50
Northern	9	90	8	14	00
BUTTER—				80	
North Carolina P D		50	90		25
Northern		24	Ø		26
OORN MEAL-		20	_		
Per bushel, in sacks		54	Ø		55
Virginia Meal			60		55
DANDLES—W bundle			U		35
Sperm		18	a		25
Adamantine		8	8		11
CHEESE—W D—		42	•		47
Northern Factory		18	0		14
Dairy Cream			60		14
Half cream		123			13
COFFEE-8 D-		-			
Laguyra		11	0		1236
Bio		83	60		10
DOMESTICS-					5
Sheeting, 4-4, # yard			8		534
Yarns. 9 bunch of 5 be			0		70
rish—		1272		-22	20225.0
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel}\$ Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{balf-bbl.}\$ Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{balf-bbl.}\$ Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{balf-bbl.}\$ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{barrel}\$	22	00		80	
Mackerel, No. 1, Phair-bhl.	11	00		15	
Mackerel, No. 2, W Darrel	16	00		18	
mackerel, No. 2 w half-bbl	.8	00	ø		00
mackerei, No. 8, p Darrei	18	00			90
MULICIAL W DAFFEL	8	50	9		75
Mullets, # pork barrel		00	ø		50
N. C. Roe Herring, W keg	ō	00	9	0	25
Dry Cod, W D	- 2	5	ø	120	10

FLOUR—W 20—

Low grade 325 0 3 50

Ohoice 3 25 0 3 50

Straight 2 4 00

First Patent 4 50 0 4 75 Corn, from store, bgs—White
Mixed Corn.
Car-load, in bgs—White...
Cats, from store
Cats, Rust Proof.
Cow Peas.
HIDES—\$ b—
Green salted. Dry salt HAY \$ 100 Ds

Liverpool
American
On 125 \$ Backs
SUGAR, \$ b Standard Gran'd

Common mill

WHISKEY, F gallon Northern

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stone, Rourk & Co. Schr Wm F Campbell, 169 tons,

Strout, Fajardo, George Harriss, Son

CLEARED.

Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

Stmr Seabright, Price, Shallotte,

and hardy blacksmith of the old school Standard A.
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden.
C Yellow.
SOAP, # D-Northern.
STAVES, # M-W. O. barrel... Though all aprons are slit up the middle

could find on the subject."

said we must study astronomy. I said that we must study economy."-Pear-

MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1901. SCHOONERS. Wm F Campbell, 169 tons, Strout, George Harriss, Son & Co. W R Perkins, 143 tons, Gay, George

Harriss, Son & Co. Carrie A Bucknam, 235 tons, Torrey, JT Riley & Co. Chas C Lane, 306 tons, Hamell. George Harriss, Son & Co. Wanola, 273 tons, Wagner, George Harriss, Son & Co. Edith H Symingtons, 992 tons, Stiles George Harriss, Son & Co. Chas. H. Sprague, 260 tons, Harper, George Harriss, Son & Co. Nellie Floyd, 457 tons, Nielsen, George Harriss, Son & Co. STEAMSHIPS.

Khio, (Br) 1,563 tons, Williams, Heide Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Chalfield, (Br) 1,904 tons, Hill, Alexander Sprunt & Son. BARQUES.

BARGE Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Chart Hitchins

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce STAR OFFICE, January 16. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

doing.

ROSIN—Market steady at \$1.20 per barrel for strained and \$1.25 for good TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per bb of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market quiet at \$1.30 per barrel for hard \$2.30 for dip and _____for virgin. Quotations same day last year.-Spirits turpentine, nothing doing rosin firm at \$1.20@1.25; tar firm a

\$1.25; crude turpentine steady at \$1.60

Car..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-24 casks spirits turpentine, 311 bbls rosin, 308 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude tur-

entine. COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 91/2c pe. ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 7 1-16 cts. 😵 Good ordinary 8 716 Low middling..... 9 1-16 " " Middling 914 " "
Good middling 9 13 16 " "

Same day last year middling steady

Receipts-1.147 bales: same day last vear, 1,568. Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Marchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia-Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. CORN—Firm: 58 to 60 cents per oushel for white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 11 to 21/2c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 9c; EGGS-Dull at 15 to 18 cents per

CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 221/2@ 25 cents; springs, 121/@17 cts.
TURKEYS—Live, dull at 8 to 9c dressed 9 to 11c. BEESWAX-Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW-Firm at 51/2061/2 cent per pound, SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 50

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta-NEW YORK, Jan. 16. - Money on call steady at 21/203 per cent., last loan being at 21/2 per cent. Prime mer cantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange barely steady ;actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487% for de mand and 48316 0483% for sixty days. Posted rates were 484 % and 488. Com mercial bills 482 1/2 @483. Silver certificates 64%@65%. Bar silver 63%. Mexican dollars 49%. Government bonds weak. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds irregular. U.S. refunding 2's reg'd, 105 1/4; U.S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 105 1/4; U.S. 2's, reg'd,—; U.S. 8's, reg'd, 1091/2; do. coupon, 110; U.S. 4's, new reg'd, 186½; do. coupon, 137½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113½; do. coupon, 113½; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 110½; do. coupon, 111¾; Southern R'y 5's 112¼. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 91¼; Chesapeake & Ohio 39¼; Manhattan L 119½; N. Y. Central 154; Reading 31%; do. 1st pref'd 71; St. Paul, 1501/2; do. pref'd, 189; South ern Railway 2014; pref'd 71; Ameri can Tobacco, 113%; do. pref'd 140; People's Gas 99%; Sugar 13314; do. pref'd 118%; T. C. & Iron 54; U. S. Leather 12%; do. preferred 74; Western Union 84%. Standard Oil 800@806. Baltimore, January 16.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 10%; do, preferred 26%. Bonds—4's 70.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine dull at 40@40%c. CHARLESTON, Jan. 16. - Spirits tur pentine firm at 37c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH. Jan. 16. - Spirits turpen tine firm at 37½c; sales 258 casks; re ceipts 497 casks; exports 232 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,130 barrels; receipts 5,126 barrels; exports 5,244 barrels. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The tables were turned completely in to-day's market for cotton futures, the bulls being in control from opening to closing. The direct cause for the up ward movement was an unexpected bulge in the English market, which in turn was influenced, according to private cables, by smaller offer ings of spot cotton and talk of a bullish circular by Neill in the near future. On the advance many minor bull factors came to light and helped the market. The opening was steady with prices up three to five points. The shorts for a brief time were inclined to believe the reaction only a temporary matter, but continued advances abroad soon led to a hasty retreat on the part of local bears and brought an influx of investment buying orders. Before the demand had been appreciably appeased, prices had climbed to a level fourteen to six teen points above the closing bids of yesterday, while Liverpool had reached a net gain of three to four and a half points. Claims that cotton mill ends were improved, that spot cotton South was bringing fully to higher prices and that receipts we: in shape to fall off considerably, all helped to strengthen bull convictions and weaken the confidence of shorts. During the afternoon the market ruled generally firm, though quiet, and at the close was steady with prices net welve to sixteen points higher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-Cotton dull: middling uplands 9%c. Cotton futures market closed steady: January 9 64, February 9.43, March 9.40, April 9.36, May 9.36, June 9.34, July 9.33, August 9.07, September 8 57, October 8.26, November 8.15. Spot cotton closed dull; middling up lands 9%c; middling gulf 10%c; sales

1,500 bales. Net receipts 1,706 bales; gross receipts 12,662 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,697 bales; exports to France 12,000 bales; stock 100,764 bales.
Total to-day—Net receipts 33,051
bales; exports to Great Britain 7,657

Total to-day—Net receipts 38,051
bales; exports to Great Britain 7,657
bales; exports to the Continent 2,050
bales; stock 890,801 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 112,852
bales; exports to Great Britain 32,268
bales; exports to France 1,210 bales;
exports to the Continent 29,505 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 4,914,551 bales; exports to France 425,528 bales; exports to France 425,528 bales; exports to the Continent 1,328,718 bales.

January 16.—Galvesion, steady at 3.7-16c, net receipts 8,344 bales; Norfolk, steady at 3%c, net receipts 1,224 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10c, net receipts 576 bales; Wilmington, firm at 3%c, net receipts 1,224 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 10%c, net receipts 333 bales; Bayannah, steady at 9.7-16c, net receipts 333 bales; Bayannah, steady at 9.7-16c, net receipts 13,127 bales; Mobile, steady at 9.7

Memphis, dull at 9½, net receipts 518 bales; Charles steady at 916, net receipts 714 bai

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Nias

New YORK, January 16. Flour,

weak and inactive, closing nominative, considerate and was encouraged by weak cables, to learances, continued large prin receipts, lack of outside demand ther heavy liquidation, and aggregators selling. Closed weak at 10 net decline. Sales were: No. 2 red uary 78%c; March 79%c; May ch 80%c; July closed 79%c Corney easy; No. 2 46c at elevator. Opt opened easy with wheat, and are ery on heavy seaboard clears, dropped off again under easy cables and local realizing. Closed at 16% net loss. January ch 46c; March closed 44%c; May ch 43%c. Oats-Spot quiet; No. 2 30 Options slow and easier. Lard we Western steam \$7 75; refined est continent \$7 85; South American to compound 5 % @5%c. Petroleum easy. Butter firm; Western cre ery 16@21c; factory 11@14c; 8 dairy 16@191/2c. Eggs-Market eat State and Pennsylvania 191/20216 mark, for average lots; Western lar packing 18@19%c. Cheese fancy large, fall made 11% all small fancy, fall made 11461 Pork quiet; family \$15 50@16 short clears \$14 50@17 00; mess \$137 14 75 Potatoes firm ;Jersey \$1 25@ New York \$1 50@1 87%; Long Is \$1 75@2.00; Jersey sweets \$1 75@3 Molasses firm. Rice firm. Cotton oil barely steady and very quiet at mer prices: Prime crude, in rels, 26%c, nominal; prime at mer yellow 30c; off summer yellow 291c; prime white 34@35c; Lt. winter yellow 351/266; prime m \$25 00. Coffee-Spot Rio steady; Ninvoice 7 3 16; mild quiet; Cordova 121/c. Sugar-Raw steady; fair re ing 8%c; centrifugal, 96 test 4%c; lasses sugar 3%c; refined steady. CHICAGO, Jan. 16 -Weak cal and the continued heavy movem were factors in a slump which

and oats #@dc lower. Provision the close were 121@271c depressed OHICAGO, Jan. 16. - Cash quetation Flour dull and easy. Wheat-No 2 No. 3 spring 65@72c; No. 2 75@776%c. Corn-No. 2, 36%c. -No. 2 24c; No. 2 white 261/62 No. 3 white 26@26%c. Pork. barrel, \$13 87%@14 00. Lard. per bs, \$740@742½. Short rib sides loc \$7 00@7 25. Dry salted shoulde \$6 12½@6 25. Short clear sides boxed \$7 30@7 40. Whiskeytillers' finished goods, per gallon, i The leading futures ranged as lows—opening, highest, lowest closing: Wheat—p. 2 January 7, 74, 72½, 72½; Feduary 74½, 7 3%, 73c; May 76% @76%, 76% 75%@75%c. Corn-January 36% 36%, 36%c; February 36%, 36%, 3 36%c; May 3814. 38%, 38, 38%c Oats January 2314. 2314, 2314, 2314c; M. 24% @24%, 24%, 24% @24%. 24% 24%. Pork, per bb!—January \$138 13 9714. 13 95, 13 90; May \$14 25, 14 25 13 95, 14 00. Lard, per 100 tbs-Januar \$737%,.737%, 735, 735; March \$747 7 47%, 7 40, 7 40; May \$7,52%, 7 55,7 7 47%. Short ribs, per 100 ths—Jain ary \$7 00, 7 00, 7 00, 7 00; May \$7 175

wheat market took to day, May

ing 11@14c lower. Corn closed to

FOREIGN MARKE

7 20, 7, 1214, 7 1214.

By Cable to the Morning St. 1 LIVERPOOL, January 16, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot. increased deman prices 1-32d lower; American mi dling fair 5 13 64d; good middling 17 82d; middling 5 7 16d; low middling 5 9 32d; good ordinary 5 1-32d; ordinary 4 25 32d. The sales of the da were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bal were for speculation and export an included 8,700 bales American. ceipts 15,000 bales, including 9,4

American. Futures opened steady and close irm. American middling (l. m. c January 5 24 64d buyer; January and February 5 22 64d buyer; February and March 5 24 64d buyer; March and April 5 17 64d buyer; April and May 5 15-64d buyer; May and June 5 13 646 buyer; June and July 5 10 6466 11 64d buyer; July and August 8 64d seller; August and September 4 59 64@5 60-64d buyer; September 59 64@4 60 64d buyer; October 4 41-64 nominal; October and November 🖷 32-64d nominal. .

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotto

Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad—430 bales cotton W. C. & A. Railroad-657 bales cot ton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, speries ton, 97 barrels tar, 15 barrels tar, A. & Y. Railroad-5 bales cotton casks spirits turpentine, 18 barrel osin, 71 barrels tar.

C. C. Railroad-11 bales cotton, barrels rosin, 19 barrels tar, 7 barre crude turpentine. Steamer A. J. Johnson-17 bal NEIDA otton, 25 barrels rosin, 91 barrels hadinaw Steamer Compton-15 bales cotto From casks spirits turpentine, 51 barnaGINAW

W. & N. Railroad-12 bales cotton

casks spirits turpentine, 2 bartel

22 barrels For LaGrippe and Li hrough a

fluenza use CHENEY for Frei EXPECTORANT.

One of the most desirable offices in the city.

Over Messrs Zoellers' Jewell store. Entrance from Prince