SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27

DISCUSSING SOUTHERN MILLS. Some of the Northern papers out side of New England are taking a good deal of interest in the cotton manufacturing industry and seem to be concerned about New England's mills, which are threatened, they think, by Southern competition. One would not expect to find a paper as far West as Chicago manifesting extraordinary interest in this subject but the Times-Herald of that city seems to be very much exercised over it, so much so that that the Washington Post takes it somewhat to task for its gloomy forebodings and unwarranted statements. It asserts that the cotton manufacturing industry is "almost at a standstill" in the New England States, where it probably meant to mill operators and put them on the have said that cotton mill building same plane in this respect as themwas almost at a standstill, which is not literally true but is true when compared with mill building in the South. About the only substantial difference between the Times-Herald the Post, which lectures the Times Herald, is that the latter anticipates the former and assumes that the end of cotton

upon the Times Herald's assertions as to the decline of the industry in New England, the Post says: "But there has been no such decline. In spite of Southern competition-a competition that is bound at some time to extinguish the cotton manufacturing business throughout the North-the New England mills did an almost phenomenally large and profitable business last year." Last year was a good year for cotton mills throughout the country, for the Southern mills declared handsome dividends and the dividends of the New England mills were larger than usual, in addition to which the country imported about \$20,000,000 worth of cotton goods.

manufacturing in New England has

already been "almost" reached,

while the Post thinks that it is but

a question of time. Commenting

hat the New England mills will eventually disappear before Southern competition, because it is an irrevocable law of manufacturing that the mills must go to the raw materials, unless some way be found of bringing the raw materials to the mills, some way that will offset the advantages offered by being near the raw materials. But in the case of the South there are other advantages aside from the mere fact of proximity to the raw material, effecting a saving in the cost of transportation, etc., which in the estimation of the Times-Herald is the main factor with the Eastern mills, and the one that gives the Southern mills the great advantage, when as a matter of fact this is a minor advantage, and if the only one need give the Eastern mill men little concern.

The time will come when the cotton milling industry will move Southward, but it may not be in this day or generation, not while the country imports as much as it does of cotton goods, nor while the New England mills have so much territory which they can reach more easily than the Southern mills can, nor while the New England capitalists have so many millions of dollars invested in buildings and machinery as they now have in the New England States. They can't afford to sell this machinery for junk, and they can't afford to let their plants go to wreck. They must keep them running even at a small profit until they can dispose of them or find something else which they can make and realize a profit out of. Some may be converted eventually into woollen mills and silk mills, while the manufacture of linens has been suggested for others, but although the change must come in time it will come gradually and slowly, other industries taking the place of cotton, so that the New England States may not suffer materially after all by the change. In the following extract the Times-Herald gives what it considers the main cause of the decline of the industry in New England

"A far more potent reason for transferring this industry to the South is found in the unwise and oppressive 'labor legislation' that has been placed upon the statute books of the New England States by the politicians as a bait the labor vote legislators have asto the labor vote. In order to sumed to fix the hours of labor in the cotton mills and to enact other regu lations which not only make it impossible to manufacture cotton cloths at a profit but are directly opposed to the wishes and interests of those who work in the textile industries. In the Southern States textile manufacturers are not hampered by laws that tend to trict the liberties and opportunities of wage carners. They have not reached the Massachusetts 'dea of un dertaking to run the business of private concerns in the interest of politi cal agitators and office seekers. The loss of a great industry to which New England owes much of its wealth and power is a big price to pay for the labor vote for politicians.'

The Post comments on this and calls the Times-Herald to task for its erroneous views and inappropri. ate characterizing of the labor laws of Massachusetts as the work of demagogues and politicians, when as a matter of fact they are, according to the Post, the conception and schievement of some of the greatest minds of that State and are to-day its boast and pride.

But the Times Herald was probably misled by the appeals of some of the mill men for a modification of the labor laws, which have been made from time to time within the past few years on the ground that the restrictive laws of Massachusetts were acting to the disadvantage of that State, when her mills had to compete with Southern mills which were not hampered by such legislation. It based its utterances doubtless upon the speeches made in meetings of mill men where this question was discussed and the legislators warned against ruining the industry of that State by too much meddling between the mills and their operatives.

Some of the New England mill men were so much interested in this and so fully impressed with the advantages the Southern mills had in not being hampered by restrictive legislation that they indirectly at least, it is charged, endeavored to have such legislation effected in the South, to thus hamper the Southern selves. As the milling business is still practically in its infancy in the South our legislators should go slow in patterning after New England Legislatures, or in following the advice of New England mill men.

FRANCHISE MUST BE LIMITED

When Hawaii was annexed a suffrage provision was adopted practically debarring the mass of natives from voting. When a scheme of government was framed for Porto Rico the same course was pursued, and now the Philippine Commission in its last report says:

"The masses of the people are ignor ant, credulous and child like, and that under any government the electoral franchises must be much limited, be cause the majority well not, for a long time, be capable of intelligently exer

Ignorant, credulous and childlike, nice stuff to make American citizens out of. But that, if this characterization be true, was what they bought when they made that \$20,000,000 deal. They may be "ignorant, credulous and childlike," or "semi-savages," but still they are represented to be very anxious to come in and be good Americans if the other fellows The Post is right in assuming who are, according to these reports, badly scared. And it will take from 60,000 to 65,000 American soldiers for an indefinite period to protect all these "ignorant, credulous and childlike" people from these few "conspirators," and then these childlike people will have to be governed like "wards of the nation" "for a long time," because they haven't sense enough to govern

> Admiral Dewey declared they were fifty times as competent for self-government as the Cubans are. The probabilities are that neither the masses of the Filipinos nor the Cubans nor the Porto Ricans are competent for self-government, as we understand it, according to the American idea, but the probabilities also are that there are enough of them competent to establish governments suitable to them, better governments, perhaps, under the conditions, than we could give them, and that would not require a large standing army to maintain and to preserve the peace.

But isn't all this an object lesson, that the Republican statesmen and others who object to restricted suffrage in the South might study with advantage? This Republican administration and its commissioners are vindicating white supremacy in the South, and doing much to gag the Republican partisans who howl against it.

When Mr. Wu, the Chinese minster. was in St. Louis the other day and learned that the Globe-Democrat is a Republican paper and the public a Democratic paper The thought it very funny. The Republic used to be the Republican but it amputated the last swiable several years ago, but this didn't entirely remove the mystifying mix

An Indiana solon has prepared a whipping bill, which, if adopted, will leave little Delaware in the shade. He grades the lashes from 10 to 75, and includes a number of offences such as petit larceny, woman beating, vagrancy, profanity, tramping, etc. With such a law enforced Indianians will become a very good or a very much whipped people.

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. 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 Theoat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c. and \$1 00. Trial bottles 10c. at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

NASAL CATARRH quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at the drug-gists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream after death, he were to give as much Balm is used. Ey Brothers, 58 War-gold as would reach from earth to ren street, New York.

WHICH IS WORSE?

General Kitchener became very wrathy when he learned that Gen. DeWet had shot one of "three agents of a peace committee" who fell into his hands and had the other two whipped. We have had only the English version of that and we do not know what reasons Gen. DeWet may have had for so dealing with these "agents." He may have considered them spies caught within his lines, and possibly there may been no shooting or whipping. But if DeWet did deal so summarily with those three men, would that be any more cruel or shocking than the course that Gen. Kitchener is pursuing to break the spirit of the Boer fighters when he tries to conquer them by making cruel war upon their wives and children? The method he is now pursuing is told in the following Pretoria dispatch, published several days ago:

"Boer families and their stock are being systematically brought in to convenient centres from all over the country. They are kept in camps and fed. Those who surrender voluntarily are supplied with full rations, and those whose husbands are still in the field are provided for on a reduced scale, which is raised when the husbands surrender to a full allowance." Weylerism in Cuba shocked the

civilized world and here we have it adopted in South Africa by the commanding general of a country which is proud of its civilization. This being true is it any wonder that the Boer General, who has thus far proven more than a match for Kitchener, should shoot or whip men who come to advise the fighters who are following him to surrender to Kitchener and give up their country to the invader? Judged by their acts the impartial world will pronounce Kitchener's war on women worse than DeWet's shooting and whipping "peace agents."

A pretty factory girl in Connecticut said she didn't know that there were so many silly men in the world until on the announcement that she had inherited \$4,000,000 from a rich uncle she received within a sew days 500 proposals of marriage. Nothing silly about desiring to form a combine with a pretty girl and \$4,000,-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Mount Airy News: Dr. D. W. C. Benbow purchased the Hamburg cotton mills at the sale here last week, paying \$9,500 for the entire property. - Chatham Record: A colored man living near here, Wm. Hsrris, suddenly left his family about two weeks ago and was next heard from in an iusane asylum in Washington. He was an industrious and well behaved

- Lumberton Robesonian: Mr. J. B. Brigman, of Alfordsville, died Wednesday from stroke of paralysis.

— The contractors for the Carolina Northern Railroad have commenced work with a large force near Barnesville, and hope to have the road completed to that place in a short time.

- Concord Standard; At a re cent meeting of the mill owners in the State, at Greensboro, it was de cided to cut the wages of the employes. This cut was begun to day by the mills of Concord and the amount of the cut was about ten per cent This fall off of wages in the mills it is claimed is necessary, as the demand for cotton fabric is not as great as it was a year

- Scotland Neck Commonwealth: Mr. Richard Brautley died at the home of Mr. Asa B Pope, January 18, 1901, aged about 20 years. - Mrs. Pris cilla Little died at the home of Mr. Peyton Keel Monday night, aged bout 79 years. She had suffered with heart trouble, which was the immediate cause of her death. - Mr. A. Oppenheimer died at his home in Scotland N.ck Thursday, January 17, 1901, aged 78 years. He was born in Germany and came to this country whe he was about twenty-five years

- Sanford Express: The Express earns that about thirty five armed men from the neighborhood where Mrs Brewer was so cruelly outraged on the morning of the 10th inst. by a young white man by the name of Siles Martindale went to Carthage on the following Friday night for the purpose of taking the prisoner out of ail and lynching him. They de manded the keys to the jail. The jailor says he carried them into the air and through all the cells, and finlly succeeded in convincing them that Martindale had been removed. Sheriff Jones acted wisely in carrying him to Raleigh.

SUNDAY SELECIONS.

- Not failure, but low aim, rime. - Lowell.

- Good counsels observed are chains of grace. - Fuller. - The human race is governed by its imagination.—Napoleon.

- The evening of a well spent life bringe its lamps with it. - Joubert. - The only man who is really ich is the man who is rich toward

Heav-n polishes its jewels with. - If it is not right, do not do it. If it is not true, do not say it. - Marcus

- Adversity is the diamond dust

- Life is made up of little inci dents, not of brilliant achievements and upon the little hangs the eternal - He that forgets his friend is ungrateful to him, but he that forgets his Saviour is unmerciful to himself.

- The greatness of those things which follow death makes all that goes before it sink into nothing.-William Law.

- If we would learn patience, there is no school but in experiences that require us to exercise patience .-Westminster Gazette. - The Spirit of Christ, when it

enters the mind, destroys selfishness and makes us feel as if every human being had a claim upon us. -Stalker - Never inquire into another man's secret, but conceal that which is intrusted to you, though pressed by both wine and anger to reveal it .-Horace.

-He who gives a single halfpenny for God's service while alive and well, profits his soul more than if. gold as would reach from earth to Heaven.-John Huss.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Thomas Church: First mass, 7 A. M.; high mass, sermon, 10.30 A. M.; vespers, 7.45 P. M.

Rev. E. E. Lane will conduct the services at Seamen's Bethel this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The public is in-

ONE THING NEEDFUL at 11.15 o'clock. DR. PIERCES Lesson-"Love." Services at St. James' Church: GOLDEN Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock; Sunday school, 3.45 P. M.; MEDICAL

The body is built up from the food we eat. But before food can be assimilated by the body it must be prepared for assimi lation by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutri-tion. Food does not feed when the stomach is "out of order. The result is, weak muscles and flabby flesh. "Golden Medical Discovery" heals diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It works with Nature to make manly muscle and form firm flesh. In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case, as stomach trouble and liver comtaken eight bottles of the stomach trouble and liver com-plaint, taken eight bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walk-ing shadow (as my friends called me) to

DISCOVERY

FLABBY FELLOWS

WHO WANT TO BUILD UP

THEIR BODIES

WILL FIND THE

OA TRUE O Temperance Medicine. CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Mr. Hanna has scored his first failure to boss his party. The number of Republican bolters on the ship subsidy question increases daily. So does the old man's wrath and disgust. Atlanta Journal, Dem.

—— As a commercial proposition Great Britian ought to accept the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Great Britain in this era is eminently commercial. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the amendment will be accepted. Mobile Register, Dem.

SAVED BY PALMISTRY.

Tattered Individual Proves His Case by Showing His Hands,

"Reasoning from antecedent proba bility," said the justice to a prisoner with a soppy hat and a turned down mouth, "I would say that when this policeman accuses you of being tramp he is speaking with a high regard for the truth." "Knowing little about logic," the de fendant replied, "I am unable to say

whether I am guilty on that proof. But by palmistry I am inhocent. My life line is good, my capacity for hard work is simply astonishing, and my confidence in my own ability is su-"Score one for palmistry. Now hold

up your hands." They went up.

"I can't tell whether you have worked by the looks of those hands," said the justice. "But in the interest of the spread of knowledge I will digress and say to you that an article known as "Never heard of it." said the prisone cheerfully, "and I know just as much about my guilt or innocence as I do about soap. You might try me by a

jury of my peers." "Your peers are too busy telling fairs tales to bartenders on this muggy morning to come out to belo the ends of justice. The dollar they'd get for jury service would make them die of heart disease."

"A doctor told me I'd never have that," the prisoner said. "I'm not intensely interested in th state of your health," the justice said coldly. "I don't know whether you're a tramp, and neither do you. I am in clined to the opinion that you are, but guess no policeman will arrest you between here and the corner.'

The prisoner made the trial trip successfully and was seen no more.-Chicago Journal.

"Florida Fast Mail."

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Florida and West India Short Line TO THE

Winter Resorts of the South. The Only Line Operating Daily Limited

The "Florida Fast Mail," another

of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's

splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 A. M., 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Rail road, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Ra eigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Sa vannah and Jacksonville, where connections are made for gustine, Tampa and all Florida points. This train connects at New York with train leaving Boston 7:00 P. M. Leaves Philadelohia 3:50 A. M., Baltimore 6.22 A. M. Washington 10.55 A. M., Richmond 2:40 P. M., arriving Southern Pines 935 P. M., Columbia 1:45 A. M., Savannah 5:00 A. M., Jacksonville 9 10 A. M., St. Augustine 11:10 A. M., Tampa 5:30 P M. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper New York to Jacksonville. Through Vesti buled Passenger Coaches and perfect

For further information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad of fices, or representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third street, Philadelphia, 207 East German street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth Va.

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 help; 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 eczama, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R R. BELLA-MY, druggist. Guaranteed.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

Christian Science service at the Ma sonic Temple, room 10, this morning Subject of Bible

evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Services at St. John's Church today, third Sunday after the Epiphany, by the rector, at 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 8 30

St. Paul's Lutheran Church Sixth and Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt pastor. German services to day at 11 A. M.; English services at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 3.30 P. M. Every-

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, North Fourth street, above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Bernheim pastor. Morning service only at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 9 45 A. M. All seats ree and every person welcome. St Paul's Episcopal Church, corner Fourth and Orange streets-Morning

proyer and sermon at 11 o'clock A. M., R., Rev. Bishop A. A Watson offi clating. Sunday school at 3.30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. First Baptist Church, Rev. Calvia 8. Blackwell, D. D. 11 A. M., Dr. Yohannan, a native Persian, speak on the "Gospel for Persia." 7:45 P. M. the pastor will speak on The Sympathy of Life, or the Ministry of Music." At 4:30 P. M. Mrs. D. W. Herring, recently from China, will speak to the ladies in the Sunday School room.

RESISTANCE TO FROST.

Will Selection and Breeding Increase It In Plants?

One of the marvels of vegetation is the difference in behavior of different plants when subjected to frost. No. one can tell why a pea plant will withstand, unharmed, a frost which will cut down completely a bean plant by its side. But differences even further than this are oftentimes noticed, and the apparent freaks of frost are very commonly puzzling. It frequently happens that in a field of beans or potatoes plants here and there will be left unharmed, while others are killed. Much of this may be due to varying currents of air or conditions of soil moisture, but that does not explain all of the differences because it sometimes appears between two plants standing side by side. There is evidently an inherent resisting power possessed by some individuals to a greater extent than hy others.

Is this a characteristic which can be perpetuated and intensified? Can we by subjecting tender plants to frost. selecting those which escape and continuing the process, develop a hardier der consideration at the Rhode Island experiment station. Early in the spring of 1899 three varieties of beans were planted in a hotbed. Later the sash was removed upon a cold night, subjecting them to frost. Many of the plants perished, others were badly hurt, but survived, and a few escaped with little injury. The seeds from these most resistant individuals were saved, and with then the operation was repeated in the spring of 1900. The sash was first removed on the night of May 10, on which night an unusually hard frost occurred, the weather being so cold that ice of considerable thickness was formed in many places. The weather records in the village near by showed a temperature of 28 F. for that morning. Nearly all of the plants lost their leaves, and many were killed outright, but a few escaped with almost no injury. At least one plant stood as though nothing had happened. This being an un usually hard freeze has given a severe test, but only time can tell what the ultimate effect of such selection wil

The behavior of strawberries result ing from the freeze of May 10 and 11 is also interesting. At that time the blossoms were not yet open, but very many of the buds were killed, or, rather, the pistil was killed. The stamens and other parts of the flower remained unharmed, the buds opening and blooming as usual, with the exception of exhibiting a black spot in the center where the bistils should be. Marshall and William Belt growing side by side exhibit marked differences in behavior though each has bloomed at about the same time, so that this difference cannot be the result of the blossoms being further advanced in one case than in the other. All the early blossoms of Marshall were killed, while most of those of William Belt escaped. Nick Ohmer suffered nearly as much as Marshall. Many wild strawberries in the vicinity seemed to escape unhurt though in a few instances blossoms were observed which had been killed. Perhaps a judicious and persetent line of selection and breeding might develop a strawberry which would be largely resistant to frost .- Fred W. Card. Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment

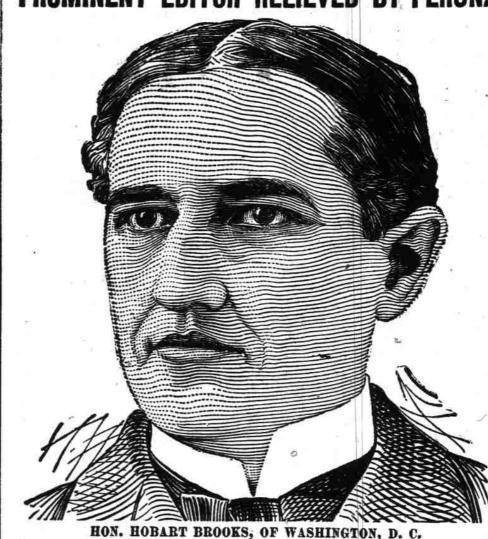
Belgian Hares. Concerning Belgian hares Country Gentleman says: The feed is easily grown, and one acre of good land well cultivated will feed 50 animals easily during the summer, and one acre mor in oats and peas, with a bag or two o bran for the winter, will supply the rest. A plain building, preferably of two stories for economy, will be re quired and of such a size as will furnish a pen of 24 or 25 square feet for each doe. The bucks will be kept in separate apartments. Breeding stock need not be procured in large quantities to begin with, as these animals increase with great rapidity. One doe may rear at least 30 young ones easily in the year. A five or ten acre lot near a railroad station within easy reach of a market might be procured possibly for \$50 an acre. The buildings need not cost over \$200 to begin with. The rapid increase of these animals and the early age at which they become m ketable insure quick returns.

The Dog's Watchfulness. The dog's watchfulness, so much and so thoughtlessly lauded as the expression of his devotion to man, is merely the instinctive watchfulness necessary to his safety in a wild state and is a characteristic which he would exercise quite as readily for his own kind and the preservation of his lair as he would for the benefit of man. When he barks at strange dogs or gives warning at night of the approach of strangers, it should not be overlooked that he considers his own home is disturbed. though it may be the home of his master. Much depends on the point of view .- B. Waters in Forest and Stream.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.



PROMINENT EDITOR RELIEVED BY PERUNA



Hon. Hobart Brooks, editor and owner | for those suffering with catarrh. I do

that I can testify as to the merits of Peru-na. After suffering over a year with ic catarth is, the disease gets firmly escatarrh I began taking Pe-ru-na. I tablished before it is recognized. They took one bottle, and so great was the foel themselves by calling it some other effect that I rapidly recovered and am name than its proper one-catarrh. now enjoying good health. To all who When people get acute catarrh they suffer from debility of any kind I recom- call it a cold. If they have acute nasal mend Pe-ru-na as a most valuable tonic. catarrh it is called coryza. Endemic

Hobart Brooks.

Prof. J. F. Turner, Edgefield, Tenn. Prof. J. F. Turner, Principal H. B. up hope, when I High school, Edgefield, Tenn., in a was induced to recent letter says: "I suffered for nine try Pe-ru-na. Afyears with catarrh, and after trying sev- ter trying one eral remedies I gave up, and concluded | bottle I felt a gen that there was no cure for me. I no- eral strengthening of my system and ticed so many testimonials from prom- after a few months' use of Pe-ru-na inent men relative to Pe-ru-na that I I was cured. That was two years ago. concluded to try one bottle, little ex- I use Pe-ru-na every spring, so as to get peeting any help. I had grown rather my system in good shape for the sumto believe that all catarrh cures were mer." nothing but frauds, but your remedy | For a free book address Dr. Hartman. Peru-na is the greatest panacea to-day | Columbus, Ohio.

of the Washington "Capital," 1593 Penn- not hesitate to recommend it. Before I ylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, had used one bottle I noticed a great D. C., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman | change in myself, and four bottles cured me entirely. I would not be without Dear Sir-It is with great pleasure Pe-ru-na for any consideration. The reason so many people get chron-

> catarrh they call influenza, and epidemic catarrh they name la grippe. When the catarrh reaches the throat it is called tonsilitis, or laryngitis. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes is called bronchitis; catarrh of the lungs consumption. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Pe-ru-na has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its

liate; it cures. Mr. W. B. Steffy, Glouster, O., writes: "I was afflicted with hereditary catarrh,

cures remain. Pe-ru-na does not pal-

and grew worse as I grew older, until my whole vstem seemed afected. After tryng many doctors and different positive (?) cures, I nad almost given



COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.] STAR OFFICE, January 26. CHARLESTON, San. 26 -Spirits tur SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.20 per

barrel for strained and \$1.25 for good TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market steady at \$1.30 per barrel for hard, \$2.30 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year .-

Spirits turpentine firm at 52@51 1/2c; rosin firm at \$1 25@1 30; tar firm at \$1 30; crude turpentine firm at \$1.75@\$3.00.

Spirits turpentine Rosin Crude turpentine Receipts same day last year. -33 casks spirits turpentine, 174 bbls rosin, 202 bbls tar, 68 bbls crude tur-Market firm on a basis of 9½c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 7 1-16 cts # 11 Good ordinary 8 716 Low middling..... 9 1-16 " " Middling..... 91/4 " "
Good middling..... 9 13 16 " " Same day last year middling steady

at 7½c. Receipts—833-bales; same day last year, 1,038. Corrected Regularly by Wi'mington Produce

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 75c. Extra prime, 80c per bushel of 28 pounds: fancy, 86c. of 28 pounds; fancy, 86c, Virginia-Prime 55c; extra prime. 65c; fancy, 70c. CORN-Firm, 58 to 60 cents per

bushel N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 11 to 121/2c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; EGGS-Firm at 12 to 121/2 cents per

CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 221/4@ 25 cents; springs, 12%@17 cts. TURKEYS—Live, dull at 8 to 10c; iressed, 11 to 121/c. BEESWAX-Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW-Firm at 51/2061/2 cents exports to the Continent 15,144 bales; SWEET POTATOES-Firm at

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

cantile paper 31/241/4 per cent. Sterling

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Jan. 26,-Money on call easy at 11/2 per cent, Prime mer-

exchange strong; actual business in bankers' bills at 487 1/2 @487 1/8 for demand and 484 for sixty days. Posted rates 484 16 485 and 488 488 16. Com mercial bills 483 483 16. Silver cer-tificates 63 16 65. Bar silver 62. tificates Mexican dollars 48%. Government mexican dollars 48%. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm. U. S. refunding 3's reg'd, 105%; U.S. reg'd,—; U.S. 3's, reg'd,—; U.S. 3's, reg'd,109%; do. coupon, 110%; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 136%; do. coupon, 137%; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113%; do. coupon, 113%; U. S. 5's, reg'd. 110%; do. coupon, 111%; Southern do. coupon, 113½; U. S. 5's, reg'd. 110½; do. coupon, 111½; Southern R'y 5's 113½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 88½; Chesapeake & Ohio 39½; Manhattan L 116½; N. Y. Central 141½; Reading 33½; do. 1st pref'd 71½; St. Paul, 155%; do. pref'd, of'd 190½; Southern R'y 20½; pref'd 71½; American Tobacco 11½; do. pref'd 11½; American Tobacco 11½; do. pref'd 140; can Tobacco, 114x; do. pref'd 140; People's Gas 99½; Sugar 134½; do. pref'd 118½; T. U. & Iron 57; U. S. Leather 13½; do.preferred 74½; Western Union 83, Standard Oil 797@800,

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Jan. 26 .- Rosin quiet. Strained common to good \$170. Spirits turpentine dull at 40@40%c.

pentine steady at 36 1/2c; sales - casks Rosin firm and unchanged. SAVANNAH. Jan. 26. - Spirits turpen ine 37c; sales 146 casks; receipts 350 casks; exports 4.019 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,141 bar rels; receipts 4,449 barrels; exports 5

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 26. - The cotton market opened steady, with prices five points higher on January and two to six points lower on the rest of the list. At the short session the January position held a relatively firmer station than the rest of the up of luckless belated shorts who had depended on the increasing New York stock to force liquidation and thereby help them out of their precarious position. Last night the current month closed at 1006, it opened this morning at 10.10 and immediately shot up to 10 25 on a des perate rush to cover. The market for futures closed barely steady, with prices net fourteen points higher on January, but three to seven points ower on other months. Estimated receipts at the ports: To day, 26,000 bales, against 19 932 actual last week and 23,896 actual last year; for the week, 170,000 bales, against 169,000 actual last week and 215,028 actual last year. To day's receipts at New Orleans were 6,641 bales, against 7,611

ast year. NEW YORK, Jan. 26. - Cotton dull; middling uplands 10%c.

Futures market closed barely steady: January 10.20, February 9.43, March 9.34, April 9 29, May 9.29, June 9 26 July 9.26 August 8 96, September 8.46, October 8.24, November 8 15. Spot cotton closed dull and 1/4c igher; middling uplands 10%c; mid

dling gulf 10 %c; sales - bales. Net receipts 1 854 bales; gross receipts 8.012 bales: exports to Great Britain 267 bales: stock 110 072 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 28.763 bales; exports to Great Britain 22.913 bales; exports to France 3.600 bales;

Consolidated-Net receipts 28,763 bales; exports to Great Britain 22.913 bales; exports to France 3 600 bales; exports to the Continent 15.144 bales. Total since September 1st. - Net re ceipts 5,169 279 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,957.179 bales; exports to France 462,857 bales; exports to the

Continent 1,489,109 bales. January 26.-Galveston, quiet at 7-16, net receipts 10,134 bales; Norfolk, steady at 956c, net receipts 2.250 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9%c, net receipts - bales; Boston, dull a 10 %c, net receipts 725 bales; Wil mington, firm at 9%c, net receipts 833 bales; Philadelphia dull at 10%, net receipts - bales; Savannah, steady at 9%c, net receipts 5,180 bales; New Orleans, steady at 9%c, net receipts 6,733 bales; Mobile, dull at 9516, net receipts 198 bales; Memphis, quiet at 914c, net receipts 917 bales; Augusta. steady at 9%c, net receipts 628 bales; Charleston, firm at 9%c, net receipts

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 26.—Flour was rather quiet but held at an advance on the strength in wheat: Minnesota patents \$3 90@4 10; winter patents \$3 65@ ent Union 83. Standard Oil 797@800. BALTIMORE, January 26.—Seaboard Seaboard Seab Air Line, common, 9%@10%; do, presteady and worked into positive tar, 309 barrels; crude turpentine, formed 24%@25. Bonds—4's 69@69%. strength on a further scare of shorts

tor; options were rather quiet b view of higher cables, weather West and strength of displayed firmness all day steady and %@%c net higher. closed 47 1c; March closed 461/c; closed 45c; July charge 441/c. Spot dull; No.2 301/2c; options d rather firm, with the other man Lard steady; Western steam; refined firm; continent \$7 85 American \$850; compound 550; Pork steady; family \$15 50@1 short clears \$13 75@16 50, mess t @14 50. Butter steady; Western ch ery 16@22c; State dairy 14@20c. easier; State and Pennsylvania? 21% at mark, for average lots; W regular packing 19@20c. 0 steady; fancy large, fall made 11½; small fancy, fall made 11½0 Potatoes quiet; Jersey \$1 50@1 New York \$1 50@1 87%; Island \$1 75@2 00; Jersey sweets 00. Petroleum dull; refined York \$7 45; Philadelphia and h more \$7 40; do. in bulk Tallow dull; city (\$2 per package) country (packages free) 5@5%c bage—Market steady; Long Isla per 100, \$3 00@4 00. Peanuts ster fancy hand-picked 4% @5c; other mestic 5c. Rice steady; domestic to extra 3%@6%c. Freights to erpool-Cotton by steam 16c. seed oil steadily held, with a mode demand for local use, but no etal inquiry of importance. Prime cra a barrels, 27%c,; prime sum; pellow 31%@32c; off summer; ow 3014@31c; prime white 35c; prime winter yellow 35 1/61 prime meal \$25 00. Coffee - Spoi barely steady; No. 2 invoice 7c: dull; Cordova 8@12%c. Sugarquiet: fair refining 3%c;centrifuga test 4 1/c; molasses sugar 31/2; refin standard A \$5 30 ; confectioners' A \$5 cut loaf \$6 00; crushed \$6 00; powder \$5 60; granulated \$5 50; cubes \$5 mould A \$5 85. Market quiet, CHICAGO. Jan. 26 -Specula sentiment more than anything pelped the wheat market to-day May closed &c to &c higher. closed unchanged; oats a shad- lo and provisions 21 to 5c improved CHICAGO, Jan.26.—Cash quotation (160)

mpelled by higher cables and a vorable crop reports from India in finally eased off a trifle under realing

but still closed firm at %c net adm

No. 2 red January 813 c; March

May closed 81%c; July closed

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 48c at

winter straights \$3 20@3 55; win lears \$2 70@3 30; spring specials to @4 50; do. patents \$3 60@3 80; bake \$2 20@2 60; straights \$3 10@3 Wheat-No.3 spring 65@73c; No.2 7514@77. Corn—No.2, 3714@374 0 No. 2 2414@25c; No.2 white 2714@31 No. 3 white 26% @27%c. Pork, barrel, \$13 85@13 95. Lard, per lu b \$7 32 % @7 37 %. Short rib sides, log From \$6 90@7 15. Dry salted sho ONEIDA ders, \$6 25@6 50. Short clear sides AGINA boxed \$7 25@7 35. Whiskey-In tillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1? The leading futures ranged as a SAGINA lows—opening, highest, lowest at ONEIDA closing: Wheat-No 2 January 74 From 75%, 74%, 75%c; Felloury 74%, 76 ONEIDA 74% 074%, 75% 075%c; May 7707743AGINA 77%, 76%, 77%c Corn-January 37, Steams 37%, 37% 37%c; May 39%@39% 39 inrough 39%, 39%c Oats—January 24 24, an North 24c; May 25%@25%, 25%, 25% 25% For Fr Pork, per bbl-January \$13 871/4; Mar \$13 95, 14 05, 13 95 13 97 14. Lard F THEO. 100 bs-January \$7 35: March \$7 378 jan 18 May \$7 4214. 74716. 7 4214. 7 45 Shul ribs. per 100 tbs-January \$6.90 6.924. 8 90. 6 921/4; May \$7 00, 7 05, 7 00

Flour dull; winter patents \$3 6003;

FOREIGN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, January 26, 2 P. M. Cotton-Spot. limited demand: price barely steady; American middle 3ct wee 5 1/2 The sales of the day were 4.00 3ct wee bales, of which 200 bales were in New speculation and export and include New 3,900 bales American Receipts 46,00 bales, including -36,000 bales Amen School

Futures opened quiet but steady and RAIN closed easy. American middling m. c.) January 5 24 64@5 25-646 value: January and February 5 23 64 buyer; February and March 5 20-64 value; March and April 5 18 64 Close of buyer; April and May 5 16-64d buyer exico a May and June 5 14-64d buyer; June 4-byllie July and August 5 9 64d buyer Alar Column gust and September 4 59-64@4 60-64 alegh seller; September 4 59 64@4 60 64 attmor seller; October (g. o. c.) 4 38 64 and to nominal; October and November (g. o. o. o.)

c) 4 31 64d nominal. MARINE

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette ville, James Madden.

CLEARED Clyde steamship Oneida, 1,091 tous Staples, New York, H G Smallbones Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Far etteville. James Madden. Schr Chas C Lane, Kelley, Boston George Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

bbls tar, 732 casks spirits turpenting

COASTWISE NEW YORK-S eamship Oneida-45 pkgs merchandise, 30 barrels rosit. 1 barrels crude. 78 bbls pitch, be an 17 to

303 bales cotton, 70,000 feet lumber. cargo by various consignees; vessel !! H.G. Smallbones. BOSTON-Schr C C Lane-300,199 eet lumber; cargo by Cape Fear Lum ber Company; vessel by George Harriss, Bon & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., Jan. 26, 1991.

SCHOONERS. Jno G Schmidt, 450 tons, Norbury George Harriss, Son & Co. D M Anthony, 493 tons, Barlow. George Harriss, Son & Co. Isaac K Stetson, 272 tons, Trass. George Harriss, Son & Co. Joo B Manning, 1,134 tons, Sprague. George Harriss, Son & Co. Wm F Campbell, 169 tous George Harriss, Son & Co.
W R Perkins, 143 tons, Gay, George CN Carrie A Bucknam, 235 tons, Torres J T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS. Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Ales BARGE. Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Vir

ander Sprunt & Son. ginia Carolina Chemical Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton us bo Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad-82 bales cotton

W.C. & A. Railroad-297 bales col ton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 28 bar salean A. & Y. Railroad—15 bales cotton 80 barrels rosin, 84 barrels tar. C. C. Railroad—15 bales cotton. casks spirits turpentine, 30 barrels turner to the casks spirits turpentine, 30 barrels turner turn Steamer Oneida-403 bales cotton. Steamer A. P. Hurt-20 bales cotton 30 casks spirits turpentine, 143 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine. Steamer Compton-1 bale cotton,

casks spirits turpentine, 16 barrels rosin, 24 barrels tar.

Total Cotton, 833 bales; spirits tur