BY WILLIAM H. BEKNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MONNING, MARCH

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES. During the past Presidential campaign we heard much about the "full dinner pail." We don't hear so much about the full dinner pail now, for there a great many of them which are not as full now as they were previous to last November. We have also heard a great deal about the high wages paid to workmen in this country as compared with workmen in the same avocations in other countries. One would think to hear the talk about high wages that they were very high and that all an American workman had to do to get rich was to be reasonably economical. When the boastters about the high wages found some of the skilled workmen in the steel plants, who, on account of their particular positions they held, earned wages ranging from five to ten dollars a day they exhibited these illustrations as if they were common instances when as they were the exception and, like angels' visits, few and far between.

We confess that we thought American workmen better paid than they are until we saw the following in the Augusta Chronicle, condensed from the annual report for 1900 by the U. S. Bureau of Labor. 1

"According to the published figures the followers of the theatre and makers of music have received during 1900 an average wage of \$986. This is said to be the only field in which women are better paid than men.

"The next most profitable trade is that of engineers and firemen. Their average wages are \$918 for the year. Workmen employed in ship build ing rank next, with an average income

"Railroad men are put down at \$381. and the printing trades at almost the same figures, \$879. 'Glass workers averaged \$780, and

next to these come the building trades with \$740.
"Malt liquor and mineral water trades paid \$706.

The trades connected with wood working and furniture making, which are commonly supposed to be fairly profitable, received only \$671. "Workers on shirts and laundryme

received \$655; the hat, cap and fur trades, \$586; the tailors, \$549; boots. shoes and gloves, \$332, white the tex tile trades received but \$423 The liquor trades are credited with but \$605 a year, and the tobacco trades

With but \$513. "Pay on the street railways averaged \$455.

'The average income of the misoellaneous trades was \$522 "For doing the same work women are paid from 3) to 5) per cent less than men. In the tailoring business we find women receiving but \$303; in the printing trades, \$418; boot and shoe trades, \$386; in the textile trades \$418. and in all miscellaneous trades \$398. The poorest paid of all trades in

New York were the brick and coment workers who averaged \$329 "

This is the average, given, we suppose, for all the working days of the year, and the amount earned by the workmen and women for the year. Of course there are some who earn considerably more than others. and some, a good many, who earn considerably less than the average, but who, looking at these figures would say that the American workmen or working women is well paid? The average for railroad men is \$881 hard and responsible service and one that deserves good pay. This is for twelve months to provide for himself and family in sickness and in health, to buy clothing, food, fuel, pay rent, for schooling for children, &c. With even a small family how much of this sum would be left at the end of the year? But the railsoad men are fortunate compared with some of the others who average less than \$600, and those employed in the miscellaneous trades where earnings average \$465, a little over half the average earnordinary family to support on thess earnings wouldn't a good deal of thrifty management be necessary to to keep hunger from crossing the

The ability to live with any comfort on such earnings depends a good deal on the section of the country. In the North, for instance, where the winters are long and severe, it would be much more difficult than plies, without which the difficulty it would be in the South, where the of her task would have been imwinters are shorter and milder, where provisions and fuel are cheaper, and where consequently more comfort can be gotten out of a small amount of money, and yet in discussing the wage question, it is not an uncommon thing to refer to the higher wages paid in the North as an evidence of the better condition of the working classes, and the higher appreciation of labor, whereas when the cost of living is taken into consideration, the Southern workman is really better paid than the Northern workman. But there are none of them, North or South, taken as a whole, well enough paid. A workman ought to be entitled to something more than his food and clothing. Without more than that he is no better off than the horse or mule, which pulls a dray or a plow. In this respect the negro of the South was better off before emancipation than he is now, for he then got his food and clothing and a got his food and clothing and a while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, didn't have to work as hard as he and allays all pain; cures wind colic does now, if he supports himself by his work. But this is the fate of the workmen the world over, and probably always will be, and perhaps "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," the working people of America are and take no other kind.

o be congratulated on being better paid and better off than the workmen of other countries.

And yet this is not the fault of the employers, who, as a rule, with the exception of the Trusts and other grinding concerns, like the sweatshops in some of the Northern cities, for instance, pay as high wages as they can afford to pay. It is more the result of conditions, to overcrowded populations in the older countries, and to overcrowded cities in this country. For some years the tendency has been to leave the rural districts and crowd into the cities, a tendency not confined to this country but common to nearly all European countries as well. London, Paris, Berlin, have become little worlds in themselves, London alone having about twice the population of the State of North Carolina, as many people as England ought to have to be comfortably populated and entirely self supporting from her soil. People leave the country where with the same amount of industry they must practice to live reasonably well in cities they could live comfortably, independently and be their own masters. This tendency to congregate in the cities is one of the misfortunes of the age, for it has resulted in unhealthy congestion, to competition in labor, to disappointment and is largely responsible for the crime that keeps our courts employed and fills our prisons with criminals; not born criminals, but many off them the victims of ci.cum-

stances, environment, and of fate. Here is a field for the reformer and the philanthropist -to better the condition of the working people.

A BELATED INQUIRY.

A resolution introduced in Congress has drawn from Secretary Gage the information that the exports from this country for use in South Africa amount in value to about \$26,000,000, and the further information that no steps had been taken to prevent this "lawful" It is claimed by some that these

shipments were in violation of a treaty of 1871 with Great Britain, which stipulated that neither country should ship supplies to any other country with which either might be at war. Under this treaty American ships loaded with flour for Lorenzo Marques, in Dalagoa Bay, were held up by British authority, but afterwards, on protest of this Government, released. Whether the shipment of these exports was a violation of the letter of that treaty or not it was a violation of its spirit, for while the British could come to our ports and buy unlimited quantities of such thim as they needed in the war in South Africa, the Boers could not, even if they had the ships, for they had no warships to protect these ships, so that England had every advantage, and we were practically becoming her ally in that

war against a weak people. A different rule seems to have been adopted since the time when this Government patrolled the South Atlantic coast to prevent the shipment of war supplies to the struggling Cubans, although these sup plies were shipped at the risk of the for twelve months, an exceedingly shippers, who took the chances of running the cordon of Spanish vessels that was drawn around Cuba This Government showed as much voluntary zeal then in preventing supplies from going from this country as the present administration has shown indifference in preventing what Secretary Gage calls "lawful" shipments.

An inquiry of this kind twelve months ago might have had some can it do now, aside from showing a sensible example for other guardthe practical aid and comfort given ings of railroad men. With an the British by this country their war with the Boers? There is no hope for the Boers now. After all their Spartan courage, henoic pluck and patriotic devotion they have been or will be compelled to succumb to superior power and yield to inevitable fate, which might have been different if Great Britain had not had this country to draw upon for horses, mules and other supmeasurably greater, if not absolutely impossible.

> Geo. R. Eager, of Newton, Mass. failed for \$1,000,000. There was no eager rush for the assets, which consisted of a \$10 bill.

Millions Given Away. It is certainly gratifying to the pub lie to know of one concern in the laud who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering The proprie tors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away oven ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it 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 10c. trial bottle. Regular siz - 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

For Over Pitty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil lions of mothers for their children and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer

BLOOD AND GRAB.

According to the latest advices from China the allied Powers are not vet satisfied with the amount of blood shed to expiate the butcheries by the Boxers, although we are told that a hundred Chinamen have been killed for every Christian murdered. This, it is said, is what prompted President McKinley to instruct Commissioner Rockhill, who temporarily takes the place of Minister Conger, who is coming home on 'leave of absence," to say to the other envoys that there should be no more shedding of blood than necessary. If the truth has been told there has already been a good deal more than necessary, and more than civilized, Christian nations should have demanded or permitted.

Protesting against this may have the appearance of condoning the butcheries and barbarities perpetrated by the Boxers, but many of the leaders of the Boxers have expiated their officers with their lives, and then it should be remembered that the allied Powers profess to be civilized. Christian nations, with whose professions or teachings the merciless wholesale shedding of blood in a spirit of vengeance does not accord. They can have all the blood they demand, for China is completely cowed and the so-called Government will give as many heads as are asked for to placate the Powers before which it cowers and trembles.

While the game of blood-letting progresses the game of grab pro ceeds and we are told that Russia is privately negotiating with the Chinese Government for concessions, while the other Powers are ostensibly working to settle the trouble and establish peace. All this suggests that the Chinese problem is not yet settled, and that it may possibly assume a more serious phase than it has yet worn.

BOOK NOTICES.

The March number of The Ladies Home Journal presents an interesting and valuable list of contents, hand somely illustrated. The domestic departments are, as usual, valuable, in addition to which there are some special features. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Poila-

Toe March number of St. Nicholas s beautifully illustrated and filed with interesting reading matter from which the young readers will derive not only pleasure but much informa tion. They will be much interested in the leading article on ballooning, illustrated. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New

The Atlantic Monthly for March presents a full and flue list of contents both solid and light reading, which the discriminating reader will appre ciate and enjoy. Among others is an interesting paper on "British Confederation," and one on the Freedman's Bureau in the South. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 4 Park street, Boston.

The March number of Everybody's Magazine presents a varied and interesting list of contents, nicely illustra ted. The photographer will find much to interest in the leading article "Photography as a Fine Art." This s followed by 'A Character Study of the Beaver," which the young reader will enjoy, and nu nerous other inter esting papers. John Wanamaker, publisher, Philadelphia

A policeman died in Chicago a few days ago who served on the force for twenty-seven years and in all that time made but one arrest. His record as a policeman was as good as it was unique in respect to arrests. His theory was that it was his duty to prevent trouble instead of waiting for trouble to come and then jamp point in it and might have done the ling on some one. He carried his Boers some good. But what good | theory out, and at the same time set ians of the peace.

Gen. Chaffee enjoys the distinction of being the only private soldier who has risen to the rank of Major General in our army. The Chattanooga Times calls attention to the fact that Gen. Augustus V. Kautz did that. But he, after serving a year as a private in the war with Mexico, went through West Point, graduated and entered the army in the war between the States as a captain of cavalry.

Some West Virginia people heard of Mrs. Nation and concluded that they would have a National demonstration in their town. Hatchets were scarce so they got a lot of, oil poured it over the only wet goods shop in town and set fire to it. The fire was a success and not only lapped up the house and stock of liquors, but also cremated two men who were asleep in the house.

Brave Mea 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's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, 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 good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life " Only 50 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed

DR.PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Kinston Free Press: Mrs. Caroline Brock, aged 77 years, died Wednesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S H. Abbott. She has been an invalid for nearly two

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: Mrs. J. A. Threadgill, who lived in the Beverly neighborhood. died suddenly Saturday night. When the summons came Mrs. Threadgill was assisting her sister, who is a para lytic, to undress. She fell to the floor without saying a word and died instantly.

- Monroe Enquirer: John Starns, colored, who was his on the head with stick of wood in the hands of Will Iraig, colored, about two weeks ago, report of which was given in this paper, died last Tuesday night at Pace's Mill, from his injuries. Craig made his escape.

- Newbern Journal: A colored man about 30 years of age was drowned in Newport river, Thursday, about seven miles from Morehead He worked in the ice company's plant at Morehead, and was in a boat with another negro when the boat filled and sank, his companion manag ing to reach the land.

- Mount Airy News: Mount Airy is to have a factory, for the manufacture of all kinds of wagons in the near future. —The matter is not settled pisitively, but it is almost certain that Mount Airy will have another furniture factory in operation in a short time A number of gentlemen met last week for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

- Goldsboro Argus: While out huating Wednesday, Zeb. Vance Hill, about 23 years of age, sou of our good friend E der Jacob F. Hill, of S.ul ston township, was accidentally snot by a companion, Walter Anderson. The load struck him in the head, tear ing out his right eye. It is a fearful wound, maining him for life, if, in deed, it prove not fatal.

- Tarboro Southerner: Wednesday two boys one white and the other colored, about 13 years each, had a quarrel and a fight in Rocky Mount. the altercation ended by the negro boy, Geo. Ray, striking the other, Richard Dickeus, over the head with a broom stick. The blow at the time was not regarded as serious, but Coursday morning at four o'clock he died. The colored boy was arrested.

- Winston Journal: Joe Brewer, white man about 50 years old, was found just east of the municipal buildng, near Church street, Tuesday night shot through the right hip Rufus Brown, a colored bar tender at P. A. Davis' saloon, has been locked up charged with the shooting. Our information is that Brewer was in the bar above referred to drinking. He ordered some whiskey and refused to pay for it, and from that words followed and then the shooting.

CURRENT COMMENT

-- If the allies in China are still thinking about desecrating the graves of the former members of the oyal family, we suggest that the allies employ the seven men who filed applications for Consul Wildman's job the day he was drowned. Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

- An Ohio preacher has taken to advertising his sermons in black face type across the page of his local newspaper, with result, according to his own statement, that his congregations and collections have quadrupled in size. Thus does the pulpit lend its testimony to the fact advertising pays. - Atlanta Journal,

- Admiral Sampson says that f warrant officers in the navy are promoted to the quarter-deck and accept social invitations the consequences might not redound to the credit of the navy. That may be true, but they will certainly redound to the credit of the man who has earned his promotion and to the Government which gave him his deserts .- New York World,

- - 'Cuba is ours to all honest ntents and purpose," said the Cnattanooga Times. "We must not surrender our control until we have made surethat we need have no trouble on Cuba's account in the future. except to reduce the island to a territory of the United States." The Times' idea of national honesty and honor, it is evident, is very largely shared by the Senate committee on relations with Cuba. - Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- "There goes a man who would put his best friend in a hole." "He "He isn't vi doesn't look vicious." cious. He's just an undertaker." - Considering the part the spout may be said to play in rainstorms,

when an umbrella is put up the spout, why should it not be soaked?" - "Why do you say he lacks knowledge?" "Of all my friends when I had the grip he was the only

one that didn't know a sure cure for - "Do you ever notice how very dark coal is ?" "Of course I do Wust an absurd question." "Then, being so dark, isu't it queer how a ton of it can

- "The bootblack has become quite an institution." "And a useful one. Although a lower member of reiety, contact with him is is apt to polish the upp-r.'

be so light?"

- "I never heard the wind sound so mournful as it does to-night," said the shoe clerk boarder. "Yes," seid "It is the saddest the Cheeriu I hot. blow of all "-Indianapolis Press.

- "How lovers are given to reaks of fancy." "What's the case in point?" "Here's a story where a fellow calls his girl's hair golden, and the accompanying picture shows it's

- "Who married you?" asked the justice of a colored citizen who had been brought before him for some do mestic trouble. "You did, suh," was the reply, "but I ain't never voted for you sence !"-Atlanta Constitution. - Grief: "Goodness! What's the trouble?" "Boo-hoo! All de kids on dis block are either too tough for me to play with, or else they's got the

measles. Boo hoo!"-Harper's Bazar. - Smith-"Say, Sappy, what's the trouble between you and Bragg? He says the next time he sees you he'll knock some sense into that head of yours." Saphead—"Huh! He can't do it."-Philadelphia.

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other

TOLD IN HIS DREAMS.

PECULIAR VISION OF A RANCHER ON A NEW MEXICO PRAIRIE.

His Partner Appeared to Him During Sleep and Informed Him of the Pearful Fate That He Had Met at the Hands of the Indians.

"No, I can't say I go much on superstition and that sort of thing, but I'd like some of these wise chaps to explain a little incident that happened to me down in the Pecos valley, in New Mexico, a few years ago."

Grizzled Bob Morrow, veteran cowboy, ranchman, globe trotter and philosopher, took another pull at his cigar as he sat comfortably in his seat in the hotel lobby. A thoughtful look came over his face, and his companions at the table awaited in silence his further utterances. After a pause Bob con-"We were 'sign' riding, Lee Wells

and I. Know what 'sign' riding is? An imaginary line is drawn on the prairie. Two men, one stationed at each end, ride toward each other at a given hour. Any cattle that have crossed that line are rounded un' and driven back. The idea is to keep the cattle together as much as possible during the winter. "Our line was about ten miles long

Lee and I used to meet half way every day, and if no cattle had crossed we'd sit down and smoke and chat a bit. Sometimes we'd visit each other' 'dobe and generally chum together as We each had six horses, the pick of the herd, and mighty proud we were, too, of 'em.

"'Bout that time the Indians were rather troublesome. They generally went in small bands, and occasionally the less of a bunch of horses would be reported by ranchmen thereabout. Lee and I didn't fear 'em much. They car ried only bows and arrows, and if it came to a chase our horses could eas ily outrun theirs. The greatest danger we had to fear was the loss of our

"Lee and I had talked frequently about the Indians, and both were of the same mind-if attacked, kill the horses rather than let the marauding thieves get 'em.

"I left Lee at the half way mark, as usual, one day, got back to my 'dobe and after eating dinner turned in. I hadn't been asleep very long when was awakened by a sort of feeling that there was somebody in the room. I groped under the pillow for my gun, turning over as I did so, and there in the doorway stood Lee Wells, The feathered shafts of six arrows were sticking from his breast, and his face in the moonlight looked drawn and ghastly. There was a smile of satisfaction on his face, though, as he said

" 'Well, they got me, Bob, but they didn't get the horses.' "I was out of bed in an instant. The vanished. The door was shut and locked just as I left it when I went to bed. Pondering over the realistic 'dream.' or whatever it was, I turned in again, but it was a long time before I got to sleep again.

"A second time I was awakened by the same vision. There stood Lee in the doorway, and again he pointed to the arrow shafts and said: " 'They got me, Bob, but they didn't

get the horses.' "No more sleep for me that night. looked around the 'dobe, thinking perhaps Lee was playing me a trick. I went out to the corral. The horses were all right, and there were no signs of anybody having been around. I sat up and smoked and thought a whole lot until daybreak; then I mounted and set off for the half way mark. Lee wasn't there, and there was no sign of "There, at the gate of the corral, was Lee's body, with six arrows in his

vision. Inside the corral lay the bodies of his horses, all killed with bullets, "It was plain to me that, seeing the Indians coming, Lee had deliberately killed the horses before turning his attention to the thieves. Judging from the boof prints, there must have been about 20 Indians in the bunch. Lee must have damaged them some before he fell, judging from the cartridge shells lying around. They took his Winchester, of course, and looted the

chest, just as I had seen them in the

"But what I want to know is was that a dream or did Lee Wells really appear before me in some sort of

'dobe. They didn't get much for their

His hearers could not explain.- New York Mail and Express.

Giving Him a Rest. The energy of one of the oldest in habitants of a Massachusetts town is a byword among his neighbors and a trial to his grandchildren, who have not inherited their full share of his active temper

His grandson John in particular suffers from the old man's untiring indus-try, for John is his assistant in the little grocery shop, where everything, from codfish to brooms, may be found A purchaser of gingersnaps lingered one day to hear the noontime address delivered to poor John by his grandfather.

"Now, Johnny, I'm a-going home for my dinner," said the old man briskly, "and on the way I'll carry up these pails to Miss Manson and fetch back her kerosene can. I shall be gone up-'ards of half an hour. You'll have plenty of time to eat your luncheon, and while you're resting after that I wish you'd saw up that little mess of wood that lays out by the back door and split it up for stove kindling, for the weather's turning sharp a'ready.

"Most likely I'll be back 'fore you get out o' work, and anyways I don't want to keep you at it all the time, so it there's a few extry minutes jest set down and make out a bill or two. The fust of the month'll be upon us 'fore we know it."-Youth's Companion.

Helping the Enemy. A coal heaver was getting in a load of coal in the suburbs of London. He was shoveling in the coals at a good rate when he was startled by a terrific yell from the house adjoining. "Wot the dickens is the matter?" queried the coalman, starting up.

A disheveled looking individual made his appearance at the door. "Matter, you thickhead!" shouted the man, frantically endeavoring to pull his hair up in clots by the roots, "you are putting the coal down the wrong hole. My wife's people live there!"-London Tit-Bits.

His Limit. "I'm getting along," said Mr. Cumrox. "I'm progressing slowly, but surely." "In what?"

"Culture. I've been traveling around with Mrs. C. and the girls until I'm getting right refined. But there's one thing I don't think I'll achieve. I don't believe I'll ever be able to go into an antique store and tell the difference petween bric-a-brac and junk."-Wash-Ington Star.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOTHER AND CHILD

Let the mother take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for the two; it is almost never super-

One can eat for two; but nourishing two is a different thing; it implies a degree of interior strength not often found in woman of either ex-

Luxurious people are not very strong by habit, and overworked people are weak from exhaustion in some of their functions. Between the two is the happy mean; but how many women have plenty of life for two?

The emulsion is almost never superfluons.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL Things of Which Its Gradu

ates Are Ignorant. The failure of the Sunday school as means of giving a systematic and thorough knowledge of the Bible is great. A teacher in a city high school asked an advanced class of 40 or 50 pupils, who had been drilled for years in the International Sunday School Lessons, how to proceed in order to reach Palestine, and not one could give the desired information. Then she asked the class in what part of the world Palestine is located, and no one knew. That is a very good specimen of Sunday school teaching and can be paralleled anywhere by those who will take the trouble to ask a few questions. The ignorance of the Bible on the part of most persons of average intelligence is something amazing. The simplest questions will elicit no answer on the

part of most such persons. That educated persons know something about the Bible may be assumed. but not unless the training goes much beyond the standard of the common school. Again and again it has transpired that those who were generally well informed, who were fairly well educated and regarded as bright and clever, were almost totally ignorant of the Bible. Their Sunday school training had given them no knowledge of the book that was of any value, and, however much they might have read it since, it was to them a sealed volume. -Boston Transcript.

Landing In South Africa. To get into the interior of South Africa from any of the five east coast landmust first cross a short extent of lowland and then ascend steep mountains. Having arrived there, the traveler is conscious of little or no descent, five-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zambezi on the north, the Atlantic ocean on the west and varies in altitude from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level .- Scottish American.

No matter how careful a woman may be she invariably loses her name at the marriage altar.-Chicago News.

Among the coachmen of Berlin are 7 retired army officers, 3 pastors and 16

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad-11 bales cotton casks spirits turpentine. W. G. & A. Railroad-132 bales cot ton, 83 barrels tar,8 barrels crude tur pentine.

casks spirits turpentine, 68 barrels rosin, 93 barrel tar. C. C. Railroad—b bales cotton, W. & N. Railroad—8 bales cotton, casks spirits turpentine. Clyde steamer Saginaw-5 bales

6 barrels tar. Total-Cotton, 197 bales; spirits tur pentine, 27 casks; rosin, 643 barrels tar, 213 barrels; crude turpentine,

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr A J Johnson, Marley, Clear Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hale eorgetown, SC, HG Smallbones. Stmr Compton, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk &

Br steamship Petunia, 1,093 tons. Thomas, Pomaron, Portugal, Heide & Br steamship Cairnmore, 1,028 tons Hunter, Genoa, Alexander Sprunt &

Stmr A J Johnson, Marley, Clear Run, by master. Nor barque Albatros, Rasmussen London, Heide & Co.

FOREIGN.

son, Downing & Co.

Jno R Fell, 319 tons, Loveland. George Harriss, Son & Co. Laguna, 328 tons, Bayles, George Harriss, Son & Co. Edgar C Ross, 380 tons, Quilan, George Harriss, Son & Co. Lillie, (Br) 311 tons, Davis, George

Petunia, (Br) 1,098 tons, Thomas, Heide & Co. Cairnmore, (Br) 1,028 tons, Hunter, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Oaklands, (Br) 1,252 tons, Granger, Alexander Sprunt & Son. BARQUES.

Harriss, Son & Co. BRIGS. Harriss, Son & Co.

George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGES. Carrie L Tyler, Bonneau, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

CASTORIA.

COMMERCIAL.

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produc

STAR OFFICE, March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Nothing doing. TAR-Market firm at \$1.20 per bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for hard, \$2.30 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine nothing dang; rosin firm at \$1 40@\$1.45; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm at \$2.00

Spirits turpentine..... Rosin Receipts same day last yearcasks spirits turpentine, 343 bbls rosin, 183 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude tur-

pentine. COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 9c pe ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 6 9-16 cts. # 1 Good ordinary..... 7 15 16 " Low middling..... 8 9 16 " " Middling 9 " "
Good middling ... 9 5 16 " "
Same day last year middling quiet

and steady at 8%c. Receipts-279 bales; same day last rear, 198 bales.

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS - North Carolina rime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per oushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c Virginia-Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c. CORN—Firm; 58 to 60c per bushel or white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13 to 5c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c;

EGGS-Dull at 14c per dozen. CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 121/2@ 5c; springs, 10@17c. TURKEYS-Live, dull at 8 to 9c; iressed, 10 to 12c.

BEESWAX-Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 55c

Cotton and Naval Stores.

MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For month of F-bruary, 1901. Rosin. 12753 RECEIPTS. For month of February, 1900. Rosin. EXPORTS. For month of February, 1901.

Cotton, Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 5,309 4 1 28 1.093 14,841 8'3 5 804 4 128 1,695 For month of February, 1900. 20,485 1 218 3 268 6,764 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat Worch 1, 1901.
Ashore. Afloat. Spirits.....

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat March 1, 1930.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 1. - Money on call

was easy at 2 per cent. Prime mer-

cantile paper 3%@4% per ct. Sterling

exchange easier, with actual business

in bankers' bills at 487% for de-

mand and 48416@48416 for sixty days

Posted rates 485@4851/2 and 4881/2

Commercial bills 483 % @483%. Silver

certificates 61%@63 Bar silver 61%

Mexican dollars 49. Government

bonds firmer. State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds irregular. U.S. refund

9's, reg'd, 111; do. coupon, 111; U.

S. 4's, new reg'd, 138; do. coupon.

111%; do. coupon, 111%; Southern

Ohio, 88 14; Chesapeake & Ohio 41 1/2;

14314; Reading 3014; do. 1st pref'd 701/4

Leather 12%: do. preferred 3%; Wast

ern Uniou 86% Standard Oil 778@783

BALTIMORE, March 1.-Seaboard

Air Line, common, 13%@13%; do. pre

ferred 291/0291/4. Bonds-4's 731/4

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- Rosin steady.

SAVANNAH, March 1 .- Spirits turpen

tine quiet at 39c; sales — casks; re-ceipts — casks; exports 1,515 casks.

tosin firm; sales 396 barrels; receipts

CHARLESTON, March 1 .- Spirits tur

pentine nothing doing Rosin firm sales

200 barrels Quoted: B, C. D, \$1 15; E, \$1 10; F, \$1 20; G, \$1 25; H, \$1 35;

I, \$1 50; K, \$1 65; M. \$1 75; N, \$1 80; W G \$1 90; W W, \$2 15.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 1 -The long

interest in the local cotton market was

cut do an considerably to day and the

short interest increased proportion

ately, the outgrowth of a pronounced

break in prices and a supremacy of

bearish influences. The Euglish

cables were disappointing, reflecting a

nearly two points in prices. Acting

in conjunction with the foreign news

was a rumor that Southern warsets

were heavy under offering of the staple

held for weeks for higher prices.

Receipts, too, were in excess of expectations, while mill reports were

more pessimistic than any received in

weeks. The opening was steady with

prices off three to six points under

light foreign and fairly active local

general selling. Soon after the call

the market showed a marked leaning

towards lower prices and before mid

day feverish liquidation with confi

dent bear selling had increased the loss to a matter of nine to eleven

points on active months. The af-

ternoon developments were bear-

ish and no pause occurred in the downward trend of fluctuations.

Liquidation, if anything, seemschite increase. May sold off to 882 bebut

there was the least symptom of a rally

on covering by timid shorts, as a mat-

ter of precaution. The market re-mained excited and weak much of the

time, with sentiment very much one-

sided. There was little business done

in the way of buying for a turn, and on every hand selling was the sole object of view. The March options

feeble undertone and a decline of

2 057 barreis; exports 10,326 barrels

Spirits turpentine steady.

Consolidated Gas closed 19414.

ing 2's reg'd, 105 1/2; U. S. refund'g 2's A. & Y. Railroad-36 bales cotton, 16 coupon, 106; U. S. 2's, reg'd, -; U.

138; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113 do coupon, 114; U. S. 5's, reg'd

R'y 5's 115%. Stocks: Baltimore & cotton. Steamer Croesus-475 barrels rosin Mannattan L 1171; N. Y. Central St. Paul, 152%; do. pref'd, 190%; South ern Railway 24%; pref'd 78%; Ameri can Tobacco, 120%; do. pref'd 140. People's Gas 101%; Sugar 142%; do. pref'd 121; T. C. & Iron 51%; U. S.

EXPORTS.

LONDON-Nor barque Albatros, 4,411 parrels rosin, 100 casks tar, 250 casks spirits turpentine, valued at \$10 840; vessel by Heide & Co; cargo by Pater

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of W mington, v. C., March 2, 1901. SCHOONERS

Harriss, Son & Co. STEAMSHIPS.

Chas Loring (Am) 525 tons, George

Atlanta, 370 tons, Wallace, George M C Haskell, 299 tons, Wingfield,

The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILMINGTON MARKET.

worked lower in a spagmodic sympathy with the rest of the close was steady, with print seven to seventeen points lown

New York, March 1. Color middling uplands 9 3 16c. Cotton futures market closely as follows: March 8 83, April 8 87, September 8 11, October 18

vember 7.79, December 7.78 Spot cotton closed dull: uplands 9 3, 16c; middling gulf Net Rices 5763 bales: 1 227 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipt bales; exports to Great British bales; exports to France 8 Mg. exports to the Continent 938 stock 854,238 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipt in bales; exports to Great Britain exports to France 9.44 exports to the Continent 68.14 Total since September list.—Total since September list.— France 513,501 bales; expon Continent 1,690 695 bales March 1.—Galveston, state 91%c, net receipts 5.131 bales: N duil at 91/c, net receipts 314 Baltimore nominal at 9%, a ceipts 1,331 bales; Boston, quite net receipts 543 bales; William firm at 9 %c, net receipts 297 bale

adelphia quiet at 9.7 16c, net neceipts 287 bile.

— baies; Savannah, barely sind receipts 2,327 bales New Orlean at 9.1 16c, net receipt. 2,885 bale bile. bile. quiet at 9 1 16c, nei recap bales; Memphis, quiet at 9 15c ceipts 618 bales: Augusta dulli net receipts 269 bales : Charlesto at 9c, net receip s 601 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 1.—Fine dull but steady at old prices, W. Spot dull and easier; No. 3 rd b. afloat; options opened a ruled generally dull, with a we dertone under heavy deliter March contracts. For a time was quite active, cables being unsatisfactory and furnishing couragement to look for anim oreigu demand. Tais led to a crease in selling for short m which carried the price still los the market partially recovered failure of March to weat merket, it being learned that the had fallen into strong hands as ted by the reduction in the dif between March and May, w night was le, and to day was to %c. The market was final tial %c net lower and easy Transactions included: No 2 m closed 79c; May closed 79%; Jul 7914. Corn-Spot market du 48c at elevator and 47 %cf. o.b options opened firm on coveri ellers, scarcely any advices h West pointing to a smaller more and increased speculative The market later Secame ver but held a firmer undertone out and closed 36c net higher closed 46%c; July closed 45%: Spot steady; No.231c; opnossing but steady Lard weak; Western \$7 70; refined lard was east; or \$7 85. Pork dull; famil, \$155 clear \$14 75@16 50; mess 14 W Bu ter steady; fresh creamen 23 %c; factory 11@15c Cher firm; fancy large, colored and 12%c; fancy small colored, 12%c; fancy white 12@12%c weak; State and Pannsylvania 17%c. Southern at mark li Petroleum steady. Rice quiet tees quiet. Molasses quiet Cotton seed cil quet !

Coffee-Spot Rio steady; Na voice 7%:; mild quiet; Cordon 121/2 Sugar-Raw strady; hir ing 3 11 16c; centrifugal, 96 test molasses sugar 3 7 16c; refine CHICAGO, March 1-Irreg marked the course of the gran kets to day, the beavness of forming a contrast with the strength and the sympathetical of oats. Corn closed 1/4 and shade higher, while wheat stol net decline of 36@2: Provision

were irregular, closing 240%

CHICAGO, March 1.-Cash

to 5c higher.

Prices were: Prime crude,

rels, 27c, nominal; prime summe

low 302; off summer relies

@29c; prime white 33@34c;

winter yellow 34 @35. prime m

tions: Flour quiet Wheat-spring —c; No. 3 spring 73c; No. 2 red 75c. Con 39 1/2 c. Oat - No. 2 25 No. 2 white 2714@281/c; white 27@28c. Pork, per \$13 90@13 95. Lard, per \$7 35@7 37 1/2 Short rib sides. \$6 90@7 15. Dry salted ders, \$6 25@6 50. Short clear boxed \$7 30@7 50. Whiskey tillers' finished goods, per gallos The leading futures rangel lows—opening, highest, lows closing: Wheat—No 2 Mark 74%, 74%. 73%. 73%c; April 75 74%. 74%c; May 75%@76 % 75%@75%; Core-39%, 39%; 39%; 39%; 39%; May 40% 411/2 40%, 41/8c Oats - March 24/8c; May 25/4, 25%, 25%. 25%c: July 24%. 24%, 24% Pork, per bbl-Warch \$13 8 \$14 02 ½, 14 07 ½, 13 97 ½, 14 07 ½ per 100 lbs—March \$7 35, 7 35 7 ½ May \$7 42 ½, 7 45 7 37 ½, 7

per 100 fbs—March 26 95; Mar 7 00, 6 95 700 7 00, 6 95 7 00 September \$7 188 7 1254, 7 125.

FOREIGH MARKET

LIVERPOOL March 1, 4 P. M. ton-Spot, moderate business 1 16d lower. American middle 5 11-164; good middling 5 13: dling 514d; low middling 1516 ordinary 4 13 16d; ordinary The sales of the day were 8.00 of which 500 bales were for tion and export and include bales American. Receipt 80 including 7 000 bales Americal Futures opened quiet and March 5 9 64@5 10 64d seller. and April 5 8 64@5 9 64d seller and May 5 7-64d seller; May 6 64d seller; June and July 5 5 64d seller; July and Augus @5 3-64d seller: August and ber 4 54 64@4 55 64d buyer:

27 64d seller. For LaGrippe an fluenza use CHEN EXPECTORANT.

(g. o. c) 4 33-64@4 34 64d sel

her and November (g. o. c)

WHEN YOU WANT KISSES PATTIES, MORENGS, CHA CAKES FOR BIRTHDAY OF PARTIES, CALL ON US A WHAT WE HAVE.

WARREN'S STEAM BAKER