WILM NGTUN, N. C.

Next Saturday is the day fixed for the meeting of the cotton planters of the different counties in the cotton belt, the obj ct of which is to discuss the question of acreage and agree upon some plan to keep the acreage down. Whether the planters will heed the call of Mr. Jordan, president of the Cotton Planters' Protective Association, remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped they will, for there never was a time when the question of acreage was more important than it is now, and there never was a time when the cotton growers of the South had their future more in their hands than they have now.

Responding to the call of President Jordan the presidents of the associations for the respective States have issued their calls, supported by vigorous reasons showing why the acreage should be kept down. In his call President Peters, of the Texas Association, talks to the point thus:

"If the cotton acreage of the South be increased the price for the staple will go down below 6 cents next Fall. which will result in the greatest financial calamity that has befallen the Southern farmers in years. Now is the time for action, because the price of the staple next season will be fixed ac cording to the acreage planted this 'Let your slogan be more corn, more

grain, more hogs, more cattle and more

"Let every cotton farmer in the State attend these county meetings on the first Saturday in April and det r mine to protect their property from

"President Peters prefaces this call with the following significant statement and extract from a recent press

"FIGHT THE DEVIL WITH FIRE.

"There is but one way for the farm ers of the South to protect themselves. The following shows what the cotton mills are doing:

"FALL RIVER, MASS., March 18 The Chase-Robeson Company, Mer chants and American and Mettacomet cotton mills, operating 350,000 spindles, were stopped to-day, in pursuance of the agreement to curtail production. It is probable that next week the majority of the mills in this city. including the Laurel Lake mills which at first had decided to close to day, will be shut down,'

Admit they are good basiness men and follow the same tactics. If the mills shut down to decrease consump tion of cotton and depreciate the price, you cut down your acreage in cotton to reduce the production. Double your acreage in corn, sorgbum, alfalfa and all food products. You have found that diversification pays, so do not hesitate to put in an enormous crop of food and forage. That is the only way you can secure a fair price for your cotton crop. The value of 11 000 000, bales of cotton at 5 cents is \$275,000,000; \$10 000 000 bales of cotton at 6 cents is \$390.000,000; 9 000,000 bales of cotton at 7 cents is \$315,000 000; 8,000 000 bales of cotton at 10 cents is \$400,000,000."

If there is any State in the South which can stand low priced cotton that State is Texas, because cotton can be grown cheaper there than it can be in any State in the cotton belt with the exception, perhaps, of the Mississippi Delta, and in addition to cotton the planters than can raise several other money making crops on which they could realize enough to pay for their labor if they should lose on cotton. For these reasons we say that the Texas farmers can afford to take more chances on cotton than the farmers of other Stttes can, who have less to depend upon if cotton should dssappoint them.

But even the Texas planters can't afford to take chances when by concert of action they can have the business in their own hands and make sure of the results, as far as man can make sure of anything in the future. The commissioners of Agriculture of the cotton States have unanimously urged the planters to keep the acreage down, and nearly every President of the State associations has appealed to the farmers on substantially the same ground that President Poters of Texas does. These appeals have been either preceded or supplemented by letters from parties not interested in the growing of cotton but interested in the handling of it. or in the success and prosperity of the planters. We have published several of these letters and herewith present another addressed to President Jordan of the Planters' Protective Association, as folllows:

"RICHMOND, VA, March 28, 1901. "DEAR SIR-You have done a great deal for the cotton planters of th South, and it is hoped they will heed your advice now in the curtailing of acreage, for if they make a large crop. you will see 5 cent cotton just as sure as the sun shines. I am from Thom-son, Ga. I left there about one month ago, and have visited several mill towns and had talks with cotton mill men. A great many mills in the Carolinas are running on half time, and I know of a good many which have not cotton enough ahead to run them through June. They hope to still lower the market, and they are going to do everything in their power to do so. These milimen who are making such a kick on high priced cotton will not sell stock for less than 50 to 75 cents above par.

The only hope of the planters of the South is to cut off just one half what they intended to plant, and I hope you will use use every effort in your power to see that this is done. Let the president of all cotton grow ers'associations call a meeting in each State and agree upon a plan to meet the great injustice that is now looking them square in the face. If this is not done, and done at once, you will see f cents and less paid for cotton next Fall. I am a cotton buyer and think I know whereof I speak. (Signed) "COTTON BUYER."

Men who use cotton or speculate

movement of cotton, on the acreage THUESDAY MORNING, APRIL IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

planted or prospective acreage, and on the conditions of the growing crop. There are several factors that affect prices, and the acreage planted is one, favorable or unfavorable seasons another, &c. A prospective increase of acreage has a tendency to put prices down, while a prospective decrease stiffens prices or puts them up. We have not the slightest doubt that one of the causes for the fall from 10 cents a pound to present prices was the belief that there would be an increase of acreage for the next crop, so that the planter suffers from over-acreage even before the next crop is planted.

closer upon the cotton plantations

than the planters keep theirs upon

the cotton exchanges, and they keep

posted, too, upon the production and

Let us suppose that the increased acreage may be large enough to add a couple million bales to the crop of last year. What will this mean? With the present outlook the market for cotton goods will be even more contracted than it is now. If war between any of the foreign Powers should result from the tangle in China the cotton trade in the East will be practically dead. This will reduce the consumption of cotton goods and correspondingly of our cotton, and woold therefore leave a considerable surplus to go over to next year even if there were no materially increased production. But with increased production there will be a large surplus left over and this will not only affect the prices of this year's crop, but also of next year's crop, so that if the planters overcrop themselves this year they will hurt themselves for two years instead of one.

As we see it, it is a serious situation with them and one that they can't afford to treat lightly or trifle with. If these meetings be held, whatever the action may be, the rule with every farmer who plants cotton should be to plant less cotton and more of something else, then if cotton be high he will gain by it; if it be low he will not lose so much, and be better able to stand it because he has fewer things to buy.

### TOOK THE CATH.

The doubt as to what Aguinaldo might do or not do is settled by his taking the oath of allegiance, and | Spring in fighting and trying to exit was a clincher, too. The gentle- terminate it. But with all his fightman who composed it didn't forget ing it would persist in growing in anything that that it was advisable to put in, or leave anything in doubt as to precisely what the oath meant. Having swallowed that Aguinaldo becomes to all intents and purposes an American subject, if not citizen, and lays himself liable to prosecution for treason if he violate it.

We never had any doubt that he would take the oath after we read Gen. MacArthur's dispatch in which he spoke of a conference with Aguinaldo, and what he expected from it, for we think it was then understood that he would take the oath. The probabilites are that, under the circumstances, if his real sentiments were known, Aguinaldo is not sorry he was captured, for he had, no doubt, long ago come to the conclusion that his was a lost cause and that nothing was to be gained by prolonging the contest, when the odds were so much against him. Even the men he relied upon to command the fighters he could call into the field became despondent and were giving up the fight, and to this was added treachery of men he trusted, so that he did not know upon whom

In this condition of affairs it would not be surprising if Aguinaldo really felt relieved when he found himself a captive, with the assurance that he would be kindfy treated, nor surprising that he accepted the ultimatum and took the oath. The sensible and legical thing to do with him no is to utilize him in bringing in his followers who are still "in the woods."

## AN INTERESTING CASE.

That is an interesting proceeding instituted at New Orleans by representatives of the Boers for an injunction to prevent the sailing of an English vessel loaded with mules and horses for the British army in South Africa. Horses and mules are as essential in that country in army operations as guns and powder and shot. The British Government has been depending largely on this country for its supply of horses and

mules, especially of mules. The contention in this case is that this Government being at peace with the South African Republics, against which Great Britain is waging war, it is a violation of neutrality to permit England to ship war supplies from our ports to be delivered to the British armies in South Africa. It may be argued that horses and mules are not war supplies, but that would be only technically true, for as a matter of fact they are as much war supplies as guns, powder or shot.

Previous to the declaration of war by this country against Spain every precaution was taken against shipping guns, ammunition, or any other war material from our ports to Cuba; our Southern coast was patrolled by cruisers to see that no yessels so loaded escaped, and detectives were kept in in our coast towns acting in conjunction with Spanish detectives to prevent the loading of vessels. Every vessel engaged in in it keep their eyes a good deal that business had to take the

## NOT HEREDITARY

In the main, consumption s not hereditary; it is infectious. People are too afraid of heredity; better not think of the subject at all. Infection occurs continually.

Low vital force is hereditary; which gives consumption its chance. And infection plants

Between the two, the crop is a big one: about one-sixth of the human race, so far as is known. We suppose it needn't be 5

per cent, if people would take fair care and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. The care saves life in all ways; the emulsion is specially

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE. 400 Pearl street, New York

general food-effect.

chances of running the blockade, of escaping the keen eyes of the detectives and the Government cruisers f they got out of port.

In this New Orleans case if the desire be that under the law that British government has the right to buy and ship mules and horses from our ports then the ruling will apply equally to the Boers who will have the same right and may exercise it by buying other supplies which they may. If the decision be that the the British Government has not this right then the business of buying and shipping of horses and mules must cease, and that will be a pretty hard swipe on Great Britain, for horses and mules are trumps in the war game in that country. However the decision goes the Boers will be the gainers by it, and the surprising thing is they did not institute proceedings of the kind sooner.

There is not a farmer in North Carolina who has not looked upon wire grass as a nuisance and spent a good deal of valuable time every spite of him. Now it seems a valuable use has been found for wire grass with the probabilities that this "nuisance" may become a valuable product of the soil. As the grass grows in abundance in this State we clip the following from the Savannah News. Thre are suggestions in it that may put some enterprising North Carolinian to thinking and result in a new and profitable industry for our State:

"We noted some time ago the erec tion of a plant in Brooklyn for the utilization of wire grass in the manu facture of furniture and other articles. Toe plant is now at work and turning out some very artistic pieces of furniture, as well as mattings and coarse. twine. Later it is precosed to twist some of the twine into ropes. Tae belief is expressed that the wire grass ropes will be found strong and durable, and of less cost than hemp or jute.

'The matter of the unlization of wire grass is of interest to South Georgia for the reason that there are thousands of acres and hundreds of thousands of tons of the material in this section awaiting the coming of enterprising developers. It is safe to say that the supply is exhaust less, since crop after crop would fol low the harvesting, without planting or cultivation. Wire grass lands are to be had at a very low figure, so that the harvesting and transportation of the grass to a factory would be about ail of the expense attacked to the procurement of the raw material. No chemical process whatever is made use of in preparing the wire grass for manufacture. It is merely cut and cured by careful drying, then, when it has been assorted, the long fibres being separated from the short ones, it is ready for use.

"Nearly all Georgians, and certainy all South Georgians, are familiar with the wire grass 'fanners' and other baskets made and used on the plantations. These baskets last a lifetime, and may be kept as clean and sweet as a dinner plate all the time. The usual method of wire grass basket making is to form rolls of the grass varying in size from an eighth of an inch to three-quurters of an inch in diameter, according to the purpose of the basket. These rolls are bound with thin and pliable white oak strips, and from the rolls the basket is con structed. In the making of furniture a somewhat similar process is followed. The material readily lends itself to fancy designs, and when the chair, or whatever it may be, has been finished it presents a richness of color that surpasses cane and bamboo. The wire grass furniture is light clean, cool, strong and tough. These are qualities sought by every houswife in the selection of furniture for summer use.

"With such an immense supply of wire grass available, and to be had and harvested at practically nominal cost, Georgia ought not permit Northern factories to monopolize the wire grass furniture and twine business.

A Powder Mill Explosion.

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, it soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhees. 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.

Bears the Bignature Charlet Hillichons

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Greenville Reflector: A company has been organized to build and operate a sash, door and blind factory with a paid in capital of \$8,000 privilege to increase to \$30,000. Those taking stock in the factory have held a few meetings to talk over the matter. Friday right they held a meeting at which organization was effected.

Shields who got into trouble at Congleton's Monday and was allowed to go back after being arrested and hunt up his watch, but instead of looking for his watch made his escape, is quite a noted preacher. He was pastor of a church at James city. One of his delighted because Shields is gone. He was heard to remark: "I'se glad he's gone. I'se gwine ter have his church sho, Dat church pays eight dollars a mont and I'se a gwine ter preach dare nex' Sunday certin'."

aimed at the lungs, beside its

nesses for the State.

ing. — Two roller flour mills have just been completed in Goose Creek. Both mills have a capacity each of forty barrels a day. — There has been a great demand for commercial fertilizers this season. Recently Mr. E D Worley, who has charge of the warehouses here, delivered in one day 1310 sacks Mr. D. H. Davis, of Waxhaw, told us some time ago that their firm had already sold could not get it shipped fast enough to supdly their customers. And all dealers have had the same demand — Last Wednesday night the safe of Mr. W. H Lowery & Co., of Morven was robbed of about \$800 The door of the safe was blown open by dyna mite. The robbery was not discovered until morning. Thursday night three strangers got on the southbound pis senger train at Lilesville. They did not buy tickets and otherwise acted suspiciously and they were at once sus pected to be the criminals. Two of them paid their fare to Matthews and one to Monroe. Before anything definite could be done the train had already passed Wadesboro but Marsh ville and Mouroe were wired to be on the lookout and every preparation was made here and also at Marshville for the arrest of the men. At Marshville officers boarded the train and succeeded in capturing two of the men but the third one got away. The two arrested were well armed and well equipped with burglars' tools and accourrements. Tney had with them about \$200 in cash It is supposed that the one that got away had a larger amount of money.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Chinese that the American troops be not withdrawn from Peking is a high compliment to the deportment of our soldiers, and an indication that the Chinamen regards them as conservators of the peace. - Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

 The administration seems to think it would be doing him a favor to make a martyr of Aguinaldo by hanging him. Consequently it won't do it. It must be admitted that the motive for such leniency is quite in keeping with the other humane acts of the administration in the conduct of this war of "benevolent assimiilation."-Atlanta Journal, Dem.

-- The New Jersey court of ap peals has handed down a decision which insists that trusts must not, on acquiring new property, issue stock for an amount in excess of its value If New Jersey can successfully assume a parential dictation as to what the trusts can or cannot do, it will become a bigger state than either New York or Ohio. - Washington Star, Ind.

-- The United States Investor nsists that in organizing the United States Steel corporation with a capitalization of \$1,200,000. 000, Banker Morgan has bitten off more than he can chew. It likens the great project to the noted Law scheme for absorbing the whole commercial and financial business of France, over which the French nation first went crazy and then went bankrupt. - Philadelphia

a good-looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50 cents at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.), the famous Southern blood purifier, quickly cures cancer, blood poison, pimples, boils carbuncles, ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, aching bones, joints or back, rheumatism, catarrh and all blood and skin troubles. B. B. B. heals every sore and makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. the firest blood purifier made. slood purifier made. Druggists, \$1. Trial treatment free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR.PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY

- Newbern News: The negro

- Washington Gazette: Mr. Carlton Archbell and a negro named Samuel Lanier got into a dispute over some post that Lanier had promised to cut for Archbell. The negro went to Archbell's house this morning about three miles from Bath and began cursing and Abusing archbell and drew his pistol and fired at Archbell but missed him Archbell endeavored to fire his rifle but she fulled and while placing a fresh cartridge in his rifle the negro fired his pistol again, the ball hitting a tree near by Archbell then fired his rifl- | killing Lanier stantly. The shooting was in self defense

- Raleigh News and Observer: The impeachment trial, according to the figures furnished by the auditor, has cost the State up to date \$8.062 20. This amount is divided as forlows: denators per diem, \$8 632; attorneys' fees, \$3 600; clerks and other emstop; witnesses, \$548 60. Of the five attorneys appearing for the State, the three who lived in other cities (Messrs Watson, Davidson and Guthrie) and were here on expense, received \$600 each, and the two who reside here (Messrs. Pou and Busbee) received \$400 each Of the \$548.60 paid for witnesses. \$355.50 went to witnesses for the judges and \$193 10 to wit-- Monroe Journal: Mr. A. M

House, formerly of this county, died

in Charlotte, at his home on North Graham street, last Wednesday morn

-- The request from resident

## No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attrac weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretch ed complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make

This Will interest Many.

BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS,



### TWINKLINGS

-An Excuse: Mistress-"Another breakage, Jane! And a wedding present too! How ever did you do it?' Jane (sobbing) — They al—ways break—when I drop 'em "—Punch.

- She (pining for pleasant words): Oa, George. I cannot un-derstand it. Why do you lavish this wealth of love on me when there are so many girls more beautiful and morthy than I?" He: I'm blowed in know .- Tit Bits. - Client-"That little house you

condition. It is so damp that moss positively grows on the walls." House Agent-"Well, isn't moss good enough for you? What do you expect at the rent-orchids ?"-Tit-Bits. - Hardly Seems Possible.-" never saw a woman with such an air of

sent me to see is in a most scandalous

supreme indifference." "In what way have you noticed it?" "Why she never even looks after another woman to see how her dress hangs."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. - Hard Lines .- "Hard luck?" said the soubrette, earnestiy. "Why, we hadn't been on the road two weeks

before we had to pawn the magnificent diamond which was to be presented to the star by her admirers at every town."—Indianapolis Press. - No Fatalities-Mrs. Gooph-'I told my husband I should simply die if he did not get me a new Easter bonnet" Mrs. Wooph-"And did he get it?" Mrs. Gooph-"Well, you

naven't seen and funera s leaving our house, have you.—Baltimore Ameri - Her Fate. - Mrs. Cableton: see that the 8 mptons have another by. Mrs Clubdom: Yes. It seems so unfortunate the Eith Simpton, who received such a fine education and was so accomplished, should after all, have developed into nothingsb-tter

than a mere mother of children. - Life - A Logician. - "Little boy, said the kindly old gentleman, "you must not cry. You know it is a waste of time to cry." And the little boy, who is from Boston, dried his tears long enough to remark: "And it is a waste of time to tell anybody it is a waste of time to cry."-Washington

- Wifely Solicitude - "Well," said an Evanston lady to her husband, who had occasion to go in to Chicago the other night; "hadn't you better leave your watch and diamond stud at home? I'd never get over it if you were knocked down and robbed in the street with so many valuable ings on you." - Chicago Times-Herald.

### Presiding El.er's Appointments, Wilming ton District.

Atlantic, Andrew's Chapel, Apri Zion, Summerville, April 13, 14. Bladen Street, April 14. Burgaw, Burgaw Creek, April 20,

Southport, April 28, 29. Clinton, Kendall's, May 4, 5. Scott's Hill, Bethany, May 11, 12. Fifth Street, May 12. Magnolia, Magnolia, May 18, 19. Elizabeth, Purdie's, May 25, 26. Bladen, Deem's Capel, May 26, 27. Kenansville, Warsaw, June 1, 2. Grace, June 2, 3. Onslow, -Jacksonville and Richlands, Jack-

sonville, June 8, 9. Waccamaw, Zion, June 15, 16. Whiteville, Cerro Gordo, June 17. Market Street, June 23, 24.

He Saw. The drummer was telling his cock ney friend his latest story. "A chap out west," he said, "was about to go into business. He hadn's much capital, but he had lots of pluck. A hard headed old uncle asked him one

day what lines of goods he expected "'I am not certain yet,' he answered him, 'except that I shall carry a full line of courage.' 'H'm!' his old uncle snorted. 'A line of courage is nothing but a rope of sand."

"I see," exclaimed the cockney. "You carn't make a rope of sand! Haw, haw!"-Chicago Tribune.

A Careful Player. "How did that young man come out of the poker game he got into at Crimson Gulch?" "Oh," answered Three Finger Sam,

"he come out all right. You see, he

played very conservative. He didn't

take any risks whatever. He just said,

"That's good!" and kept his hands off the money."-Washington Star. Her Feelings. Husband (looking at his wife's check book)-You should number every check Wife-But I don't want to, dear, I

am ashamed to let the bank know how

many I use.-Life. An Easy Claim. "I understand that the Chinese claim to have used horseless carriages ages ago," said Mr. Pitt to Mr. Penn. "What sort of things were they?"

"Sedan chairs." - Pittsburg Chroni-

A Matter of Choice. "Yes, I know you can walk better than I can," the Chinese woman said to the wife of the American missionary, "but I can breathe freely, and you can't."-Chicago Tribune.

cle-Telegraph.

the The Kind You Have Always Bought

# COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET Quoted officially at the closing of the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, April 3 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing loing. ROSIN—Nothing doing. TAR—Market firm at \$1.20 per bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.10 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year— Spirits turpentine steady at 531/2653c; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine nothing do

Spirits turpentine..... Orude turpentine..... Receipts same day last yearcasks spirits turpentine, 257 bbls rosin, 338 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 7%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 5 5 16 cts 😵 Good ordinary..... 6 11 16 Low middling ..... 7 5-16 " 

Same day last year middling steady at 9%c. Receipts-168 bales; same day last year, 1.258

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia-Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c. CORN-Firm; 58 to 60c per bushel N. C. BACON-steady: hams 12 to

13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c. EGGS—Steady at 9@10c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 231/4@ 28c; springs, 10@20c TURKEY3-Live, dull at 9 to 10c;

dressed, 10 to 12c. BEESWAX-Firm at 25c.

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70c.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. EW YORK, April 3.-Money call steady at 21/203 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3%@4% per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488 1/8 for demand, 484 % @484 % for 60 days. Posted rates 485 1/4 and 489. Commercial bills 484@484 %. Silver certificates 5814@60 Bar silver 5816. Mexican dol lars 481 Government bonds irregular. State bonds easier. Railroad bonds irregular. U.S. refunding 3's reg'd. 1061/4 U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 106 1/2 .U. S. 3's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 110¾; do. coupon, 111½; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 138½; do. coupon, 138½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113½; do. coupon, 113; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 111½; do. coupon, 111¾; Southern R'y 5's 117. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio, 9214; Chesapeake & Ohio 47; Manhattan L 129%; N. Central 148%; Reading 36%; do 1st pref'd 76%; St. Paul, 155%; do. pref'd, 188; Southern Railway 28%; pref'd 7914; American Tobacco, 12714; do. pref'd 136; People's Gas 1111; Sugar 1411; do. pref'd 121; T.C. & Iron 641; U.S. Leather 13; do. preferred 76% Western Union 93%; U.S. Steel 48% U. S. Steel, pref'd 963; Consolidated Gas -; Standard Oil 802@810.

Baltimore, April 3.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 23%; do, preferred 44 @441/s. Bonds-4's 83@831/4.

### **NAVAL STORES MARKETS** By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 3.-Rosin quiet Spirits turpentine easy at 36@36%c. CHARLESTON, April 3 -Spirits tur pentine firm at 33c; sales — casks Rosin firm; prices unchanged.

BAVANNAH, April 3. - Spirits tur pentine firm at 33 %c; receipts 39 casks; sales 291 casks; exports 3,578 barrels. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 1,064 barrels; sales 647 bar rels; exports 8,256 barrels.

# COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 3.-More excite ment developed in cotton trade circles to day than has been witnessed since

the January deal terminated. The market opened steady at an advance of one to four points and then eased a point or two, after which the course of prices was, for the most part, strongly upward. The intimations that went forth yesterday calculated to give rise to fears of a May corner brought in numerous hs, \$8 60@8 62%. Short rib sides, loose, orders to cover and these were supplemented by investment buying boxed, \$6 75@6 87%. Short clear which, together with local "tailing sides boxed \$3 50@8 60. Whiskey on," made a very active market. May was the leading future throughout the session, opening at 8 01, selling off to 7.90 and then advancing to 8 30, with the close 8.24. Last Saturday
May closed 7.68; to-day's beat prices
represented, for that position, an advance of 1c. July, which sold Saturday at 7.44, showed 8.17 to-day, while the new crop positions advanced naturally less in proportion, being subject to the bearish influence of subject to the bearish influence of 26%, 24%. 24%c Pork, per bbl—may continued large acresge talk, although \$15 60, 15 65, 15 40, 15 45; July \$15 80, this of late has been qualified by un favorable weather advices. In keeping, to-day's rise in futures, spot cotton at New York advanced %c and Southern markets were also higher. The proportionately greater advance in spot cotton at New 8 25; July \$8 15 17%. Lard, per 100 lbs—May \$8 37%. 8 60. 8 37%. 8 47%; July \$8 25, 8 30, 8 25, 8 27%; September \$8 32%. 8 30, 8 29%. 8 27%. Short ribe, per 100 lbs—May \$8 20, 8 30, 8 29%. 8 27%. Short ribe, per 100 lbs—May \$8 20, 8 30, 8 25; July \$8 12%. 8 17%. 8 10, 8 15; September \$8 10, 8 15, 8 10, 8 15.

the condition of the Southern spot markets led some to disregard the talk of manipulation and a corner. There was also selling on the general movement which continues light com pared with last season, to day's re ceipts amounting to 22,000 bales. against 10,482 a year ago. During the afternoon the demand for May was freely supplied by the long interest Closed steady at a net advance o eight to twenty-eight points.

York as compared with the gain in

NEW YORK, April 3.-Cotton steady niddling uplands 8 9 16c. Cotton futures closed steady: Apri 19, May 8 24, June 8 11, July 8 12 August 7.74, September 7.54, October 7.44, November 7.39, December 7.38,

Spot cotton closed quiet and 1/40 higher; middling uplands 89 16c; mid dling gulf 8 13 16c; sales 308 bales. Net receipts 602 bales; gross receipts 11.564 bales; exports to the Continen

494 bales; stock 158,234 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 21,900 bales; exports to the Continent 7,745 bales, stock 773,898 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 87,603 bales; exports to Great Britain 31,846

exports to the Continent 45,154 bales. Total since September 1st.-Net re ceipts 6,439 381 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,465,134 bales; exports to France 588 503 bales: exports to the Continent 1,943,265 bales April 3 -Galveston, firm at 8 3 16c.

net receipts 6,964 bales; Norfolk, firm at 81/2c, net receipts 1,457 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 5 16c, net re ceipts - bales: Boston, quiet at 8 5 16c, net receipts 349 bales; Wilmington, steady at 75c, net receipts 108 bales Philadelphia, firm at 8 13 16c, net re ceipts 193 bales; Savanuah, steady at 81 16c, net receipts 3 856 bales New Or leans, steady at 8 5 16c, net receipts 9,056 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8c, net re cerpts 5 bales; Memphis, steady at 814c, net receipts 277 bales; Augusta, quiet at 8%c net receipts 410 bales; Charleston, firm at 7 15 16c, net receipts

## PRODUCE\_MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 3,-Flour was

dull and weaker with wheat. Wheat -3pot steady; No. 2 red 80c; options For LaGrippe an fluenza use CHEN were weak and heavy all day, reaching demoralization in the afternoon under stop loss selling, a collapse of corn prices, weak English cables, active short selling and the total absence of buyers, except for occasional shorts. THE A heavy export trade made a little impression on the market in the last few minutes. The sales effected included-May closed 78c; July closed 78%c: September closed 77%c. Corn—Spot weak; No. 248 %c; options experienced a heavy decline under a bear attack, facing big sales of long corn on stoploss orders, and promoting active short selling. Prospects for better weather and weak cables also had an effect Closed weak and 16@1c lower: May closed 47%c. July 46%c; September 46%c. Oats Spot easier; No. 230%c; options weak and lower, with corn. Lard firm; Western steam \$885; refined firm; continent \$9 10; South American \$8 75; compound 5 1/205%. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania at mark 131/2@ 14c; Southern 12%@13%. Petroleum easy; New York \$7 85; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$7 80; do. in bulk \$5 25. Butter strong; fresh creamery 16 @22c; State dairy fresh 15@21c. Cheese firm; fancy large white 11@ 12c; do. small white 12@121/c. Rice steady. Potatoes steady: Jerseys \$1 25 @1 50; New York \$1 50@1 75; Long Island \$1 50@1 75; Jersey sweets \$1 50 @2 25. Cabbage steady; State \$14 00@ 1800 per ton. Freights to Liverpool -Cotton by steam 15c. Tallow quiet; city (\$3 per package) 5@51/sc; country (packages free) 5@51/c. Pork firm. Cotton seed oil was active again and a shade higher on steady buying by a local house: Prime crude, in barrels, 33c; prime summer yellow 351/c; off summer yellow 34%c; prime white 39

fining 2 4 @3 17 82c; centrifugal, 96 test 4 1 16c; refined steady. CHICAGO April 3.-Titanic specula tive forces combatted one another in the cereal pits to-day. A fierce attack by the bear contingent compelled a sharp decline in all the grains. Longs led by Phillips, suffered severely Phillips unloaded heavily in the whea market, but held to corn and oats which he is credited with controlling. May wheat closed 11@2c lower; May corn 11c down and May cats 1@1c depressed. Provisions closed 17to higher

@40c; prime winter yellow 39c; prime

meal \$25 00. Coffee-Spot Rio easy;

No. 7 invoice 6%c; mild dull; Cordova

816121. Sugar-rawsteady; fair re

CHICAGO, April 3. - Cash quotations: Flour easy. Wheat—No 3 spring 73@ 74%c; No. 2 red. 72@74%c. Corn— No. 241c; No. 2 yellow 41c. Oats-No 2 26c; No. 2 white 296 29 1/c; No. 3 white 27%@29c. Pork, per barrel, \$15 35@15 40. Lard, per 100 \$8 15@8 35 Dry salted shoulders, Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 27

The leading futures ranged as fo lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No 2 May 73@ closing: Wheat—No 5 may 736, 73%, 73%, 71%671%, 73%672%c; July 736, 73%, 73%, 72%, 73c. Corn—No.2 April 40%; May 426, 43%, 43%, 43%, 42%c, Oats—No. 2 May 26%, 25%, 24%; 24%c; July 25%625%, 25%6

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 4 P. ton—Spot, quiet; prices / can middli: 4%d. The day were 8,000 bales, bales were for speculation and included 6,800 bales | Receipts 18,000 lales, include Receipts 18,000 lales, include bales American middling days 14,38,64d buyer; April 4,37,64@4,38,64d buyer; Inc. 4,37,64d buyer; Inc. 4, June 4 37 64d buyer; June 1 June 4 37 64d buyer; June 14 37 64d seller; July and Augus 64d buyer; August and September 4 30-64d seller; September 4 30 to 15 cm. ler; October (g. 0. c.) 4 15-64.
October and November 4 114.
ler; November and December (g. 0. c.) 4 9 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Nor barque Wayfarer, 610 louisen, Glasson Dock, Heide & Oa Schr Aetna, 333 tons, Chipma York, George Harriss, Son & O. Stmr Compton, Sanders () and Little River, S C, Stone

CLEARED Nor barque Audhild, Aronna Castle, on Type, Heide & Co. Clyde steamship Oneida Georgetown, H G Smallbo

EXPORTS. FOREIGN NEW CASTLE, ON TYNE-NO Audild, 4,3 5 barrels rosio, w

\$5 965 80; cargo by S P Shote pany; vessel by Heide & Co. MARINE DIRECTOR

List of [Vessels in the Pos mington, ~. 6., 3 pril 3, 1 SCHOONERS Geo E Dudley, 387 tons, Char York, J T Riley & Co. Aetna, 333 tons, Chipman, Harriss. Son & Co. Henry RT Iton, 467 tons, Cobb Harriss, Son & Co. B I Hazard, 373 tons, DeBuhr, Harriss, Son & Co. City of Baltimore, 298 ton, George Harriss, Son & Co Carrie A Norton, 467 tons, Jr George Harriss, Son & Co.

Massachusetts, 425 tons, Jones Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES Wayfarer, (Nor) 610 tons Heidr & Co Saari, (Rus) 404 tons, Nyhola

M C Haskell, 299 tons, Wa George Harriss, Son & Co. BY RIVER AND RAIL Receipts of Naval Stores mi

W. & W. Railroad-27 bales W. C. & A. Railroad-65 ba ton, 1 cask spirits turpenum rels rosin. A. & Y. Railroad-2 beles 60 barrels rosin, 4 harrelster.

W. & N. Railroad-9 bales

casks spirits tus begice. C. C. Railroad-8 barrels to els crude turpentine Steamer A. J. Johnsoncotton, 45 casks spirits tur 150 barrels rosiv, 115 barrels Schooner Joseph-110 barre James' Flat-1 bate cotton, spirits turpentine Lumber Raft-9 harrels ter.

Total—Cotton, 108 bales; pentine, 50 casks; rosio, 334 tar, 136 barrels; crude tured

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