WILM NGTUN, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10.

COTTON AND IMPERIALISM.

Some time ago the English cotton mills reduced their output because there was not a demand for all the goods they made. Some time afterward some of the Southern mills did the same for the same reason and some time after that some of the New England mills did likewise for the same reason. Remarking upon the curtailment of production by the New England mills the Boston Eveninquiries:

"What is wrong? The storehouses of the fall River cotton milis are full of unsold goods, 20 cotton mills are closed, and 8,000 cotton operatives are idle! 'Overproduction?' Perhaps. But is there an 'overproduction' of cotton goods (or anything else) in the homes of those 8,000 idle men, women and children? What is wrong?"

The Boston Commercial Bulletin quotes this and proceeds to answer as foliows:

"Now the product of these mills is in part varns and in part twenty eight inch print cloths now selling at 27 ca yard. Any Fall River mill operative can earn enough in one day to provide a family with all such cotton cloth it can use in a year It may safely be assumed that no Fall River mill work er is unable to buy cotton cloth even

"There are, however, people who cannot buy cotton cloth, and it is because of their failure to buy that cot ton cloth, and it is because of their failure to buy that cotton goods generally have been piled up and cotton machinery run on short time.

"Between 1898 and 1900 the cotton spindles of the United States increased from 19,410,555 to 22,152,926, the cot ton looms from 453,281 to 509,183. This enormous increase in production of the cheapest form of textiles was not matched by anything like such an increase in our population. The rapid increasing product, employing more men and women, bringing greater prosperity daily to a larger and larger number of people, was a direct result of our expanding foreign markets.

"In the fiscal year 1890 our total exports of cotton manufactures amount ed in value to \$9,999,277; in 1898, to \$17,024,092; in 1900, to \$23,980,001 We have more than doubled our sales of American cotton manufactures in a decade and have increased our plant accordingly.

"The largest item of export is un colored and colored cotton cloths. We were selling annually ten mil lion yards of unbleached and about a hundred thousand yards of colored cloth to Madagascar. France decided she wanted Madagascar. We said we were not interested. France took Madagascar without a protest. Our exports to Madagascar have vanished, and the American looms that supplied those natives are idle.

"Of all our customers the most promising was China. The following table is of interest: EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CLOTHS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30th.

"Our best market in Northern Caina, just the portion from which Russia wishes to exclude us. In the seven months ending February 29th, 1901, we exported but 26,028,080 yards of cloths to all China, against 133.349.440 yards for the same months in the previous

"It is extraordinary that mills are curtailing their product? "Oh, no! We have no foreign in tetests that need protection by diplo macy or arms! It is of no importance to the United States if France takes Madagascar or Russia Manchuria or Germany Cuba. Go to, friend! it is less expensive to trust to luck, stay at home and let the world slip. "Less expensive for to day, perhaps,

but the reckoning for to morrow would

This no doubt accounts in part for the decreased demand for American cetton goods, but we don't see where the "imperialism" comes in. The answer is headed, "Anti-lmperialism Brought Home." We lost the sale of cotton goods in Madagascar because the French put their clamps on Madagascar and cut us out of that market. But how could we keep the French out of Madagascar? They probably had as good grounds for pouncing upon Madagascar as we have for pouncing upon the Philippines, and the French have just as much grounds for protesting against our taking possession of those islands as we had

to protest against their taking pos-

session of Madagascar.

If trade is at the bottom of these grabbing schemes, we can crowd the French trader out of the Philippines just as the French have crowded the American trader out of Madagascar. But when grab is the order of the day, what are we going to do about it or how are we going to prevent it? We are losing the sale of cotton goods in China because the Russian bear has put his paw on Manchuria. That's so, and we will lose more of it. Russia has, with her railroad to Pert Arthur, the back door entrance which is much shorter than the front door ocean routes that we must take with our goods. And in addition to that Russia is becoming a cotton grower and manufacturer and will not only stock Manchuria with cotton goods, but will reach out and become a formidable com-

But while protesting against Russian domination over Manchuria why not protest against seizures, under forms of concession, by other European Powers? We have as legical a right and trade reasons also to protest in one case as the other, although there may be less trade at present involved in these than there is in Manchuria. But how are we going to stop the grabbing? Are we to become a world defier and fighter and give notice that we are entitled to trade rights all over this earth and that no other nation must venture to put by an Englishman.

petitor in the cotton markets of

other provinces of China.

its claws on any patch of ground where we may have present or prospective trade, without incurring our high displeasure and running the risk of being thumped by us? If that's the way it must be done then this government will have its hands full and may be always on the lookout for scrimmages, and pretty lively ones, too.

But where does the anti-imperialism

come home to this country? Must we branch out in imperialism because other imperialistic nations pursue that course? If they grab must we grab to keep even and hold our own? The inference from all this is that we must grab because if we don't some other nation will; we must steal because if we don't some big and strong thief will. We must ing Record propounds the following | hold the Philippines for if we don't some other power might grab them, and we must get a clamp on Cuba for if we don't Germany or some other power may, although neither Germany nor any other power has ever hinted at that, and there is not one of them on top of the earth which would attempt it. It isn't plain, therefore, where the anti-imperial ism is brought home" but as on ar gument for imperialism it points out a pretty rough way to travel and a very expensive one, one that in a few years would cost inestimably more than all the trade profits would amount to in a life time.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu. the French statistician, has been urg ing a combination of European nations to protect themselves from the effects of American competition in European markets and in the other markets which European nations have heretofore controlled. There has keen more or less agita-tion in nearly every European country which has felt the effects of American competition, and they would gladly find some way to check it if they could, but the proposed combination is not one of the ways, because there are insurmountable obstacles in that. Some of the foreign papers realize this, among them the London Economist, whose views are thus presented by the Baltimore Sun:

"Referring to the fact that American agriculture long ago nearly ruined European agriculture and that American manufacturers now propose to oust Europe from her position in industry and commerce, the London Economist discusses the proposal mooted in France, Austria and Ger many, to form a grand European combination against the trade encroachments of the United States Year by year America captures new lines of business and aspires to lead in all. Combined resistance, the Economist thinks, is impracticable, 'be cause there is no commun ty of inter ests between different parts of Europe, and because there is as great rivalry between the iron industries and coal mines of France and Germany as there is with those of those of Pennsylvania. What com mon interests, it is asked, have French and German vine growers against those of California, six thousand miles away? How can the German and Russian agriculturists, who hate each other, be combined against the farmers of Minnesota and Kansas? What does it matter to the Russian railway ad ministration whether its locomotives are made in Philadelphia or Munich Presumably they will be ordered from the place where they will be made with the greatest efficiency and economy.

"Europe is hopelessly weighted by the burdens she has assumed. We have a huge pension burden, a large public debt and an expensive army and navy; yet even so, we are lightly hob bled if the extent of our resources be considered. As the Economist puts it: 'The potential, agricultural and mineral wealth of North America is vastly greater than that of Europe, and even were Europe a moral unit her statesmen would have to reckon with that natural fact. But when Europe, so far from being a moral unit, has spent the main part of her energies during the century now ending in creating separate and rival interests, mighty rival armaments and formid able rival tariffs, it is surely absurd to magine that out of these naturally nostile facts you can evolve a common Europe to face a rival America. The European problem is serious, butiit is not to be solved by such means."

They may try the effect of prohibitive tariffs and perhaps Trusts to fight Trusts, which will not be as difficult to work as international combination, which would have to dispose of too many conflicting in-

Here is another illustration of the saying that there is no use in crying over spilled milk. Mr. Hamer, a rich merchant of an Onio town, took dinner in a hotel in a Pennsylvania town. The waitress, a pretty girl, accidentally spilled a glass of milk on his clothes. She was so sorry, so embarrassed, and looked so nice when she apologized that he not only accepted the apology at once out asked her to marry him, and she accepted. With these mutual acceptances they were married and he took home with him a Pennsylvania

A captain on the Australian coast. whose ship ran on a reef, struck a happy thought and utilized some pigs he had on board as life savers. He had no rockets to send lines ashore, so he just tied some to the pigs, dropped them overboard and let them tow the lines, which they did, and every soul on board got ashore by these lines. That captain will probably adopt the pig as his

The London Spectator thinks there should be no foolishness over there about the control of the Nicaragua canal, but that when constructed it should be controlled that this country as the Suez canal is by England. Sensible view to take of it

GOOD FOR GEORGIA.

A telegram published yesterday announced that a Western syndicate had purchased fifty-one thousand acres of land near Dupont, Ga., and had options on one hundred and seventeen thousand more in the same section, the object being to make sugar and raise cattle. We like that better than the announcement that some lumber syndicate had purchased a hundred thousand acres, more or less, of timber lands, for the former practically means the inauguration of two new industries, to add wealth to the State, and not the cutting down of the forests and destroying a source of future wealth.

Some time ago we published a statement about the organization of a company to build a number of sugar mills in Georgia and other Southern States to work on sugar cane and afterwards on corn stalks, which are said to yield more sugar than some of the Louisiana cane. Whether this is the intention of this Western syndicate or not we do not know, but whether or not we think Georgia is to be congratulated on the enterprise, for if successful, of which there seems to be no doubt, it means the establishment of not only one, but of two industries for that State both of which have large possibilities in them. If the sugar cane can be profitably cultivated in Georgia so can it be in much of the tidewater South Atlantic region outside of Georgia so that the cane growing industry may become widespread throughout this section, especially since the mills will not be entirely dependent upon sugar cane but can

also work corn stalks profitably. Cattle raising is another interesting feature of this movement and in our opinion more important than sugar making, for if it be thus demonstrated that such an industry will pay others will go into it and that industry, a very important one outside of the dollars the cattle bring, will grow. Cattle raising ought to be a great business in the South which is naturally better adapted to it than any other section of the country.

NOT MUCH OF A BLOW.

Some of the English papers are crowing over what they call a blow at Russia's prestige because of her apparent back down in Manchuria and disclaimer of any intention to seize Chinese territory. But if Russia never receives any worse blows than that she can stand it without being much hurt. She is simply playing a cunning game of diplomacy, taking her cue, perhaps, from Mr. McKinley's "benevolent assimilation" and biding her time to show her mailed hand and reap the fruits of her planning She doesn't propose to shut her eyes and grapple with the universe when she can go slow and secure all she wants without much grappling. She has a little incipient trouble at home, which a good many Russians think English money is at the bottom of, and when she gets that straightened out she can attend better to outside

Coincident with the apparently changed attitude of Russia, the more humiliating," according to the English papers, because little Japan figured so largely in it, comes the announcement of a rebellion in Mongolia, instigated by Prince Tuan. Prince Tuan has been standing in with Russia in the Manchuria business, and hence it wouldn't be doing violence to the probabilities to suspect that Russia may have been doing some whispering to or winking at Prince Tuan, who has been invited by the socalled Government to drop his head into the basket to please the Powers that have been looking for heads. The more we see of it the more interesting the Chinese puzzle becomes, and the more knotty.

Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilming-

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 10 19. Elizabeth, Purdie's, May 25, 26 Bladen, Deem's Capel, May 26, 27. Kenansville, Warsaw, June 1, 2. Grace, June 2, 3.

Onslow, ———, June 7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jackonville, June 8, 9. Waccamaw, Zion, June 15, 16. Whiteville, Cerro Gordo, June 17. Market Street, June 23, 24. R. B. JOHN.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backsche, nervousness headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J W. Gardner of Idaville, Ind. He says Electric Bitters are just the thing for 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.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25 cents per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY.

> CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Argus: The body of the young man Martin Lindsay, who was drowned some days ago by falling overboard from the steamboat Goldsboro, was found Sunday about six miles below Kiaston, quite a distance from where he was drowned.

- Fayetteville Observer: Dallas and James Williams, 16 and 18 years old, respectively, were placed in jail Friday to await trial on complaint by their father, who lives in Carver's Creek, charged with breaking into his para and stealing a part of a barrel of

- Tarboro Southerner: Lawrence, the colored man who, three weeks ago, was struck over the head by Za k Harris with a piece of lightwood died Sunday evening, after lingering in a semi conscious condi tion. An operation was performed on his head, but with only temporary beneficial results Harris since the day after the rencountre has been in jail awaiting the result of Lawrence's

- Oxford Ledger: During the past week a large number of our peo ple visited the cyclone swept portion Brassfield and Dutchville townships, and all with one accord say they cannot describe what met their eyes, as it laid waste everything in its path. Families had hair breadth escapes; clothing, bed clothing and feather beds landed in tops of trees-one feather bed was blown two miles. The cyclone struck this county near Fish Dam and was about 150 yards wide, and destroyed everything in its path between there and Wilton, a distance of 16 m l-s. Between 70 and 80 buildings in all were dostroyed, rendering many people homeless and without food. furniture or change of clothing When the cyclone struck Wilton some of the shingles, lumber and pa pers from Mr Harris' store fell in the streets of Kittrell, 16 miles away.

- Stanley Enterprise: At the March term of our superior court David B Rodman and his wife were divorced. Since then the legal sepation has weighed heavily upon them and love that had grown cold began to wax warm and reassert itself until David could no longer stand the strain. The sequel occurred last Suntay at this place when 'Squire J. W Bostain rebound the chord and re-tied the knot that had been cut a little over three weeks before by the cruel hand of law. The wife was originally a Miss Mattie Hill, and several years ago she was married to one John Kelley in Randolph county. Several children blessed this union, when they were divorced. David Rodman was the next victim to the woman's charms, and the balance of the story is now b-fore you. The woman carries the record of having married three times, having only two busbands, and all of them living.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Aguinaldo "is allowed to see any one he desires with the exception of newspaper men," whatever that may signify. The present authorities in the Philippines have al ways had a great dread of newspaper men, for some reason. - Charleston News and Courier, Dem

- It is now clearly established that Adjutant-General Corbin opposed the promotion of Funston to a Brigadier General-ship, because he was "making Lieutenants of better stuff than Funston every day. The country has already had abundant evidence of the soit of "stuff" that Corbin deems available for filllieutenancies. - Philadelphia Telegraph, Dem.

- Kitchener is being referred to now as the "Sherman of South Africa." He has been pursuing a policy of burning and destroying the houses and farms of the Boers, as Sherman did the houses and farms of the Southern people during his famous and infamous "march to the sea." There is not much to be proud of in being called "the Sherman" of any place. - Savannah News, Dem.

--- Census Bureau statistics of petroleum refining shows a total product for 1899 of 42,234,664 barrels, valued at \$123,929,384. As reports of refined oil during that year were about 20,000,000 barrels, worth nearly \$60,000,000, it is evident that the broad field of domestic consumption still absorbs the larger share of the country's vast output of mineral oil. Instead of a worldwide restriction of product, which but a few years ago seemed inevitable, the indications now point to a largely increased international outont of petroleum and its products. Nature seems to abhor a monoply of its treasures, as scientists of old taught with regard to a vacuum.-Philadelphia Record, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- Young Husband-"Yes, dear, you look nice in that dress, but it cost me a lot of money." Young Wife— "Dick, dear, what do I care for money when it's a question of pleasing you?

- Lottie (aged five)-"I wonder why babies is always born in de night time?" Lottie (aged seven, a little wiser)—"Don't you know? It's 'cos they wants to make sure of findin their mothers at home."—Harlem Life. - Missis-"Isn't that the post-

man, Mary? Who's gone to the door?" Mary—"Please, ma'am, cook has." Missis—"Well, what's she such a long time for?" Mary-"Please, ma'am, l think it must be a post card."-Pick-

— "After all," suggested the cheerful one, "it may be a blessing in disguise." "If so," returned the disgruntled one, "I may say that I never saw a more perfect disguise"— Chicago Post.

- Force of Habit: Mr. Haist-'I want a couple of eggs, boiled three and a half minutes, and hurry up about it, for I've got to catch-Waiter—"All right, sir. Thev'll be ready in a minute."—Philadelphia

- "I was just talking to Capt. Britton, who recently arrived here from South Africa. He says all the British officers look upon De Wet as a great joke." "Ah, perhaps that's the reason they're unable to catch on

- Magazine Editor: But, my dear madame, I have merely attempted to give you, in the kindliest spirit, a few hints on meter and construction Well, I wouldn't have such a mean disposition as you have for a thousand dollars !- Life.

- Sure Proof: "This won't do." exclaimed Mr. Phamliman. "Here it's after midnight and that young man and Maude are still in the parlor." "How do you know?" inquired Mrs. Phamliman. "Because I don't hear a sound down there."—
Phildelphia Press.

AVERTED A SMASH UP

HIS SCHEME WAS SIMPLE AND THOR-OUGHLY EFFECTIVE.

Safe Plan, Not Patented, That May Be Followed by Railroad Telegraph Operators Who Must Go to Sleep While on Duty.

"However tired or overworked he may be the railroad operator who allows trains to smash into each other while he pounds his ear is a brainless idiot." said William James, an old timer. "When I was a youngster I was in charge of a station down in Pennsylvania. I went to sleep on duty because I couldn't keep awake. Trains met there every hour or so, and I was the only person to run the business at that point. I went to sleep and slept six hours, and there wasn't any smash up or the slightest possibility of one so far as my station was concerned.

"I was 15 years old when I applied for a job to Superintendent Pitcairn of the Philadelphia and Erie. He took me on immediately and sent me out to Kane. That was the place where Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, once lived, and it was named for him. Kane is on top of a mountain, with Wilcox at the bottom on one side and Wetmore on the other. Oil is the great product there now, but in 1866 the traffic was in general freight. Big trains met at Kane, and for a small place the traffic was considerable.

"I was met at the station by a big, wild eyed man, who said that he guessed I was the kid that was going to relieve him. He said he was glad pet out, but he guessed I'd like the work. "'You'll have the night trick,' said he, 'and you'll only have to be here

from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m.' "I looked up with dismay, but he was striding ahead into the station. He instructed me in my duties, told me of a country tavern about two miles away and then swung on to the train that had been waiting 20 minutes for lunch and was gone.

"When the day man relieved me the next morning, I put for the hotel and found it after tramping about for two hours and made arrangements to stay there. The proprietor's wife seemed to take a motherly interest in me, and that afternoon when I started for work she had a bang up lunch of fried chickon and jam and things. "Well, that night about 11 o'cleck I

got hungry for that chicken and hauled out my lunch basket. I had just got things nicely spread out on the instrument table when in come a fat engi-"'Hello, kid!' said he. 'That's too

good a feed for you. It'll give you bellyache, sure's the world.' "Whereupon he put me on a bench sat on my legs and ate my supper. Then he got up, sucking his teeth, and

ing across the track. There wasn't anything else in sight. 'Well, them woods is 40 miles long an 15 miles wide an chuck full o' berries. Go'n eat "He walked feisurely out to his en-

gine, and I went to the lunch shanty just below the station and ate up two days' salary before I discovered how determined the keeper was to have plenty of money to support his old "The next day I didn't go to the ho-

tel, but staid near the station and plotted revenge. It was the custom to telegraph up from Wilcox the number of passengers will wanted meals at the Kane lunch shanty, and when I got the first message that night after vainly scheming all day an idea stack me. The message read, 'Six suppers on 27.' I made it read 26 and carried it to the lunch keeper, who fairly danced with glee at the unexpected rush. He undoubtedly saw a Fifth avenue mansion for his old age. Just as 27 pulled in I rushed into the shanty with a message purporting to have come from Wilcox saying that at the last moment 20 passengers had decided to stay there overnight to take part in a local political celebration. Flynn was furious and went to the conductor for corroboration. The latter heard with a grin the story of the 26 prepared suppers and, remembering his own experiences with Flynn's prices on two or three occasions, simply shrugged his shoulders

"'How c'n I help it?" "Well, the loss of sleep that day and the excitement did me up, and about 11 o'clock I found I couldn't keep my eyes open. I took the red lantern and nailed the tin bottom to a tie in the middle of the track and went to the edge of the woods and lay down. When I awoke, the day operator, who had been dragged out of bed two hours ahead of time, was getting the Philadelphia and Erie railroad system into operation again after a six hour suspension of

"But there wasn't any smash up, and no lives had been lost, and I got a job two days afterward at Titusville."-New York Sun.

Why She Was Right, Haydn had a peculiar way of deter-mining the time in which a piece of music should be sung. On one occasion a female singer in high esteem at court had been appointed to sing one of Haydn's compositions. At the rehearsal she and the conductor differed as to the time of the music. The matter was to be settled by referring it to Haydn himself. When called on to decide, he asked the conductor if the singer was handsome. "Very," was the reply, "and a spe

cial favorite with the prince." "Then she is right," replied Haydn.

To stop bleeding at the nose, cut

some blotting paper about an inch square, roll it about the size of a lead pencil and put it up the nostril that is bleeding. The hollow in it will allow the sufferer to breathe. The blood will fill the space between the tube and the nose and will very soon coagulate and cease to flow.

A Contractor. Knicker-You say your sof is a contractor. What is his special line? Bocker-Debts.

A man who inadvertently steps upon a banana peel has doubts about the sustaining power of the fruit. - St.

English archers in battle used the longbow, French archers the crossbow. The longbow was certainly the

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has

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



House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do; a great many trips up and down stairs to make in the course of day's house work. It's hard where a woman is well. For a woman suffering with some form of

"female trouble" it

is daily torment. There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing other thousands who misery. There are have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no opium, cocaine nor other

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble." writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1212 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

narcotic.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for a book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth, to Dr.

A King's Fear of Woman's Beauty. Charles XII of Sweden feared only one power in the world, the power of beauty; only a handsome woman could boast of making him quail-she put him to flight. He said: "So many he roes have succumbed to the attractions of a beautiful face! Did not Alexan der, my pet, burn a town to please a ridiculous adventuress? I want my life to be free from such weakness; history must not find such a stain upon

He was told one day that a young girl had come to sue for justice on be half of a blind octogenarian father maltreated by soldiers. The first inclination of the king, a strict disciplinarian, was to rush straight to the plaintiff, to hear the details of the misdemeanor for himself, but suddenly stopping he asked, "Is she good looking?" And being assured that she was both very young and unusually lovely, he sent word that she must wear a veil otherwise he would not listen to her .-Countess Potocka's Memoirs.

WHOLESALE PRICES CORRENT

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price

BAGGING-					
		8340			8
2 D Jute			~O		734
Burlans		6	0		636
WESTERN SMOKED-			_		401
Hams & D Sides & D Shoulders & D		11	9		1216
Sides of ID		91	60 60		9
DBY SALTED—		07	20		9
Sides W D		81	40		816
Sides W D		8	ď		634
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine-	ž.,				0.7
Second-hand, each	1	35		1	40
Second-hand machine			0	1	40
New New York, each New City, each			00	1	45
New City, each			8	1	45
BRICKS—	~	~	-		50
Wilmington \$ M Northern		00	00	14	
BUTTER—		00	•	14	00
North Carolina P D		18	0		20
Northern		35	ã		28
CORN MEAL-					1000
Per bushel, in sacks		58	0		55
Virginia Meal		53	0		55
Virginia Meal OOTTON TIES—# bundle			0	1	20
CANDLES-W D-		4000			Table 1
Sperm		15	969		25
OHEESE—B b-					11
Northern Factory		13	0		15
Dairy Cream		121			14
Half cream		10	ď		1236
COFFEE-R D-			•		/-
Laguyra		11	0		1216
Rio		81	00		10
DOMESTICS-					02
Sheeting, 4-4, \$\mathbb{P} \text{ yard} Yarns. \$\mathbb{P} \text{ bunch of 5 Bs}			0		534
			0		70
FISH-			6		
Mackerel, No. 1, \$ barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$ half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$ barrel Mackerel, No. 2 \$ half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, \$ barrel Mullets, \$ barrel Mullets, \$ barrel	22	00		30	
mackerel, No. 1, w nair-ont.	11	00		15	
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Mullete 2 harrel	10	50			75
Mullets, & barrel Mullets, & pork barrel	7	00	0		50
	ż	00	ŏ	å	25
Dry Cod. W D	•	5		•	10
Dry Cod, W b	4	35	8	4	50
FLOUR-W D-					
Low grade	3	25	0	8	50
Choice	•	~~	8	3	75
Straight			ŏ		00
First Patent	4	50	8	4	75
FRAIN—Woushel—		9	0		10
HAIN- bushel-		2220			
Corn, from store, bgs-White		57H			68
Mixed Corn		56	0		58
Oats, from store		971	Q		5t
		3734	ė.		40
Com Page		423			45

Cats, Bust Proof
Cow Peas
HIDES—9 b—
Green salted
Dry flint
Dry salt
EAY 9 100 bs
No 1 Timothy
Bice Straw
Eastern
Western
North Biver
HOOP IRON, 9 b
LARD, 8 b— PORK, W barrel— City Mess..... Rump. Rump. Prime BOPE. # b. SALT. # sack, Alum. SUGAR, \$ D—Standard Grand
Standard A.
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden.
C Yellow...
SOAP, \$ D—Northern.
STAVES, \$ M—W.O. barrel...

R. O. Hogshead... TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping... Common mill

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday. W. C. & A. Railroad-93 bales cot

ton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 19 barrels rosin, 6 barels tar, 1 barrel crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad-12 bales cotton, 70 barrels rosin, 10 barrels tar. C. C. Railmoad-5 bales cotton, 1

cask spirits turpentine. 12 barrels tar. Schooner Argyle—24 barrels tar. Kilpatrick's raft—500 barrels rosin. Total-Cotton, 110 bales; spirits turpentine, 4 casks; rosin, 589 barrels; tar, 59 barrels; crude turpentine. 1

DR.PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD,LIVER, LUNGS,

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange. STAR OFFICE, April 9

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Nothing doing

TAR-Market firm at \$1.20 per bb CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market \$2.10 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine firm at 531/2@53c rosin nothing doing; tar firm at

\$1.20: crude turpentine very quiet at

\$2.00@3 25.

Spirits turpentine..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-5 casks spirits turpentine, 167 bbls rosin, 339 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude tur

pentine. Market firm on a basis of 7%c pe. oound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 7 16 cts. # It Good ordinary 6 13 16 " Low middling..... 7 7 16 Middling 7% "
Good middling ... 8 3 16 " Same day last year middling steady at 91%c.

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Marchants.]

Receipts-110 bales; same day last

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

or white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; ides, 8 to 10c. EGGS-Steady at 9@10c per dozen.

CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 221/2@ 28s; springs, 10@20c. TURKEYS-Live, dull at 9 to 10c; dressed, 10 to 12c.

TALLOW-Firm at 51/2@61/2c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70c.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, April 9 .- Money on

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

BEESWAX-Firm at 25c.

call firm at 31/205 per cent., last loan and ruling rate 41/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3%@4 per cent Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483% for demand, 4841/4@484% for 60 days Posted rates 485 1/2 and 489. Commercial bills 483 1 @484 14. Silver certificate-Bar silver 59. Mexican dol lars 48. Government bonds firmer. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds ir regular. U.S. refunding 2's reg'd. 106% U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 106 ½ U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 110 ½; do. coupon, 111 ½; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 138 ½; do. coupon, 138 ½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113 ½; do. coupon, 113 ½; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 1111/2; do. coupon 1111; Southern R'y 5's 117. Stocks Baltimore & Ohio, 921/2; Chesapeake & Ohio 46 1/2; Manhattan L 128; N. Y Central 150; Reading 35%; do 1st pref'd 75½; St. Paul, 153; do. pref'd, 189; Southern Railway 283; pref'd 79; American Tobacco, 1271/2; do pref'd 144; People's Gas 110%; Sugar 142%; do. pref'd 121; T.C. & Iron 63%; U.S. Leather 124; do. preferred 75% Western Union 92%; U. S. Steel 47 U. S. Steel, pref'd 94%; Consolidated Gas 2163; Standard Oil 800@805.

BALTIMORE, April 9. - Seaboard Air Line, common, 2414@2438; do. prefer red 47@47%. Bonds -4's 8214@82%.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 9 -Rosin firm. Strained common to good \$1 60. Spirits CHARLESTON, April 9.—Spirits tur

pentine firm at 33c; sales -- casks Rosin firm; prices unchanged. SAVANNAH, April 9 .- Spirits tur pentine firm at 31c; receipts 989 casks; sales 1,042 casks; exports 519 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 6,057 barrels; sales 1,297 barrels; exports 501 barrels. Quotations: A, B, C, \$1 30; D, \$1 35; E, \$1 40; F, \$1 45; G, \$1 50; H, \$1 50; I, 1 65; K, \$1 89; M, \$1 95 N, \$1 95; W G, \$2 00; W W, \$2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 9.-Cotton prices followed an erratic course pretty much all day and speculation was spasmodically active with nearly all branches of the trade represented. The Liverpool news' was bearish at the time of the opening, and news from the crop center also averag d up in favor of a lower market. The South sent selling orders in the Sum mer months and business from abroad went most exclusively to the bear side. Yet in the face of this bearish situation the market opened steady with prices two points lower to one point higher. Soon after the call the market exhibited a disposition to work upward and before the advance culminated May reached 7 85 and July 786 Liverpool rallied several points in sympathy and eventually contributed several important buying orders. But the South doggedly sold on the rise and sent bearish information concerning the state of spot cotton trade and values. With the close of the first hour the upward movement gave way to a reaction which carried prices down to a net loss of one and two points by the noon hour. Predictions for increased ports receipts and pesi mistic accounts from spinning centers did much to inspire bear coufidence. Pronounced weakness set in early in the afternoon and under active general seiling led by shorts May fell to 7.70 and July to 7 77. Then on nervous support from well known export houses. Shorts took fright and covered with a rush. In the last hour the market was firm and active, clos ing steady and net unchanged to three

points higher. NEW YORK, April 9 .- Ootton quiet; middling uplands 8 5 16c. Cotton futures closed steady. Apri 7.88, May 792, June 784, July 785

August 7.52, September 7.36, October 7 25, November 7.23, December 7 21, January 7.21. Spot cotton closed quiet and 1 16c ower; middling uplands 85 16c; mid ling gulf 8 9 16c; sales 615 bales.

Net receipts 600 bales; gross receipts 14.964 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 994 bales; stock 146 014 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 19.085 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,551 bales; exports to France 6,358 bales; exports to the Continent 700 bales;

stock 728,659 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 50,151 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,010 bales; exports to France 6 358 bales; exports to the Continent 46,242 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts 6,516,797 bales; exports to Great Britain 2.515,532 bales; exports to France 596,201 bales; exports to the

Continent 1,991,397 bales April 9 —Galveston, quiet at 8%c, net receipts 7,481 bales; Norfolk, dull at 8%c, net receipts 785 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c, net receipts 400 bales; Boston, and firm at 7%c, net receipts 18 bales; Will Philadelphia quiet at 8 le ceipts 212 bales; Savanau leans, easy at 1077 bales. leans, easy at 8½c, at 1.778 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8½c, net receipts 4 bales; Membia quiet and strady at 8½c at 22 bales; Charleston, quarreceipts 71 bales

PRODUCE MARKE By Telegraph to the Mon

NEW YORK, April 9.1 market Jielded to the har wheat and closed rather we light trade. Wheat-Spot red 78%c; options dered nounced weakness and deed to day under continued to day under continued hear tion forced by the brillian crop prospects. Addit fluences were weak cable, selling, heaviness in North ets and small wheat cleaning weak and 11/8@1%c net low May closed 76c; July de September closed 75%. steady; No. 2 49c; the slowly but surely followed decline for a time, influence moderate unloading in he estimated receipts, but in the suddenly recovered on view cago bull support and clay only %c net loss. Tot. September 48c Oats Spot 2 30%c; options dull and me the other markets. Land ern steam \$8 65; refined continent \$8 80; South \$9 60; compound 6%c. L State and Pennsylvania a 14 %c: Southern 13@13% 1 easy. Butter strong; frem @22c; State dairy free Chrese steady; fancy large 1114c; do. small white light quiet Potatoes quiet, Jens (2) 1 50; New York \$140018 Island \$1 50@1 75; Jersey 1 @2 25. Cabbage steady; @18 00 per ton. Pork dal steady; city 5c; country 561 nuts steady. Cotton seed little less active and no strong as it has been, infine by a reaction in lard productings also were somewhalms Quoted: Prime crude, in ban prime summer yellow 300 summer yellow 34%c; pin @40c; prime winter yellows meai \$25 00. Coffee—Spot dull; No. 7 invoice 6%; i Cordova 8 4 @ 10 ½. Sugar-ai fair refining 3 17 32c; cent

standard A \$5 15, confe \$5 15; cut loaf \$5 85; cres mould A \$5 70; powdered ulated \$5 35; cubes \$5 60 CHICAGO, April 9,wheat, due partly to them of a bearish government fluenced the other cereals to they were less was than be May wheat closed 1 kc, My May oats ac and provision lower.

test 4 1 16c; refined firm in

CHICAGO, April 9. Cash to Flour easy. Wheat-No 3m 71c: No. 2 red 69%@72c. 0 2 43 1/4c; No 2 yellow 43 1/4c 2 26 1/c; No. 2 white he 3 white 28@29c. Port. rel, \$14 25@14 80. Lar. bs. \$8 25@8 27½. Short this \$8 00@8 20. Dry salted to boxed, \$6 75@6 87%. 8 sides, boxed \$3 25@837% W Distillers' finished goods w \$1 27. The leading futures may

lows—opening, highest, in closing: Wheat—No. 1 is 43, 43% @44c; July 48% 44, 42% . 43% c. Osts Noil 25% @25% . 24% 24% @86c) 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2 , 24 1/4 24 1/4 g 24 1 bbl — May \$14 30 14 45 11 July \$14 35, 14 45, 14 % Lard, per 100 bs-May \$ 5 8 15, 8 15; July \$8 10, 8 13% September \$8 10, 8 15, 8 Short ribs, per 100 hs-Min 8 10, 8 02 1/2, 8 07 1/2; July # 8 7 87 1/2, 7 90; September #1

785, 7871/2. FOREIGH MARKE

By Catale to the Morning LIVERPOOL, April 9, 4P. ton-Spot, quiet; prices & American middling fairill middling 5 23 32d; middling low middling 4 13 32d; 2000 4 5 32d; ordinary 3 29 324 1 of the day were 7,000 bales 500 bales were for specials export and included 6,700 h

ican. Receipts since lesi a 000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet closed quiet, but steady a middling (l. m. c.) April is ler; April and May 439 seller; May and June 430 June and July 4 29 6404 ler; July and August 498 August and September in 64d buyer; September in 64d buyer; October (g. a.c.) 4 9 64d buyer; October and

(g. o. c.) 4 4 64@4 5 64d w

buver.

vember and December 498 MARINE

ARRIVED. Stmr A P Hurt, Robert ville, James Madden. Clyde steamship Saginal New York, H G Smallbook CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robesta ville, James Madden. MARINE DIRECTO

mington, N. D. al SCHOONER C C Lane, 306 tons, Keley, Harriss, Son & Co. Geo E Dudley, 387 tons, O York, J T Riley & Co. Aetna, 333 tons, Chipman Harriss, Son & Co. Henry R T. Iton, 467 tons, Co. Henry R T.lton, 407 tous
Harriss, Son & Co
B I Hazard, 373 tons, DeBuss
Harriss, Son & Co.
City of Baltimore, 298 tous,
George Harriss, Son & Co.
George Harriss, Son & Co.

Massachusetts, 425 tons, Jones Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES Wayfarer, (Nor) 610 1034

Saari, (Rus) 404 tons, Nyho & Co. BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 299 tons, h George Harriss, Son & (h BARGES Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Virginia Carolina Chemin pany.

For LaGrippe fluenza use CH EXPECTORANT