WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATERDAY MORNING, JUNE

DON'T WANT TO TOUCH IT.

The recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at Detroit in which an almost unanimous demand for tariff reduction was made has stirred up those manufacturers who still want protection. There was a special meeting of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia last Wednesday night to give expression to their views on the action taken by the National Association of Manufacturers in declaring for reciprocity and for a reduction of the tariff where protection was no longer necessary, and for the appointment of a committee to promote legislation to provide for this. The Philadelphia Club was apprehensive that this would lead to the opening of the tariff question all along the line, and to the imperilling of the Dingley tariff and the principle of protection, to which the Republican party has fully committed itself.

This club doesn't want the tariff touched and insists that reciprocity is the only step that should be taken in the matter of the tariff. This would still give the protected manufacturers control of the home market, of which they have, both under the McKinley and Dingley tariffs, had monopoly. They adopted some resolutions which had been previously prepared by the Board of Directors, the substance of which i thus given by the Philadelphia Record:

"They recite that the present prosperity of the country is directly traceable to the protective system; that the popular vote has made the protective principle no longer a mooted question and that the Manufacturers Club deprecates any attempt to revive tariff agitation. It is also declared that if the Industrial Commission, now investigating the subject, should deem an alteration of any part of the tariff schedules necessary it should be revised by a non-partisan tariff com-

The last resolution declares "that in adhering to the principle of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1900, to wit We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets, and as expressed in existing laws operating through the tariff, which provide for concessions on articles not produced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our domestic products, having in view the preservation of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the extension of our world trade without injury to our industries.

This is almost comical. What kind of a reciprocity would it be that gave favorable consideration to the things which we do not produce but takes none of the burdens off thlngs which we do produce? How many things are there for which the people of this country have use which we do not produce? There are some things of which we do not produce a sufficiency now of which we will produce all we want for consumption in the near future. There is scarely an article on the tariff list which we cannot produce, and of which we will not produce more than we do now so that the reciprocity which these protectionists favor would, so far as benefitting the American people and American trade goes, amount to be but little.

But these gentlemen who so dread losing their grip on the home market don't want the tariff touched lest it reduce the protection they have and make it possible for foreign goods to come into this market to compete with the goods they make. Any reciprocity scheme which fails to do that will be worthless fraud, not worth the time spent in drafting it and the paper it is written on. It will be practically worthless because it will necessarily be confined to a limited number of articles, and these of a kind of which the American people import little and it will also be practically confined to the nations with which we have the least trade, leaving those with which we have the most trade where they are now. will be a discrimination, too, as we remarked a few days ag in discussing this question, against the nations with which we have the most trade, which are on a free trade or low tariff basis. Admitting our products free of tariff duty or at low rates what have they to offer in return for the favors shown their goods? They cannot meet a reduction of tariff on their goods by similar reduction on our goods shipped to their ports, for there is in the case of England, for instance, no tariff to reduce. England is our best customer on the other side of the sea, so that England could not come into the reciprocity scheme

These manufacturers are actuated by the same selfishness now which inspired them when these tariff measures were under consideration. a fact of which they were reminded by Congressman Robert Adams, who was present at the meeting and by invitation made some remarks, in the course of which he said:

"We are reaching out to the East, why do not the manufacturers of the United States put forth efforts to get the trade South America? The touch between our legislators and our business men and manufacturers is not so close as it should be. Whatever

differences have arisen between them

and the men engaged in the drafting of legislation or treaties have been due to a lack of practical information. When the tariff is in danger you rush down to Washington, and we have too much information. That is you don't come there as American citizens, but to press a particular interest.

There is much in this. They wail for protection and plead against any reduction of their tariff that would lessen the monopoly of the home market while in the countries South of us are fifty millions of people who would give them a market for millions of dollars worth of goods if they made half the effort to get to them that they do to the illusive East. The animus and the selfishness which inspire the protected manufacturers is tersely told in the last reproving sentence of this extract, when he told them that they acted not like American citizens, desiring the welfare and prosperity of their country, but went to Washington to promote their own particular interests, regardless of the result this might have on other interests or on the prosperity of the country at large. Protection is essentially selfish and selfishness cannot be patriotic.

NO PETROLEUM. NO SUGAR.

The differential duty imposed by Secretary Gage on Russian petroleum has elicited the information from the Russian Prime Minister that no Russian petroleum is exported to this country. The differential duty recently imposed on Italian sugar has also elicited the information that no Italian sugar is that this is so, and that the Secretary of the Treasury knows, or should have known, how much of these things we import, doesn't it look like a lack of good judgment to impose differential duties on goods that we do not import to offset the export bounties the Russian and Italian Governments are alleged to pay on exported petroleum and sugar? It seems to us that there would have been more business in it to have selected something which we do import in considerable quantity, and if that couldn't be found, let the matter go along and try to get even in some more effective way. Imposing duties on things we do not import puts nothing into the Treasury, but injures trade and provokes tariff wars by which we become the greatest losers.

In discussing our tariff, our export trade, and these differential duties some of the European papers take the position that a tariff which enables American manufacturers to ship their goods to foreign markets and sell them for less than they say they can afford to sell at home, operates practically as an export bounty and therefore this country does, in a different ways precisely what the export bounty Governments do, and what this Government objects to and tries to offset by differential duties. This is a logical contention. The protective tariff is simply a bounty to the manufac-

MOUNTAINS OF IT.

In commenting upon the suggestion of THE STAR that the Southern Railroad Company, which owns and operates the Cherokee branch, utilize the marble of that section in erecting buildings along its lines, and thus help to bring this stone to public notice, the Raleigh Post says: "We copy from our friend, the Wil-

mington STAR, a second reference to the valuable marble formations of Cherokee county, and desire to em phasize its excellent suggestion that the Southern Railroad use these marbles in the buildings which that great system may have occasion to erect at many points along its lines. The Southern could render that section of the State no greater service just now than to bring into public view, by such use, the valuable marbles upon

which its rails are laid for miles. "The truth is, we fear, that the stone is neglected on account of its yery abundance and cheapness. Above the railroad track, along the Nanthabala river, one dynamic car tridge would blow off tons upon tons of the finest marble, but as explo-sives are never tolerated, a helf dozen ron wedges could be used, and in a few hours prize off a train toad. The road runs by and under a solid wall of beautiful stone for several miles, until the grades rise above it, when the track for miles is laid upon it. This gives some idea of its accessibility and availability. If the Southern would initiate the movement, we have no doubt that within a few years an immense business would develop, greatly to the advantage of the road as well as the section.

There are a half dozen or ompanies in this State engaged in quarrying and shipping granite and sandstone, much, doubtless the larger part, of which is shipped out of the State. These companies, make and the large number of men ing business. One of the quarries R BELLAMY's drug store. which does a very large business is near Mount Airy, and the road over which its granite is transported runs within a short distance of a little mountain of marble which has never been utilized in anyway that we know of excepted being burned for lime. It has the appearance of a beautiful and durable building stone. That deposit is within a couple of hours by rail from Greensboro. If it were that close to one of our Northern towns

it would be worth a mint of money. It is said that a New Orleans policeman who owns 100 acres of land near the gushers in the Beaumont, Texas, oil field, has had his \$1,000,000 offer raised to \$1,500,000. but he is holding out for \$2,000,000

and still holding on to his billet.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- One great lesson the citizens can learn from the strike is the necessity of diversifying the industries in this city. Instead of having one or two great industries, there should be a hundred smaller industries. Newport News Herald, Dem.

- The window glass makers have given another unriff lift to the prices of their commodity. necessities of the whole body of the people in this window glass tax are made the opportunity and occasion for legalized extortion at the hands of a very few. The stalwart Protectionists would tax sunlight if they could, but as that is impracticable they approach as nearly as possible to a sun tax by a tax on window glass.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

- It is quite probable that the San Juan News is the first foreign-American news-paper to give an entirely safe interpretation of the supreme court's recent insular decisions. It says: "We are and are not a part of fhe United States. We are and are not a foreign country. We are and are not citizens of the United States. We are and are not to have our money back. The tariff is and is not void. The constitution does and does not extend and its limitations do and do not apply."-Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- "Russia," says Engineering, 'seems to stand to-day where America stood half a century ago. on the threshold of an industria prosperity and development, which must soon awe the world by its rapid and stuperdous growth." And M. de Witte, it will be noted, appears to be disposed to help its cause along by adopting American protective tariff methods. Success to them. The best way to test them is exported to this country. Assuming to apply them generally and enforce them thoroughly. - Charleston News

TWINKLINGS.

- The average Chinaman doesn't feel that he needs Christianity. He has excellent teachings of his own which he doesn't follow.—Puck.

- The Candid Suburbanite-" suppose people around here raise their own vegetables?" "Some do; others merely plant them."—Puck. - One Phase of Her Difficulties:

"Pa, what is a grass widow?" grass widow, Johnnie, is a lady who has to run her own lawn mower.' Chicago Record-Herald. - Our Necks in Peril:

latest trust seems to have us by the throat worse than ever." "What is "A \$30,000,000 collar trust. Cleveland Plain Dealer. - No Disappointment: Isn't

your new house taking longer to build than you expected? Oh, no. I've only spent twice as much on it, so far, as I anticipated -Detroit Free - Quick Action-"I got quick ction on my garden seeds,"

Jumso, "They came up next day." 'How do you account for such rapid germination?" asked Cawker. "My next door neighbors' hens did it with heir little scratchers."—Detroit Free — Might be worse: Practical Father (angril)—"I am told that that

young man who comes to see you writes poetry." Daughter-"Yes, father, he does." "Huh! Publishes it, too, I suppose?" "No. No one will "Then there's some hope for him."-New York Weekly - Breaking the Record-"I see

that it costs \$82 to fire a single shot from a 16 inch rifled gun." all? It cost me a cool \$1,000 for a turer, or producer of the protected single shot from a four inch revolver."

"What did you shoot?" "My neighbor's fancy Jersey cow."—Cleveland

- "Don't you think that a man who participates in politics ought to have some sort of qualification beyond that of mere citizenship as it is now defined?" "Well," answered Senator lorghum, after giving the question the hought that its gravity demanded, of course he ought to be able to count money."—Washington Star.

- "Exchange-"You owe this country nearly everything you pos sess in literature," remarked Englishman. "Yes," answered American business man; but by the time our capitalists get through, you may owe us enough for locomotives and other things to more than offset the account."-Washington Star.

- Those Dangerous Schoolma'ams: Do you remember that schoolma'am that I was so much mashed on when we went to school together down at the Forks? Yep. Where is she now? "I left her at my home half an hour ago. Then you married her, after all? Not much I didn't. She married my youngest boy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

- A Doubtful Compliment: Rose I heard some one pay you a compliment yesterday, Marie.—Did you really, Rose? Oh! what was it! Rose Oh, they called you pretty. Marie-Honest? Tell me just what they said. Rose-Well, we were talking about your wanting the leading role in our amateur play, and some one remarked, 'She's a pretty one for such a part as that!"-Philadelphia Evening Bul-

Cold Steel Or Death. save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge. Wis, by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He lidn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bittters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, ook seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs judging from the shipments they more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach. Liver and Kidney troubles and never they employ, must be doing a pay- disappoints. Price 50 cents cents at R.

For Over Pitty 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, 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.

As vaccination prevents smalloox, and quinine chills and fevers, so TEETHINA prevents and counteracts the effects of the summer's heat, much dreaded by mothers with small children. TEETHINA relieves the many troubles incident to teething and the hot summers, and no mother is excusable for not giving it, for it costs only 25 cents at druggists; or mail 25 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. +



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Lumberton Robesonian: There will be six capital cases for trial at the coming term of the Superior Court. These made necessary the special term which has been called.

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligence: Mr. James Tarlton killed a horned snake in the field of his father, Mr. Davis, Tarlton, three miles from town, a few days ago. This particu lar snake carried its hora on its tail ard made a noise like a rattle snake. - High Point Enterprise: The

Carolina Spoke and and Bending Company, in which Mr. J. Elwood Cox. of this place, is interested, has been incorporated by the Becretary of Stat. The authorized capital is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each.

- Tarboro Southener: The recent publication in the Southerner that Capt. E. E. Knight had sold here three cabbages weighing nine pounds per head has brought out other cabbage raisers. A. A. Nichols says that he has had one or more fifteen pounders. But N. B. Dawson easily goes to the head of the cabbage class. He has raised many weighing fourteen pounds and one that just balanced the scales at 221.

- Lexington Dispatch: Benbow Hedrick, aged about 18 years, was drowned in Abbott's creek last Thurs day evening about 1 o'clock. Mr. Hedrick, in company with two other young men, were swimming at what is known as the "Rocks," about two miles from town. He was not a good swimmer and got in water over his head. He became frightened and drowned in the presence of four people. His companions did what they could to rescue him, but were unsuc cessful. His body was recovered about half an hour after he sank.

- Mount Airy News: The crop of oats will be large this year. Heavy rains throughout this section during the past week. The farmers are somewhat uneasy about their wheatfearing too much wet weather. The reporter says he is informed that another furniture company will probably be organized in this place in a short time. The capital stock will perhaps be \$30,000. — The creeks Sun day afternoon, after much heavy rain, spread out in the bottoms in great sheets, doing much harm to growing crops and playing havoc with the beautiful bottom land on Lovell's creek and the Ararat river. Truly, the farmers on water courses in this county have been great sufferers since

they pitched their crops.

- Dunn Banner: A man named Stephen Faircloth living in or near Benson, six miles from here, was beaten last Friday night by Bud Hodge, John Draughon and John Musselwhite, and died Saturday following. It seems that these men were drinking and were out for sport and mischief. They went to this man Faircloth's house after midnight and went in, the door not being locked, dance with them, in fact, they arroused the whole family. Mr. Faircloth asked them to behave themselves and get out, but instead of this they got a gun and beat him unmercifully, causing his death the next day. Mrs. Faircloth also received a blow from one of the murderers. They were arrested and placed in Johnson county jail to await the action of the court. — Mr. J. Wilson lost all of his blood hounds several weeks ago, He has recently bought two more, one of them said to be the finest in the State. He is only six months old and has run down seven criminals within the last six months who are now in the peni-

SHE HAS A NEW VALISE

She Will Not Lend It. A Portland woman tells this story, which may have a moral:

Several years ago her husband made her a present of a traveling bag made of black Russia leather, handsomely She had had it only a few days when the sister-in-law of her boarding mistress borrowed it to take with her to the White mountains. It looked so much nicer than her own was her apology. It had only been returned a few days when a friend who was going to take a little journey up among the hills of Oxford county begged the loan of it, and again it was taken down from "the upper shelf."

Then another friend was to make a visit of a few weeks in Montreal Could she take it? She could and did. By this time the new look had vanished, and still its owner had had no occasion to carry it.

One evening a favorite cousin called. He was captain of a brig which was to sail for the coast of Africa the next day, but he himself was going on a steamer via England. Did his cousin have a valise she wouldn't need for six months or so? Reluctantly the traveling bag was produced, and that was the last time the lady saw it for two years, when it reached her by the hand of a sailor from the brig. But it was in such a battered and forlorn condition that she consigned it to the waste barrel.

In the meantime she had bought a new valise, which she declined to lend. -Lewiston (Me.) Journal

A Thoughtful Little Wife. Young Wife-My dear, there is a gentleman waiting in the other room. He wants to speak to you. He-Do you know him?

She-You must forgive me, darling, but of late you have been troubled with a cough, besides, you take so little care of yourself, and-oh, if you only knew how anxious I am about you. Suppose I were to lose you, love.' (She bursts into sobbing and throws herself on his breast.)

He-Come, my dear, silly child, do be caim, do be caim. People don't die of a slight cold. Seill, if it will pacify you, show the doctor in. Who is it? Dr. Pallot, eh? She-It isn't a doctor. It is-it islife insurance agent!

In Siam the liquid measure used is is capable of holding 830 tamarind seeds, and 20 of these units equal the capacity of a wooden bucket. In dry measure, 830 tamarind seeds make one "k'anahn." and 25 "k'anahn" make one "sat," or bamboo basket; 80 "sat" make one "kwien," or cart. This is an example of the primitive origin of

A Monster Devil Fish

most units of weights and measures.

Destroying its victim, is a type of Constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.



PROBING THE CLAIMS

HOW STREET RAILROADS MEET DE-MANDS FOR DAMAGES.

Minute Examinations Made to Guard Against Fraud-Generally a Compromise Results Instead of a Legal Complication.

There is no more striking example o fine and logical system than the claim department of a great street railroad corporation. Indeed it would be system run mad were it not for the fact that every link in the long chain of events which binds an accident to a settlement s, on the one hand, a safeguard to the company against fraud and, on the other, an assurance to the honest claimant that his case is receiving a careful and search ing investigation.

The number and variety of the de mands for damages made upon a street railroad corporation are surprising, but no matter how trivial or how serious complaint may be all are treated exactly alike and all are subject to the same rou tine, whether it be Giuseppe Caponsacchi, whose pushcart has lost a wheel, or the banker who has been thrown from his carriage.

The claim department of one of the argest street railroad corporations in the country employs 70 men. Last year those 70 men investigated nearly 20,000 claims and paid damages amounting to \$700,000. an average of \$85 a claim. The claim department has to contend with every sort of fraud, and it is partly to stamp fraud as fraud that an intricate system has been built up.

Two cases illustrating the desire of the general public to "do" a railroad corporation came up recently not 1,000 miles from New York. A servant girl who stuttered so badly that she couldn't uncounce a visitor's name without getting tangled asked a street railroad company for damages. She said that a car started suddenly and threw her to the pavement. When she recovered from the shock she found that she had an impediment in her speech. It was proved to the satisfaction of every one except the girl and her lawyer that she had stuttered ever since she egan to talk.

In another instance a man who assert ed that he had been permanently injured in a collision sued the company for \$25, 000 damages. Two days before the trial the company's attorney invited him to compromise for \$4,500. He declined. When the case came to trial, the judge dismissed it on the victim's own testimony. These instances may be exceptions. If they are exceptions they prove a rule which points to the necessity for careful and systematic investigation by the claim department of every claim presented.

It is interesting to trace the various steps which lead up to a settlement. Suppose a trolley car runs into a truck driven by John Doe of 100 East One Hundreth street. A wheel is knocked off the truck and John Doe hits the pavement with his head. The conductor and the motorman immediately jump from the car. Allowing John Doe to shift for himself, they get the names and addresses of as many witnesses of the accident as possible. When they finish their run, they all out blanks, which are kept at each

Certain questions on each blank must of the car, the number of passengers aboard at the time of the accident, whether night or day, whether an inspector was present, the policeman present and his number and so on at some length. It is always difficult to induce witnesses to give their names, and they are likely to hide behind fictitious names or the names of friends, a practice which sometimes

onductor, with the names of the witness es, are immediately referred to the central office, where the case is turned over to the chief investigator. He sends his subordinates out to ee the witnesses. In as many cases as cossible signed statements of the circumstances of the accident are obtained. The reports of the investigators and the wagon builder are handed over to a force of typewriters, who transcribe the written statements and collocate them as "Case No. 18,000" or whatever number it may happen to be The doctor who attended John Doe sends to the company a statement of the extent of his patient's injuries, and the company's physician calls up the doctor on the telephone to get his professional opinion on Mr. Doe's case.

18,000" goes to a reader. The duty of the reader is to examine carefully the papers in the case as put pefore him in the form of the reports from the investigating department. He s supposed to separate the salient points from the mass of detail. He must report the number of witnesses seen, how many favor the company and how many favor the truck and John Doe and whether in his judgment the company is liable. Then he turns over the case to the claim ad juster. Up to this point the investigation may have occupied two days or two

weeks. The claim adjuster is a lawyer, with a awyer's insight into human nature and lawyer's appreciation of the power of He decides at just what price the company should settle and sends his men out to see John Doe and the owner of the truck. If these last are wise, they will sign receipts and accept what the company sends. If they aren't, the case will go to the courts. The price set by the claim adjuster is likely to be final, and discretion is generally the bet ter part of valor

This, in brief, is the process through which each of perhaps 20,000 claims must go. So thoroughly is the work done that no claimant ever receives excessive damages. He gets what he des wes and not a cent more.—New York Mill and Ex-

Uncle Sam and Foreign Navies. The collection of photographs from life of foreign naval vessels in the possession of the office of naval intelligence is probably not excelled by any similar collection in the world. Through our naval representatives abroad this department has been steadily gathering information in this form for many years past, and i is not too much to say that, with the information in store here, the navy depart ment can inform itself at once of the expoint of the globe. The information re lates to personnel and material and is In the main exact and official.—Boston

King Humbert's Pine Trees. King Humbert took great pride in his oine grove and one day, arriving unexpectedly, found a forester preparing to cut down a tree. "What are you about?" asked the

"This pine is growing too tall, your majesty." "Would you like it if I ordered your feet to be cut off because you are taller

than your fellows?" The hint was enough and the tree left unmolested.—London Telegraph A Russell Anecdote.

Lord Russell once presided at a dinner given for Sir Henry Irving on his return from America. While the dinner was in progress Lord Russell suggested to Comyns Carr that he propose Str Henry's health. "I can't make speeches, you know," he said.

you make a fine speech before the Parnell commission To which the pungent Irishman answered, "Oh, yes, but then I had something to talk about!"

Sir Henry gently replied, "I heard

Fixed It. Mamma-New, Freddy, mind what I say. I don't want you to go over into the next garden to play with that Binks boy. He's very rude. Freddy (heard a few minutes after-

ward calling over the wall)-I say,

Binks, ma says I'm not to go in your

garden because you're rude, but you

ome into my garden—I ain't rude. -CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Legal Quibble.

"There is a story," the doctor said, of a man who was sued for debt not long ago. The case went against him, and the court gave judgment for \$300. His lawyer told him he would have to pay it, as he was an unmarried man. He hustled out and in a few hours came back with a wife and a plea in due form that he needed his salary for the support of his family. He got off

"I don't believe that was constitutional," said the professor after a moment's reflection.

"Why not?" "Because it was annex post facto."-

Chicago Tribune. What She Wanted to Know. "My dear child, you really should not eat your pudding so quickly."

"Why not, mamma?" "Because it is dangerous. I once knew a little boy about your age who was eating pudding so quickly that he died before he had finished it." "And what did they do with the rest of his pudding, mamma?"-Exchange.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up mall orders higher prices have to be charged. BAGGING— 2 b Jute..... Standard..... WESTERN SMOKEDHARRS 9 D
Sides 9 D
Shoulders 9 D
Second-hand sach
Second-hand machine
New New York each New New York, each .. Yes City, each Northern North Carolina 9 1...... Northern ORN MEAL-Per bushel in sacks
Virginia Meal
OTTON TIES—IP bundle Laguyra..... MESTICS-Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{ barrel...} \
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{ balf-bbl.} \
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall \text{ barrel...} \
Mackerel, No. 2 \$\forall \text{ half-bbl.} \
Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \text{ barrel...} \end{all-bbl.} barrel

Mackerel, No. 3, \$ barrel...

Mullets, \$ barrel....

Mullets, \$ pork barrel....

N. C. Roe Herring, \$ keg...

Dry Cod, \$ b LOUR-WD-Oats, from store HAY \$ 100 bs No 1 Timothy..... Rice Straw.... North River..... Northern Factory..... LUMBER (city sawed) WM ft-Ship Stuff, resawed....... 18 00 20 00 Bough edge Plank......... 15 00 2 16 00 West India cargoes, accord

Barbadoes, in hogshead....
Barbadoes, in hogshead....
Porto Rico, in hogsheads...
Porto Rico, in barrels....
Sugar House, in hogsheads,
Sugar House, in barrels....
Syrup, in barrels....
Syrup, in barrels....
MAILS, \$ keg, Cut, 60d basis...
PORK, \$ barrel—
City Mess... City Mess..... Rump Prime BOPE, P D SALT, P Sack, Alum Liverpool American On 125 % Sacks. SUGAR, % D—Standard Gran'd TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping. Fair mill..... W M 6x24 beart..... " Sap..... 5x20_Heart.....

WHISKEY, Waslion Northern MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., June 22, 1901. SCHOONERS

Ino F Kranz, 520 tons, Donald, J A Springer & Co. Nokomis, 245 tols, Sawyer, J T Riley & Co. Fred B Balano, 224 tons, Bryant

George Harriss, Son & Co. F Northam, 316 tons, Penndell George Harriss, Son & Co. Sylvia C Hall, 347 tons, Falkenburg, George Harriss, Son & Co. C C Lane, 387 tons, Kelly, George Harriss, Son & Co. dem, 489 tons, Gray, George Harriss, Son & Co.

ames Slater, 266 tons, Peaterson George Harriss, Son & Co. Jas C Clifford, 358° tons, Sharpley George Harriss, Son & Co. I Hazard, 372 tons, DeBuhr, George Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIFS. Folgorm (Br), 1,676 tons, Grindley. BARQUES.

Albatross, 491 tons, Rasmussen, Heide BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Naval Stores and Cottor Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad-19 barrels

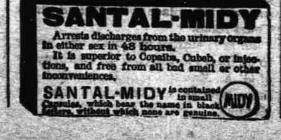
rude turpentine. W. C. & A. Railroad - 2 cask spirits turpentine, 65 barrels rosin, 22 barrels tar, :60 barrels crude turpen-C. C. Railroad-14 casks spirits turpentine, 20 barrels crude turpentine.

turpentine. the South were reported to be most W. & N. Railroad -6 casks spirits turpentine, 66 barrels rosin. S. S. Saginaw-11 bales cotton. Steamer A. P. Hurt-2 casks spirits turpentine, 8 barrels tar, 8 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad-12 casks spirits

Steamer A. J. Johnson—3 bales cotton, 30 casks crude turpentine, 50 barrels rosin. Steamer W. T. Daggett—125 barrels osin, 5 barrels tar. Schooner Leah-5 casks spirits turpentine, 37 barrels rosin. Larkins' Flat-19 barrels crude tur-

Total—14 bales cotton, 71 casks spirits turpentine, 343 barrels rosin, 35 barrels tar. 152 barrels crude turpentine.



COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET. [Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, June 21. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Market firm at 95c per bar rel bid for strained and \$1.00 per barrel bid for good strained.

TAR-Market firm at \$1.50 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm at \$1.25 per barrel for hard, \$2.20

for dip, and --- for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine quiet at 43 % @42 % c; rosin steady at \$1.05@1.10; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine steady at \$1.60 @2.60.

Spirits turpentine Receipts same day last year-184 casks spirits turpentine, 320 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar, 66 bbls crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 7%c pe ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 5 7 16 cts % Good ordinary 6 11 16 Low middling 7 7-16 " Middling..... 7% "
Good middling..... 8 1 16 " Same day last year middling noth Receipts-14 bales; same day las

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, quiet Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime 50c; extra prime. 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c. CORN-Firm, 62 to 65c per bushel

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c EGGS-Firm at 12 to 121/2c per CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 221/2 to 30c; springs, 10@20c.
TURKEYS—Live, dull at 9 to 10c

iressed, 10 to 12c. BEESWAX—Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 51/061/2c pe SWEET POTATOES -- Firm at 750

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 21.-Money on all firm at 31/25 per cent., last loan 41/4 and ruling rate 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 31/2 @41/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at an advance, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488 for demand and at 485%@485% for 60 days. Posted rates 486 % and 489. Commercial bills 484 % Silver certificates nominally Bar silver 59%. Mexican dollars Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 106½; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 107; U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 8's, reg'd, 108¾; do. coupon, 108%; U. S. 4's, new reg'd 138%; do. coupon, 138%; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 1121; do. coupon, 1131; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 108%; do. coupon, 108% Southern Railway 5's 11934. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 109; Chesapeake & Ohio 49 14: Manhattan L 124 14: N. Y Central 15714; Reading 4716; do 1st pref'd 79%; do. 2nd pref'd 57%; St. Paul 179%; do. pref'd, 191; Southern R'way 33%; do. pref'd 87%; Amalgamated Copper 125; American Tobacco 13814; People's Gas 11934; Sugar 143%; T. C. & Iron 70%; U S. Leather 141; do pret'd, 791; Western Union 9414; U.S. Steel 48%; do preferred, 98%; Mexican National Standard Oil 770@780. BALTIMORE, June 21. - Seaboard Air Line, common, 30% @30%; do preferred, 53% @53%. Bonds—4's 85

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 21.—Rosin steady Spirits turpentine steady. CHARLESTON, June 21.—Spirits tur pentine firm at 34½c; sales 50 casks. Rosin firm; sales 200 barrels; C \$1 00; D, \$1 05; E, \$1 10; F, \$1 15; G, \$1 20; H, \$1 35; I, \$1 45; K, \$1 70; M, \$2 20; N, \$2 50; W G, \$2 80; W W,

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Spirits turpen tine quiet and steady; receipts 1,538 sales 452 casks; exports 21 casks. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C \$1 01; D, \$1 15; E, \$1 20; F, \$1 25; G \$1 30; H, \$1 45; I, \$1 60; K, \$1 85; M \$2 55; N, \$2 65; W. G, \$2 95; W W \$3 30. Receipts 3,324 barrels; sales 1,585 barrels; exports 3,229 barrels.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21.-While successful at the start to-day, the bull forces in cotton met with something of a set back later and at times showed many evidences of nervousness, owing to the lack of response by the market to legitimate influences. The opening was steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher and during the first few minutes indications point ed to still further gains. Liverpool was fully one point higher than expected and news from spinning districts proved to be radically bullish. But a turn in the character of foreign news and the appearance of selling orders in July turned the scale against the market and prices slowly eased off. Liver pool eventually stiffened upon fine Manchester accounts and a large demand for spot cotton in all European markets. This caused prices here to work back to the opening. But early in the afternoon fresh liquidation of July long stuff, some of which appeared to come from the "clique" gave room holders cause for alarm and general selling set in. This movement carried July off to 8.25, August 7.75, and October to 7.36. around which good buying came in and led to a turn of shorts for cover. A forecast for continued dry and very hot weather over the Southwest strengthened bull sentiment and

arbitrary in their views and refused to sell except at substantial advances. The market was finally quiet and steady with prices net one point higher to four points lower. NEW YORK, June 21.—Ootton quiet; middling uplands 8 9-16c. The cotton futures market closed

rhe cotton futures market closed steady: June 8.28, July 8.33, August 7.80, September 7.48, October 7.40, November 7.37, December 7.39, January 7.42, February 7.42, March 7.45.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 1 16c lower; middling uplands 8 9-16c; middling gulf 8 13 16c; sales 650 bales.

Net receipts 354 bales; gross receipts
1,917 bales; exports to Great Britain
1,643 bales; exports to the Continent

bales; stock 142,136 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,277
bales; exports to Great Britain 12,310
bales; exports to Great Britain 12,310

prompted investment buying for out

side account. Spot cotton holders in

bales; exports to Great Britain 12,515 bales; exports to the Continent 1,251 bales; bales; stock 414,813 bales.
Consolidated—Net receipts 50,004 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,419

bales; exports to France 1,915 bales; exports to the Continent 5,630 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts 7,195,765 bales; exports to Great

Britair 2.889,360 bales; exp France 706,779 bales; exporu Continent 2,700,146 bales. June 21.—Galveston, fi 8 3 16c, net receipts 3,539 bales folk, firm at 8 %c, net receiv bales; Baltimore, nominal at net receipts 572 bales; Boston, 8%c, net receipts 173 bales mington, firm at 71/c, net rec bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 8 net receipts -- bales: Savanna at 7 19 c. net receipts 677 ale Orless: de tat 8 3-16c, net receipts 678 ale 1,465 bales: de balos: Mentre de la 1,465 bales: de balos: Mentre de la 1,465 bales: de balos: Mentre de la 1,465 balos: de la 1, receipts 2 bales; Memphis, stea 8%c, net receipts 74 bales; At firm at 8%c, net receipts 173 Charleston, firm at 734c, net rec

bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta NEW YORK, June 21.—Flour and 5c to 10c lower on top Minnesota patents \$3 80@4 00; \$3 40@3 50. Wheat—Spot weake 2 red 763/sc; options closed w 14@1% net decline. July closed September 72%c: October 734 cember 74%c. Corn—Spot eas 2, 42%c; the option market weak at %@1c net decline. closed 46%c; September closed October 47%c. Oats—Spot steady 2, 321/c; options dull and easy the other markets. Lard easier; ern steamed \$8 85; refined weak tinent \$9 00; South American compound 6%@7c. Petroleum Coffee—Spot Rio easy; No. 7 in 6c; mild quiet; Cordova 84@1 Sugar-Raw easy; fair refining 3 centrifugal, 96 test, 47-3gc; quiet. Tallow steady; city (\$20 package) 4%c; country (packages 5@5%c. Butter firm; western creat 15@19%c; State dairy 14@1 Cheese firm; fancy large white 9xc; fancy small white 91/0 Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylv 13@13%c. Potatoes quiet; New Y 3%c. Potatoes quies, sout pounds, \$2 25@2 50; Sout harrel, \$3 00. Pes extra, per barrel, \$3 00. steady; fancy hand-picked 4% other domestics 4%@4%c. Cab

to Liverpool-Cotton by steam Cotton seed oil steady; prime c in barrels nominal; prine sum yellow 38c; off summer yellow 36 prime white 40@42c; prime winter low 41c; prime meal \$24 00@2500 Chicago, June 21.-Under prosp of enormous crops the wheat ma showed extreme weakness today. September delivery closing 11c low September corn closed to down, tember oats 10 to lower and pro ions from 5@71c to 10c. down.

steady; Norfolk, per barrel, 400 per barrel crate 50c@\$1 25. Fre

CHIOAGO, June 21.—Cash quotatio Flour dull. Wheat-No. 2 spring @70c; No. 3 spring 6414 @67c; N red 66% @68%c. Corn-No 2 41 No. 2 yellow 421/2@421/c. Os No. 2 281/2@281/4c; No. 2 white 30 14; No. 3 white 27 14 @ 29c. Ry No. 2 47 16 @ 47 14 c. Mess pork barrel, \$14 621/2@14 65. Lard, per \$8 90@8 10. Dry salted shoulde boxed, \$7 00@7 25 Short clear sid boxed, \$8 35@8 40 Whiskey—I finished goods, per gall \$1 27 The leading futures ranged as

lows—opening, highest, lowest closing: Wheat—No 2 June 6 6814, 66%, 66%c; July 681685, 6 67, 67c; September 674 @68, 68, 68 66 %c. Corn-No. 2 June -. 42 4c; July 43 1/8 @ 43 1/4, 43 1/4 @ 43 42%, 42%@43c; September 443 44%, 44%, 43%@43%, 43%@44c; cember 411/8, 411/8, 4014, 401/4c. - No 28 281/6, 281/6@2814, 27 27/6c, 8 61/4, 261/4, 26 2614c; May 2916, 2916, 2814, 281 28%c. Pork, per bbl-July \$1462 14 65, 14 62 14, 14 65; September \$15 0 15 00, 14 80, 14 85 Lard, per 100 -July \$8 70, 8 70, 8 55, 8 60; Septe ber \$8 77½, 8 77½, 8 62½, 8 65; Oc ber \$8 75, 8 75, 8 62½, 8 62½. Sh ribs, per 100 lbs-July \$810, 81 8 02 14. 8 02 14; September \$8 173 8 20, 8 12 14. 8 12 14.

FOREIGN WARRET

LIVERPOOL, June 21,4P. M.-Cotto Spot fair demand, prices 1 16d higher American middling fair 5 3 16d; go middling 4 15 16d; middling 4 11 16 low middling 4,15-32d; good ordinar 4 7 32d; ordinary 3 31-32d. The sale of the day were 10,000 bales, of whi 500 bales were for speculation and ex port and included 9,300 bales Ame

can. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and close steady; American middling (l. m. c June 4 37 64d buyer; June and Ju-4 36 64d seller: July and August 43 64@4 35-64d buyer; August and Sep tember 4 29 64d buyer; September 4 29-64d seller; October (g. o. c.) 41 64d buyer; October and November 4 10 64@4 11 64d seller; and December 4 8-64d value; December and January 4 9 64d value; Jan uary and February 4 8-64@4 9 64

MARINE

Schr Jno F Kranz, 520 tons, Donald, New York, J A Springer & Co. Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hal Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

THE LAT AS TO ERVES AND STRENGT It is not muscle so much as the nerves

back of muscle which show one's strength and power of endurance. And the study with able physicians of to-day is how to keep the payers in pariect is how to keep the nerves in perfect health and fitted for the strain of every day living. Headsche of every type, nerve weakness, dyspepsia, sleepless ness, languor, restlessness, nervous dy pepsia, muscular weakness, brain west pepsia, muscular weakness, brain washess, poor circulation,—a thousand different unpleasant feelings and symptoms are due to nerve waste and nerve weakness,—especially in women and children. But how can all this be provented, one will ask? How can mistrocken down constitution be repaired and nerve strength and full, robustically and prevented and full, robustically constitution of the property of the province o and nerve strength and ful health be secured. Just two remember: Determine that 1 remember: Determine that half, a grow strong in nerves and health, a decide to use at once that most fame nerve cure, COCELIN. It is delicing taste, quick in action and makes wearied nerves tingle with rene strength and every function stronger and faculty the brighter by the Dringvist sell it.

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> 2ND PAT. FLOUR, STRAIGHT PLOUR WHEAT BRAN, &c.,

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