The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

MR. HERBERT M'CLAURINIZES.

Mr. Hilliary A. Herbert, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, has not been heard from often lately in the field of politics, but he got a chance to orate a few days ago when he addressed the Bar Association of Alabama at Montgomery. That the members of the Constitutional Convention might get the benefit of the wisdom that fell from his lips they took a recess and many, if not most of them, went to hear him. The address was ostensibly to the lawyers, but it scattered so that it took in the whole range of subjects that do now or have for years engaged the attention of the American people, especially the Southern people, so that his speech was made more to them than to the lawyers. Scattering as it was, and touching upon so many things about which the lawyers whom he addressed knew as much as he did, it was a remarkable and not altogether appropriate speech. But the lawyers who were there and couldn't get away had to make the best of their unpleasant predicament and sit it out.

The noteworthy portions of his speech were his reference to our insular possessions and his approval of the administration plan of government, and defence of independence in politics. He does not believe that the people of those islands are competent for self government and asked why should the people of Alabama, who are now proceeding through their constitutional convention to eliminate the incompetent element from politics, find fault with the McKinley administration for doing the same thing that they and other Southern States are doing. He, like ex-Senator Pugh, says we have the islands taken from Spain, and asks what are we to do with them? "Are we to govern them or let them govern us?"

With all due respect to Mr. Herbert we are not reduced to that dilemma, for they can't govern us nor take any part in governing us until they have representation in proportion to their numbers in the U. S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and that they will never have. It is the veriest rot for Mr. Herbert to talk of their governing us and on that presentation of the case argue our right and the wisdom of our governing them.

Mr. Herbert was in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet when the "Republic" of Hawaii was seeking recognition from this Government. Mr. Cleveland wasn't satisfied with the method of establishing the Republic, or how far it was supported by the people, and therefore he sent "paramount commissioner" Blount to investigate and report, and he never did recognize that Republic. The people of Hawaii might not have been competent for self-rule, but Mr. Cleveland believed they had some right to say what kind of a government they should have. Mr. Herbert doubtless agreed with him in that.

The Filipinos have as much right to be consulted as to the government established over them as the Hawaiians had, and Mr. Herbert's friend, Grover Cleveland, would have so held if he had been President when the war with Spain ended.

What we contend for, and what every man who believes in the principles of Democracy contends for, is that being separate peoples, the inhabitants of those islands should have the privilege of self-government, and that we have no right to govern them because we think we can do that better than they can do it for themselves, which may possibly be true. There is no parity between the cases of these islands and the Southern States, which by his question, Mr. Herbert would make it appear.

There is a way out of that difficulty without doing injustice to these people or running the risk of being "governed by them," and that is to let them govern themselves as we, professedly at least, propose to let Cuba do. That will solve that problem and if we refuse to so solve it, it will simply be because the spirit of grab and lust for gain are mightier with us than devotion to principle or plighted faith.

Another noteworthy feature of this speech was his defence of "independence" in politics, not the independence of the man who will not acknowledge allegiance to any party, but the independence of the kicker who because the party platform and nominees don't suit him kicks out of the traces, arrays himself against his own party and votes against it. That's what he calls independence in politics.

He declared that no man ought to support any platform or any candidate to which or whom he objected. When Mr. Herbert was talking that way he was putting in a sort of post hoc defence of the kicking he did in 1896, when he followed Cleveland's lead, refused to stand on the Democratic platform and voted for Palmer and Buckner, and in 1900, when having no candidate to throw his vote away on he probably voted for McKinley and Roosevelt.

He took occasion in this connection to commend the Alabama Democratic papers which refused to support Bryan, the candidate of their party, and the handful of Alabama Democrats who did likewise. They were very much pleased with this part of his speech.

But when Mr. Herbert was elected several times to Congress by the Democrats of his district he did not believe so much in "independence in politics" nor in kicking against party platforms. He then believed that loyalty to party was commendable and something to be applauded. When he kicked against the Democratic platform and nominees in 1896 he kicked himself out of the party, and doubtless has been somewhat lonesome since. Perhaps he is tired being lonesome, would like to start a little party of his own, and took this opportunity to inaugurate the work of trying to McLaurinize Alabama. In this he will be simply playing assistant to the Republican party, as he was in 1896 when he was running with the little gold contingent.

MORE HYPOCRISY.

It is the regulation thing with the Republican papers in the North which discuss the restricted franchise movement in Southern States to say that what they object to is not restricted or qualified suffrage, but discrimination made between the negro and the white man in favor of the white man, from which it may be inferred that if a white man were disfranchised for every negro that is they would not object so much, if at all.

They are driven to this fraud by the course pursued by the McKinley administration in withholding the ballot from the people of the insular acquisitions on the ground that they lack the necessary intelligence and experience to qualify them for suffrage. They therefore can not find fault with the Southern States for taking steps to protect themselves from the unfit and incompetent element on which the Republican party conferred suffrage when, to punish the South, it put the emancipated slave, "the bottom rail," on top. But we do not go far enough and disfranchise enough to suit these organs. We do not include white men enough in the limitations, and they exclaim that if suffrage were based on intelligence, and that alone, it would be all right.

They are simply playing fraud in that, for if they were honest in it they would be advocating qualified suffrage, suffrage based on intelligence, in their own States. They are not doing that. A few of the Eastern States have educational qualifications, but they were not inspired so much by the desire to have an intelligent electorate as to disfranchise the foreign element of their populations, more of whom than of natives would be disfranchised by educational qualifications. They wanted to get rid of the foreign vote just as we want to get rid of the negro vote, although the foreign vote was not a tithe of as serious a factor with them as the negro vote is with us.

The organs which are criticising the South and pretending to favor suffrage based on intelligence, are simply playing this fraud because this is the only thing they can play to keep up the agitation against the South, since the administration at Washington has turned the dark-skinned natives of our insular possessions down.

THE AREA WIDENING.

The oil excitement seems to have spread throughout all the country west of the Pennsylvania oil fields and east of the Alaska border. A little while ago they were discussing the probable extent of the Texas fields, but now the question is not so much where oil may but where it may not be found. Borings have demonstrated that it exists and in abundance in sections where a few years ago its existence was not thought of. Since the tapping of those great gushers at Beaumont, in Texas, a number of others have been opened in Louisiana at distances so far apart as to indicate a wide field in that State. It has been found in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and in new sections of Tennessee and Kentucky, and since then it has been found in Kansas, reported finds come from Iowa, and the biggest gusher of all has been opened in the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory.

The number of these finds and their localities, and the fact that they cover an area extending from the Gulf to the Lakes and from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, is proof that oil in a greater or less quantity underlays this whole country and that it will be found in workable quantities throughout a vast area. Of course the quantity and the profit in it will depend upon the geological formation, just as flowing or abundance of water in artesian wells depends upon the geological formation, although water may be found anywhere. While these discoveries are a good thing for the country generally, they will be a godsend, if found in abundance, to Kansas and Iowa, where fuel is scarce and where they are so dependant in winter on coal transported considerable distance.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BOOK NOTICES.

The July *Review of Reviews* is a very interesting number, discussing a variety of subjects which are now topics of thought, with the "Progress of the World" and "Leading Articles of the Month," both of which are full of information and exceedingly valuable. This number is well illustrated. Address Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place, New York.

The *North American Review* for July presents a fine list of contents, embracing papers on political, economic, religious, scientific, trade and other subjects which are now engaging attention in this and in other countries. There is a great deal of food for thought in some of these papers, while all are interesting. Address North American Review, Franklin Square, New York.

We are under obligations to F. Tennyson Neely Co., publishers, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a copy of Col. John A. Joyce's Biography of Edgar Allen Poe. It is an eloquently written history of the life of that interesting personage and throws much light on his peculiarities and eccentricities, as shown by the private letters published, which give a good insight into the man, of whom too many have seen only one and that the weaker and less attractive side. It is a neatly printed volume of 218 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. Price $1.00.

TWINKLINGS.

— Jackson—I hear your baby was kidnapped.

Currie—Yes. The kidnappers have offered us $5,000 if we will take him back, but we are holding out for more. —*Life.*

— Lawyer—As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third— Widow—Oh, I hope to get my fourth. He was my third, you know.—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "I'm glad you like the clock; I bought it at Smith's; a six-guinea one reduced to five." He—"But I saw the same thing at Brown's for four." She—"Yes; but Brown does not make a reduction."—*The King.*

— The Doctor—Your husband is going to recover; but he will never be the man he has been. The Helpmate —Oh, I am so glad, doctor. John never was the man I should like to have him.

— Remember to Forget: Askit—"And did your Uncle remember you in his will? Tellit—"Well, he remembered me all right, but that was why he didn't mention me in his will."—*Baltimore American.*

— "What nice things you said about that man in his obituary notice. Don't suppose you'd say such nice things about me?" said the citizen. "Oh, yes, I would; with pleasure," replied the polite newspaper man.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— See here! exclaimed an angry man to a horse dealer, you said that horse I bought of you yesterday had not a single fault; and now I find he is blind of one eye. Oh, replied the dealer, calmly, that's not a fault; it is a misfortune."—*Chicago News.*

— Mrs. Gabbie—"Mrs. Upton has two servants in her house now, I understand." Mrs. Hiram Offen—"That's nothing; we invariably have two in our house, one going and the other coming.—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

— "How would you define diplomacy?" asked the student. "Diplomacy," answered the man of experience, "is the art of conducting a quarrel without becoming visibly angry."—*Washington Star.*

— Poet—"How much for this prescription?" Apothecary—"Two dollars, please." Poet (soliloquizing as he pays)—"And the publishers tell me that poetry is a drug in the market. Oh, that it were!"—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Hokus is as uncertain and unreliable as ever. You can't believe a word from him." "What's his latest?" "At the club supper the other night he said to the waiter, 'Not another drop,' and yet he immediately took a drop under the table."—*Philadelphia Times.*

— Miss Clara (to Featherly, who is making an evening call)—"Poor little Bobby swallowed a penny to-day and we've all been so much worried about it." Featherly (somewhat at a loss for words of encouragement)—"Oh, I—er—wouldn't worry, Miss Clara; a penny is not much."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Harry—"Wonder why it was that Frank and Bertha broke off their engagement? I understand that it was all arranged, even to the marriage day." Dick—"It was discovered that the wedding ring was made by non-union labor, so the clergyman refused to perform the ceremony, and not another minister in town dares to do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilmington District.

Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, July 6, 7.

Burgaw, Herring's Chapel, July 13, 14.

Magnolia, Rose Hill, July 18.

Grace, July 21.

Clinton, Clinton, July 27, 28.

The Wilmington District Conference will meet at Rose Hill, Wednesday, July 17, at nine o'clock, and continue in session three days.

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, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed. †

FLORENCE, S. C., Nov. 26, 1900.

I was first advised by our family physician in Charleston to use TEETHINA with our baby when she was but a very young infant, as a preventive of colic and to warm and sweeten the stomach. Later it was useful in teething troubles, and its effect has been found to be so very beneficial and so free from the dangers that are consequent upon the use of drugs and soothing syrups, that we have come to regard it, after use with three children, as one of the necessities when there is a new baby in the house and until the teething troubles are over, and we take pleasure in recommending it to our friends instead of the horrid stuff that so many people use to keep their babies quiet.

HARTWELL M. AYER,
(Mgr. Daily Times and Weekly Times-Messenger.) †

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Stanly *Enterprise*: From the best information we can give, there will be a general average of two-thirds a crop of wheat this year in Stanly as compared to last.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: Mr. R. McK. Rozier, who lives about five miles from Lumberton, has been marmarried for thirty years and has eight strong, healthy children. No member of his family uses tobacco or stimulants of any kind, and he states that for the thirty years he has been married he has only had one professional visit from the doctor.

— Durham *Herald*: The 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Green, of Morrisville, was starting a fire late Monday afternoon when she was burned in a very painful and probably fatal manner. She was pouring oil on the fire when the oil can exploded and she was enveloped in flames. Before help could reach her she was burned in such a manner that it is feared that she will die.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Mr. Ed. H. Maley showed us something out of the ordinary, at least to us, last Friday evening. It was a piece of rock cut and dressed about eighteen inches long and was perfectly flexible. The rock can be taken in the hands and bended an inch or more out of plumb without breaking it. Mr. Maley secured the curiosity in Stokes county, where the species is found in large quantities at a place at the foot of the mountain, near Moore's Springs. Mr. Maley says the rock can be secured in strips several feet long and that these long pieces can be bended several inches.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: John Cutchin, about 38 years of age, met with a horrible death Saturday night, unless he was so stupefied that he was unconscious all the time the silent, deadly drama was being played between the fork of the roads at Moore's crossing and a small field on the road and Speed, near which the deceased lived. He was here Saturday afternoon and left in the evening on a cart. On his way out he was met on the road and passed, and this was the last seen or heard of him alive. Next morning he was found lying stark and stiff in death in this field, with the mule a hundred yards away and still hitched to his cart. Just after turning off from the Tarboro-Lawrence road the cart gave a lurch and the sleeping driver lost his equilibrium. He fell sideways, his head passing between two spokes of the wheel. The mule did not become frightened, but the body prevented the wheel from turning, and this increased pull caused the animal to slow up and eat on first one side and then the other till the field was slowly reached. The human brake was still effectually applied and continued for some time till the mule backed. This movement caused the body to roll to the ground, where it remained till found.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Two little boys were minding cows on the banks of the Cape Fear yesterday, when they decided to take a swim in the river. One of them—the eight year old son of Mr. Vander Johnson—soon lost control of himself and was drowned. —— Monday afternoon a negro's house in Ceder Creek was entered by two young white men and robbed of a lot of provisions. The negro saw them all the time, but was not able to cope with them. When they had gone he alarmed the neighborhood and a posse was organized with township constable J. W. Carter at the head. The men were soon run down and captured. When they were brought to jail here last night they both confessed to being escaped convicts. One gave his name as Charles Hair, from Wilkes county, and the other as E. M. Fedder, of Mitchell county. Both are young, hardy looking mountaineers, and both were sent to the penitentiary for murder. One shot and killed his rival in love during a quarrel and the other shot and killed a young man during a dispute over a game of craps. Hair was serving a ten year sentence and had only 11 months longer to stay. Fedder was just entering on a five year's sentence. They said that they escaped last Wednesday from the chain gang at Goldsboro.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Now that Commissioner and Civil Governor-elect Taft has gracefully carried his 296 pounds avoirdupois and led a petite Filipina senorita through the mazes of a Spanish dance at Cubu, who will dare say that the prospect of benevolent assimilation is not roseate?—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The latest news from the Beaumont oil fields is that the demand for the oil is greater than can be met by the facilities for transportation available. One hundred and forty-seven cars were sent out with oil on Thursday last. The daily supply of oil is equivalent to a load for 2,500 cars. The main thing now is to get enough cars to carry the oil.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— There were more than five hundred students in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College during the session just closed, and many applicants were turned away for want of room. There were nearly five hundred at Clemson College, we believe, and many applicants were turned away there also for want of room. It is evident that the boys and young men, at least, fully appreciate the advantages offered by such schools.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

— Doctor—"After this you ought to sleep like a baby." Patient (anxiously)—"I hope you don't mean like my baby, doctor."—*Tit Bits.*

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 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY. †

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 diarrhœa. 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. †

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR

Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers

Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

The tripping feet—the sparkling eye—the graceful movement—belong not alone to the budding maiden.

These graces are the right—aye *duty of every woman* until the hair whitens—and regal dignity replaces them.

The mother who guards her strength has so much more to devote to the care and education of her dear ones. She should be a comfort—a cheer—always.

Yet how many feel that they have the strength to properly balance the home? The world is listless, weary and morbid. Its blood moves sluggishly and is full of impurities. It needs a kindling, invigorating tonic to set it afire—it needs Pe-ru-na,

THE ONE MEDICINE

in the world which women may rely upon positively. Pe-ru-na is good for everyone, but particularly for women. The various weaknesses which afflict their delicate organism spring from inflammation or catarrh of the mucous lining, and Pe-ru-na is a specific for catarrh in any organ of the body. Any congestion of a mucous membrane simply means catarrh of the organ affected. This is why Pe-ru-na cures all sorts of troubles where other remedies fail. If there is a catarrhal affection the matter with you anywhere Pe-ru-na will cure you.

The Irish Hedge School.

The educational structure for which, taking advantage of the toleration of government, the hedge schoolmaster abandoned his al fresco establishment, was a very humble one of its kind. The peasantry, animated by the strong Irish love of learning, built it for him, just as in modern days they assemble and build huts for evicted tenants.

It was not a very formidable undertaking. A deep, dry ditch or trench by the roadside was usually selected for the site. At the side of the trench an excavation of the requisite area was dug, so that the clay bank formed three sides of the inclosure. This saved the trouble of building walls. Then the fourth side, or front side wall, with a door and two windows, was built of green sods laid in courses, while similar sods raised the back to the required height and pointed the gable ends.

Young trees and wattles cut from the nearest wood and bound together with straw ropes and withes formed the roof timbers. Over these were spread brambles, then came a layer of "scraws," or slabs of healthy bog surface, and over all a thatching of rushes. The earthen floor was pared to an approach to a level, the rubbish cleared away, and a pathway made to the public road. There was your hedge schoolhouse, ready for business.—Donahoe's Magazine

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7½	@	7½
Standard		@	8
Burlaps	6	@	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ ℔	12½	@	14
Sides ₩ ℔	9	@	10
Shoulders ₩ ℔	19	@	9½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ ℔	8½	@	9
Shoulders ₩ ℔	8½	@	9
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 35	@	1 45
Second-hand machine	1 35	@	1 45
New New York, each		@	1 50
New City, each		@	1 50
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	7 00	@	7 50
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ ℔	20	@	25
Northern	25	@	30
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	59	@	60
Virginia Meal	59	@	60
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	1 10	@	1 25
CANDLES—₩ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
COFFEE—₩ ℔—			
Laguyra	11	@	12½
Rio	9	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ₩ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	4 50	@	4 75
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	8 00	@	9 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—₩ ℔—			
Low grade	3 00	@	3 25
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	3 50	@	3 75
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
GLUE—₩ ℔	8	@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	62½	@	63
Mixed Corn	62½	@	63
Car-load, in bgs—White	61½	@	62
Oats, from store	40	@	43½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	65
Cow Peas	90	@	1 50
HIDES—₩ ℔—			
Green salted	4	@	5
Dry flint	10	@	11
Dry salt	9	@	10
HAY ₩ 100 ℔s			
No 1 Timothy	95	@	1 00
Rice Straw	40	@	50
Eastern	90	@	95
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ ℔	2½	@	3
CHEESE—₩ ℔—			
Northern Factory	13	@	15
Dairy Cream	12½	@	14
Half cream	10	@	12½
LARD, ₩ ℔—			
Northern	7½	@	9½
North Carolina	9	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	16 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	32
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	33
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29	@	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29	@	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	2 35
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess		@	17 00
Rump		@	17 00
Prime		@	16 50
ROPE, ₩ ℔	11	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum		@	1 25
Liverpool	95	@	1 10
American	95	@	1 05
On 125 ₩ Sacks	65	@	70
SUGAR, ₩ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	6
Standard A	5½	@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden	4½	@	5
C Yellow	4	@	4½
SOAP, ₩ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	8 00	@	9 00
Common mill	4 00	@	5 00
Fair mill	5 00	@	6 50
Prime mill	6 50	@	7 50
Extra mill	8 00	@	8 50
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
₩ M 6x24 heart	4 25	@	5 00
" Sap	3 00	@	3 25
5x20, Heart	2 25	@	2 50
" Sap	1 60	@	1 75
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon Northern	1 00	@	2 10

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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

STAR OFFICE, July 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 32½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 32 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel bid for strained and $1.00 per barrel bid for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.50 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for hard, $2.00 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Holiday.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	100
Rosin	275
Tar	56
Crude turpentine	49

Receipts same day last year—Holiday.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 7-16	cts ₩ ℔
Good ordinary	6 11-16	" "
Low middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—6 bales; same day last year, —.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission 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 for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c.

EGGS—Firm at 14 to 15c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 22½ to 30c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 75c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Money on call was firm at 6@25 per cent.; last loan at 15 per cent., ruling rate 10 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½@487⅝ for demand and 485¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 486 and 488½. Commercial bills 484½ @485. Silver certificates nominally 60. Bar silver 58⅞. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 107; U. S. refu'g 2's, coupon, 107; U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 108; do. coupon, 108¾; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 139; do. coupon, 139; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113½; do. coupon, 113½; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 108¾; do. coupon, 108¾; Southern Railway 5's 120. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 106¼; Chesapeake & Ohio 47½; Manhattan L 123½; N. Y. Central 157½; Reading 45; do. 1st pref'd 78⅜; do. 2nd pref'd 56; St. Paul 173½; do. pref'd, 186¼; Southern R'way 32⅞; do. pref'd 86¼; Amalgamated Copper 122½; American Tobacco 136½; People's Gas 117½; Sugar 144⅜; T. C. & Iron 69⅝; U. S. Leather 13½; do. pref'd, 78¼; Western Union 92½; U. S. Steel 46½; do preferred, 95¼; Mexican National 10½; Standard Oil 770@775

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 36½@37.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 33½c. Rosin firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 33½c; receipts 1,445 casks; sales 2,432 casks; exports 285 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 2,761 barrels; sales 1980 barrels; exports 3,940 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton was irregular to day with the trade extremely nervous. With a holiday on one hand, a drought in Texas on the other and with a monthly government report, room operators were easily frightened to unload or cover shorts, just as the leaders dictated. On the opening the market was quiet with prices one point lower to two points higher. For a time the market was steady, but absence of outside support, with liquidation of July and August holdings by smaller interests turned the market decidedly downward before midday. October dropped to 7.53 and January to 7.56, while the July option sank to 8.46. Wall street bought July at the start and on the break was a fair seller of October. Then came the bureau report, giving an average crop condition of 81.1. For a moment the report was without effect, then some of the more courageous shorts sold prices down two points in the hope of starting liquidation by wavering longs. But for the next two hours the marked took a strong upward direction and at the best figures was twelve to fifteen points above the low level of the day, August rallied to 7.87, October to 7.66, and January to 7.68. Towards the close realizing by pit scalpers caused a decline of five to six points. The close was barely steady with prices net five points lower to three points higher.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 8⅝c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady. July 8.50, August 7.80, September 7.63, October 7.60, November 7.56, December 7.59, January 7.63, February 7.63, March 7.66, April 7.68.

Spot cotton closed easy; middling uplands 8⅝c; middling gulf 9⅛c; sales 5,321 bales.

Net receipts 339 bales; gross receipts 5,239 bales; stock 170,630 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9,433 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,800 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 6,284 bales; stock 456,224 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 40,703 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,897 bales; exports to France 20 bales; exports to the Continent 6,976 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,304,647 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,911,105 bales; exports to France 707,157 bales; exports to the Continent 2,437,570 bales.

July 3.—Galveston, market firm, 8⅝c, net receipts 1,019 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8½c, net receipts 734 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 11-16c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 8⅝c, net receipts 413 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 6 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 9⅛c, net receipts 104 bales; Savannah, steady at 8¼c, net receipts 2,859 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8⅜c, net receipts 3,882 bales; Mobile, nominal at 8½c, net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, steady at 8 5-16c, net receipts 228 bales; Augusta, firm at 8½c, net receipts 145 bales; Charleston, steady at 8½c, net receipts 9 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Flour was a trifle steady but dull. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 75⅝c; options closed steady at ¼@⅜c net advance. July closed 73¼c; September closed 72¾c; October closed 72⅝c; December closed 74¼c. Corn—Spot quiet; No. 2, 49½; The option market closed easy and partly ⅛c net lower: July closed 49¼; September 50½c; October closed 50½c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 32½c; options steady but quiet. Lard easy; Western steamed $8 80; refined easy; continent $9 00; South American $9 65; compound 7c. Tallow steady. Rice quiet. Pork easy; family $15 50@16 00; short clear $15 75@17 00; mess $15 75@16 75. Petroleum dull. Coffee—Spot quiet; No. 7 invoice 5⅝c; mild, quiet; Cordova 8¼@12½. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-32c; refined steady. Butter dull and barely steady; creamery 15@19½c; State dairy 14@18½c. Cheese was dull and weak; fancy large white 8¾@9c; fancy small white 9c. Eggs irregular; State and Pennsylvania 14@15c. Potatoes steady; New York, 180 lbs., $1 25@2 50; Southern extra, per barrel, $2 50. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand picked 4¾@5c; other domestics 4½@4⅝c. Cabbage steady; Norfolk, per barrel, 50@75c; per barrel crate 50c@$1 00. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 10c.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Higher cables and excessive rainfalls in the Northwest resulted in an advance of ½c to day in September wheat. September corn closed ½c lower, oats were ½c lower, while provisions lost 14c to 50c.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Cash quotations: Flour was quoted easy. Wheat—No.2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 63@64½c; No. 2red 65@66¾c. Corn—No.2 43½@43¾; No.2 yellow 43⅝c. Oats—No.2 28½@29; No. 2 white—c; No. 3 white 29½ @31c. Rye—No. 2 48½@49c. Mess pork, per barrel, $13 87½@14 00. Lard, per 100 ℔s, $8 40@8 45. Short rib sides, loose, $7 75@7 95. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 25@7 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 25@8 35 Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 27.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No 2 July 64⅞, 65½@65⅝, 64⅜@64¼, 65; September 66½@66⅝, 66⅝, 66½, 66½c; December 68@68½, 68¼, 68, 68c. Corn—No. 2 July 44¼@44⅞, 45@45½, 44⅜, 44¾; September 46½@47, 47, 46¼, 46⅜: December 45¼, 45¾, 44¾, 45c. Oats—No. 2 July 27¼, 27⅜, 26⅞, 27½; September 27¾@27⅞, 27⅞, 27¼, 27½@27⅝c; May 30½, 30½, 30, 30½c. Pork, per bbl—July $14 00, 14 00, 13 80, 13 80; September $14 1, 14 40, 14 02½, 14 02½. Lard, per 100 ℔s—July $8 45, 8 47½, 8 40, 8 40; September $8 52½, 8 55, 8 55, 8 45; October $8 50, 8 52½, 8 45, 8 45. Short ribs per 100 ℔s—July $7 90, 7 90, 7 75, 7 75; September $8 02½, 8 02½, 7 85, 7 87½; October $7 92½, 7 92½, 7 77½, 7 77½.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 3, 4 P. M.—Cotton: Spot quiet, prices unchanged; American middling 4 23-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts 8,000 bales, including 7,600 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling (l. m. c.) July 4 35-64d buyer; July and August 4 33-64@4 34-64d buyer; August and September 4 28-64@4 29-64d seller; September 4 28-64@4 29-64d seller; October (g. o. c.) 4 16-64@4 17-64d buyer; October and November 4 13-64 @4 14-64d buyer; November and December 4 11-64@4 12-64d buyer; December and January 4 11-64@4 12-64d buyer; January and February 4 12-64d seller; February and March 4 12-64@4 13-64d seller; March and April 4 13-64d seller.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Schr Sylvia C Hall, Falkenburg, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr Sylvia C Hall, 346,000 feet re sawed lumber and 50,000 feet kiln dried lumber; cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co and McDermott & Co; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1901.

SCHOONERS.

George Dudley, 387 tons, Chase, by master.

Jno F Kranz, 520 tons, Donald, J A Springer & Co.

Nokomis, 245 tons, Sawyer, J T Riley & Co.

Gem, 489 tons, Gray, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Albatross, 491 tons, Rasmussen, Heide & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—6 bales cotton.

W. C. & A. Railroad—18 casks spirits turpentine, 118 barrels rosin, 30 barrels tar, 21 barrels crude turpentine.

C C. Railroad—14 casks spirits turpentine, 18 barrels rosin.

A. & Y. Railroad—17 casks spirits turpentine, 16 barrels tar

W. & N. Railroad—9 casks spirits turpentine, 13 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer Creosus—7 casks spirits turpentine, 50 barrels rosin, 10 barrels tar.

Steamer Compton—11 casks spirits turpentine, 15 barrels rosin, 9 barrels crude turpentine.

Schooner J. D. Pigot—14 casks spirits turpentine, 29 barrels rosin.

Schooner Clide—2 casks spirits turpentine, 9 barrels rosin.

Schooner Leah—8 casks spirits turpentine, 36 barrels rosin, 6 barrels crude turpentine.

Total—Cotton, 6 bales; spirits turpentine, 100 casks; rosin, 275 barrels; tar, 56 barrels; crude turpentine, 42 barrels.

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Foreclosure Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county made and entered at the April term there of in a cause therein pending, wherein Charles W. Worth is plaintiff and Ellen Cotton et al are defendants, the undersigned commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the city of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described tract, piece, lot or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the western line of Eighth street 99 feet south of its intersection with the southern line of Harnett street and runs thence southwardly along the western line of Eighth street 33 feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Harnett street 82½ feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth street 33 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Harnett street 82½ feet to the western line of Eighth street, the beginning. The same being part of lot 2 in block 296, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

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