BY WILLIAM B. BEKNARD

WILMINGTON. N. C.

CURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6

STILL IN ITS INFANCY.

There has been some apprehension expressed that the cotton-manufacturing industry in the South may be overdone, but there is little danger of that if it be well managed, and proper efforts be made to find markets at home and abroad, and efforts also made to diversify the manufacture so as to branch out into those grades in which there is the most profit. It was to be expected, and it was prudent on the part of our manufacturers when venturing on s new business of which they had little practical knowledge, to confine themselves to the plain grades, for which they could easily command the labor at home, and for which they knew there was a home demand at prices that would pay them well, but now that many of them have mastered the industry and know as much about it as the manufacturers of other sections there is no reason why they should be content with manufacturing a limited number of the cheaper grades of goods.

Progress has been made in this it is true, and some of our mills are turning out very handsome lines of goods that will compare favorably with similar goods made anywhere. but the majority of the mills are still confining themselves to the cheaper and less profitable grades of goods, catering to the demand for these in this and in other countries to which they ship.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, who has given much thought and study to the cotton manufacturing industry, and always writes and speaks interestingly and instructively on it, has published statements showing how the value of cotton might be increased by making the finer grades of goods as compared with the coarser grades. The value may be increased ten or a quality of the goods made. course all of our cotton could not be converted into high grade goods, even if our mills were equipped to make them, nor could all the crop of any one State, a large producer of cotton, be so converted, for that would exceed the demand for these kinds of goods, but a very consider able portion of the crop could be and many millions of dollars be thus added to the income of our Southern

To do this our mills would, as matter of course, have to compete with the mills in the North and in other countries which make these fine grades, but there is no reason why they couldn't compete in these as they do in the lines of goods they are now making, in some of which they have been so successful that Northern mills have given up the fight and ceased trying to compete. But even the Northern mills are not able, or do not for some other reason, supply the demand for certain kinds of fine goods, and consequently this country imported last year about \$20,000,000 worth of these goods, as much as we exported of all kinds. While our Northern mills find markets for all the goods they make and we import \$20,000,000 worth from other countries (which buy most of their raw cotton from us) there is little danger of the industry being overdone in this country for some years to come and especially in the South, which has demonstrated her ability to manufacture cotton more cheaply than any other country in the world can manufacture it.

While there has been large increases in the production of cotton in this and other countries within the past ten years, the increased production has not kept pace with the increased world-demand for consumption: and there is little probability that it will in the future. It now requires about 14,000,000 bales to supply the mills of the world. but the mills are increasing steadily in number and so is the demand for cotton goods. While every human being who wears clothing of any description wears some cotton, over one half the human family wears cotton altogether, and they will wear more of it in coming years when with the world's progress their condition will be improved, and they will wear a better quality and the population to be clothed and these will all use American-made goods, with the exception, perhaps, of the few who will buy such goods as they fancy from other countries. in the event our own manufacturers do not supply the kind they need.

thought it would be a good idea to present the mayor of the city with model of a whipping post." The absolutely masters of the situation result was that the model man soon and may go on and expand and infound himself in the lock-up and

also in a rage. He had to stay there until friends explained the model business, and the peculiarities of the Delaware joker, who is at present rusticating where the returned model man can't find him.

THE FARMER'S CHANCES.

In writing heretofore on the ne essity of prudence on the part of farmers in contracting indebtedness to be paid out of their crops, we have remarked that there is no avocation in which more more chances are taken than in that of farming. No man can tell when he plants his crop what he will get out of it. All he can do is plant and hope. It may be that drought, or deluge, storm or insect will leave him little or nothing, or it may be that an excessive yield will exceed the demand for consumption and leave him little return for his labor.

We have a striking illustration of this this year in the great grain region of the West, and in the cotton region of the South, both of which have suffered much, the former from destroying droughts, the latter from downpours of rain, followed in some sections by parching droughts. Fortunately for the farmers of

the West, and for everybody else, very good wheat crop was harvested before the drought set in. If it hadn't been for that the farmers of the West would have been ruined, and in their ruin would have pulled down thousands of others whose business depends upon the farmer. It is too early yet (and still chances are to be taken) to estimate what the damage to the South has been, but the estimated damage to the farmers of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska alone is between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000. There are a great many farmers in the West who raise but little wheat depending on corn and other crops, principally corn, which they feed to hogs, so that a loss of corn means a loss of pork, their main de-

Thus not only the farmers of the West and South suffer, but in their adversity the business of the country will suffer, for these farmers will hundred fold according to the not have much money to spend and this will make itself felt in the general run of business.

EVANS AND THE PENSION SHARKS.

For four years or more the pension sharks have been waging war on Commissioner Evans, charging him with systematic turning down of meritorious claims and with withold ing from deserving applicants the pensions they were entitled to. They have been doing everything in their power to drive him into tendering his resignation and failing in that have brought all the influence they could bring to bear, including threats of loss of votes, on Mr. Mc-Kinley to force his removal from office, and the appointment of some one who, as spokesman Sickles puts t, would be "acceptable to the veterans."

How little ground there is for these accusations and this persistent war is shown by the following official figures of the number of appeals from his decisions, affirmations and reversals in the past four years ending with June 30th, 1900:

Year. Appeals. 1897. 4,949 1898. 12,057 1899. 8,845 1900. 7,520	Affirmed. Reversed. 4,403 395 4,232 396 4,941 371 5,575 378
Total 33,371	19,141 1,540

Here are 1,540 decisions reversed out of a total of 33,371 in four years. But there were really only 300 reversals proper in 1900, as sixty-four of these cases were sent back for special examination and fourteen to test medical examinations, and the Chattanooga Times, from which we clip the above figures, says this is about the proportion for the three previous

It doesn't seem from these affirmations of the decisions of the Commissioner by the head of the Department that the Commissioner is such an enemy of the pensioner, for the sharks would hardly accuse the head of the Department of aiding him to crowd out the pensioner.

As our manufacturers have demonstrated their ability to compete in other markets with the manufacturers of other countries, they have nothing to fear from competition in the home market, which will be theirs in spite of anything higher priced goods. In addition to the manufacturers of other counthat our home market will need tries may do. They will not serimore year after year, with the in- ously attempt to invade this market, crease in population. Each decade save in special lines, which our will add ten or twelve millions to manufacturers do not give much at tention to. Before two decades pass there will be something in the neighborhood of a hundred millions of people in this country to use cotton goods, and Americans use more of them, and of every other kind of goods for that mat-The Wilmington, Del., practical ter, than any other people in joker must have his little joke even the world. That hundred millions when the weather is warm. Some of people would require a great deal Wilmington Elks went to Milwau- more cotton goods than our mills kee, Wis., last week, and one of them | now make, so that there is little danger of overdoing the business. while our mills can defy foreign a souvenir, a model of the Delaware competition, and there is even less whipping post. The practical joker | danger of overdoing the business in couldn't let this grand opportunity | the South, which can compete not alip, and telegraphed the chief of only with foreign mills, but with the police to "arrest a man carrying a mills in the North, so that they are

rease as much as they choose, but

of course, they must expand and increase with judgment and on business principles, branching out into new lines with the expansion.

MOSOUITOES AND MALARIA

in Which Everybody

Interested. The most prevalent disease in North Carolina, certainly from now until rost, is malarial fever in one form or another. It is by no means confined to the low lying Eastern section of the State, but is quite abundant in many localities in the hill country, having been reported even from herokee.

By recent scientific investigations he cause of the fever has been shown to be a microscopic animal known as the plasmodium malariæ or hemamæba vivax, which feeds upon the red corpuscies of the blood-hence the pallor of persons suffering from chronic maiaria. The development of this little parasite in the blood s as follows: One of the pores, or baby germs, so to speak, enters a red corpuscle and, feeding on its contents, grows until at the end of twenty-four ours it has become nearly as large as the corpuscle. It then, by a process known as segmentation, splits up into dozen or more little spores again, which for a short time are free in the blood and unattached to the corpuscles. It is just as the segmentation occurs that the chill comes on, which explains the periodic recurrence of the chill every twenty-four hours, and as it has been found that quinine is most effective in killing the germs while they are free in the blood and not buried in the substance of the corpus oles, the best time to give quinine is

just before the chill is expected. The method of the introduction o the malarial poison, the plasmodium, certainly the chief method, has been demonstrated beyond all question to be the sting of a certain variety of mosquito known as anopheles. The common mosquito, which while more abundant, is innocent as a carrier of disease, being known as culex. The latter species will breed in still water of any kind, no matter how cure, but the former, our enemy, will only breed in stagnant pools in which there is a certain amount of vegetable matter, especially if there are no fish, such as top minnows or sun-pearch, which feed upon the larvæ or wiggletails. This explains the fact that malaria is much more abundant after freshets, n the course of which the stream, get ting out of its banks, washes holes in the ground, and speedily falling leaves there stagnant pools with few or no fish in them. Mosquitoes are very much more abundant this exceptional year of freshets than usual. It also

explains the danger of brick holes. The larvæ, or wiggletails, as we generally call them, are the young mosquitoes. Although they live in the water from the time they are hatched from the eggs which were laid on the surface until they reach maturity they cannot live without air-they must breathe. Contrary to the general rule, they breathe "wrong-end foremost" through a long breathing tube which springs from the body near the tail and which they stick out of the top of the water when they want air. The bearing of this arrangement on their

destruction will appear later. There is a popular apprehension in regard to the movement of mosquitoes. The general impression is that they are carried by the wind, and people at the sea-side say that a land breeze brings mosquitoes. It is a fact that they are more abundant when the breeze is from the land or in a calm; but according to those who know best the fact probably is not that they are blown from the swamps to landward but that they simply come out again from the trees and shrubbery and the ea side of houses where they had taken refuge from the strong sea breeze which was too rough for their fragile bodies. With rare exception they travel, it is said, seldom more than a mile, and generally not so far. When one is troubled with mosquitoes a careful search will almost always reveal stagnant water in the near vi

cinity.

The destruction of mosquitoes and the consequent prevention of malaria is accomplished in two ways: First and best, by the thorough drainage of all stagnant pools of water, and second, by keeping the surface of such pools covered with petroleum, what is known as light fuel oil, or even the crude petroleum being better and cheaper than the ordinary kerosene. The film of oil prevents the larvae from breathing and smothers them. The quantity necessary is one ounce or two tablespoonsfuls to every fif teen square feet of surface, re-peated every two weeks. This oil method was employed with great suc-cest last year by the city of Winches-ter, Va., and our own town of Tar-boro has recently shown a most com-mendable spirit of enterprise in adopting it. Some care and a little expense in securing protection against mosquitoes and in providing a supply of pure drinking water will practically

neure against malaria. To those interested in this subject cordially commend a very interesting and valuable book on mosquitoes written in popular and entertaining style by Dr. L. O. Howard the Chief Entomologist of the United States, and published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, at a cost of \$1.64, postpaid. RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

No Right to Ugliness The woman who is lovely in face form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attrac tive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth and velvity skin and a rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50 cents, at R. R. Bellamy's drug

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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 diarrhosa. 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.

TRETHINA was first used by Dr. Charles J. Moffett, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in his extensive and successful treatment of children in Georgia in overcoming the troubles incident to teething and hot summers. TEETHINA (Teething Powders) counteracts the effect of hot weather and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition, and has saved the lives of thousands of children in the doctor's native State, where physicians prescribe and all mothers give it, and it is criminal in mothers of our section to allow their babes and little children to surfer and perhaps die when relief can be so easily obtained by giving TEETHINA. It costs only is cents at druggists; or mail 25 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

the The Kind You Have Always Bor

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Tarboro Southerner: An evidence of the progress of home indus-tries is the fact that the carpets that are being put down in Greensboro's city hall were manufactured right in Greensboro.

- Graham Gleaner: A white man named Frank Allred was arrested in Burlington last Thursday afternoon upon the charge of a criminal assault upon the little three year-old daugh ter of Mr. C. W. Petty at Bellemont that morning. Allred was bound over to November court in a bond of \$300. He is still in jail,

There's

Nothing

Good'

As Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

for womanly diseases. No one knows this better than the woman who has

tried local doctors and many medicines

and found no cure until she began the use of "Favorite Prescription." It

establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulcera-

tion and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick

Adviser is sent free on receipt of 21 one-

cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Bar-falo, N. Y.

TWINKLINGS.

- Man may leave footprints or

the sands of time with impunity, but

he should be careful how he leaves

them on a recently scrubbed kitchen

- "It didn't seem very wise

pin, and a motto worked on cardboard

- "It seems strange to hear you

speak so bitterly of him. You used

to say you admired him for the enemies he had made." "Yes, but I'm one of them now."—Philadelphia

- "The number of people wh

speak English," said the amateur

statistician, "is now 116,000,000." "It is a wonder," said the cynic, "some of

- Good Advice: "I am thinking

of doing a little speculating," said the

your money in?" "A safety deposit vault," replied the old bird.—Philadelphia Press.

- The New York Sun refers to

Edgar Stanton Maclay as "the most

distinguished living American histor

error. It should be "extinguished."

ian." It is evidently a typographical

- Fastidious: "Jane Meadows

was almost drowned in the latest

Staten Island ferry collision." "How was that?" "She said the life-preserved

didn't match that new shirt-waist of

- Very Likely: Wife-"I some

how just feel in my bones that we will

Wife-"Well, I don't exactly know,

- "That was rather-a well, a

"Was it, sir?"

go to Europe this summer." Husband
"'In which bone do you feel it most?'

but I guess it's my wish-bone."-Bos

tame sermon of yours this morning, Mr. Mildman," said the rector. just re-

responded the curate. "It wasn"

mine. I've been too busy this week

to write one, and I took it from a bun-dle in your handwriting out of the li-brary."—Tit-Bits.

- "I have traveled a good deal

in my day," said Mr. Muckman, sil-houetting his fingers on a hotel nap-

kin as he spoke, but in my experi-ence I never saw anything more

strange than greeted my eyes when I got up this morning. What do you suppose it was?" His casual com-

panion surveyed the inquirer a mo-ment and then replied: 'Cake of soap,

The Supercilions Camel.

There are few things more interesting

in north China than the great Mongolian

camel trains. The two humped Bactrian

camel of central Asia is a magnificent

beast, quite throwing his African broth

ers into the shade. When clothed in his

new winter coat of rich dark brown fur,

which even covered his knees, he is dou-

bly imposing. A string of 15 to 20 cam-

els is fastened together by a cord, at

tached to the nose of the first and the tail

of the second, and so on to the last one

which wears a large bell around his neck

so that the Mongol, who is perched on the leading camel, can easily discover when

A mandarin and a camel are the most

supercilious creatures upon earth. The

former, wrapped in rich silks and furs

as he is carried along in his sedan chair,

glances at the European with pitying dis-

dain. But the camel ignores you al-

together, and with a sneer on his mouth

plods slowly along, not deigning to look

at anything that is not on a level with

his eyes. It is therefore necessary

give a camel train a wide berth, for the

great beasts would calmly walk ov

one, and, finding some obstacle in t

would silence one for ever .- Cornh

An Exchange of Gifts.

When Sir Richard F. Burton, in 1863

was sent on a special mission to his maj-esty Gelele, king of Dahomey, he bore

esty Gelele, king of Dahomey, ne pore with him, among other gifts from Queen

Victoria, a richly embossed silver pipe, with amber mouthpiece. The king told Burton that he liked his old red clay and

wooden stem pipe better than the new one, and that if Queen Victoria wished

really to please him she would send him

a carriage and a pair of horses and a

white woman. The king's return presents

white woman. The king's return presents to the British queen consisted of native pipes and tobacco for her own smoking, loin clother for her majesty to change while traveling and an umbrella to be held over her head while drinking. These

gifts, however, never reached the queen, having been lost in transit.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills—both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills,

which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation, etc. Only 25 cents, at R. R. Bellamy's drug

FAVORITE

A THE BEACH

FOR WEAR WOMEN

road, would probably give a kick wh

the connecting cord breaks.

turned from a holiday.

probably."

Magazine.

hers."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

reading: "fight on!"-Tit-Bits.

"Just

women well.

floor. - Tit-Bits.

and he broke it."

stage."—Tit-Bits.

-Savannah Press.

- Winston Sentinel: Mr. N. G. Williams, Yadkin county's biggest farmer, has finished threshing this year's wheat crop and the yield aggregated 4,310 bushels. His best field of 14% acres made 508 bushels, an average of 35 1-29 bushels per acre. The second best yield was on 36 acers, from which 906 bushels was threshed, an average of 25 1-6 bushels to the acre.

- Reidsville Review: Guilford county has a citizen who is proud of the fact that he has been married six times and is the father of fifty-eight children. In the lot there are four pairs of twins and one set of triplets. One wife was the mother of twenty one of the children. The man is 5 years old and has just married his seventh wife.

- Washington Gazette: It is sad commentary on the way some of our farmers lay by in store for a rainy day, when several were seen on the street dividing a bag of meal they had purchased, thus showing they did not raise their bread last year. our good ladies remarked to us: There is no telling how many of our colored cooks have gone north in search of employment, and are at work there. Agents to induce them to go north were constantly at work among the colored people, and they had been successful, so much so, it was nearly impossible to employ a good cook.

- Raleigh Times: Mr. A. J. Jackson and Mr. Len Royster have returned from a business trip to Johnston and Wilson counties. Mr. Jackson says at one point not 28 miles from Raleigh he met a man 24 years old, born within 6 miles of where he was living, who had never been to Raleigh, seen a street car or even a railroad train in his life. A few miles from Earpsboro Mr. Jackson had occasion to stop awhile and he noticed, grazing in a nearby pasture, a cow with ter horns. Two horns grew from each foot and two from her head. He suggests that the animal be purchased and placed tn the Park here.

- Lexington Dispatch: Capt. M L Jones and others have secured the right of way for the Thomasville, Denton and Eldorado Railroad from Thomasville to Denton and will probably begin grading the road rome time this fall. — It is reported that the Pennsylvania railroad is very much interested in the building of the proposed line from Winston via Lexington to Wadesboro. If this be true the chances are good that the road will be built. --- Another manufacturing enter-

prise for Thomasville was chartered by the State this week. It is the Tomlin-son Company, with a capital of \$25,-000, and is composed of S. J. Tomlin-son and others. They will manufacture furniture and other things. -- The three contested election cases in Randolph county were comprosised last week by the Democrats getting the offices of register of deeds and treasurer and the Republicans the office of sheriff, each party paying their own costs, and terminating what would have been one of the most hotly and expensively contested cases in the State, there being from three to five hundred witnesses on each side.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- So the Boer war cost Great Britain \$178,500,000 for the 122 days from April 1st to July 31st, inclusive, or more than \$1,400,000 & day. That is "staggering," sure enough even without regard to any consid eration but the financial one, which is the least one, from any proper point of view .- Richmond Dispatch

-- Admiral Cervera savs h never met Admiral Sampson. Had he been cruising about in West Indian waters just prior to the war in a vessel that would net a lump of prize money the Spanish admiral would doubtless have had the honor and pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the valorous Sampson. -Washington Post, Ind.

- "The formation of so-called Bread Trust," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "may mean something or nothing. The prices at which it sells bread will determine that, and no rational being would think of condemning it in advance of proof of it already alleged infamy." Does the Inquirer happen to know whether or not there is such a thing as a Cracker Trust; and whether crackers are "bread?" - Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

--- In the seclusion of his home at Canton President McKinley ponders over the tariff problem and sketches out plans for new commercial conventions which may pass muster with the Federal Senate: But for the stumbling block of British free trade his little reciprocity mill might grind away merrily enough; but administrative casuistry has been unable thus far to convince the Senate that Great Britain ought to be punished commercially for having thrown her ports open without discrimination to American products. With England welcoming the ships and cargoes of all nations there can be no plain sailing for McKinley reciprocity through legislative channels. -Philadelhhia Record, Dem,

- She (tearfully)-Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me. He (cheerfully)— Thank you, Blanche. You may be-gin at once with the kisses. They are married now .- Baltimore Sun.

Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as im-portant as the selection of right stocks."

FREESE GO. Main Office: STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN, COTTON. PRINCIPAL BRANCHES:

mission orders solicited for large of accounts, for each or moderate margin We will be pleased to mail free, on application, our handsome cloth bound 400 pages, illustrated INVESTOR INVESTORS." It is a complete ten year history of prices and the most trustworthy work of its kind ever published. Our

DAILY MARKET LETTER will also be malled free upon receipt of request.
We give special attention to the accounts of HAIGHT & FREESE CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closin by the Produce STAR OFFICE, August 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE - Market teady at 38c per gallon for machine

made casks, no demand for country ROSIN-Market firm at 95c per bar rel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR-Market firm at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.20@1.25; tar steady at \$1.40; crude turpentine easy at \$1.04@

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine......

Receipts same day last year—51 casks spirits turpentine, 126 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 103 bbls crude turpentine.

women well.

"I was troubled for three years with ulceration and female weakness and my doctor gave me but little relief," writes Mrs. Lulu Hunter, of Allenton, St. Louis Co., Mo. "I saw an advertisement in the paper of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began the use of it about a year ago. I took five bottles of it, and one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and my health is better now than it was for years. I have also recommended these medicines to some of my friends, who suffered from female weakness, and good results have followed." Good ordinary..... 7 3-16 ow middling..... 7 13-16 Middling 814 Good middling 8 9-16 Same day last year middling nothng doing. Receipts- - bales; same day last Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

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; 68 to 70c per bushe for white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 18 to l4c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c:

EGGS-Dull at 13c per dozen. CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 20 to

the judge to sentence Turpin to the county jall to break stone." "Why not?" "Because it was a stone jail, PSc; springs, 8@18c.
TURKEYS—Nothing doing.
BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.
SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 75c. - To a silver wedding celebration recently a pious old lady sent as present a pair of flat-irons, a rolling-

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Aug 5 .- Money on call steady at 202% per cent.; the last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4%@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487% for demand and 48516@48516 for 60 days. Posted rates 486 and 488 1/4. Commercial bills 484 1/4 @485 Silver certificates silver 58%. Mexican dollars Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. B. refunding 2's, reg'd, 107%; 8. refu'g 2's, coupon, 107%; U. 3's, reg'd, -; U. S. 8's, reg'd, 10814; do. coupon, 108 ½; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 137; do. coupon, 137; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113; do. coupon, 113; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 107%; do. coupon, 107%; Southern Railway 5's 116%... Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 941/4; Chesapeake & Ohio 43%; Manhattan L 115%; N.Y. Central 150; Reading 39%; do. 1st pref'd 75%; do. 2nd pref'd 50; St. Paul 1551; do. pref'd, 181; Southern R'way 284; do. pref'd 83; Amalgama'd Copper 110 %; American Tobacco 130; People's Gas 112 %; Sugar 130 %; T. C. & Iron 5814; U. S. Leather 1214; do. pref'd, 78%; Western Union 90; U. S. Steel 40; do. preferred 89%; Mexican National 8%. Standard Oil 770@775. Baltimore, Aug 5.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 27%@27%; do, prefer-red, 47%@47%. Bonds—4's 82@82%.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.- Rosin quiet Spirits turpentine steady at 36@36%c. CHARLESTON, Aug. 5. - Spirits turentine steady at 326 Rosin firm and nchanged. BAVANNAH, Aug. 5. Spirits turpen

tine firm at 34c; receipts 1,398 casks sales 548 casks; exports 552 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 4,186 barrels; sales 2,203 barrels; exports 3,354 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, August 5.-Cotton futures opened dull with prices five to six points lower and during the forcpart of the session were weak in tone with prices disposed to further ease off, under selling on this account and absence of support of any sort. There were no cables on hand from Liver pool, that market still being closed for the August bank bolidays. Early domestic news was rather matter of fact and cut little figure as an influence either way. The pit contingent was inclined to anticipate a bearish report from Washington due at noon and sold the October and January options down slowly. At noon the feeling was heavy, with prices net three to five points lower. The general opinion seemed to be that the average crop condition would be given out by the bureau at about 78 to 79. Immediately after noon the government gave the August crop condition at 77.2. This at once started shorts in inviting buying for a sharp Southern and Western advance. buyers helped to send prices up ten points to 7.39 for October and to 7.45 for January. Around this level there was a turn for profits which resulted in a reaction of three to four points before 1 P. M. Still later, the market again worked upward, though slowly, until prices were close to the top notch reached on the noon bulge. The market was finally quiet and steady with prices net two to three points higher.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8 1-16c. Futures closed quiet and steady: August 7.26, September 7.30, October 7.36, November 7.37, December 7.40, January 7.43, February 7.43, March

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 8 1-16c; middling gulf 8 5 16c; sales 147 bales.

Net receipts 377 bales; gross receipts
1,390 bales; stock 170,272 bales.
Total to-day—Net receipts 2,286
bales; exports to Great Britain 134
bales; exports to France — bales;
exports to the Continent 1,330 bales;
stock 323,919 bales,
Consolidated—Net receipts 5,162
bales; exports to Great Britain 5,440
bales; exports to Great Britain 5,440
bales; exports to France — bales;
exports to the Continent 8,578 bales.
Total since September 1st.—Net re
ceipts 7,449,334 bales; exports to Great
Britain 3,007,317 bales; exports to
France 723,589 bales; exports to the
Continent 8,554,005 bales.
August 5—Galveston, steady at
81-16c, net receipts 778 bales; Norfolk,
steady at 7½c, net receipts 301 bales;
Baltimare.

81-16c, net receipts 778 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7%c, net receipts 301 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 81-16c, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, nominal at 8%c, net receipts 26 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 5-16c, net receipts — bales; Bavannah, quiet at 7%, net receipts 6 bales; New Orleans, firm at 61-16c, net receipts 76 bales; Mobile, firm at 8c, net receipts 5

bales; Memphis, quiet at 8c, net receipts 5 bales; Augusta, quiet at 8%c, net receipts 45 bales; Charleston, steady at 7%c, net receipts 24 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Flour was fairly active and a shade firmer with wheat; Minnesota patents \$3.75@4.00; winter straights \$3.30@8.50. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 77%c. Options closed firm at %@lc net advance. September closed 76c; October closed —c; D cember closed 77%c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 61%c. Options closed steady at 14@%c net advance. September closed 61%c; October closed —c; D cember closed 62c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 89c. Options quiet but steady No. 2, 39c. Options quiet but steady with other markets. Lard steady; Westeru steamed \$9 05; refined easy. Pork quiet. Butter steady; creamery 16 @20%c; State dairy 14@19c. Cheese steady; fancy small white 9%@9%c; faccy large white 9%c. Eggs steady State and Pennsylvania 16@18c. Rice quiet. Coffee-Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 5%c. Potatoes quiet; Jerseys \$3 00@4 00: Southern prime, \$3 00@ 4 00: Long Island \$3 00@4 50. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 41/c; other-domestic 21/2/4c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 10c. Cabbage steady; Long Island, small, per 100, \$2 00@2 50. Sugar—Raw quiet and steady; fair refining 3 9-16e; molasses sugar 3 5-16c; refined quiet. Cotton seed oil quiet but steady with considerable oil on the market: Prime crude, in barrels nominal; prin e summer yellow 38%@39c; off summer yellow 37@37%c; prime white 43c, prime winter yellow 43c; prime meal 24 00@25 00

CHICAGO, Aug 5.—Conditions generally were bullish to-day and Septemper wheat closed an active day 1tc net higher. Corn closed to higher and oats a shade down. Provisions at the close were 21@10c down.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Cash quotations; Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70%@71c; No.3 spring—; No.2 red—. Corn—No. 2 56%c; No. 2 yellow 56%; Oats—No. 2 35 14 0 36c; No. 2 white 37 14 @38c; No. 3 white 36 14 0 37 14c. Rye— No. 2 57 0 57 14c. Mess pork, per barrel, \$14 10 0 14 15. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$8 72 14 8 75. Short rib sides, loose, \$7 85@ 8 00. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$7 37 % @ 7 62 %. Short clear sides, boxed, \$8 35@8 45. Whiskey—Basis of high

wines, \$1 29. The leading futures ranged as fo lows—opening, highest, lowest anclosing: Wheat—No. 2 August 68½, 69½, 69½, 6½c; Beptember 69½@69½, 70½, 68½@68½, 70½c; December 71½@71½, 73½, 71½, 72½c. Corn—No. 2 Beptember 57½@57½, 58½, 56½, 57½c; October 58½@59, 59½, 58, 58½c, Oats—No. 2 Beptember 35, 35½, 34½, 35c; May 37½, 38½, 38½, 37½. Pork, per bbl—September 314 30, 14 30, 14 17½, 14 17½; January \$15 15, 15 15, 14 97½, 14 97½. Lard, per 100 lbs— The leading futures ranged as fo 14 97%, 14 97%. Lard, per 100 lbs— September \$8 80, 8 80, 8 72%, 8 75; October \$8 85, 8 87%, 8 80, 8 80; January \$8.85, 8 87%, 8 80, 8 80. Shoring per 100 lbs—September \$7 92%, 7 97%, 7 92%; October \$7 95, 8 02%, 7 95, 7 95; January \$7 85, 7 90, 780, 780.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Favetteville, T D Love Schr Maggie C, Moore, Georgetown S C, U D Maffitt.

CLEARED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayette-Br schr Melrose, Kelly, Nassau, BF Keith Company.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN.

NASSAU-Br schr Melrose, 500,000 shingles, 30 spars; cargo and vessel by B F Keith Company. COASTWISE. NEW YORK-Clyde steamship Sag:

inaw, 549 casks spirits, 29 barrels rosin, 1,073 barrels tar, 37 barrels crude, 347,654 feet lumber; cargo by various consignors; vessel by H G

MARINE DIRECTORY.

tot of Vessels in the Fort of W. mington, N. C., August 6, 1901. STEAMSHIPS. Buckminster, (Br) 1,297 tons, Brown Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS Brigadier, 274 tons, Maker, by master. City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Graves, George Harriss, Son & Co. and T Lupton, 797 tons, Spiegel, by Mary J Russell, 354 tons, Anderson. by master.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Chas C Lister, 367 tons, Robinson, New

York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad-10 barrels tar, 8

barrels crude turpentine. W.C. & A. Railroad-14 bales cotton. 2 casks spirits turpenti e, 4 barrels rosin, 22 barrels tar, 77 parrels crude turpentine. C. C. Railroad-43 barrels crude turpentine, A.& Y. Railroad—16 casks spirits tur

pentine, 6 barrels tar. W. & N. Railroad -12 bales cotton. casks spirits turpentine, 13 barrels rosin, 10 barrels crude turpentine. Steamer Driver-21 casks spirits turpentine, 59 barrels rosin, 85 barrels ar, 38 barrels crude turpentine. Schooner Minnie Ward-13 casks spirits turpentine, 79 barrels rosin Total—26 bales cotton, 59 casks spirits turpentine, 155 barrels rosin, 125 bar rels tar, 176 barrels crude turpentine



CEDMANIA GERMANIA,

Portland . Cement.

Hoffman, Rosindale Cement.

Bagging and Ties. Molasses.

Domestic and Imported

Salt, Grain, Lime. Hay, Nails.

The Worth Co.



tock Company, has just recal

HORSES AND MULES Also a lot of nice Buggles and Harnes need anything in his line don't fail to be before you buy. Will sell them for case.

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We have Flour, Sugar, Cal

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Soap, Snuff, Soda. Starch, Lye, Potash,

Meal, Hominy, Roll

Nails, Tobacco, Smoking Chewing, and a full line of Canned Goods of which we offer to the to

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I have any kind of fre want.

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Ice Cream

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Give me your orders. J. W. PLUMMER.

SEASONABLE 60

MULLETS, new of Best Cream Cheese, Martin's Gilt Edge But

Bagging and Ties. SALT.

A GENERAL LINE OF CASE #

Sole agents for

ROB ROY FLOU

MCNAIR & PEARS

Commissioner's

By virtue of a decree of the Super-New Hanover county, made in the Edward Dudley Cowan et al. vs. W. W. D. Compton et al., pending before of the said cuperior Court, the under expose for sale to the highest bidder the Court House door of New Hand on Thursday, the 22nd day of Augusto' o' lock M., the following describe Land, situated in the county of New Land, situated in the county of New Land, situated in the county of New Land, situated in the county of Meto-wit: Beginning at the southess the Poor House tract on Smith's running thence along the east lined north 45 degrees east 2,620 feet marked N. H. C; thence with said 45 degrees west 1,155 feet is minuted to the corner of Garrell's land; Garrell's line 14 degrees, east 42 feet of his corners; thence along the tract north 76 degrees east 1,25 feet tree, marking the corners of Garrel's lines; thence with Kerr's lines; thence with Kerr's degrees east 1,848 feet to a stake to

degrees east 1 716 feet, to or a state; the noe southwestwardly to the beginning, containing should washing 100 to Maxton Building

ED. MCRAR, MAXTON.

A. J. MCKINNON, WALL G. B. PATTERSON, MAIN J. B. WRATHERLY, MAD W. H. BERNARD, WILL

M. G. MCKENZIE, KAIR Initiation see, 25 cents per sast Subscriptions to stock payable stainents of 25 cents per share. The management is protein as is shown by the fact that the sustained no losses, and its annitional dividing taxes, are only about Dollars.

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Lunch. ASK FOR Warren's Steam Ball and Cafe.

J. D. CROOM, MAXTON