The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

PROTECTION A MENACE.

Manufacturers of the protected class are doing a good deal of free talking these days on our tariff system, and a good deal of sensible talking too. The Philadelphia *Times* quotes Mr. Hugh McCaffrey, president of the McCaffrey File Company, as saying:

"Although I have been a protectionist all my life, I am confident that the time has come when we must extend the principal of reciprocity and make commercial treaties with other nations if we wish to maintain our present position or reach the goal we are aiming at. When all our industries were in their infancy we needed protection. We are now on a firm basis, and are trying to capture the commerce of Europe and South America. It is sheer nonsense for this nation to think it can secure concessions from foreign countries while it maintains a protective barrier at home and refuses to give anything in return. I insist that unless we remove these trade restrictions and open our doors wider to the other nations, we shall find them retaliating at every opportunity."

Mr. McCaffery is speaking first for himself and next for all the American manufacturers who have or hope to build up an export business, and he talks sense. One of the arguments advanced by the advocates of retaliatory tariffs by European governments is that the protection given by the Dingley tariff which enables American manufacturers to sell their goods at a lower price in foreign countries than they do in their home markets is really a bounty on exports, and Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, in his interview on his return from Europe, published after revision by him if he did not write it himself, substantially admits this when he asserts that the protection given by that tariff enables our manufacturers to undersell their European competitors and thus take trade away from then. While he admitted this, Secretary Gage was enforcing a retaliatory policy on Russia and Italy because it was alleged they paid bounties, one on petroleum and sugar, the other on sugar. If they do pay bounties, which both of them deny, they are not large enough to enable their sugar or petroleum exporters to compete with Americans in this market, where they are confronted by high protective duties, which are high enough, according to the admission of Mr. Grosvenor, to enable our manufacturers to successfully compete in foreign markets, and take trade away from their European competitors.

Mr. Grosvenor declares that it will be dangerous to interfere with the tariff, or lessen the protection which our manufacturers have, a protection which is greater now than when most of the manufacturing industries were in their infancy, and which has grown as the infants have grown.

If the advocates of the protective policy were honest when they defended it on the ground that it was to foster American manufactories, which could not be established without some encouragement of that kind, and that it was not contemplated to continue it after the "infants" got strong enough to stand alone and toddle by themselves, what excuse can be offered for perpetuating it when even protected manufacturers declare that it is no longer necessary? That's what Mr. McCaffery says, and when he says it he is endorsed by hundreds of other manufacturers, who were once as anxious for protection as he was.

It has been asserted, and perhaps is true, that one of the objects, the main object, in fact, in consolidating the respective lines of American manufactures, as they have been consolidated into what are called trusts, at the head of which stands the mammoth billion dollar steel combine, is to work to better advantage, to cheapen the cost of production and thus be able to sell at a lower price and be the better able to compete with foreign rivals and enlarge our trade in foreign markets. If this be so, assuming that they are honest and tell the truth there is even less need or excuse for a protective tariff, for under the trust arrangement, on their own authority, goods are made more cheaply than they ever could have been made before. They may have business combinations to compete with in Europe but nothing like the trusts as we have them.

The foreign manufacturers, while alert to catch on to some things, have not caught on to the trust trick yet. They will, though, in countries which have protective tariffs and which give the manufacturers control of the home market as our tariff gives our manufacturers control of this market, if they conclude it may be necessary to fight trust with trust. This has been already suggested.

Mr. McCaffery, like many other manufacturers, favors the reciprocity system in lieu of the protective system. This is a sort of compromise between a high tariff and free trade. Genuine reciprocity would be substantially free trade. But with reciprocity as it is now contemplated they may exempt manufactures that would be confronted by European competition, and put on the reciprocal list those that are not, if that kind of a game could be played, otherwise there would be a good deal of trouble in effecting satisfactory treaties with countries which are largely interested in manufacturing. That was one of the difficulties in the treaty which Gen. Kasson negotiated with France. The hosiery manufacturers were afraid it would by opening our market to French hosiery ruin them, and the California grape-growers and wine-makers were afraid it would ruin their business if our markets were opened to French wines; and for these, with other reasons, the reciprocity treaty with France failed in the Senate. There will always be some industry that will be affected by reciprocity, some that will fear ruin, so that it will be exceedingly difficult to placate the opposition in this country, who are not so much concerned in foreign markets as they are in the home market, where they have the game in ther own hands and probably no competition.

A LILY WHITE CANDIDATE.

Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, seems to be a "lily white" sort of a fellow, and not banking much on negro votes. He is thus quoted on the colored brother by Virginia papers:

"The negro to-day is more immoral, and is more nearly a barbarian, than he was when he was first brought into America. In the South the institution of marriage among negroes is dying out. The place of the negro is descending. He is approaching the status of the brute more and more each year. But there is no danger to be feared from this, for the white man, individually and collectively, can successfully come with the question at all times.

"The negro in Virginia politics will not amount to a great deal in the coming campaign. For myself, I believe in giving to the negro all the rights endowed to him through the constitution the right of suffrage, the privilege of owning property. But I do not favor the negro as an officeholder.

The day when a negro could become a member of Congress, or a United States Senator has passed. They will never again secure these elective offices.

Assuming that candidate Hoge is correctly quoted he is evidently not counting on many negro votes, unless he takes it for granted, as nearly all Republican candidates do, that the negroes will walk up to the polls and vote for him any way, no matter what he says or does, on the principle that the worst kind of a Republican is better in their estimation than the best kind of a Democrat. That's the way it has been in this State, and that's the way it has been in every Southern State. We have known them to vote for candidates who were not fit to drag offal from a slaughter pen, in preference to high charactered and spotless men simply because one was a Republican and the other a Democrat.

And so it will probably be with candidate Hoge, who thus indiscriminately characterizes them as "barbarians," "immoral," etc. A good many of them may never hear of this but if they do it will not make any difference for they will be corralled by their leaders and marched to the polls to vote for him just as if he slept with them seven nights in the week and sopped out of the same pot.

This is the mass or mob voting that is objected to by so many thoughtful people in the South, and is one of the strongest arguments for restricted negro suffrage.

ADMIRAL HOWISON RETIRED.

The sentiment of the country will approve the action of Admiral Dewey and Benham in declaring that Admiral Howison was not, under the circumstances, competent to sit as an impartial Judge on the Schley Court of Inquiry. They could not have done otherwise without disappointing those who desire to see an investigation as to the result of which there could be no question of fairness and which might not look like a farce or another Dreyfus case.

In deciding as they did Admirals Dewey and Benham simply did for their associates what he should have done for himself and thus averted the necessity of a challenge, which must have been unpleasant for Admiral Schley and is not at all creditable to Admiral Howison. In his written rejoinder, in answer to the charges on which the challenge was based, he denied nothing positively, but showed a defective memory when he said he did not remember some of the gentlemen who testified as to what he said to them and did not remember some of the language attributed to him of which they were positive. This shows a defective and some may say a rather convenient memory or lack of memory.

He also said that he was glad to be relieved, that in accepting he simply obeyed orders, as a matter of duty, when named to fill the position of the Admiral who had asked to be excused on the ground of ill health. In his letter to Assistant Secretary Hackett, he not only did not show any reluctance to serve, but seemed to be anxious to do so, when he might with all propriety have asked to be relieved after the question of his competency had arisen. As there were others fully competent to take his place, he could have done this with the utmost propriety and with credit to himself. But he didn't retire until forced to and therefore lost the opportunity of doing the proper and creditable act.

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Famous for thirty-five years. Three million in use. Superior in point of efficiency, durability and appearance to any stove or range made. The only stove that scientifically radiates the heat and gives the user absolute control. It saves money every day by its perfect combustion. Uses less coal—gives more heat. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It may be surprising information to the average man that in the past sixteen years 801 whites have been lynched. The idea that only negroes are the victims is wide of the mark. Already this year there have been 23 whites lynched. In the total lynchings about two thirds of the victims are negroes.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Lord Kitchener has hit upon a device for putting a stop to train wrecking by the Boers that ought to be effective. The leading burghers of Pretoria are compelled to ride on the trains, and run the same risks as the English passengers. There is but one more effective stop that the British commander could take in this direction—he might carry a few Boer women on each locomotive.—*Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.*

—— The assassin who undertakes to murder the Republic by killing one man in seventy-five millions of men is a bungler by comparison with the scoundrels who seek to assassinate free government by corrupting the ballot box. Our laws do not adequately provide for the punishment of the anarchists, who, with knife and bullet, seek the lives of their victims, nor for the punishment of those craftier anarchists who seek to strike at the life of the nation by poisoning the source of authority.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

"Violence defeats itself." Whether the President live or die, the attempt of an anarchist to take his life has been indorsed by other anarchists, so that it has become the crime of the organization. The death of Carnot and the shooting of McKinley leave the anarchist without the pale to every civilized people, and to all races of the earth. When the execration now felt has been put upon the statute books, the anarchist will take rank with the pirate and disappear as he has done.—*Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— A guilty conscience, we have observed sometimes improves the hearing of the deaf.

— A machine to sew on buttons would be a great blessing to bachelors. The only one that they can get now, most of them think, is too expensive.—*Louisville Journal.*

— How old are you, Ethel? asked a visitor of a little girl. I'm only three, replied Ethel with a deep sigh. I should like to be four but I suppose somebody has to be three.

— Where are you going, asked the housebreaker. Up to detective headquarters," said the safecracker. I have reason to believe the police are on my trail.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

Why Johnny, said a mother to her four year old hopeful one Sunday evening, you have said your prayers even seven times. What did you do that for? So I won't have to bother about it any more this week, replied Johnny.

— Surface—I see that nearly all the rich men of to-day began their careers by teaching school. Deepun—Yes; a man who succeeds in getting along with an average lot of school directors can make his way anywhere.—*New York Weekly.*

—"Why do poets wear long hair?" asked the young woman who is anxious to learn. "My dear," answered the young woman who believes there is no such thing as modern literature, "if they didn't wear long hair how would we know they are poets?"—*Washington Star.*

— The theological argument grew warmer and warmer. "But, my dear sir," protested Deacon Ironside, aghast, "you don't pretend to know more about it than the Apostle Peter did, do you?" "What did the Apostle Peter know," retorted the man with the aggressive pompadour, "about the higher criticism?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

— A lady was calling on small Bobby's mother, and noticing the little fellow walk around her chair several times observing her closely, she asked what he found in her that was so attractive. "Nothing much," replied Bobby, "only mamma said the other day that you were two-faced, and I was just looking for the other one."

— Advantage of Civilization: "I presume you appreciate the advantages you derive from being assimilated by a civilized country," said the interviewer to the Sultan of Bazzoo Island. "Yes, indeed," assented his Majesty. "Why, I got a thousand dollars' damages because of injuries sustained by swallowing the false teeth of the last missionary we put in the royal consomme."—*Baltimore American.*

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the Doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slep easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles 10 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

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

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Albemarle, September 10.—A strange fatality seems to have struck the milk cows in Albemarle. Some three or four very fine ones have died within the past day or two and several others show symptoms of being sick.

— Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*: Although it has been but little more than two weeks since the Criminal Court docket in Halifax was cleared the jail is being filled rapidly with other criminals. There are about twenty persons in jail and all of these, except four or five crazy persons, have been arrested and committed since court. As many as seven persons were placed in the jail Monday and Tuesday of this week.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. James Harvey Henderson, one of the most highly respected men of this county and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday afternoon at his home in this city. ——Mack McDowell, 52 years old, who shot and killed his 17 year old son, May 30th, near Henrietta, in Rutherford county, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, with a plea from the jury for the mercy of the court. Judge Justice's sentence was ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary. McDowell's two sons and daughter testified that he deliberately shot down their brother without cause. McDowell's weak mind saved him from hanging.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Sheriff Burns and Deputy Sheriff Monaghan went up to Raleigh to-day (Friday) carrying Alexander Gilmore and John Burns to the penitentiary. Gilmore is an escaped convict, and had served only fifteen months of a ten years' sentence, imposed by Judge Sutton, for burglary in the second degree, for robbing Mr. McDaniel's house in Cedar Creek. John Burns is to serve a ten months' sentence, imposed by Judge McNeill at the recent term of the Superior court, for killing Watson Cameron in Quewhiffle last Christmas day. Gilmore, if he does not escape before that time, will be arrested as soon as his term expires in the North Carolina penitentiary, by the South Carolina authorities, where he is wanted to serve out fifteen years of an unexpired term. He is also wanted in Florida to serve out almost the whole term of a ten years' sentence. He escaped from all three of these penitentiaries within a few months after his incarceration. Gilmore boasts that there is no prison from which he cannot escape. The stories about Gilmore being seen in this county during the past year before his recent arrest were all fabrications. He has been a stoker on a number of ships since his escape from the penitentiary. He has a number of certificates of good character from our consuls in Europe, showing where he was honorably discharged from certain ships. He has one showing where he was discharged from one of the Johnston line of steamers on July 10th of this year, at Manchester, England. From there he took ship and came home, having an unaccountable longing, he says, to visit his mother and old home once more. The old adage that a criminal will always return to the scene of his crime holds good certainly in this case.

Close Shaves Are Bad.

In shaving to make the skin perfectly smooth requires not only the removal of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle, and a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all around. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quivering mouth, holding a minute blood drop, protests against such treatment. The nerve tips are also uncovered, and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and unhealthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to have colds, hoarseness and sore throat.—London Family Doctor.

A Suitable Present.

"Mamma," said a Brooklyn girl, "what would be an appropriate birthday present to give Albert?"

"How long has he been coming to see you?" asked mamma.

"About four years."

"Then I think you had better give him the sack."—Leslie's Weekly.

Not Up to Sample.

"How do you buy your apples? By the barrel?"

"That's the way I try to buy them, but when I get them home I generally find I have bought them by the top layer."—Chicago Tribune.

A Monster Devil Fish

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. †

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.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 19, 1900.

We have handled Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) ever since its first introduction to the public and trade as a proprietary medicine, and our trade in it has steadily increased from year to year until our orders now amount to two or three hundred gross per year, which is a very strong evidence of its merit and the country, for they say that nothing so effectually counteracts the effects of the summer's hot sun or overcomes so quickly the troubles incident to teething.

THE LAMAR & RANKIN DRUG CO., Wholesale Druggists.

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

FEAR OF WILD ANIMALS.

Really Less Ground For It Than For a Dread of Lightning.

Of all the questions asked by people who have never been much out of doors none seems so simple to the old timers as that which concerns the dangers to which the camper may be exposed from the attacks of wild beasts. It is chiefly women and children who ask such questions, but it is evident that in the brains of many inexperienced persons is firmly established a belief that wild animals are dangerous—that wolves, panthers and bears prowl about seeking whom they may devour. This belief is in all probability a survival in part of earlier days, when the most civilized men dwelt largely in the east, where might be encountered lions, which would attack them, or hyenas ready to snap up the stray child wandering away from the camp, or bears of the type encountered by the irreverent infants who apostrophized Elisha, and also in part of that time when the weapons of primitive man were so feeble and of so little avail against the wild beasts that these were justly to be feared.

This feeling already existing is encouraged and strengthened by a certain amount of the writing of the day. The average man and woman love to read a bear or panther or wolf story not less than do small boys, and round eyed children listen with pleasure to the tales of some venerable uncle or grandfather who relates the story of the wolves that used to howl about his cabin or visit his sheepfold when first he settled in the country.

In this land of America, as many know, there are no such things as dangerous animals, though there are creatures which may be made dangerous. The wolf, the bear and the cougar are far more anxious to get away from man than man is to get away from them. If given the opportunity they will always slip away and run, and if they fight it is because they believe that they have been cut off from every avenue of escape. Where an animal has been wounded it is a different matter. Then often considerations of prudence are forgotten and the animal acts on impulse instead of doing what it knows to be wise, but even so, there is much more danger from a wounded deer than from a wounded panther and vastly more from a wounded moose.

But for the average man who is traveling through a new country where wild animals may be plenty, who stops when he has made a day's march and is at home where night finds him, there is not now nor ever was more danger from the wild animals of the country than from the lightnings which blaze in the summer sky. Many more people have been killed by lightning than have been run over by stampeding buffalo herds or killed by unwounded grizzly bears or by all the other animals of the prairie put together. One might almost say that more people have been struck by falling meteorites than have been killed by panthers or wolves. And yet from day to day the newspapers continue to print bear stories, catamount stories and wolf stories, and probably they will do so until long after the last bear, catamount and wolf shall have disappeared from the land.—Forest and Stream.

A RESTAURANT ENIGMA.

Why Are Side Tables Patronized More Than the Center Ones?

Why is it that most persons when entering a restaurant will seat themselves at one of the side tables in preference to the center tables? If this idiosyncrasy of restaurant patrons has never attracted your attention just note the appearance of your own restaurant when next you have occasion to go there before the midday rush sets in.

Almost every side table will be taken by one or more persons, while of the center tables scarcely one will boast of an occupant. This rule holds good from the highest class of establishment to the cheapest form of "beanery," and not only is it true of eating places mostly patronized by men, but also of restaurants in the shopping districts where women form the greater part of the custom.

Many waiters with whom I have talked on the subject confirmed the truth of the statement, but few sought to explain it, contenting themselves with the remark that they much preferred to be assigned to side tables, where they were not only assured of more chance to make "tips," but where these self same tips were also much more generous, the satisfaction of sitting at the side seeming to promote the good nature of the luncher or diner.

What the explanation may be is difficult to say exactly. Perhaps because the coat hooks are usually ranged along the walls those seeking to replenish their inner economy prefer to be where they can at the same time keep close watch of their outer integuments, but this only comes into consideration during the winter, as in summer there are no coats or wraps to watch out for. Man, and woman, too, for that matter, is a creature of habit, however, and the custom acquired during the winter probably unconsciously clings in summer.

Another reason advanced is that many persons prefer to eat with as much privacy as possible and think they can secure this in a greater measure by sitting at one side of a room rather than in the middle, where they are exposed, as it were, to the concentrated gaze of all those in the establishment.—New York Herald.

SEA FIGHTS ON PAPER.

Our Naval Officers Study Strategy Based on Imaginary Wars.

Many persons have never heard of the Naval War college at Newport, R. I. This institution has a president and a college staff on duty the year round and a class of 25 to 30 officers ordered in attendance from June to September inclusive. The class is composed mainly of officers of executive and command rank and is divided for work into committees of six to eight members, the senior in each being chairman. The committees are assigned separate rooms, with chart tables and desks.

Work for the class is cut out by the staff during the winter, including "strategic situations" based upon imaginary wars between the United States and various foreign powers. To make the wording of these impersonal the United States is always designated as "the blue" and the foreign power as "the red." The military and naval forces of the two countries are compiled and classified and all their bases and lines of communication carefully studied before the "situation" is prepared.

Copies of this situation are then given to the chairmen of two committees, one being informed that he is commander in chief of "the red" and the other that he commands "the blue," and they are informed that the game is to be played on a certain day.

On the day appointed for the game a large chart table is placed in a central room. Upon the table is tacked a chart of the theater of operations, and beside this are placed red and blue lead pencils, rulers, dividers, duplicating notebooks and a record sheet, while around the board are hung for reference telegraphic cable maps, consulate maps and coaling station maps. There is also provided a spinning arrow to decide the direction of the wind or nature of the weather when this is of importance; also a table of classes of vessels, with fighting values, speeds, endurance and visibility.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Settling the Trouble.

First Lady Passenger—If that window isn't opened this minute, I know I shall die.

Second Ditto—Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure.

Philosophical Gentleman—Conductor, please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies; then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears.—Boston Transcript.

SANTAL-MIDY
Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.
It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

There's Great Satisfaction

in knowing where your food comes from and who handles it. That's one of the good things about biscuit and wafers packed in the In-er-seal Patent Package. You know they were baked in the cleanest bakery in the world; you know they were sealed in the In-er-seal Patent Package right at the door of the oven; you know they have not been handled by any one between you and the baker. It pays in many ways to buy biscuit and wafers in the In-er-seal Patent Package.

When you order Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal, Butter Thin and Saltine Biscuit, Vanilla and Banquet Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Sultana Fruit, and Sea Foam, don't forget to ask for the kind that come in the In-er-seal Patent Package. Look for the trade-mark design on the end of each package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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

STAR OFFICE, September 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 32½c per gallon for machine made casks; nothing doing in country casks.

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

TAR—Market firm at $1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for hard, $1.90 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin steady at $1.15@1.20; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine steady at $1.10 @2.10.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	65
Rosin	231
Tar	268
Crude turpentine	97

Receipts same day last year—101 casks spirits turpentine, 220 bbls rosin, 87 bbls tar, 247 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 13-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	7 3-16	" "
Low middling	7 13-16	" "
Middling	8¼	" "
Good middling	8 9-16	" "

Same day last year, market firm at 9¾c for middling.

Receipts—309 bales; same day last year, 2,438.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime 60c; extra prime, 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70@75c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm: 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13 to 14c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.

EGGS—Firm at 16@16½c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money on call was firm at 5@10 per cent.; the last loan 6 per cent., and the ruling rate 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485⅛ for demand and 482¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@484 and 486@486½. Commercial bills 481¾@482¼. Bar silver 58⅝. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. refunding 2's, reg'd, 108; U. S. refu'g 2's, coupon, 108½; U. S. 3's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 108; do. coupon, 108; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 138; do. coupon, 138; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 112; do. coupon, 113; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 108; coupon, 108; Southern Railway 5's 116½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 97½; Chesapeake & Ohio 42¾; Manhattan L 114; N.Y. Central 149½; Reading 38¾; do. 1st pref'd 73½; do. 2nd pref'd 49¼; St. Paul 155; do. pref'd, 181½; Southern R'way 30½; do. pref'd 85¼; Amalgamated Copper 108⅜; American Tobacco 131; People's Gas 107¼; Sugar 135½; T. C. & Iron 59; U. S. Leather 13; do. pref'd, 78; Western Union 90⅜; U. S. Steel 40⅜; do. preferred 90¾; Mexican National 13⅜. Standard Oil 765@770; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 59; do. preferred 120.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 26¼@26¾; do. preferred, 48@48¼. Bonds—4's 82¾@83¼.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 33c. Rosin firm and unchanged

SAVANNAH, Sept 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34c; receipts 1,243 casks; sales 1,479 casks; exports 237 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 3,960 barrels; sales 4 784 barrels; exports 2,608 barrels. A, B, C, 95c; D, $1 00; E, $1 05; F, $1 10; G, $1 15; H, $1 20; I, $1 35; K, $1 75; M, $3 20; N, $3 70; W G, $3 10; W W, $3 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It has been a gloomy, nervous uncertain day on the Cotton Exchange. The market for futures opened weak and lower by nine to fourteen points under very active and feverish selling by tired out bulls, as well as under short selling for local account, liquidation by Wall street, pressure through foreign houses, and selling by the South against cotton. There was some reaction after the call with the market at one time within four points of last night's closing figures. But before midday the market again turned very weak and broke to 7.43 for January under fresh selling for all accounts, brought out by the news from Buffalo, and again the belief that the President would not survive the day. It fact, at one time rumor had it that the sufferer was dead. But while faith was later restored by the official bulletins, the trade was pessimistic and trading gradually simmered down to a narrow evening-up business. A pronounced break in Liverpool and reports that Southern spot markets were going to pieces under heavy offerings added to the heaviness of the market here. The weakest period of the day was reached at 2:30 p. m., when January sank to 7.41 under final liquidation of the remaining long interests. Before the close the market had rallied several points on room covering. The market was finally steady with prices thirteen to seventeen points lower.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅛c.

Cotton futures market closed steady, as follows: September 7.37, October 7.37, November 7.41, December 7.43, January 7.44, February 7.45, March 7.47, April 7.47, May 7.49.

Spot cotton closed quiet and ⅛c lower; middling uplands 8⅛; middling gulf 8⅜c; sales 773 bales.

Net receipts 528 bales; gross receipts 1,973 bales; stock 103,411 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 13,683 bales; exports to Great Britain 237 bales; stock 222,702 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 60,639 bales; exports to Great Britain 237 bales; exports to France 2,000 bales; exports to the Continent 15,231 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 108,668 bales; exports to Great Britain 58,458 bales; exports to France 11,243 bales; exports to the Continent 23,572 bales.

Sept. 13.—Galveston, quiet at 8 1-16, net receipts 4,939 bales; Norfolk, dull at 8¼c, net receipts 50 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8½c, net receipts 10 bales; Boston, quiet at 8½c, net receipts 89 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8¼, net receipts 209 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 8⅝c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7⅞c, net receipts 2,624 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7 15-16c, net receipts 4,745 bales; Mobile, nominal at 8c, net receipts 335 bales; Memphis, steady at 8c, net receipts 650 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 13-16@7⅞c, net receipts 863 bales; Charleston, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 63 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Flour—market was unsettled and quiet, closing easy. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red 75⅝c. Options were affected all day by the unfavorable news from Buffalo. They generally ruled weak and very dull, trade being in fact at a standstill. Cables were lower and Northwest receipts continued large. Closed easy at ⅛@¼c net decline. Sales included: No. 2 red May closed 79c; September closed 74c; October closed 73⅝c; December closed 75¾. Corn—Spot easy; No 2 61⅞c. Options declined moderately under news of the President's condition, small clearances, unfavorable weather news and the wheat break. Closed easy and ½c net lower. Sales to-day included: May closed 62⅜; September closed 61⅛c; October closed —; December closed —c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 38¼c. Options were quiet and easy, with the other markets. Butter steady; creamery 15½@20½c; State dairy 14@18½. Cheese steady; fancy large white 8⅝c; fancy small white 9⅜c. Pork was steady. Rice steady. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 5½c. Cabbage steady. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 18@20c. Peanuts steady; fancy handpicked 4½c; other domestic 2½@4c. Sugar—Raw steady to firm. Tallow steady. Cotton seed oil was very slow and steady. Closing quotations were: Prime crude, in barrels nominal; prime summer yellow 40@41c; off summer yellow 37½@38c; prime white 44; prime winter yellow 44c; prime meal $25 00.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Trade on Board of Trade was generally depressed because of the unfavorable reports of the President's condition. December wheat closed ½c lower than yesterday. December corn was also half a cent down, while December oats were rather firm, closing at ¼c and ½c higher. Provisions closed 2½c to 5c lower.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Cash quotations: Flour was steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 65½@67c; No. 2 red 70¼c. Corn—No. 2 —c; do. yellow —c. Oats—No. 2 35@36c; No. 2 white 36¾@37½c; No. 3 white 36½@37¼c. Rye—No. 2 55@55¾c. Mess pork, per barrel, $14 75@14 80. Lard, per 100 lbs, $9 42½@9 45. Short rib sides, loose, $8 50@8 55. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 50@7 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $9 25@9 30. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 30.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest an closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 68, 68¼, 67¼, 67⅞c; December 70⅜@70¼, 70⅜@70½, 70, 70¼c; May 73¼, 73⅝, 73½, 73¾c. Corn—No. 2 September 55¼@55¾, 55⅜, 54¾, 55c; December 56¾@57, 57⅛@57¼, 56⅝, 56⅞@7c; May 58¾@58⅞, 59@59½, 58¾, 58¾c. Oats—No. 2 September 33¾, 34¼, 33¾, 34⅛c; December 35½, 35¾, 35½, 35⅝@35⅝c; May 37¼@37¾, 37¼@37⅜, 37¼, 37⅝@37¾c. Pork, per bbl—September $14 62½; October $14 70, 14 75, 14 67½, 14 72½; January $15 70, 15 75, 15 70, 15 75. Lard, per 100 lbs—September $9 42½; October $9 40, 9 45, 9 50, 9 42½; January $9 15, 9 15, 9 12½, 9 15. Short ribs per 100 lbs—September $8 55, October $8 52½, 8 62½, 8 57½, 8 60; January $8 07½, 8 10, 8 07½, 8 10.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton: Spot, limited demand; prices 3-32d lower; middling 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,300 bales American. Receipts none.

Futures opened and closed barely steady; American middling (l. m. c.) September 4 25-64@4 26-64d seller; October (g. o. c.) 4 15-64@4 16-64d; October and November 4 12-64@4 13-64d seller; November and December 4 10-64@4 11-64d seller; December and January 4 9-64@4 10-64d seller; January and February 4 9-64@4 10-64d seller; February and March 4 10-64d seller; March and April 4 10-64d seller; April and May 4 10-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., September 14, 1900.

STEAMSHIPS.

Roxby, (Br) 1,964 tons, Shields, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Torgorm, (Br) 1,065 tons, Hull, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Catawamteak, 119 tons, Brown, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Wehrum, 376 tons, Cavis, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—2 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 2 barrels rosin, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

W. C. & A. Railroad—305 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 3 barrels rosin, 32 barrels tar, 38 barrels crude turpentine.

C. C. Railroad—57 barrels rosin, 3 barrels tar, 32 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—2 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 12 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—5 casks spirits turpentine, [illegible] barrels rosin, 13 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—29 casks spirits turpentine, 17 barrels rosin, 77 barrels tar, 9 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer A. J. Johnson—5 casks spirits turpentine, 50 barrels rosin, 126 barrels tar.

Total—809 bales cotton, 65 casks spirits turpentine, 231 barrels rosin, 268 barrels tar, 97 barrels crude turpentine.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

LIGHT AND DARK EFFECTS are shown in our assortment. Simply a matter of taste which seem most pleasing. Both are in good style and all are of excellent quality.

OUR FURNITURE is from factories which are celebrated for the quality of their output. We are showing some very handsome

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in Quartered Oak, Golden finished Oak—White and Gold, etc., at very low prices.

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