WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 10.

A FIELD FOR EXPANSION.

There has been much said and written within the past two years about expansion, both territorial and commercial-territorial as a basis for commercial expansion. But, strange to say, the eyes of the expansionists have been turned to the East, the far East, to the lands of the yellow people, as if they offer the inviting field for expansion, and the only field. The principal reason advanced by the expansionists, them will enable us to extend our the Southern people are appealed to to endorse the Republican policy of "benevolent assimilation," because China offers a market for some kinds of cotton goods manufactured South. Some Southern cotton manufacturers and others have been captured by that delusion, when it is doubtful if having the Philippines would add anything whatever to the sales of Southern cotton goods in China. There is a far geater probability that ultimately it would destroy the trade our There is now one cotton mill in

Manila, which has been in operation a long time. It employs about four workers, and well contented although they receive on an average about seven cents a day. With the population of Manila and the labor available a dozen or more such mills might be successfully operated there. There are a dozen towns in the island of Luzon where mills could be operated. There are towns also Cotton, such as it is, might also be imported from India, and finer qualities from the United cotton manufacturers of Japan can afford to import cotton from the United States, manufacture it into cloth and sell it in China in competition with the goods from Europe and this country why couldn't mill operators in the Philippines do likewise? English manufacturers to get nearer to their markets in India and China, and get the benefit of cheap labor, have established mills in India, and in Hong Kong and Shanghai, and why may not English and American mill men do the same in the Philippines, when they come under stable government and uprisings and revolutionary movements? This is on the assumption, of course, that American supremacy be firmly established. Having to compete with the

manufacturers in Europe, who already have foothold in China, and with Japan, with her, cheap labor, how long would it be before the shrewd New England mill men be establishing mills in the Philippines, and the Southern mill men would find themselves confronted not only by European and Japanese competition, but by Yankee competition right on the very threshold, so to speak, of China? As we see Southern cotton trade in China would be much better without the Philippines than with them. As to the Philippines themselves as purchasers of Southern cotton goods they offer no inducement, for one moderately large American city would use more cotton goods in the course of a year than the whole bunch of them.

But leaving the Philippines and "benevolent assimilation" out of the question, there is not enough in the cotton trade of China present or prospective to justify the amount of attention that has been centered upon it, and all the talk about its importance and the persistent efforts to secure a permanent foothold there. There are about 350,000,000 of people in China, and that is the biggest thing about her. Trade with 350,000,000 of people has a captivating sound naturally, but when the characteristics of the people, their economical habits, limited wants, and limited capacity to supply them are considered the captivating feature becomes less capti-

The total imports of goods into China, such goods as we ship to her. don't amount to \$48,000,000 year, and of this we ship less than ten millions to something over twenty millions for Great Britain, and a little over twelve millions for Japan. If the whole amount were divided among the 350,000,000 Chinese it would not amount to four teen cents a head, and there is no particular reason to believe that i would improve much in the near future, because the condition and habits of those slow going people will change but little. They will change with time, of course, because they can't continue to plod along in the ruts and slumber contented as they have done for a thousand PECTORANT.

years or more for the crowding of the nations and the progress of the world will jostle them out of that; but when they are awakened it will be to establish their own cotton factories and other industrial plants to supply their own needs and make them independent of other nations.

By that time their superstitious reverence for their earth gods will have vanished with more of their inherited foolishness and they will no longer shrink from disturbing and offending them by digging minerals from the earth, and her vast deposits of iron and coal will be worked, mills and factories will grow out of them, and the awakened, rejuvenated China will begin to figure as a commercial factornot only as a buyer, but as a seller. There is a better field, a far betwho defend the forcible possession | ter field, for the expansion of the of the Philippines, is that holding | Southern cotton trade on the Western continent, among the millions trade in China, and on that ground of people north of us and the millions south of us.

TOO MUCH FOR THE WHISTLE.

Congressman John D. Shafroth, of Colorado, has just returned from travels in China and the Philippines. In politics he is what is called a Silver Republican. While in the Philippines he studied the situation and thus gives the result of his ob-

"Peace has been practically restored There is still a little insurrection in Samar, but aside from that everything is fairly quiet. I do not believe, how-Southern mill men now have in ever, that the retention of the islands will be profitable, as the government will have to expend a great deal of money on them, even in time of peace. "It costs now between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000 a year to keep the soldiers there, and even if the number hundred operatives who are said to is reduced to 30,000, the expenses will be cheerful and moderately skilful still be greater than the profits from the islands will warrant. The islands are unquestionably rich, but their benefit to the United States will not materialize until a generation or two shall have passed and the need for an army in the islands shall have gone."

As a commercial transaction his opinion is that we will never get back our money on that trade, even taking the best view of it, and in that there are a good many who in the four other principal islands agree with him. Owing to the diswhere mills could be operated. It is | tance, to the climate, to the characsaid that cotton has been and can be teristics of the people and other successfully grown in the islands. I things the obstacles to American What kind of cotton it is we do not | colonization are insurmountable, and even if that were practicable it must, in the nature of things, be very slow. If the people there vol-States and from Egypt. If the untarily came under our flag as the people of Porto Rico did, and had not been whipped and forced in, Americans might be safe and colonization practicable without American guns for protection, but with the bitter feeling of these people, and their characteristic treachery, there never can be cordial relations between them and their conquerors, and that's what they consider the Americans, for whom notwithstanding pretences of friendliness, they entertain a more intense hatred than they do for the Spaniards.

As far as holding them goes this doesn't make so much difference, there will no longer be danger of for we can do that; but when it comes to Americanizing the islands, to putting them under stable government, when life and property would be respected and progress possible, and such development as would make a fair return for the money expended on them, that is a different matter. In taking them at the price we have paid, and with what we will have to pay for years who sought trade in the East would to come, we are simply paying too much for the whistle.

NO WONDER.

The Steel Trust is one of the protected concerns that sells its products for less in foreign markets than it charges its home customers. it the prospects for building up the In commenting upon its exhibit of profits for the past six months the Pittsburg Post says: "When it is recalled that the im-

mense product of the Steel Trust is marketed in this country and paid for by American consumers, only the surplus going abroad, and that the price paid by American consumers exceeds by \$10.50 a ton the price the same goods can be delivered in England, is it any wonder the remarkable exhibit of net profits made by the Steel Trust? Fifty-five millions of dollars net profits on six montes' business in meeting the wants of 80,000,-000 American consumers tells the story. Ten dollars and fifty cents a ton more for American manufactures at home than is asked in Europe for the same product explains the why and wherefore, and how Americans submit to unjust, exorbitant and needless taxation that the European may get American goods cheaper than they

are sold at home. This Trust is opposed to any reduction of the tariff, while it is shipping its manufactures across the seas and selling them for \$10.50 a ton less than it charges in the home market. When it does that and makes such an exhibition of profits, can it make any respectable claim to protection, the only effect of which is to enable it to levy monstrong tribute on the America people while giving its eign customers the benefit of competition in the open markets? It makes the boast that it can manufacture steel goods cheaper than the manufacturers of any other country can, and the trade journals of foreign countries, speaking for the steel manufacturers whom they represent, admit this, and yet the spokesmen of this Trust object to any revision of the tariff that might encourage outside competition with this monopolistic combine, which is squeezing millions a year out of the

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EX

American people who are forced to

trade with it.



The leading stoves and ranges in the world. Unequalled for perfect construction, economy of fuel, handsome appearance. Over 3,000,000 in use. Famous for 35 years. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Look for the trade-mark, and insist on seeing the genuine JEWELS.

Jewel Stoves are sold by R. H. BEERY, 10 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

CURRENT CUMMENT.

- Uncle Sam, also, sometimes has to make an apology; but when he does it, it is in a small voice that does not carry far within his own domain. He has, for instance, just apologized to the Japanese government for the bad manners of one of his customs examiners at Honolulu towards the wife of the Japanese consul, but he did it so quietly that his own folks have heard mighty little of it. - Savannah News, Dem.

- Since March 14, 1900, when the amendments to the national currency law went into effect, there has been an increase in national banks from 3,167 to 4,254; the capital stock has increased from \$616,308,-095 to \$661,851,695; bonds deposited increased from \$244,311,570 to \$330,721,930. The increase in circulation has been \$104,427,817, making the total of banknote currency \$358,830,547. - Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

- One manifestation of public sentiment in the case, as reported, is that in Cleveland, where they live, "the crime of Czolgosz is being visited on his family. His father is old and has a wife to support, yet employment is denied him. There is no evidence to show that he was in any way connected with the crime, and he is not an anarchist. His sister has also been dismissed from her former place and cannot find employment." Perhaps this way of dealing with innocent people as an expression of righteous resentment for the offence of one of their kindred is not much better than onarchism itself.—Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- Mr. Henry-Why does friend date her letters ahead? Henry-I suppose she gives them to - Precarious: I think I shall take my daughters out of society long enough to give them a liberal education. But then they won't want to go

back.—Chicago News. - The Dachshund: A bright American youngter's description of the dachshund: "One of those dogs that is a dog and a half long and only half a dog high."—Life.

- Generous-"He has married a fortune, but he is too generous to keep it long." "Yes?" "Why, even his wife has only to ask him for money and she gets it!"-Detroit Free Press. - "Pa, what is a lake anyway?" "A lake, Jimmie, is a large body of water surrounded by men, women and

children in bathing suits."-Chicago Record-Herald. - "On what platform will you stand in your next campaign?" asked the friend. "It won't be any plan form," answered the candidate. "It'll merely be a rough scaffolding, thrown

together to meet the necessities of the - "One of our troubles at the club," said Cholly, "has been to make the waitahs distinguishable fwum the membahs at our evening weceptions. Rut we've solved it at lawst." 'Ah!' remarked Kostick. "By getting in-

telligent looking waitahs?"—Phila-

delphia Record. - "The storm did a great deal of damage in our neighborhood. Blimber's house was struck by lightning and set on fire, and Jim Holt's barn was burned with two valuable horses.' 'Yes, and we had two quarts of fresh milk soured by the thunder."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Throbbing Headache Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills.

Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CONVINCE YOURSELF that Ely's Cream Balm deserves all that has been said of it as a means of quick relief and final cure in obstinate cases of nasal catarrh and and hay fever. A trial size costs but ten cents. Full size, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New

Mt. Olive, Ark., May 17, 1901. Mesars. ELY BROS.:-Please send me one bottle of Cream Balm, family size. I think it is the best medicine for catarrh in the world.

> Very respectfully, J. M. SCHOLTZ.

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 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.

Mothers who have always so dreaded the approach of hot weather when they have a teething babe, should not forget that TEETHINA counteracts and overcomes the effects of hot weather on children, keeps them in healthy condition and makes teething easy. TEETHINA costs only 25 cents per box at druggists; or mail 26 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. †



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Fayetteville New Era: Mrs. Laura Walker, wife of Mr. James Walker, died at her residence on last Saturday morning, after several months' suffering from consumption. - Winston Sentinel: Mr. W. H. Leak, of Kernersville, reports that his town is to have two new knitting mills. Mr. Leak will be the owner of one and he expects to begin operations about two weeks. Mr. J. M. Greenfield bought the machinery Thursday night for the second enterprise.

- Lumberton Robesonian: The first piece of yarn was made by the cotton mill here Saturday. The mill is modernly equipped in every respect, and is as thoroughly up-to-date as any in the South. There is every reason to believe that it will bring in profitable returns to the stockholders and in many different ways be of advantage

- Kinston Free Press: Mr. J. R. Tingle. of Pitt county, near Griften, died Monday evening of a vellow chill, aged about 60 years. About four weeks ago he lost a daughter, and about a week ago his son died of the same dread disease. — The receipts of cotton on the local market have been almost nothing the past few days the farmers believing that the price will go up. The crop, too, is very short in this section, and we think will scarcely average half a crop.

- Goldsboro Argus: By the merest chance the heirs of the late N. H, Gurley have added to his estate \$1,000. In 1892 Mr. Thomas McGee, a well known and popular life insurance agent living in Goldsboro, prevailed on Gurley to take \$1.0 This was done and Mr. Gurley paid the premium for some six years and then let the policy lapse. Since his death Mr. McGee asked the heirs several times to let him see the policy, but they, thinking that it was worthless, ignored the request. After being asked several times they finally produced the papers and Mr. McGee discovered that the extended feature of the policy was still in force and that it was worth its full face value of \$1,000. The policy was taken out in the Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., while Mr. McGee was working for that com-pany, and will be paid as soon as the proofs of death can be forwarded to the general office of the company.

CAR FARES IN GERMANY.

The Method of Collection and Inspection Prevents Free Rides. The chances of evading fares on the street cars of German cities are very slight. When a passenger steps on a car, the conductor immediately asks where he is going and then prepares his ticket, which serves also as a receipt for the fare. The preparation of a ticket consists only in detaching i from a block and punching it or marking it with a pencil.

This process involves much mor work than the simple process of ringing up the fares, as conductors do it America, but the task is lightened by the fact that only a certain number o persons are permitted to ride on a car at the same time. The number of sitting and standing places is plainly marked on each car. If a car is designed to carry 30 persons, no more than 30 persons will be permitted on that car at the same time. When anything in Germany is forbidden, it is settled once for all

In order that every person who ride shall get the prescribed ticket inspect ors are employed who spend their time in ascertaining whether the conductors are doing their duty. These inspectors step into the cars and ask the passen gers for their tickets. They note the number of the tickets and whether they correspond with the stubs retained by the conductor. The clerk who gives out the blocks of tickets to the con ductors notes the number of the upper most ticket and at the return of each block collects from the conductor who returned it as many fares as there are tickets detached.

The rate of fares varies from 214 cents to 5, according to the distance Small children are carried for one-half fare, and any one for the sum of \$2.50 may secure a ticket which entitles him to ride as much as he wishes for one month. When a car is full, the conductor displays a placard bearing the word "Ocupied."-Chicago Record.

The Best Age For Men to Marry. Edward Bok, writing in The Ladies' Home Journal on "A Boy For a Husband," contends that "no young man under 25 years of age is in any sense competent to take unto himself a wife. Before that age he is simply a boy who has absolutely nothing which he can offer to a girl as a safe fundation for life happiness. He is unformed in his character, unsettled in his ideas, absolutely ignorant of the first essentials of what consideration or love for a woman means. He doesn't know himself, let alone knowing a woman. He is full of fancies, and it is his boyish nature to flit from one fancy to an-

"He is incapable of the affection upon which love is based, because he has not lived long enough to know what the feeling or even the word means. He is full of theories, each one of which, when he comes to put it into practice, will fail. He is a boy pure and simple, passing through that trying period through which every boy must pass before he becomes a man. But that period is not the marrying time. For as his opinions of life are to change, so are his fancies of the girl be esteems as the only girl in the world to make him happy. The man of 30 rarely weds the girl whom he fancied when he was 20."

Too True. Schools and colleges exist for the purpose of aiding us to keep up with the knowledge of those who have never attended them. - Boston Transcript,



CASK IS NEVER EMPTY.

For Years Wine Is Drawn From It to Celebrate Great Events. All really excellent champagne is the result of judicious blending. Time was when each big vineyard owner had his own cellar and his own brand. But it has been found advantageous to sell the raw wine to dealers, who make one district supply what another lacks. But there are still a few provincial estal lishments that cling to the old ways-crowning with a wreath of flowers the first tubful of ripe grapes and keeping "the bride of the cellar" full from year to year.

The bride, be it understood, is a special wine cast filled with the first running of the press. More accurately it holds the juice which drips away before an pressure is applied. Wine from it is never sold, but used upon high days and holidays, passed about as a gift or devoted to the comfort of the sick and the poor.

Something akin to the bride exists in the German free cities. Each of them has a wine cellar, and in each cellar there is a cask always yielding wine, but never empty. Any burgher is entitled to demand a

bottle of its contents when he marries, when his first son is christened and also when the son is 21. If the son is adventurous or the burgher himself, for that matter, he gets another bottle from the cask when he comes home from far countries. But there is an official specially

charged to see that whenever a bottleful is drawn out another bottleful of as near as possible the same quality at once goes in. And thus it happens that the city cask is never empty.-Boston

Gladstone's Levity. While Mr. Gladstone interested his audiences immensely by his endless flow of animated remarks and brilliant historical criticisms, he failed altogether to convey to them the sense of greatness. Every one left his society pleased, amused, perhaps delighted. But I cannot imagine anybody quitting it impressed with reverence. There was indeed a levity sometimes observable about him which was very antagonistic to reverence.

Dr. Martineau himself told me how disappointed he was when, meeting him after his great return to power, he said to him, "What an opportunity you have for the great work before you-the consolidation of the empire!" Mr. Gladstone shrugged his shoulders and said: "Oh, I don't know about that. The clerks in the colonial office have got too much to do already."-Contemporary Review.

Close Resemblance Contractor-You won't sell me a load of bricks on credit? Dealer-No. Me and my brick ar very much alike. We're hard pressed for cash -Philadelphia Record.

A KANSAS EDITOR SAYS: "I Use Peruna in My Home



Mr. F. A. Dixon, 310 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Me Mr. F. A. Dixon, Editor Pythian Echo says in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman "Some two years ago I began using Peruna in my family as a family doctor and I have been highly pleased with

the result. My wife has used it for catarrh and experienced great relief. My little girl has been sick a number of times, and when we used your medicine it proved a success. I have used it my-BEESWAX-Firm at 26c. self several times and consider it a very TALLOW-Firm at 51/2061/c per valuable medicine. Speaking from per sonal observation, I consider it a good investment to keep it in my home, and 75c per bushel. believe every man who desires to re lieve suffering, and at the same time

In a later letter he says : "For about four years I have used Peruna in my home for myself, wife and two children, and I have saved many doctor bills. Many times a dose or two of Peruna taken in time will stop a sickness, which, if permitted to go for a day, would result in serious trouble. For grip it is splendid and can be used successfully with very young children as well as old people. I use it in my home as an allaround family doctor and when it has been given a fair trial, it has proved an excellent remedy." Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

save money, should investigate the

real merits of your Peruna and other

Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilming mington District. Carver's Creek, Shiloh, Oct. 12, 13.

Grace, Oct. 20.

Fifth street, Oct. 20. Clinton, Johnson's Chapel, Oct. Zion church, Zion, Oct. 30. Bladen church, Windsor, Nov. 2, 8 Southport, Nov. 6.

Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, Nov. 9 Burgaw church, Burgaw, Nov. 13 Jacksonville and Richlands, Richlands, Nov. 15. Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 16, 17. Scott's Hill church, Scott's Hill

Waccamaw, Nov. 22. Whiteville, Chadbourn, Nov. 23, 24. Bladen street, Nov. 27. Market street, Nov. 28 Kenansville, Charity, Nov. 29. Magnolia, Providence, Nov. 30,

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in the back and sides and no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and I am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed, at R. B. BELLA-My's drug store.



Kennedy's "First Impressions Are Strongest."

Kennedy's Oysterettes

served with the Blue Points and Consommé will give the guest'a pleasant recollection of the feast.

Sold only in In-er-seal Patent Package. Price 5 cents.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.] STAR OFFICE, October 9. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-No quo-

ROSIN-Market firm at 90c per barrel for strained and 95c per barrel for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market

steady at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.90 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine firm at 38@37%c; rosin firm at \$1.15@1.20; tar firm at \$1.40; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.10

RECEIPTS

Crude turpentine. 57
Receipts same day last year—54
casks spirits turpentine, 135 bbls
rosin, 49 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude tur-

Market firm on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 7-16 cts. % Good ordinary 6 15-16 " Low middling 7 7-16 " " Middling ... 8 Good middling ... 8 5-16 Same day last year, market firm at 1016c for middling. Receipts-906 bales; same day last year, 2,245.

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

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

EGGS-Dull at 17@18c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 25 to 30c; springs, 10@20c. TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 60@

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-Money on call steady at 3@3% per cent.; last loan 3; ruling rate 3%. Prime mercantile paper 41/05 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486 for demand and at 4831/4 for sixty days. Posted rates 48414 and 48614. Commercial bills 483 @4831/2. Bar silver 57 1/4; Mexican dollars 45%. Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular U. S. refunding 2's, reg'd, ; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, U. S. 3's, reg'd, 107%; do. coupon, 108; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 13814; do. coupon, 138½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 112; do. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 107½; coupon, 1071; Southern Railway 5's 117. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 991/8; Chesapeake & Ohio 44%; Manhattan L 118%; N Y. Central 155; Reading 89; do. 1st pref'd 74%; do. 2nd pref'd 49%; St. Pau 156 do pref'd, 185; Southern R'way 31%; do pref'd 85%; Amalgamated Copper 861/4; American Pobacco —; People's Gas 103¾; Sugar 115%; Tennessee Coal and Iron 58%; U. S. Leather 11%; do. pref'd, 79%; Western Union 90%; U. S. Steel 42%; do. preferred 92%; Mexican National —. Standard Oil 685@695; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 57; do preferred

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 26@26%; do. preferred, 49%@51%; do 4s 82%@82%.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 371/038c. CHARLESTON, Oct. 9. - Spirits tur pentine, nothing doing Rosin firm and unchanged. SAVANNAH, Oct. 9. - Spirits turpen-

tine firm at 341/c; receipts 787 casks; sales 1,329 casks; exports, —— casks. Rosin firm receipts 2,912 barrels; sales 3,236 barrels; exports 1,900 barrels. Quote: A,B, C, D, \$1 00; E, \$1 05; F, \$1 10; G, \$1 15; H, \$1 25; I, \$1 35; K, \$1 85; M, \$2 35; N, \$2 90; W G, \$3 30; W W, \$3 60.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York, October 9 -The market

ndifferent to the action of the market either way. Initial advices from Liverpool told of a firm mar-ket abroad with spot demand still very large at full prices. Private cables reported Manchester as strong on broadening demand for goods and scarcity of spot supplies. As for port receipts, the movement was barely over half of that for the same day a year ago. A sharp drop in temperature in the Northwest, of 16 and 22 degrees, gave rise to fears of a cold snap reaching down into the cotton belt in the near future. By midday an early advance had been supplanted by a net decline of two to three points Business dragged all the afternoon and in the last hour the room sold out its long cotton and went short freely, closing the market barely steady, with prices net three to points lower. Clearances for export were again large, but England did not take its share, even though Liverpool stocks were the lowest of recent years, excepting last year when prices were 24 cents above the present

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-Cotton quiet at %c; net receipts — bales. Cotton futures closed easy; Octoper 7.89, November 7.88, December 7.91, January 7.92; February 7.92,

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling plands 8%c; middling gulf 8%c; sales ,437 bales. Total to-day - Net receipts 30,808 pales; exports to Great Britain 16,513 bales; exports to France - bales; exports to the Continent 12,540 bales:

March 7.91, April 7.91, May 7 90.

stock 387,001 bales. Consolidated - Net receipts 136,283 pales; exports to Great Britain 38,371 bales; exports to France 22,694 bales; exports to the Continent 47,806 bales. Total since September 1st. - Net re ceipts 757,519 bales; exports to Great Britain 188,061 bales; exports to France 67.078 bales; exports to the

Continent 262,364 bales. Oct. 9.—Galveston, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts 8,289 bales; Norfolk quiet at 8 %c, net receipts 1,107 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 5-16c, net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 836c, net receipts 46 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8c, net receipts 906 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8%c, net receipts 320 bales; Savannah, steady at 71/4c, net receipts 9,684 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8%c, net receipts 784 bales; Mo-bile, quiet at 715-16c, net receipts 2,813 bales; Memphis, steady, at 81-16c, net receipts 2,256 bales; Augusta, firm at 8c, net receipts 1,082 bales; Charleston, steady at 7 13-16c, net re-

ceipts 617 bales. PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Flour weak and ower to sell; Minnesota patents \$3 55 @3 80; rye flour steady. Wheat-Spot market weak; No. 2 red 76%c; options weak and neavy all day; closed weak at %c net loss. Corn—Spot weak; No 61 kc; options closed weak and 1/40 &c lower; May closed 61%c; October 60%c; December 61%c. Oats-Spot steady; No. 2 38%c; options dull and weak. Lard weak; western steamed \$9.90; refined easy; continent \$10 20 South America \$11 15; compound 81/2 @14. Pork easy. Tallow steady; city, \$2 per package, 6c. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 5%c; mild steady Cordova 7%@11c. Sugar -Raw quiet and steady; fair refining 3 5-16c. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 4@7%c. Butter steady; creamery 15@22c; State dairy 14@21c. Cheese steady; fancy large white 9%c; fancy small white 10c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 21 1/2 @22c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys \$1 50@2 00; New York \$1 25@ 2 00; Long leland \$2 25@2 50; Jersey sweets \$1 50@2 00. Cabbage steady; Long Island Flat Dutch, per 100, \$3 00 @5 00. Peanuts firm; fancy handpicked 41/04%; other domestic 21/0 3c. Cotton seed oil weak and heavy, with small sales, being influenced by the drop in lard products; prime crude barrels nominal; prime summer yellow 42c; off summer yellow 40c; prime white 45c; prime winter yellow 45c; prime meal \$25 00. Freights to Liver-

pool-Cotton by steam 15c. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—General bearish conditions and a reversion of feeling among bull leaders depressed all markets to-day and December wheat closed one cent lower, December corn to down and December oats to under yesterday. Provisions closed from 21 to 17tc depressed.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Cash quotations; Flour easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring—; No. 3 spring 67%@67%c; No. 2 red 68% 069%c. Corn—No. 2—; yellow 56% 056%. Oats—No. 2 35%c; No. 2 white 37% 038%c; No. 3 white 37% 0 S8c. Rye—No. 2 55c. Mess pork, per barrel, \$13 70@13 75. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$9 50@9 55. Short rib sides, loose, \$8 25@8 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$7 62%@7 75. Short clear sides boxed, \$8 75@8 85. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, \$1 30.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and NEW YORK, October 9—The market for cotton futures opened firm at an advance of five to six points on active covering and scattering support from abroad, the South, Wall street and room bulls. The opening figures were near the top for the day as after advancing two to three points further on continued general buying, the market simmered down and became listless, prices sinking gradually despite the bullish influences on every hand. The public seemed thoroughly

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 68½, 67½, 67½ © 68½, 69½, 69½ © 6

\$13 60, 13 60, 13 60, 13 60; Januar \$15 00, 15 02½, 14 85, 14 97½; My \$15 07½, 15 15, 14 92½, 15 07½. Land per 100 bs—October \$9 62½, 9 62½, 9 47½, 9 47½; January \$8 90, 8 95, 8 82½, 8 92½; May \$8 90, 8 95, 8 85, 8 92½. Short ribs, per 100 bs—October \$8 35, 8 35, 8 30, 8 30; January \$7 87½, 7 87½, 7 75, 7 85; May \$7 95, 7 95, 7 82½, 7 95. FOREIGN MARKET By Cable to the Morning Sta.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.-Cotton Spot, good business done; prices 1-16 @3-32d higher; American middling fair 5 5-32d; good middling 4 31-32d middling 4%d; low middling 4 19-32d; good ordinary 4 7-16d; ordinary 4 %d. The sales of the day were 14,000 bale. of which 1,000 bales were for specution and export and included 11,600 bales American. Receipts 2,000 bales. including 1,400 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed

steady; American middling (i. m. October 4 35-64d buyer; October and November 4 28-64@4 29-64d buyer; November and December 4 25-64@ 4 26-64d seller; December and January 424-64d buyer; January ad February 4 23-64@4 24-64d buyer; February and March 4 23-64d buyer March and April 4 23-64d seller; April and May 423-64d seller; May and June 4 22-64@4 23-64d seller; June and July 4 22-64@4 23-64d seller; July and August 4 22-64@4 23-64d seller

MARINE

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Favette CLEARED

Br steamship Naparima, Gruchy, Ghent, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Br steamship Crathorne, Souter, Bremen, Alexander Sprunt & Son

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN. GHENT-Br steamship Naparina 5,322 bales cotton, valued at \$230,000 vessel and cargo by Alexander Sprunt

& Son. BREMEN-Br steamship Crathorne, 0.010 bales cotton, valued at \$392.000; cargo and vessel by Alexander Sprunt

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of W STEAMSHIPS.

Skidby, (Br) 2.421 tons, Jones, Alex ander Sprunt & Son. Slingsby, (Br) 2,094 tons, Whalley, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Haxby, (Br) 2,252 tons, Upperton, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Ethelaida, (Br) 1,705 tons, Clarkson, J H Sloan.

Tenby, (Br) 2,558 tons, Campbell,

Alexander Sprunt & Son. SCHOONERS. Fred B Balano, 215 tons, Sawyer, Bellamy Harriss. Helen Shafner, 180 tons, Chute, George Harriss, Son & Co. Mecosta, 199 tons, Smtth, George Harriss, Son & Co. Jno R Fell, 306 tons, Dodd, George Harriss, Son & Co.

George Harriss, Son & Co. Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, John son, by master. BARQUES. Concordia, (Nor) 628 tons, Salvesen

Harry W Haynes, 261 tons, Goodwin,

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday

W. & W. Railroad - 251 bales cot-W. C. & A. Railroad-17 casks spirits turpentine, 44 barrels rosin, 46 barrels tar, 6 barrels crude turpentine. C. C. Railroad-248 bales cotton. A. & Y. Railroad—358 bales cotton 14 casks spirits turpentine. 25 barrels

W. & N. Railroad -4 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 26 barrels crude turpentine. Steamer E. A Hawes-33 bales cotton, 124 barrels tar, 25 barrels crude tupentine.

Schr J. D. Pigott-12 bales cotton. Total—906 bales cotton, 34 casks spirits turpentine, 44 barrels rosin, 197 barrels tar, 57 barrels crude turpentine.

AN ABUNDANCE.

4 Ploors. 2 Warehouses. Largest store; biggest stock in North Carolina. Liberal terms to right par-

N. F. PARKER

Furniture and Furniture Novelties, Inter-State 421.