WILMINGTUN. N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28

A GREAT MAVY.

It seems to be the settled policy of this Government to have a great Aside from the assumed necessity for such a navy the achievements of our seafighters in the war with Spain has stimulated interest in the navy and made the country rather proud of its defenders on the waters. Whether a matter of pride or choice or something else we have pitched into the world's arena, so to speak, have taken a hand with the other grabbers, pride ourselves in being a "world power," and of course we must put ourselves in a position to be able to take care of ourselves in a scrap if we are dragged or forced into one, so that a powerful navy is not so much a matter of choice with us as a matter of necessity. Great navies have become the hobby with maritime nations, and being a martime power of some pretensions ourselves we must keep up with the hobbies.

There is talk of asking Congress to spend \$100,000,000 on ships, the idea being to have the very best ships afloat, which is the correct idea and economy in the end, for there is no business or sense in building ships that wouldn't be match for the ships of other nations that we might become embroiled with. England, Rus-Germany, and Japan are all building the finest types of war vessels that ship yards can turn out, and some of the best have been built in this country for other Governments. In fights at sea it is either win or lose, fight or run, so that if a vessel is not match for the one it meets it must either strike its colors or run and if it isn't a faster runner than the other boat the game is up with it This makes too things necessary in the modern war vessel-strength to deal and stand rough blows, and in the light class strength and speed combined, that they may fly quickly to attack strike quickly and fly again if need be beyond big gun range. A half dozen good ships built to stand the shock of battle would be better than a dozen that would have to keep out of the way of big guns.

As well as being a mighty arm for defence in case of war a formidable navy is a splendid peace preserver, for other nations with exposed sea coasts will think several times before they strike a nation which is able to strike back and maybe strike harder than they can. Great Britain's bulwark of defence and protection has been her navy. If it hadn't been for that, with the enmity that exists against her, she would have been demolished as a world power long ago, but other nations feared to attack her singlehanded and were never able to effect combinations enough to do it.

The navies of the world have been transformed within half a century and with the transformation sea defence has become a very costly thing. These are days of steelarmored ships, with ponderous armament, compared with which the guns of the wooden ships that preceded them were popguns. In the days of wooden ships a navy could be put afloat in a short while and kept afloat at a comparatively small cost, whereas now it takes a year or more to build a first class warship, which costs as much as a dozen first class ships did when built of wood. Nations which aspire to figure as world powers must equip themselves accordingly and foot the

As far as this country is congerned in a powerful navy she finds it neces sary from circumstances, some of which she brought about and with some of which she had nothing to do. She has taken possession of islands in the seas on this and on the other hemisphere. This necessitates ships to protect and defend. In these days of grab and commercial competition and struggling for markets in other lands where rival nations are also struggling to the same end, complications are at any time possible and this necessitates ships to there is a strong sentiment for anprotect our interests. With this commerce spanning the earth and in Cuba. There has been, ever growing, it requires not a few but many ships, and not common but good ships. Many of these ships may never be required to fire a native and adopted, because they gun-only to exercise a little moral believe that there would be less sussion-but they must be able to unrest, less internal disturbance, She acquired that herself. shoot guns and hit hard if they do more stable government, more secu-

Then there is another thing, there is a feeling of security and ease when we know that we are equipped necessity, without shuddering at the possible fate of our exposed cities in the event a hostile fleet got into our waters, as some of the good but alarmed people on the Atlantic coast felt after the breaking out of the Spanish war, when in fancy they saw the Spanish fleet approaching to throw shot and shell and spoil things in their towns. At a time like that these people would velopment of Cuba's possibilities have dumped out all the money in the Treasury for a few good stout war ships to keep guard over their harbors. A feeling of secu- bitious to lead, who have aspirations

rity is worth some millions of dollars, for what do dollars in the treasury amount to when people's slumbers are broken by dreams of hostile ships throwing hot shell and projectiles charged with nasty explosives into their towns? The whole country was laughing at poor, scared Boston, but the whole country wasn't as near salt water scared Boston was but there were other towns that didn't feel comfortable, although they didn't become hysterical and cry out in their fright as Boston did. Perhaps they were ashamed to hollow before they were hit, but they discussed, all the same, the possibility of those Spanish ships, which never hove in sight, standing out at sea, and throwing big shot several miles inland.

Like the fellows on the frontiers who may never need a gun, but when they do need it, need it mighty soon and mighty bad, so we may never have much need for a powerful navy, but when we do, we may have a good deal of use for it, and we should have a good up-todate one.

APPLE-GROWING IN THE MOUN-TAINS.

We have written frequently of apple-growing in North Carolina and the possibilities of that industry when it is intelligently pursued and methodically managed. We are interested in it because North Carolina is an apple-growing State from one end to the other, and because with all the advantages for making this a profitable industry the apple has never received the attention or consideration to which it value entitles it. While orchards are numerous, and some of them large, they receive, as a rule, little care, and while a good many apples are marketed in the State and out of it, the sales increasing annually, the picking and marketing is too often done in a careless, slovenly way which deprives the marketer of much of the profit and does injury to others by damaging the reputation of the apples grown in

hich is thus told of by a Waynesville correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, after a talk with Mr. J. E. Hall, one of the leading apple growers of Western North Carolina. In speaking of his methods

"In gathering my apples I assort them into their grades—firsts, seconds and thirds. After pulling them from the trees I put them in barrels, which I pack away in the apple house until the price justifies a sale. The best time to gether is from the 20th of September to the 10th of October. The picking is done by small boys.

All care possible is taken not to bruise the fruit "I cultivate my trees. In the Spring and early Summer months I plow the ground with a shallow harrow and then sow in peas in July. The apples are larger and more bountiful when cultivated, but the sod ground makes an apple that will keep better. I cannot explain why these facts are so. But cultivate the ground and the yield is more certain and more prolific and the

fruit large, but more apt to rot. 'I have trees on all four sides of the hills-east, west, south and north. "My best apples are the Ben Davis. wine saps, Newton pippins, York im perials, Missouri pippins, Hoovers and Smith ciders. I have other varieties in small numbers.

Twenty-seven out of the 75 acres are bearing now and more coming in every year The present bearing capacity of the orchard is 5,000 or 6,000 bushels, and will be 20,000 or 25,000 in five years. Last year I sold about 1,000 bushels and the year previous

There are a number apple growers in that section who market their apples in Charleston, as Mr. Hall probably does, and are making money out of them, as he is. We quote this as a matter of interest to apple growers because it shows that Mr. Hall cultivates and takes care of his orchards, and shows business sense in the careful picking him to a hospital, instead of the and sorting of his apples and seeing cemetery. The doctors say he will that they get to market in good, attractive shape, not dumped into cars (like turnips or cobble stones) to be bruised out of shape and rotted before they reach the market where they are to be sold, which is too often the case. There is a good deal in the apple growing industry for this State if properly managed.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA. The annexation of Cuba will

doubtless be a subject of discussion before the coming Congress because nexation both in this bountry and since American occupation, a sentiment for annexation among the business men and property holders, rity for life and property, more progress and prosperity under American than under Cuban rule, even with the Platt Amendment to defend our sea front in case of which puts Cuba practically under city, and so has Havana. So much a protectorate of this Government. A good many Cubane believe that under this amendment Cubs is not and cannot be independent although nominally so, and they therefore believe that annexation would be better from any standpoint than this uncertain situation and they believe, too, that annexation would be the shortest and surest way to the de-

and her permanent prosperity. There are in Cuba, as there are everywhere else, men who are am-



R. H. BEERY, 10 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

that annexation might conflict with. These oppose it and they will, of course, have more or less of a following. The masses of the people are divided, that is those of them who take any interest in the matter, one way or the other, and these will be influenced by the leaders of the respective factions.

But there will be opposition to it n Congress coming mainly from the Republican side, as indicated by the editorial utterances of some of the eading Republican papers, papers, too, which have been strenuous adrocates of the annexation of Porto Rico, Hawaii and of the forcible annexation of the Philippines. The main reason given for opposition to the annexation of Cuba is the mixed character of the population, the difficulty of assimilating it and making out of it a good American citizenship, but the real unacknowledged reason is the possible effect annexation might have on the sugar growers and makers and tobacco growers of this country. Free sugar and tobacco will not suit the sugar cane growers of this country, the sugar beet growers, the beet sugar makers nor the Sugar Trust, and they will have their represent-There are exceptions, however, to atives in Washington when this both of these objections, one of matter comes up for discussion. Cuba will not get in if they can keep her out-and they probably can.

> A French physician who has been investigating the corset and hat question declares that only 30 per cent. of the women who wear corsets retain their health, while 25 per cent die of pulmonary diseases and 15 per cent. become victims of organic derangements. He therefore proposes a law to prohibit any woman under 30 years of age from wearing a corset under penalty of three months in prison and a fine of \$193. He also proposes to regulate the weight of hats, for the heavy hats the women wear, with flower gardens or ornothological museums on them, press the skull too much and cramp the brain.

Mrs. Roosevelt has sent a hand kerchief "wonderful in design and workmanship" to the Baltimore Daughters of the Confederacy, who are getting up a fair to raise money to build a monument to the Maryland soldiers who fell fighting for the Stars and Bars. She also sent a beautiful letter expressing the hope that the fair would prove a great success. With the handkerchief and the letter she has captured the Baltimore Daughters.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., undertaker who was called upon to bury a man found dead in an outbuilding near town, found the man, but he protested so earnestly against being buried on such short notice that he put him in the hearse and conveyed get well.

Some scientists assert that the recent observations in Yerkes observatory in Chicago have established the nebular theory of creation. Now that we know all about it we may rest satisfied. Construction and destruction are going on right along, but where it began and will end is one of the conundrums the stargazers haven't solved, and are not

Richard Davenport, of Versailles, Ky., is said to be the oldest gauger in the United States. He is 90 years old and keeps on gauging. When Carrie Nation, then Carrie Moore, was a girl he was her Sunday school teacher, but he never gave her any instruction in the hatchet business.

Santiago, that notorious pest hole and incubating bed of yellow fever and other diseases, by cleaning up and sanitation has become a healthy for American methods of fighting filth.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels and gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers and all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.



CURRENT COMMENT.

- Governor General Wood has issued orders for a seawall and other improvements at Santiago, which will involve the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now if Cuba is ours her cities should be given the same treatment as ours f not, what have we to do with them ?-Jacksonville Times-Union,

- The uses to which . Texas oil s to be put are multiplying every day. Experiments are now to be made by the Great Northern railroad in the Cascade tunnel to determine the merits of assertions made by engineers that oil fuel keeps air in tunnels clear. Heavy locomotives are being fitted with devices for burning oil and an order has been placed at Beaumont .-Houston Chronicle, Ind.

-- The Indianapolis Journal which is a good Republican paper, observes that "the trend of remarks in the (Republican) Reciprocity Convention at Washington is that each speaker desires it for every other industry than that in which he is interested." That is, desires the price of reciprocity to be paid by other industries than his own. As the Courier-Journal remarks, there is evidently "fun ahead" for the infants. - Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

- In Kansas this year 91,000, 000 bushels of wheat, worth to the farmer at first hand \$51,000,000. were harvested. The corn crop of 42,000,000 bushels was worth \$22,-000. It is this outturn of wealth in Kansas and the similar prosperity of the farmers in other States that keep the wheels turning, keep business active and the balance of trade on the right side of the ledger. A propitious providence and persistent digging are the great factors in the present speculative boomwhich political theorists prefer to attribute to Government policies. Careful observers have noted that when the crops fail the policies also fail; but this does not daunt your theorist .-- Philadelphia Record

TWINKLINGS

- Johnny-"Pa, what does mean about riches having wings?" Pa-"It means beware of taking high fivers on the stock market."-Boston Transcript.

- Newly Married Daughter-Mamma, how long does the honeymoor last? Practical Parent-Until you ask your husband for money, my dear .-Ally Sloper.

- Somewhat Like One: "Did you notice how she jaboered away when she sat there between those two men? Goodness, yes! It made me think of a tongue sandwitch."Life

- "Yes," said meandering Mike, "I'm goin' to quit beggin' fur a livin'. 'Are you goin' to git proud?" asked Plodding Pete. "Nope, I'm goin' to git arrested.' - "Chumpley bet a man he could

walk from New York to Philadelphia." "Did he do it?" No; he got half way, decided he couldn't do it and walked back again."-Judge. - Encouraging: He-My train

goes in fifteen minutes. Can you not give me one ray of hope before I leave you for ever? She-Er-that clock is half an hour fast. - Brooklyn - Jack-I've resolved to give up

drinking and betting and all that sort of thing. Tom-Oh! you'll never keep that resolution. Jack-I'll bet you the drinks I do. - Catholic Standard and Times. She-Do you think the world is getting better or worse. He-Better.

I wo men that I owed money to embezzled last week and have run away probably never to return.-Chicago Record-Herald. - "What keeps Binks down so

late to-night?" Why, he was to make a purchase for his wife and he forgot it, and he naturally doesn't want to go home until she is asleep."-Chicaga - During the Negotiations: Customer-But when a picture has been

criticised severely a man hesitates to buy it. Artist—But there's no more conclusive answer to the critics than to pay a good price for the picture !-- Apprpriate-Cassidy-Oi want wreath av flowers an' put on it: "He Rests in Pieces." Florist-Don't you "He Rests in Peace?" Cassidy-Oi mane phawt Oi sed. 'Tis

fur Casey, that was blowed up in the quarry.-Puck. - A Dampener: "Tell me," he sighed, "Tell me, beauteous maiden, what is in your heart!" Miss Henriof icy disdain, and then vouchsafed the monosyllabic reply: "Blood."-

Boston Traveler.

CONVINCE YOURSELF that Ely's Oream 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 hay fever. A trial size costs but ten cents. Full size, 50 ceats. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Mt. Olive, Ark, May 17, 1901. MESSRS. 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 respectfull, † J. M. SCHOLTZ.



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Charlotte Observer: The High Point Buggy Company has been or-ganized to do business with a capital Peruna. of \$125,000.

- Greenville Reflector: Mr. Jas. Ashley Thigpen died Sunday morning at his home two miles from Greenville, after an illness of several weeks. - Greensboro Record: The Moser

Attachment Company is a new company with a capital of \$20,000, now doing business in Greensboro. An ttachment for looms is manufactured which prevents smashes and saves box motion and supplies, used principally on the Crompton loom. - Charlotte News: Mr. Charles

Hannon, the well known harness maker, shot himself Monday afternoon at his home on South Poplar street. Mr. Hannon had been complaining of late with a ringing in his head. At times, he said, it was unbearable and for the past few days he semed to be in a state of melancholis.

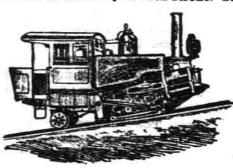
- Wadesboro Courier: Mrs. Sallie Spencer, widow of the late John Spencer, of Lilesville township, died very suddenly last Friday morning. She was not supposed to be in a serious condition, until stricken early Thursday morning, when Dr. Ashe was summoned, but death occurred before the Dr. could reach her bedside. She was about 73 years of age.

- Fayetteville Observer: Miss Gertrude Jones, age about 18 years, met with a painful accident Monday evening at her home just across Hawley's bridge in Campbellton. She was sitting before the hearth when her chair became overbalanced and she fell forward into the fire. Her and one of her hands were dreadfully burned, and though very painful her injuries are not considered dangerous.

- Asheville Citizen: Conductor J. F. Lowe, of the Southern railway, had a remarkable experience in Sunday's wind storm on Black Mountain and a consequent accident to his train while crossing the mountain at an early hour Sunday morning. The train, a heavy freight, was ascending the mountain during the heaviest gale when three box cars were blown off the track and rolled down the mountain for a distance of fifty feet. The trucks of the over turned cars, however, remained on the track and were sent back to Old Fort. It is said that large pieces of timber were flying through the air, and telegraph wires were also blown



Locomotive Engineering describes new compound rack locomotive, the latest product of the Baldwin Locomotive works, built for the Manitou and Pike's Peak railway. The engine is un usually powerful for a locomotive of this kind, weighing 62,455 pounds in working order, of which 44,155 pounds are on the drivers. The cylinders are 10 and 15 inches by 22 inch stroke. The



NEW ENGINE FOR PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY. boiler is 44 inches diameter and carries a working pressure of 180 pounds. The Manitou and Pike's Peak railway is built on what is known as the Abt system of rack rail and climbs a grade of 25 per cent. This latest production of the Baldwin Locomotive works is said to be the heaviest rack rail engine used anywhere.

This engine has a device for automatically applying the brake, should speed become excessive in descending. At a test the engine was started down alone and stopped itself exactly as Electric Disinfection of Cars.

Nothing sweetens or freshens stall air better than ozone, says The Lance and now that most of the railway com panies have successfully adopted a sys tem by which each carriage on it journey develops by means of a dyna mo attached to the axletrees its own current of electricity for lighting pur poses there is no reason why the sam current should not be utilized at the same time to ozonize the air of the compartment. The quantity of ozon required is small. The result would certainly be good, since the ozone has a remarkably destructive action or aerial impurities and unpleasant smells and gives the air a degree of freshness similar to that of the sea breeze. Electricity For Mountain Climbing.

The Canadian Pacific railway is about to install electric power for haul ing its trains when they cross the Rockies. It now requires about four locomotives to pull and push a train over the heaviest grades. The railway proposes to use the enormous water power right at hand.

American Chickens In England. To the many American commodities with which England is supplied there is now to be added the United States chicken, in which already an enormous import trade is being done. As yet the industry is, comparatively speaking, in Its early youth, but so great has been the demand that one firm alone is already sending 150,000 dozen birds yearly to this country, and the trade is increasing. A Daily Mail representative who

made inquiries in the Central and Leadenhall markets was informed that the American chickens were doing well in England mainly because the birds were of good quality and, furthermore, for the reason that they were packed in handy way for the buyer. It was also pointed out that the many advantages offered by the American railways for the conveyance of live birds from the breeding places to Chicago resulted in the poultry arriving at the slaughter place in prime condition. When frozen, they are packed in cases of or dozen each and sent right on to Lon-

The view is very general among importers that the American chicken will not compete to any extent with the English product, but with the Russian fowl, which is already finding a dangerous rival in the United States bird. In proof of this there is the assurance of one firm that yearly imports immense quantities of Russian poultry to England that next year great improvements in feeding, selection and packing are to be made in the Russian trade. Meanwhile the consumer will wonder why no one has ever seen a chicken

labeled either "Russian" or "American," and the inference must be that both are sold for whatever the customer may like to think them.-London For Whooping Cough

use CHENEY'S EX

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy

PECTORANT.

MEDIUAL EXAMINER

f the U.S. Treasury Recommends



Dr.Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U.S. Treasury Department, gradnate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers. Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease (urable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh s permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever locat ed. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment-it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes-no

rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

How to Make Hop Tonic. This is more suitable for a spring tonic, but is a good homemade beer. Put into a deep boiler one pound of hops, a handful of thoroughwort, a small bunch of dandelion root and two gallons of water. Boil for one hour, then strain. When lukewarm, add four pounds of sugar and one cake of yeast dissolved in lukewarm water. Pour into a crock and let work, then put into bottles and cork tightly and set in a cool place. Do not drink too much of this at a time. A small glass three imes a day for a tonic is sufficient

How to Make Cream Puffs. One-half cupful of butter melted in one cupful of hot water. Put in a small tin pan on the stove to boil. Stir in one cupful of sifted flour while boiling: take off and let cool. When cold, stir in three eggs, one at a time, without beating them. Drop on buttered tins and bake in a hot oven 20 or 30 minutes. Filling, one cupful of milk, one egg and one-half cupful of sugar. Thicken with cornstarch and flavor with vanilla.

there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with

tching and burning eczema and other

skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica

Salve heals the raw sores, expels in-

flammation and leaves the skin with-

out a scar. Clean, flagrant and cheap,

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT Line, common, 27@27¼; do. prefer-red, 51@51¼; do 4s 85%@86. The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up small ordershigher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the Syaz will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

	_	_	
BAGGING-			
2 b Jute		8	694
Standard		9	734
WESTERN SMOKED-		9	699
Hams & B. Bides & B. Shoulders & B.	19	40	14
Bides # b	. 9	~6	10
DEY SALTED—	9	0	1934
		v-	
Sides & D	- 5	۷Q	9 8%4
BARRIES—Spirits Trirnonting	-	•	074
second-nand, each	1 95		1 35
Second-hand machine New New York, each	1 95	0	1 35
New City, each		9	1 85
BBICS5-		•	1 35
Wilmington ₽ M	6 50	0	7 00
Northern	9 00		14 00
BUTTER-		575	
North Carolina # b	15 99	8	18
OUBN MEAL-		•	28
Per bushel, in sacks	75		76
VICTIDIA MASI	28	ø	76
CANDLES—9 bundle	1 25	0	1 80
Sperm	18	-	25
Auamanune	. 8	8	11
OOT LTE-A D-		_	
Laguyra	11	.0	1236
DOMESTICS-		60	11
Sheeting, 4-4, % yard Yarns. % bunch of 5 28			536
Yarns. P bunch of 5 hs		ŏ	ŏ
			17.
Mackerel, No. 1, 9 barrel Mackerel, No. 2, 9 barrel Mackerel, No. 2, 9 barrel Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel Mullets, 9 barrel	22 00 11 00	9	80 00
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 barrel	16 00	2	15 00 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bbi	8 00	×	9 00
Mackerel, No. 8, Darrel Mullets, Darrel	18 00	ā	14 00
Mullets, & barrel Mullets, & pork barrel	8 50	•	4 00
A. U. BOR HAPPING W YOU	3 00	9	7 00
Dry Cod, W ID	. 00	8	8 95 10
34A VI @	4 00	ă	5 66
1000B-8 B-	50000	_	20000000 N
Choice	8 00	9	3 25
Straight	3 25 3 60	8	8 50 8 85
# IUSE PAIANE	4 25	×	4 50
#4US	8	8	10
BAIN—9 bushel—		-	- 22
Corn, from store, bgs—White Mixed Corn	78	8	85
OME, Ifom Store (mixed)	10	ø	84
OBIS. KIST Proof		8	55 75
OOW Peas	85	ŏ	90
HIDES-P D-			

Eastern.
Western
North River
N. C. Crop.
HOOP IRON, W B.
OHEESE—W B.
Northern Factory.
Dairy Cream
Half cream
LARD, W B. Northern
North Carolina
LIME, \$ barrel
PORK, \$ barrel
City Mess.

Prime mill 6 50
Extra mill 8 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed
M 628 heart 6 25
Simp Heart 3 50

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Quoted officially at the closing by the Produc

STAR OFFICE, November 27. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 35c per gallon for machine made casks and 34c per gallon for

country casks. ROSIN—Marke firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.
TAR—Market firm at \$1.20 per barta patents \$3 75@4 10. Wheat to give it in anticipation duli in anticipation crude Turpentine — Market

firm at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip, and _____ for virgin.
Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine firm at 3914@3814c; rosin firm at \$1.20@1.25; tar firm at \$1.55; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.40 @2.40.

Spirits turpentine

Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year 38 casks spirits turpentine, 167 barrels rosin, 101 barrels tar, 181 barrels crude urpentine.

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 7%c ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 4 15-16 cts Good ordinary..... 6 5-16 Low middling..... 6 15-16 Middling 736 "
Good middling 7 13-16 " Same day last year, market firm at 9 %c for middling.

Receipts—1,760 bales; same day last year, 1,162.

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

PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, Oc, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 55@60c. CORN—Firm, 75@77c per bushel for white

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 15@ 16c per pound; shoulders, 13@14c; sides, 13@14c. EGGS-Firm at 20@22c per dozen CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 20@ 5c; springs, 10@20c. TURKEYS-Dressed, firm at 121/2@

5c; live, 9@10c.

c per bushel

reis 33@34; prime summer yellow 35%c; prim BEESWAX-Firm at 26c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 40@

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-Money on call as steady at 3@4 per cent., last loan 3 per cent, ruling rate - per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4%@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills 487%@487% for dema 48414 for sixty days. Posted rates were 485 and 488@48814. Commercial bills 483 1 @483 1. Bar silver 54%. Mexican dollars 43%. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were irreg-U. S. refunding 2's, registered U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108%; U.S.3's, reg'd 108%; do. coupon, The leading futures ranged as 108%; U. S.4's, new reg'd, 189 1/2; do. coulows-opening, highest, lowest pon 139¼; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 112½; do. coupon, 112½; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 107½; coupon, 107½; Southern Railway 5's 121. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 106%; Chesapeake & Ohio 49; Manhattan L 137%; N. Y. Central 171%; Reading 50%; do. 1st pref'd 80%; do. 2nd pref'd 59%; St. Paul 169%; do. pref'd, 190; Southern R'way 34%; do. pref'd 94%; Amalgamated Conner 80%; Amarican Tohacan mated Copper 80%; American Tobacco

preferred 92%; Mexican National 14% American Locomotive 30%; do. pre-ferred 88%; Standard Oil 694@698; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 61 1/2; do. preferred 121 1/4. BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Seaboard Air

Tennessee Coal and Iron 64%; U. 8

Leather 12%; do. pref'd, 821/2; West-

ern Union 91%; U. S. Steel 42%; do.

People's Gas 99%; Sugar 125

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-Rosin steady. strained common to good \$1 55. Spirits turpentine dull. CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Spirits tur-

pentine firm at 34c; sales — casks.

Rosin firm and unchanged; sales -

SAVARNAH, Nov. 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35 %c; receipts 1,459 casks; sales 1,011 casks; exports 100 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 1,931 barrels; sales 2,165 barrels; exports 345 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- The cotton market opened steady with prices two to three points higher on scattering demand, led by room shorts and foreign interests. After the call values gained another point or two on moderate general buying. The better feeling originated in bullish Liverpool cables and in light interior town receipts. The close proximity of the holiday tended to put a check upon trading for both sides. The early buying carried January to 7.67 and March to 7.66 after which there was a slight set back under selling by scalpers for profits. Port receipts were larger, but the trade found an explanation for this in the fact that clearances for export were very heavy. Bulls were rather timid around the opening as a result of the issue of some 15,000 December notices, which, however, were eagerly snapped up by strong spot cotton houses with-out weakening the position of the December option. Private dispatches from Liverpool stated that demand for goods was still active. Southern dispatches reported a good demand for spot cotton at full former prices. Weather conditions in the belt re-mained clear and cold. At the close the market was steady, with August one point lower and other months one to two points higher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet at 8c; net receipts 1,513 bales; gross 6,979 bales; stock 81,249 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 8c; middling gulf 84c; sales 79 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady; November 7.63, December 7.65, January 7.64, February 7.63, March 7.63, April 7.62, May 7.63, June 7.63, July 7.61, August 7.46.

Total to-day—Net receipts 49,895 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,780 bales; exports to France 12,209 bales; exports to the Continent 23,376 bales; stock 830,936 bales.
Consolidated—Net receipts 226,558 bales; exports to Great Britain 89,865 bales; exports to France 15,861 bales; exports to the Continent 92,378 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net re-ceipts 3, 268, 469 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,142,496 bales; exports to France 290,400 bales; exports to the Continent 926,893 bales. November 27.—Galveston, steady at 79-16c, net receipts 13,248 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7%c, net receipts 2,788

bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7%c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 80, net receipts 1,541 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7%c, net receipts 1,760 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8%c, net receipts

50 bales; Savannah, steady at 74 net receipts 7,123 bales; New Orland gusta, steady at 7½c, net receipts 130 bales; At bales; Charleston, steady at 7½c, net receipts 130 bales; Charleston, steady at 7½c.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta

NEW YORK, Nov. 27. -Flour many

New 10st, read steadier; Minne

but very duli in anticipation of the

holiday. Buying was for short

count helped by dry weather he

from the Southwest; the chief by feature was a reported large Nont west movement. The market close firm on covering at 1/2 % C let u vance. Sales included: March close -c; May closed 81%c; December 79%c. Corn—spot market firm; No. 70 ke f. o. b. afloat; the options men opened steady and was sustained to ring the day by small receipts, the offerings and moderate demands in shorts. Closed very firm at 10 net advance. May closed 68%; h vember —c; December 6814c. Ou spot steady; No. 2, 47 1c; option market was fairly steady but to Lard firm; Western steam to my refined steady; continent to a Rice steady. Tallow steady. Con--Spot Rio steady; No. 7 6%c; mild steady; Cordova 7% alk Sugar—Raw quoted firm; fair refigin 81c; centrifugal 96 test, 31c; fined sugar steady. Butter in creamery 17@25%c; State dairy in 23c. Cheese steady; fancy large (). fancy small Octob tober 9%c; fancy small October 9%c; fancy small October 9%c; fancy small October 9% @ 10c. Eggs—market firm; 8br and Pennsylvania 28@29c; South at mark 23@27c Potatoes-Mar quiet; Jerseys \$1 50@1 75; New Ye \$1 50@2 1214; Long Island \$2 00@1 Jersey sweets \$2 00@2 75. Cabba steady; Long Island Flat Duich, a 100, \$2 00@3 00. Peanuts stead fancy hand picked 4@4%c; other is mestic 2%@3%c. Freights to Lin pool-Cotton by steam 13c, Po strong; family \$16 50@17 00 In cotton seed oil market there was also trade among jobbers and a gene firmness of tone in sympathy the strength of lard products. Ch ing quotations: Prime crude be

39@40c; prime meal \$25 50. CHICAGO, November 27.-Gm experienced dull and narrow marks of a holiday character to-day, Decem ber wheat closing 1@sc higher; D cember corn 1@1c up and Decemb oats unchanged. Provisions closed fairly active trade 15@17 to 25c #

white 39@40c; prime winter yeller

CHICAGO, Nov 27. - Cash quotation Flour steady. Wheat-No. 3 spring! @721/c; No. 2 red 741/2 @751/c. Co -: No. 2 yellow -. Oats 3 43%c; No. 2 white 45@45%c; 3 white 44 1/2 045 1/2 c. Mess pork, barrel, \$14 70@14 75. Lard, per 10 1 \$9 10@9 35. Short rib sides, loc \$8 10@8 30. Dry salted shoulden boxed, \$7 50@7 62 1. Short clear side boxed, \$8 45@8 55 Whiskey-Bu of high wines, \$1 31.

closing: Wheat-No.2 November 7 721, 71%, 721c; December 71467 724, 71%, 72%c; May 75%@75% 75%, 76c. Corn-No.2 Novembers @61%, 62, 61%, 62c; May 64%, M 63 1 @ 63 %. 64 % c. Oats - December 42%, 41%, 42%c; May 42% @42% 4 42%, 42c; July 88%, 38%, 38%, Mess pork, per bbi—January \$156, 16 02%, 15 62%, 16 00; May \$15 16 42%, 15 95, 16 37%. Lard per h bs—December \$9 00.9 32%, 900, 9% January \$9 021/4, 9321/4, 9021/4,988 May \$9 15, 9 42½, 9 15, 9 42½. Seribs, per 100 lbs—January \$8 00 8 8 00, 8 20; May \$8 15, 8 42½, 8 15, 8 NORFOLK, Va., November 27. - Pr nut market dull; fancy 2%c; sino prime 2%c; prime 2@2%c; Spans -c; machine-picked -c. New p nuts, fancy 2%c; strictly prime 3%

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star

2%c; prime 2%c; Spanish 55@57%

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27, 4:30 P. 1-Cotton: Spot, improved demand prices 1-16d higher; American mi dling fair 4%d; good middling 16d; middling 4 11-32d; low mi dling 4%d; good ordinary 4%d ordinary 3%d. The sales of the way were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export included 9,000 bales American. ceipts 30,000 bales, including 29,8 bales American.

Futures opened and closed qui American middling (g. o. c.) Nove per 4 15-64@4 16-64d buyer; Nove ber and December 4 13-64d seller; cember and January 4 12-64d sells January and February 4 11-64d self February and March 4 10-64@4 114 buyer; March and April 4 10-84 4 11-64d seller; April and May 4 104 @4 11-64d seller: May and June ! 64d buyer; June and July 4104 seller; July and August 4 9-6404 64d buyer.

MARINE.

Schr D J Sawyer, 267 tons, Kelly Philadelphia, George Harriss, 801

CLEARED. Sch Wm F Campbell, Strout, B badoes, J T Riley & Co. EXPORTS.

BARBADOES-Schr Wm F Cample 160,000 feet lumber, valued at \$1,50 cargo by Kidder Lumber Co: vessel T Riley & Co.

FOREIGN.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of mington, N.C., November 28, 1901 STEAMSHIPS. Gallia, (Dan) 1,183 tons, Nielsen, His

Wandby, (Br) 2.580 tons, Alexander Sprunt & Son. BCHOONERS.

D J Sawyer, 267 tons, Kelly, Georg Harriss, Son & Co. W L Maxwell, 260 tons, Bowds Chas H Sprague, 260 tons, Harps J Howell Leeds, 393 tons, Balent George Harriss, Son & Co. Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pensi well, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES. Charles Loring, 525 tons, Blatchlor George Harriss, Son & Co.

