TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 3

WILMINGTON, N. C.

'FORGING AHEAD TOO FAST.' The New York Herald of Friday contains an interesting cable letter from its Berlin correspondent on the industrial depression in Germany and its causes, upon which the Herald makes the following editorial comment, which we clip because it presents an object lesson and a warning. It says:

"It is a gloomy picture, the one our Berlin correspondent draws this morn-

Eighteen months ago, as he re marks, trade of all kinds in Germany was flourishing; the Berlin Boerse presented a scene of almost unparalleled animation; banks were compelied to enlarge their premises in order to handle the enormous increase of busi ness, while wages were high and work was plentiful.

To-day the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme. Trade has come to virtual standstill, the Boerse is lifeless, the banking business is stagnant, shipping has dwindled in volume, and it is said that in Berlin alone there are thirty-five thousand men out of em-

'According to the opinions collected by the Herald's correspondent, overspeculation, particularly in el-ctric shares, has been the main factor in bringing about this 'slump.' Such a view, however, is obviously but superficial. The causes undoubtedly lie much deeper than in even wildest 'plunging' in any form of stocks.

The plain fact is, Germany forged ahead too fast. She tried to run while still in her walking age and is now paying the penalty.

Under the prudent, far seeing guidance of Prince Bismarck the work of solidifying the bases of the newly federated empire after the war of 1870 was pursued slowly and methodically. Home industries were built up, the carrying trades were developed, foreign outlets for German products were sought and acquired, and the people were led from triumph to triumph. Then the master architect was dismissed before his undertaking was

achieved, and a spirit of reckless overconfidence dominated where one of wisdom and judicious fore-thought had ruled in the early period of the empire's existence.

'A crash was inevitable, and it has come in the form of an acute agricul cural, industrial and economic crisis, to deal with which even all Bismarck's statesmanship and resourcefulness would not have been too much. The check to Germany's progress, in fact, is derived not from frantic "plunging" in this, that or the other species of security, but from mistaken views on le subject of a "Welt Politik" while far more pressing questions are being

In familiar but vividly graphic American phrase, Germany' presiding genius 'has bitten off more than he can chew,' and his people are now feeling the effects.'

"Forged ahead too fast," Got the craze to become rich at a jump, went it blind and landed in the ditch, out of which it may take them a good while to scramble. There are to-day in Germany twice as many idle workmen, men who to feed themselves and their families depend upon their daily earnings for their daily bread, as there were twelve months ago. Thirty-five thousand workmen are idle in Berlin, and Berlin is but one of the cities in which thousands are idle, and at a time of the year, too, when the idle and the poor suffer most.

Now for the object lesson. To promote manufacturing enterprises the policy of protection was adopted and the stimulated manufactures grew. They sprang up in a day as it were, for twenty years ago Germany cut a very small figure as a manufacturing nation. With a sagacity that does the Germans credit they reasoned that when they had entered foreign markets with their goods to compete with other manufacturing nations they must, to win success in those markets and hold them, make a class of goods that would, by their merits, attract purchasers, and, therefore, they wisely began, and followed up the establishment of technical schools to train labor to the skill requisite to make superior goods and to make them economicially, They succeed. ed in that until Germany became noted for its skilled labor, that turned out goods that took a front rank in all the markets, and the label "made in Germany" became a favorable recommendation everywhere. Germany was becoming commercially a world power, was becoming rich, and might have continued to grow richer if folly had not taken the place of thrift and prudence and patient industry.

But the protective tariff which stimulated, and over stimulated, the manufacturing industries did something else besides that—it stimulated the organization of trusts. They call them syndicates or corporations over there. These trusts cornered the raw material the manufacturers needed. The manufacturers competing with each other rushed things until they overstocked the the home market and foreign markets became a necessity. They got along very well in these until confronted by American competition supplementing British competition, they were compelled to cut prices, making the profit margin small. Many of these manufacturing companies were operating on borrowed capital, and sales became necessary, even at small or no profit, to meet their obligations. Then the trusts, which had cornered the raw materials, ran up prices on them, and the result was no profit at all and ruin. The favoring legislation which had festered the manufactories brought into existence the trusts that helped to

which now spreads its dark pall over Germany to wild and reckless speculation in stocks, which amounted to a veritable craze, especially copper and electric stocks-from which, so to express it, Germany got some terrible electric shocks-but the manufactories might have weathered through this if the insatiable trusts hadn't squeezed them so hard in their day of trial and need.

Isn't there an object lesson and a warning in all this for the American manufacturers who are now striving so hard for world markets, and for the statesmen who have the shaping statesmen adopted the protective tariff policy to stimulate manufactures. It did it, stimulated too much until the result was over-production for the home market, making foreign markets a necessity and making it necessary for Germans to compete against Germans, not only in the home but in the foreign markets. It is said that compelled by necessity to meet obligations, they sold goods in foreign markets for less money than they sold them at home, as some of our protected manufacturers are doing, and sometimes at less than cost, as some of our protected manufacturers say they sometimes do to meet foreign competition and work off their surplus. This is the reason they purchasers less than they charge the home purchaser.

Our high tariff, prohibitory protection stimulated manufactures, until the home market became overstocked and foreign markets became foreign markets that have been secured and those that are in prospect, they clamor for continued protecare suffering from similar protection to protect them from disaster and ruin after they have become strong enough to hold their own against the world.

Less protection, less forcing of the plant would have been better for Germany in the end, and less protection, less coddling of our "infant" industries would have been better for them and for this country in the end. The cause has produced its effect in Germany, and the same cause will produce a simi- latter the silver question figured but lar effect in this country, unless we be warned by Germany's sad plight undo some of the mischief we have done, stop to think, go slow and not try to achieve in a day what could be better and more lastingly done in many days. Germany aspired to become a world-power commercially and politically, just as we are aspiring, went at it too brashly and is paying the penalty in reverses and industrial depression, from which millions suffer.

The slow but sure policy is not so attractive to the rusher, who would grasp the world and capture it in a day; but it is the better policy in the long run.

## THE BEET SUGAR CROP.

Under the stimulus of governmental paternalism the beet sugar industry of European countries has grown until the manufacturers have overcropped themselves and prices have gone down to where there is little profit in it. A conservative estimate of this year's crops by a German statistician puts the production for Germany at 1,979,098 tons; for Austria, 1,094,043 tons; for France, 1,070,332 tons; for Russia, 920,000 tons; for Belgium, 340,-000 tons; for Holland, 178,080 tons; for other European countries, 387, 450 tons-an increase in the aggregate of 500 tons over last year. Some estimates are higher. With the production of the United States, which is increasing, the total output is estimated at 6,600,000 tons.

In addition to this there is the cane crop of Cuba, this and other countries, which ought to and would make sugar cheap for the people of this country if it were not for the tariff duties, which make imported sugar high—about \$50,000,000 a year higher than it would be if there were no tariff duties.

Foreign sugar is taxed ostensibly to foster the beet sugar industry of this country and the beet sugar men say it will be necessary to give them this tariff protection for ten perity fail. What kind of a good is years more, by which time they say we can produce beet sugar enough to supply the home demand, which means, in other words, that the people of the United States will be taxed at the rate of \$50.000.000 a year, for ten years, or \$500,000,000, to foster an industry concerning the and send the young failure about growth of which it is altogether a matter of speculation, for at the fant industries for thirty years only end of ten years it may not produce half enough sugar to supproduce half enough sugar to sup- treatment. - Jacksonville Timesthe demand for home consumption. To foster it we must keep out European and Cuban sugars, and continue to pay enormous tribute to the Sugar Trust and to the beet sugar and quinine in a tasteless form. No manufacturers.

Senator Tillman struck the true inwardness of Republican reciprocity when he said "every fellow is

crush them.

The Herald's correspondent attributes the business depression

When you take Grove's Tasteless Until Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quintine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, Price, 50c.

#### RESOLUTIONS IN THE CAUCUS

There were five resolutions bearing upon national policies offered in the Democratic caucus of the members of the House of Representatives which met in Washington Saturday. The first was on the tariff, protesting against the Republican policy of high, and in some instances practically prohibitive duties, as both unnecessary and oppressive on the people in the interests of the few, and pledging the members to support measures to reduce the tariff on articles which are sold at a lower price abroad than at home, and also of our public policies? German to favor reciprocity treaties which will reduce, if they do not altogether remove, the oppressive burdens on the people.

The second favors just and generous treatment of the inhabitants of Cubs and of Porto Rico, the complete fulfilment of our pledges to them and the largest practical liberty of commercial intercourse

The third opposes subsidies in any shape by which the people will be taxed to build and run ships for the

benefit of private individuals. The fourth protests against the establishment of a colonial system in the Philippines and demands that when those people are fitted for self government they be granted all the rights and privileges of self rule give to account for charging foreign granted to the people of any of our other territories.

This resolution caused a racket, but why it should is not apparent, as it is in line with Democratic principles and with Democratic utterances all along, ever since the Philippine a necessity, and now even with the question became a question, and is substantially what the Republicans themselves declare that they intend to do. This resolution is so broad, tion against the manufacturers who so elastic and so non-committal as to time that we don't see where there was any ground to quarrel over it.

The fifth was a declaration in favor of the single gold standard and a protest against any further agitation of the silver question, its author, Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, asserting that this question had been settled by the people in two elections. when they declared for the gold standard. This is not strictly true, because there were other issues in both of these elections, and in the little. And we know, too, that millions of dollars were expended in both of those elections by the Republican machine managers. But if it were true, Mr. Fitzgerald was inconsistent in the reason assigned for dropping that question and endorsing the gold standard. Haven't we been opposing the high protective tariff year after year, despite the Republican victories at the polls, and the claim of the Republicans that this policy had been repeatedly endorsed by the people? To be consistent, Mr. Fitzgerald should also have opposed the agitation of the tariff question. But there was no need for any resolution of that kind, as there is little probability of the silver question being an issue in the next campaign. In the interest of harmony these resolutions went over and were referred to a committee, to report at a subsequent caucus to be

#### held January 11th. CURRENT CUMMENT.

- With twenty-five thousand dollars in his inside pocket Sampson can afford to blandly smile at those who laugh at a man who "won a battle ten miles away."-Newport News Herald, Dem.

-- It seems that Mr. Gerry, the fussy old man who has been so persistent in preventing children from making a living on the stage, has been using a "burr bit" on his horses. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals got in body blow when it showed up the cruelty of the executive head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children. - Washington Post, Ind.

-- Col. Lynch, who has been elected to Parliament from Galway, is likely to be the center of a lively little storm before a great while. His friends say he will surely present himself and claim his seat. The opposition declares that the moment he sets foot on British soil he will be arrested and tried for treason, in that he, a British subject, bore arms against the King in South

Africa. - Savannah News, Dem. - Republicans are again warning us to be careful lest our prosthis with so short a string attached? Democrats gave a prosperity that lasted fifty years on a stretch, and Cleveland was preparing the foundstion for one to endure for a century, when these Republicans got in the way and dumped the cart. If they can only prescribe for temporary ills, why not call in the old doctor his business? To practice on in-

Union, Dem. The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fevers is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron cure, no pay. Price, 50c. satuth

For Over Pifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children ity when he said "every fellow is in favor of reciprocity that affects the other man's products and leaves his alone. It is the old game of grab."

It is the old game of grab."

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."



### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Mount Olive Advertiser: Strawberry plants are looking very thrifty and the prospects are favorable for the largest crop ever produced in this sec-

- Kinston Free Prees: The total number of pounds of tobacco sold this eason on the Kinston market to date is 8,170,818, against 6,404,778 up to the ame time last year, being an increase for this year of 1,705 540 in pounds and \$247,937.09 in price.

- Raleigh News and Observer: The Lublin-Schiller Furniture Company of Asheville, was incorporated Saturday in the Secretary of State's office with a capital stock of twenty five thousand dollars. The purpose of the compay is the manufacture and sale of all kinds of furniture, sewing machines and other articles.

- Greensboro Record: Imitating that scoundrel or scoundrels who used to cut down the young trees on Summit Avenue, some one has been doing ike devilment to the trees along East Washington, near the residence of Mr. A. Odell. The little trees are pulled or bent over and then slashed

- Salisbury Truth-Index: The Brown Furniture Company has let the contract for the construction of the necessary buildings for the factory, and work will begin at once. Rev. J. F. Austin, who was con victed of larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary at the August term of the Superior Court, will get a new trial. This is the decision of the Su reme Court, which has reviewed the

- Fayetteville Observer: Mrs. Margaret Blanton, aged 92 years, widow of the late Alexander Blanton, died on November 19th at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. K. R. Raynor. She leaves four children - Attention has been called to the fact that during the past year a number of the finest old shade trees in the city have died. In some places whole rows of old elms have died, one after another, supposed to be from the effect of some boring insect or bug that has i entered them. Nor have the elms alone suffered, among others the large old sycamore at the Cool Spring, near the old "Flora MacDonald Oak," is - Duplin Journal: The recent

heavy frosts are said by many farmers to have cut the top crop of cotton considerably short. There can be seen from one to six bolls on every stalk which will never open. —The farmers are busy sowing small grain, which is the best thing to do. The corn crop is very short this year and the rye and winter oats will aid them wonderfully next year and improve their land also. -Some of the best farmers in Duplin are going into the tobacco business another year. They have a perfect right to become sick and tired of cotton growing. Certainly it has ruined many of them. -A tree was cut and hauled to the McMullen mill which contained 5,300 feet of lumber. The tree grew on the land of Mr. Owen Darden in Piney house could be built from its lumber. -Strawberries are in a flourishing condition, and it is generally believed that the coming crop will be a full one. The plants have had nice seasons and have grown all along. A good many growers have already ferti!ized their berries which gives them an advanced growth and puts them ready for blooming in the early Spring.

#### I'WINKLINGS.

- Bass-Willis calls his wife Birdie. Fogg-Making game of her! Wealth - Is she wealthy?

Wealthy? She's so wealthy she can afford not to wear diamonds -Life. - "Snooper kicked when I called him a mule," said Twynn. "Well, what did you expect?" asked Triplett. -Life.

- Taking No Chances-Friend-Can't you give me a tip on stocks? Broker—Yes, but in consideration of our long friendship I won't.—Brooklyn Life.

- Old Aunt (despondently)-Well, I shall not be a nuisance to you much longer. Nephew (reassuringly) -Don't talk like that, aunt. You know you will!-Punch

- Flirtby-No, I've given up calling on Miss Roxley. Jiggs-Ah! suppose her father had a hand in that. Flirtby-Well-er-not a hand. He went to the other extremity. Phil. Press.

- Information Wanted - Miss Rural-"And were you never in the country during the season of husking bees, Mr. Sappy? Sappy—No. The idea! How do you husk a bee, anyway.—Philadelphia Press.

- Otway died of starvation; Chatterton, starving, committed suicide; Goldsmith couldn't pay a milk bill, and here are the Georgia authors fat, friendly and celebrating a hog killing! -Atlanta Constitution.

- Across the River Styx-"But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter anded him a golden trumpet, "I can't play this instrument. I never prac-tised while on earth." "Of course you didn't, chuckled the old man. "That's why you are here."-Chicago News.

- Papa-See that spider, my boy, spinning his web? Is it not wonder ful? Do you reflect that, try as he may, no man could spin that web? Johnny-What of it? See me spin this top! Do you reflect, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?—

- Why He Was Punished-"] saw you punishing your boy to-day. What was it all about?" "I caught him in a lie." 'Oh ! well, you can't expect boy to tell the truth all the time. Certainly not, but when he doesn't tell the truth I want him to be bright enough not to be caught at it."-Catholic Standard and Times.

- The Real Peril: Sympathizing Friend-It must be a terrible thing to have one's boy so far away from home and to feel that his life is in danger every day. I can imagine just how it must seem to you. Tearful Mother-Oh, it's not the son that's in the Phil

## He Kept His Leg.

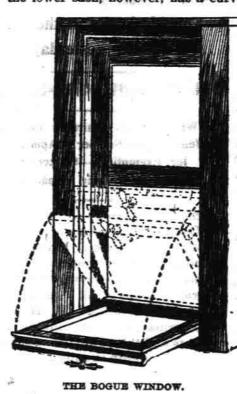
Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poison set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation. "But," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 11 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg is sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Ec-zema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.



NEW WINDOW SASH.

Loving Housewife. The windows with which most of us are familiar have often enough been condemned for the reason that the cleaning of the outer surface of the glass is attended with not a little danger. A recently patented invention which has been acquired by Mr. Arthur Hoyt Bogue of New York seeks to overcome this difficulty in a manner which is both ingenious and simple, says The Scientific American.

The sashes in Mr. Bogue's window run in vertical grooves in the window casing and are provided with the usual pulleys and weights. Each groove of the lower sash, however, has a curved



branch groove leading to the groove of the upper sash. Horizontal grooves bisect the two vertical grooves, and by these horizontal grooves pins projecting from the lower sash are guided. By reason of this arrangement of grooves the lower sash can be moved in the branch groove directly in alignment with the upper sash, thereby closing the window far more tightly than is possible with the ordinary sashes. But if the lower sash be moved down to the end of its vertical groove a horizontal space is left between the upper and lower sashes for ventilating purposes. If this space be not large enough, the sashes can be raised and

lowered in the usual manner. In the lower end of each groove of the upper sash a pin is located, which is received in the curved recess of a plate carried on the lower end of the lower sash. Thus the lower sash, when depressed, is pivotally mounted, so that it can be swung inwardly in the manner shown in our engraving through an arc of ninety degrees. When the sash is thus swung inwardly, the window can be safely cleaned.

Cure Insomnia by Machinery. led the "lascinator."

Latest Scheme For Fire Fighting. The head of the fire department of Rouen has suggested to the mayor novel project in the fire extinguishing service. Inasmuch as this city is traversed everywhere by electric street car wires, it is suggested there should be provided pumps, driven by dynamos. to take currents by means of a trolley hooked to the street car wires at the nearest point to the fire. If this is favorably acted upon, as seems likely, Rouen will be equal, if not superior, to any European city in the efficiency of its fire service.

Novel Use For Wine. Viticulturists in France have just tried experiments in feeding draft animals with bran mixed with wine, which seem to be successful. It appears that poor wine can be used to replace oats as food, weight for weighta pound of wine for a pound of oats. At least half of the usual feed of grain can be replaced in this manner without disadvantage to the animals. Barley, beans, bran and the like, mixed with wine, can be substituted for oats entirely if desired, it is said.

Perpetual Youth.

Professor Gautier, a distinguished member of the Institut de France, has advanced a startling theory on the subject of "perpetual youth." In isclating the bacteria of physical fatigue he has found that it is a poison strongly resembling ptomaine poison in nature. From this Professor Gautier concludes that fatigue can, by the use of disinfectants, be avoided like any other poison, and consequently man, no longer suffering from wear and tear, need not weaken or age.

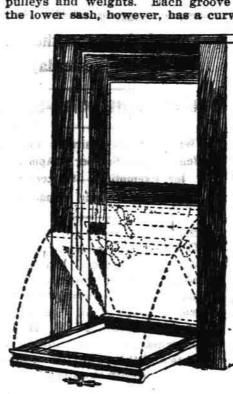
Cooling Water Without Ice. An inventor, Joseph E. Swenderman of Boston, has patented an apparatus for cooling water, the idea of which he appears to have borrowed from the Mexican practice of putting water in a bottle attached to a line and swinging it around the head rapidly to reduce its temperature. Swenderman's device is a mechanical application of the same principle to a continuonely flowing stream of water.

Good breeding is the result of too much good sense, some good nature and a little self denial for the sake of others.-Ches-

tells us that our neighbors are doing wrong .-- Chicago News. Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, 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. ALL WHO USE ATOMIZERS in treating

Should Prove a Boon For the Order



An odd device designed to cure inconsists of a helmet, which is fastened about the head by two straps buckling in the back. Across the forehead rests a band of flat steel, from the center of which projects a steel tube, into the end of which is inserted a flexible steel wire tipped with a glistening nickel plated ball about the size of a grape. By bending the wire the ball may be adjusted at any angle desired and extremely close to the eyes. With this apparatus in place the patient lies down and fixes his gaze on the ball. This fixed gaze fatigues the eyelids, and in a few minutes a sound sleep is

Conscience is that within us which

the poisons from clogged bowels and

nasal catarrh will get the best result from Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1900.

MESSES. ELY BROS:—I sold two bottles of your Liquid Cream Balm to a customer. Wm. Lamberton 1411.

a customer, Wm. Lamberton, 1415
Delachaise St., New Orleans; he has
used the two bottles, giving him wonderful and most satisfactory results.

i Geo. W. McDuff, Pharmacist. the The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ranges last a lifetime, and give perfect satis-faction as long as they last. When you get tired of the everlast-Jewel Stoves and Warm Ranges ing poking and coaxing of the Friends For or range, a Lifetime order a Jewel, and been get a stove that will famous JEWEL be a lifefor friend. For 35 STOVES heating, for cook-Years RANGES both; for Over cheapness operation, effi-ciency, cleanli-3 Millions ness and durability, there is no stove Look for the trademark. the Jewel. Look for the trademark.

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

#### COMMERCIA

WILMINGTON MARKE

oted officially at the closing by the Produce STAR OFFICE, December 2 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market arm at 35c per gallon for machine made casks and 34c per gallon for country casks. ROSIN—Marke firm at 95c per bar-

good strained. TAR-Market steady at \$1,20 per bar rel of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip, and —— for virgin. Quotations same day last year Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.20@1.25; tar firm at

rel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for

\$1.35; crude turpentine steady at \$1.40 @2.40. Spirits turpentine..... Orude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year—112 casks spirits turpentine, 1,004 barrels rosin, 732 barrels tar, 170 barrels crude turpentine. COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7%c pe bound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 4 15-16 cts. 78 Good ordinary ..... 6 5-16 Low middling..... 6 15-16 Middling ..... 736 "
Good middling .... 7 13-16 " Same day last year, market firm Receipts-1,522 bales; same day last

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c, 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@ 25c; springs, 10@20c. TURKEYS—Dressed, firm at 121/2

15c; live, 9@10c. BEESWAX-Firm at 26c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per pound SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 40@

#### oc per bushel Cotton and Naval Stores.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS. For month of November, 1901.

For month of November, 1900. EXPORTS. For month of November, 1901. Cotton. Spirite. Rosin. Tar. Crude. 1,584 1,843 335 6,543 1,219 ....

66,009 1,343 4,874 6,548 1,219 EXPORTS. For month of November, 1900. Cotton, Spirite, Rosin, 2,578 1,716 608 26,874 .... 11,645 Tar. 8,152 500 29,452 1,716 12,248 3,652

2,243 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat December 1, 1901. Ashore. Asloat. Total.
6,225 10,779 17,004
967 967
37,461 37,461
3,529 3,529
921 921 STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat December 1, 1900.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-Money on call was firm at 3% @6 per cent., last loan 4 per cent., ruling rate 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4%@ 5 per cent. Sterling exchange slightly easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 487% @487% for demand and 484% @484% for sixty days. The posted rates were 485 and 4881/2. mercial bills 483 1 @483 1 Bar silver 54 %. Mexican dollars 44 %. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were irregular. U.S. refunding 2's, reg'd, ex int. U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 1084; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 1084; U. S. 3's, reg'd 1084; do. coupon, 1083; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 1894; do. coupon 1394; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, ex int. 1114; do. coupon, 1124; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 1074; coupon, 1074; Southern Railway 5's 1204. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 1034; Chesapeake & Ohio 48: Manhattan L 1374; N. V. Cande Ohio 103½; Chesapeake & Ohio 48; Manhattan L 137½; N. Y. Central 167½; Reading 49½; do. 1st pref'd 79½; do. 2nd pref'd 59½; St. Paul 166½; do. pref'd, —; Southern R'way 33½; do. pref'd 92½; Amalgamated Copper 73½; American Tobacco—; People's Gas 98½; Sugar 123½; Tennessee Coal and Iron 63; U. S. Tennessee Coal and Iron 63; U. S. Leather 11%; do pref'd, 8214; West-Leather 11%; do pret'd, 82%; Western Union 91%; U.S. Steel 42%; do. preferred 93%; Mexican National 14%; American Locomotive —; do. preferred —; Standard Oil 695@697; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 60%; do. preferred, 12114.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 27@37¼; do, preferred, 50%@51¼; do 4s 86 asked.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet. CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Spirits tur-tine—No market; holiday.

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-The cotton

market opened steady with prices unchanged to two points higher and for the rest of the day followed an -unusually narrow course with the room trade given over almost entirely to straightening up straggling accounts preparatory to the receipt of the Bureau report to-morrow. Commission houses sold a little of their long cotton on an advance of two to four points which occurred later in the mornng. Earlier cables were a trifle steadier than expected, but after our opening Liverpool followed every change of two points here and gave over the leadership to the local trade. The weather South was generally fair and cold, except in the central section. where light to hard rains have fallen: trade reports were of bullish average, notably those from Manchester and the South. Southern spot markets were steady to firm at full former prices on active export and increased domestic demand. Clearances for export far exceed the total port receipts, thus causing a sharp decrease in total port stocks The estimates for to-morrow's receipts at New Orleans and Houston were larger than expected, but this fact failed in any way to affect the aftersoon market which ruled very steady at near top prices for the day. Wal street and the South were buyers all the last hour and smaller shorts absorbed the offerings of profit seekers. The close was quiet and steady with

prices two points lower on September, but two to four points higher on other NEW YORK, Dec. 2,-Cotton quiet at 8c; net receipts 9,775 bales; gross 1,045 bales; stock 85,088 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet; uplands 8c; middling gulf 81/4c; sales

14,815 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; December 7.59, January 7.59, February 7.57, March 7.57, April 7.55, May 7.56, June 7.56, July 7.54, August 7.38, Sep. tember 7.18.

Total to-day-Net receipts 49,048 bales; exports to Great Britain 36,214 bales; exports to France 15,597 bales; exports to the Continent 10.551 bales: stock 811,042 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 105,084

bales; exports to Great Britain 40,854 bales; exports to France 26,552 bales; exports to the Continent 30,311 bales. Total since September 1st. - Net reeipts 3,472,231 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,230,076 bales; exports to France 327,267 bales; exports to the ontinent 986,732 bales.

December 2.-Galveston, steady at %c, net receipts 14,537 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7%c, net receipts 3,158 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7%c, net receipts 171 bales; Boston, firm at 8c, net receipts 516 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7%c, net receipts 1,527 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 8%c, net receipts 100 bales; Savannah, steady at Ac, net receipts 9,469 bales; New Orleans firm at 7%c, net receipts 7,315 bales; Mobile, steady at 714c, net receipts 1,543 bales; Memphis, steady at 75-16c, net receipts 4,808 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 7-16c, net receipts 1,619 bales; Charleston, holiday, net receipts — bales.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-Flour market was firmer and active in tone. Wheat -spot market firm; No. 2 red -c. Options were firm and active all day except for a brief midday reaction on the big visible supply increase. Smaller Northwest receipts, a decrease on paysage and scant offerings helped the advance. Closed strong at 1%@1%c net advance. Sales included: March closed 84 4 c; May closed 83%c; December 82c. Corn—spot market firm; No. 2. 69 %c; the options market was firm, with wheat, but had little support otherwise and ruled dull all day. Closed firm and 10%c net higher. May closed 69c; December 68%. Oats-spot strong; No.2, 49c; the options market was quiet but firmer on the strength in wheat, Lard firm; Western steamed \$9 85; November closed \$10 0714, nominal; refined firm. Pork firm. -Spot Rio steady; No 7 invoice 6%c; mild steady; Cordova 7%@11c. Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 31/c: centrifugal 96 test, 3 %c; refined steady. Rice steady. Butter-Market firm; creamery 16@25%c; State dairy 15@ 231/2c. Cheese steady; late made best large 916c. Eggs quoted easy: State and Pennsylvania 26@27c; Southern at mark 20@25c. Potatoes-Market quiet; Jerseys \$1 50@1 75; New York \$1 50@2 121/4; Long Island \$2 00@2 25; Jersey sweets \$2 00@2 75. Cabbage steady; Long Island Flat Dutch, per 100, \$2 00@3 00. Peanuts steady: fancy hand picked 4@4%c; other domestic 31 03 %c. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 18. Cotton seed oil a snade higher on the continued strength in lard products, but slow as to demand, Prime crude in bar rels 34; prime summer yellow 36%; off summer yellow 36c; prime white 89@ 40c; prime winter yellow 39@40c; prime meal \$25 50.

NORFOLK, Va., December 2.—Peanut market dull; fancy 2%c; strictly prime 2%c; prime 2@2%c; Spanis e; machine-picked -c. New nuts, fancy 2%c; strictly prime 2%c 2%c; prime 2%c; Spanish 55@57%e. CHICAGO, December 2.—Heavy buy-

ing orders from the country struck the wheat pit to-day all unprepared for a bull movement after Saturday's weakness and in the whirl of speculation sent wheat climbing. December wheat closed one cent up and May wheat 11@11c advanced; both December and May corn ic higher, and May coats a shade higher. Provisions closed unchanged to 21c up.

OMICAGO, Dec. 2.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No.2 spring— No. 3 spring 71@72%c; No. 2 red 77 @78c. Corn—No. 2 —c; No. 3 yellow —. Oats—No. 2 48%@45%c; No. 2 white 45%@46c; No. 3 white tine—No market; holiday.

BAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35%c; receipts 885 casks; sales 705 casks; exports 495 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 3,664 barrels; sales 595 barrels; exports 1,047 barrels. Prices unchanged.

No. 2 white 45% 046c; No. 3 white 46%47c. Mess pork, per barrel, 300 15 38. Lard, per 100 lbs., 318 300 15 38. Lard, per 100 lbs., 38 250 38 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$7 250 7 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$7 250 7 50. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, \$1 32. of high wines, \$1 32.

The leading futures ranged as fol-

lows—opening, highest, lower closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 73½, 74½, 73, 74@76½c; May 77¼, 78½, 76%, 78½@78¾c.
No. 2 December 62@62¼, 62% 62½c; May 64%@64%, 65, 64% July 64½, 64½, 64½, 64%, 64% May \$16 45, 16 60, 16 45, 16 60, May \$10 40, 10 00, 10 40, 10 60, 10 60, per 100 lbs—December \$9 55, 5 55, 9 57%; January \$9 42%, May \$9 40 0 20 955, 9 57%; January \$9 42%, 9 42%, 9 55; May \$9 50, 9 62%, 9 62%. Short ribs, per 100 haary \$8 37%, 8 37%, 8 32%, 8 45, 8 52%.

## FOREIGN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2, 4:30 increased de prices 1-32d lower; American dling fair 4 19-32d; good mid 4 13-32d; middling 4 5-16d; low dling 4 7-32d; good ordinary 4 ordinary 3 27-32d. The sales of the sales day were 10,000 bales, of which bales were for speculation and a and included 9,100 bales are Receipts 24,000 bales, including bales American. Futures opened quiet and

steady; American middling (g. December 4 12-64@4 13-64@ h. December and January 4 11-64 ler; January and February 41 10-64d buyer; February and 1 9-64d buyer; March and April 64d seller; April and May 44 64d seller; April and May 48 4 9-64d buyer; May and June 48 4 9-64d buyer; May and June 48 9-64d buyer; June and July 48 4 9-64d seller; July and August 64d buyer; August and Septe 4 4-64d buyer.

# MARINE.

ARRIVED. Highlander, Brade Steamer Fayetteville, TD Love. British steamship Spennyn ,749 tons, Nairm, Hamburg, F CLEARED. Steamer Highlander, Brads

ayetteville, TD Love. Barque Charles Loring, Blatch! Boston, George Harriss, Son & Co. Stmr Compton, Sanders, Cale and Little River, S C, Stone, Row EXPORTS. COASTWISE Boston-Barque Charles Lor 420,000 feet lumber; cargo by 0

Fear Lumber Co; vessel by Ge Harriss, Son & Co. MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of mington, N. C., December 3.19 STEAMSHIPS. Spennymore, (Br) 1,749 tons, Nir Gallia, (Dan) 1,183 tons, Nielsen, B

Wandby, (Br) 2,580 tons, Peum Alexander Sprunt & Son. SCHOONERS. Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, Ger Harriss, Son & Co. D J Sawyer, 267 tons, Kelly, Gm Harriss, Son & Co. W L Maxwell, 260 tons, Bow George Harriss, Son & Co. Chas H Sprague, 260 tons, Has George Harriss, Son & Co. Howell Leeds, 393 tons, Bales

George Harriss, Son & Co Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pa well, George Harriss, Son & @ BY RIVER AND RAIL

W.& W.Railroad-719 bales on barrels tar. 9 barrels crude t W. C. & A. Railroad-537 cotton, 4 casks spirits turpential barrels tar, 67 barrels crude turpent

C. C. Railroad-97 bales cotton barrels tar, 67 barrels crude tun A. & Y. Railroad—112 bales com 12 casks spirits turpentine, 21 bar tar, 35 barrels crude turpentine. W. & N. Railroad - 37 bales com 15 casks spirits turpentine, 6 bar rosin, 10 barrels tar. Steamer C. M. Whitlock-la cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentint

parrels rosin, 45 barrels tar, 3 barr rude turpentine. Steamer Highlander-19 baies of ton, 12 casks spirits turpentiat barrels rosin, 199 barrels tar, 7 burn crude turpentine. Total—1,522 bales cotton, 42 cm spirits turpentine, 29 barrels rosin, d barrels tar, 135 barrels crude turns

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