WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE

THIS SECTION AS A GRAIN

GROWER. Yesterday we produced from Charleston News and Courier its report on the grasses and forage crops grown on the little government farm at the Exposition, a most valuable report to the farmers of this section. We herewith give its report of some of the grains grown which want of space prevented us from producing yesterday. Atter speaking of hemp from France, planted March 28th, and jute from India planted April 16, the former of which had attained a height of 31 feet the latter 21, it Says:

There are twenty-three varieties of wheat on the grounds. Five of the best are taken for examples. Varaovardeux, from Germany; bearded. Planted in December, was ready to harvest May 15. A very fair head. Will make about 35 bushels to

Valley wheat, from California bearded. Has three grains to the mesh. The ear is fully 41 inches long. The grains are full and fat. Would make about 80 bushels to the acre. Was ready to harvest about the first week in May. "It is a splendid wheat for this section; there is no better wheat for a farmer to plant,'

Purple top stem wheat; beardless. Was planted the first week in December. Was ready to harvest in five months from day of planting.

Little Club wheat. So called from the plump, stocky appearance of its heads. Extra early. Planted first week in December. Was ready to harvest in four months and ten days after planting. Matured two weeks earlier than any other variety on the grounds. It should be planted early in October on high and dry land and would be ready to harvest the last week in April. Does not require much rain.

Rust-proof wheat from Austria. Planted December 26. Was ready to harvest May 15. "It is a splendid wheat, makes a fine yield, and is adapted to any wheat land, either high-

Commenting on this the News and Courier, which is enthusiastic, and deservedly so, over the results attained on this little experimental

Col. H. E. Dorch, the commissioner for Oregon, represents a great wheatgrowing State, and is familiar with of the West. He expressed himself yesterday as profoundly impressed by the exhibit here as showing the capabilities of this State and section for growing the same crop, and laid great stress on the "important advantage they have because of the early maturing of the crop in this region, which insures the grain against the injurious effects of "hot winds" in the early Summer months, when it is in the milk stage. He remarked that the tests on the Exposition grounds had proved that wheat can be harvested here two or three weeks earlier than in Arizona and California, in the same latitude, and two months earlier than in Oregon. And this advantage is an important one, when it is considered that the first wheat in the market commands the best prices. He could see no reason why this section should not compete, on favorable terms, with the "great wheat States" in growing their special crop for profit.

The cereal department of the exhibit has taught this important lesson to our farmers and visitors alike, and it may well be worth to the State every year many times the whole cost of the Exposition on this account alone. It is scarcely less valuable for the lessons it affords regarding the numerous other crops growing alongside the wheat in like profusion and excellence. It is too valuable an exhibit, certainly, to be lost or thrown away, as we cannot readily replace it. It has cost the United States Government a large sum of money to organize and establish it for us, under the most scientific and skilled direction available in the country. We could not re-establish it except by the same means. Having it, we should keep it. We are informed that thirty different kinds of grasses that were tried on the grounds failed because they could not with-stand the winter's cold. Those now growing there have stood that test, and are of special interest for that reason. The next important test is to find which of the fifty surviving and now flourishing varieties will stand the summer's heat and droughts. Half the value of the exhibit will be lost if this is not made—if the exhibit is abandoned or not properly cared for. It should be preserved and kept in order, and extended and developed at any cost. It is, we believe, the most im-portant and most valuable industrial exhibit of the Exposition. It has lost no part of its great value because of the closing of the Exposition. It should be preserved at all costs.

There is no reason why the varied crops that are growing so grandly on the exhibit should not be grown on every available acre in this region, in a few years. And it would pay Charleston handsomely if they were grown only on every available acre through-out Charlesten county.

The News and Courier is right in | and the strikers by assaulting the its estimate of the value of such an hired teamsters and preventing the exhibit to the farmers and to the delivery of meat to customers in State of South Carolina, and right and outside of the city. They again in urging that the work be doubtless decided that this was necfollowed up to complete the test of essary to the success of the strike, the Summer value of some of the and perhaps it was, but this deep plants that had demonstrated their not justify it. They had no right hardihood to withstand Winter's to defy the law, the officers of the cold, to find which can not only law, to punish the public and resort stand cold but also heat and drought. I to violence to carry out their pur-Grasses that can resist heat and dryness of soil are of more value to this section than those which could of State troops and of arbitration stand Winter's cold and might suc- the latter of which should have been cumb to too much sunshine and too | done at first and thus prevented dislittle rain. There are some grasses order and the necessity of resorting that have been successfully grown in the South which we know will do both, some which are proof against both cold and heat, but they are not appreciated as they should be, but are rather looked upon by farmers as nuisances because they persist in living in spite of the determined efforts to kill them.

to force to preserve the peace. The public should not be at the mercy of haughty and stubborn employers and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in ought to consider and be compelled to respect.

Some Englishmen express the that have been successfully grown to force to preserve the peace. The termined efforts to kill them.

We have long been an advocate of experimental farms and believe that every farmer should have one of his own, for there is no department of human industries where experiment is more needed, more practicable at little expense, or PECTORANT. where it will pay better. The reGETTING THE MEGROES INTO TROUBLE.

sults attained on one acre are proof

of what could be done on millions of

acres under similar conditions, and

the addition made to the value of a

one acre crop would apply to every

acre of the millions cultivated under

the same conditions, which would

mean an immense increase in the

income from those acres, not for

one year only but for all years.

That's where the value of experi-

menting on the farm comes in, and

therefore we believe it would be

business sense of the first order for

every State, and every county, and

every township, when practicable,

to have an experimental farm,

conducted by competent persons

and in a thorough business-like

way. We have some experiment

stations which are doing good work

as far as they go but there are not

enough of them and they have not

the means at their command to do

as much as they could do if mor

liberally supported. They would

cost money, of course they would

but they would if well managed b

worth inestimably more than they

would cost. There is one in Minne

sota which by its success in hybrid-

ging and producing superior

kinds of wheat, has added millions

of dollars annually to the value of

the wheat crops of the West. It is

The report which we copy above

speaks of some kinds of wheat which

will yield 30 and 35 bushels to the

acre. That has been done in numer-

ous instances in this State, some of

it on reclaimed land, too, land that

had been pronounced "worn out"

and dead, too poor to grow anything

of value. We have seen 35 bushels

produced to the acre and have heard

on reliable authority of 50 on small

tracts. The Holt farm in Alamance

county has produced 40 bushels to

the acre on a 100 acre field. That

beats California, famed for its wheat

And yet there are people in this

section who have an idea that we

can't grow grasses, grains, etc., as

well as other States, simply because

we have never given either the at-

tention they should have or fully

But we are learning, and are

tested the capabilities of our soil.

helped very much by such object les-

sons as the Government farm at the

BECOMING SERIOUS

teamsters' strike in that city is be-

coming serious. Judging from the

reports of the rioting, the shooting,

clubbing, men hurt and killed, and

the chaos that reigns, it looks very

much that way to a person at a dis-

tance. The exhausted police are un-

able to cope with the numerous and

daily reinforced rioters, who seem to

And this is all the result of a dis-

agreement as to a matter of wages

the packing companies, and the

packers, who refused to agree to the

demands of the teamsters and under-

took to supply their places with

new men and to continue busi-

ness as usual. This led to

the rioting, the striking teamsters

attacking the men who took their

places. This called for police inter-

vention to guard and protect the

drivers, a job to which the force has

not proved equal, because the

strikers and their sympathizers

and accomplices are ten to one, and

raise Cain simultaneously in differ-

All this might have been averted

by a little cool-headed, common

sense management, and a little mu-

tual concession, but the packers got

mad, refused to yield anything, de-

fied the strikers, and then the

strikers got mad, defied the packers

and the police and the racket began,

which (not to speak of the people

killed and wounded,) will cost ines-

agreement would have cost. As

is usually the case, whatever

the merits of the dispute in the be-

ginning, both sides have put them-

selves in the wrong; the packers by

their obstinate refusal to listen to

the strikers, and their efforts to run

their wagons under guard when

they knew they would be attacked.

Now there is talk of the calling in

opinion that in the peace deal with

the Boers, Britain got the peace and

the Boers the honor. And both got

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EX-

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

the experience.

ent localities.

Chicago dispatches say that the

Charleston Exposition gave.

and its yields.

line.

In nearly every strike that occurs now in the North, in lines of business where negro labor can be employed, negroes are imported from the South to take the place of the strikers, and when that is done it almost invariably results in assaults by the white strikers and battered anatomies for the negroes. We do not remember a single instance out of the many where the attempt has been made which did not result in violence, and where the working of the negroes did not prove a failure and had to be abandoned, after some of the negroes had been killed and others injured.

These negroes are imported when the importers know, or ought to know, it will provoke violence, by which the negroes will be the principal sufferers, and they know, too, that such importations are in opposition to public sentiment, whether that be with the strikers or not, for public sentiment noes not like to see white labor supplanted by the cheaper and degraded black labor, which is not welcome at any time nor under any circumstances. This sentiment was so strong several years ago that when during a strike in the Illinois coal mines the operators imstill pursuing its good work on that ported gangs of negroes from Kentucky and Missouri to take the places of the strikers, they were met at the depots and attacked before they got off the trains, and the then Governor, Tanner, a Republican, publicly declared that if the companies persisted in bringing in negroes he would plant cannon on the State line and fire on the trains carrying negroes which crossed it. The attempt had to be abandoned and hundreds of the negroes, deserted by the men who brought them in, had to find their way back and live on the charity of the country through which they

The latest was the attempt to put negroes from Missouri in the places of the striking teamsters at Chicago, which resulted as usual in an attack on them, the fatal wounding of some and the serious wounding of others. Of course that will have to be abandoned. When knowing the consequences that invariably follow, these importations are unjustifiable cruelty, and a provocation to violence and murder for which the importers are morally responsible and

When a Zuni Indian lover wants to propose to his girl he doesn't have to puzzle his wits making a speech appropriate to the occasion, but just walks in, sits down with his back to his sweety, and divests himself of his head gear. If the girl doesn't want him she sneaks out, have matters pretty much in their but if she does she runs her fingers through his hair, and gives him a sort of dry shampoo, as it were. This has its advantages: it relieves between the teamsters employed by the girl from the necessity of seeming sorry and from promising to be a sister to him, and the fellow from thinking about all the fool things he said and wanting to kick himself for being kicked.

BOOK NOTES.

The June number of The North American Review gives its readers some solid reading on scientific, economic, political and commercial questions, in which the intelligent reader will find much to interest. As a whole it presents a fine list of contents. Address The North American Review, Franklin Square, New York.

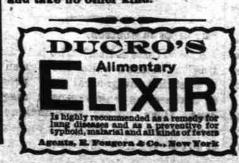
Gunton's Magazine for June presents "Do The Filipinos Desire American Rule," by Sixto Lopez; "Warning From the Census," "The New Cuban Republic," "The Philippine Situation and Its Meaning," with other topics that are now engaging the attention of thinking people. Published by the Gunton Company, Union Square New York.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine for June timably more than a conciliatory is a fine number presenting among other articles one on the "Fascination of Fast Nation, the Coronation of Edward VII," and the "Captains of Industry," all nicely illustrated and interesting. In addition to these there is a sketch of the late Ceell Rhodes, and much eniovable miscellaneous matter. Ada dress The Cosmopolitan, [Irvington. New York.

> It Dazzles the World. No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, who guarantees satisfaction or refund the money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

> > Wor over Staty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has lions of mothers for their children



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Winston Sentinel: The citizens of Forsyth who were duped by the Amos Owens Cherry Tree Compa-ny, have decided to enter suit in the Superior Court in this county against he company on the charge of fraud. It is learned that there are no less than one hundred people in this county who were caught by the cherry tree swindlers and the indictment promises to be both lively and interesting. - Winston Journal: B. F. Jones.

a prominent farmer of Yadkin county. was in the city yesterday. In an interview concerning the crops he said: "Wheat is looking batter than it has been for years. I balieve there will be more corn and grain in general raised this year than has been for a long while And I don't believe there are twenty farmers in the county that has not got a tobacco patch.'

- Salisbury Truth-Index: Frank Bates, colored, who has been serving a short term on the chain gang for carrying a concealed weapon, was ac-cidentally killed Friday evening. He was under an embankment, when it caved in and killed him instantly. He had been warned of the danger, but did not heed it. Several others were injured at the same time, but probably will not have fatal results.

- Kinston Free Press: Somehing that in all probability never happened before in Kinston took place this morning, being a duel to the death between an alligator and a dog, and the alligator is now a dead member. Master Jasper Harper recently became the owner of an alligator that was brought to Kinston about 15 months ago by Mr. Lovit Hines from Florida and owned by Mr. J. T. Skinner until he gave it to Master Harper. The latter took the alligator out of its of water this morning to alpool it to play in the back He walked away, but hearng a noise turned and saw the alligator and "Duke" a bull dog owned by H. D. Harper, Jr., engaged in a fight. The alligator made a grab for "Duke," and narrowly missed getting a hold on the latter's nose. The aligator then made several swings with his tail, but the dog was too quick and got out of the way and watching his chance, made a sudden grab, getting the alligator back of his neck. He shook the alli-gator several times, turned loose, umped back, and, resting a few seconds, made another grab on the neck, shaking the alligator again and finally threw it into the air. When the alligator landed it was dead.

- Fayetteville Observer: We are authorized to state that the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, of New York, a company recently organized with a large capital, have decided to at once erect a large bleachery and finishing plant on the banks of Oross Creek in this city. The plant will be a ten-ton one, which means a bleaching and finishing capacity of 100,000 yards per day; and besides the bleaching and finishing of goods for otton mills, will manufacture sheets and pillow cases. The employes, who will number about one hundred and fifty, will be obtained from this localibe brought from the North. completed, this mill will be the finest of its kind in the South, if not the only one of its kind, and will equal any in the North. It will surely lead to the establishment of more cotton factories in this vicinity. - Deputy Sheriff John McD. Monaghan, went out to Raeford Monday afternoon and that night he arrested a negro named Marshal Hodgen, on the

charge of burning Mr. W. H. Britton's stables, barn and outhouse on April 8th, when eight mules perished and a great quantity of forage was burned. -W. H. Anderson, an ex-magistrate of Quewhiffle township, was committed to jail Tuesday on a peace warrant and the charge of assault and battery with a deadly weapon on George Koonce, also of Quewhiffle. The alleged assault happened near Raeford on last Sunday. Anderson was a government witness at the Federal Court in Wilmington in a blockading case, and he claims that he has been persecuted since his return

CURRENT COMMENT

- To show that he has nothng against Lieutenant Potts, the Kaiser has been entertaining that officer at Postdam. It was at first reported that then Emperor's opinon of the new attache was just the reverse of Potsdam. - Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

- There may be some doubt about who is to blame for the coal strike, but there is not the least doubt that the public -which is not to blame-will have to pay for it. It is like the verdict of the jury which puts the cost on innocent party. -Philadelphia Press, Rep.

- They say that King Edward wanted to make Sir Thomas Lipton a peer, but Salisbury objected to any closer approach than knighthood between the peerage and the tea trade, and the proposition was dropped. Time was when even knighthood was denied to men in any trade unless it was that of war. But, Democracy is marching on, and nowadays selling tea is deemed just as respectable as breaking heads; that is, if you sell enough of it.—Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

- Senator Patterson, of Colorado, predicted the other day that the time was coming when the Representatives of the people of the United States would confer upon the Philippines a Filipino Government. President Roosevelt's Memorial day address indicates that the time may not be so far off as some imagine. The President says this is no party question, and a un-ion parties in Congress in behalf of self-government of the Philippines may soon accomplish the Senator's prediction. - Philadelphia Record,

- How Iron Was Discovered reacher—Johnny, can you tell me how ron was first discovered? Johnny-Yes, sir. Teacher-Well! Just tell the class what your information is on that point. Johnny—I heard pa say yesterlay that they smelt it.—Spare Mo

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded, for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulates the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Chart tletcher FAVORITE

TWINKLINGS.

— Mother (exhibiting first born)
—Don't you see a resemblance?
Look at our faces side by side. Visitor—Nothing could be plainer.—
Puck.

- Mrs. Hatterson-You don't nean to say that you have no theories bout the education of children? Mrs. Catterson-No, I have too many children.-Life.

- "If we were always to think twice before speaking," said the tobac-conist to the wooden Indian, 'usually we wouldn't speak at all."-Syracuse

- "Will I hav's harp when I die an'go to hevven?" asked little Bobbie "I hope so," replied his mother.
"Aw," said Bobbie, impatiently, "I'd ruther hav' a drum."-Ohio State Journal. - "Senator Hoar took a simile

from the crater of Mount Pelee Those Massachusetts men wouldn't nesitate to snatch the linch pin from the chariot of the sun!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer. - "Which side do you part your

hair on?" asked the barber, politely. "On the outside, if you can find any," replied the customer, who was three-fourths bald and didn't care who knew t.—Chicago Tribune. "You can't allus jedge by appearnces," said Miss Miami Brown. "Dat

s right," answered Mr. Erastus Pink-ey. "I has been fooled mo' dan once by de stahtling resemblance between gin an' water."—Washington Star. — "Why, papa," she argued, 'you know Arbuthnot never drinks, chews, smokes, gambles or swears."
"Yes, I know," the rugged, unromantic old man answered, "but I don't want a chap for a son-in-law who

merely doesn't do things."—Chicago Record Herald. - "I have just started in business here," said the barber to his first customer "and I hope you will find it agreeable to your experience to say a good word for me." The customer glanced at himself in the mirror and replied 'Oertainly; I can assure them that as carver you have no equal."—Boston

LOOSE MARRIAGE TIES.

The Mohammedan Husband Break His at Will.

The Koran says the husband may divorce his wife without assigning any reason or giving any notice He may rebuke, imprison and scourge her. He may twice divorce and twice take back the same woman, but if he a third time divorce her she cannot again become his wife until she has married and been divorced from some other man. (Sura, II, 230.)

Yet Ibrahim Halebi says: "In the absence of serious reasons no Musselman can justify divorce in the eyes of either religion or the law. If e abandon his wife, or put her away from simple caprice, he draws down upon himself the divine anger, for 'the curse of God,' said the prophet, 'rests upon him who re-pudiates his wife capriciously.'" Practically, however, a Mohammedan may whenever he pleases, without assigning any reason, say to his wife, "Thou art divorced," and she must then return to her parents. (Amir' Ali, Personal Law of Mohammedans, 332; Lane, Modern Egyptians, I, 150, 247.)

Among most of the Mohammedan peoples divorces are very frequent According to Dr. Van der Berg, an even more fatal influence is exercised on family life in the east by this laxity of the marriage tie than by polygamy. In Cairo, according to Lane, there are not many men who have not divorced one wife if they have been married for a long time, and many men in Egypt have in the course of two years married as many as twenty, thirty or more wives, while there are women advanced in age who have been wives to a dozen or more men successively. In Morocco a man repudiates his wife on the slightest provocation and marries again. Among the Moors of the Sahara it is considered "low" for a couple to live very long together. (Westermarch, 519, 520.) On the other hand, in India, among the Mohammedans, divorce is seldom heard of.—Green Bag.

A Carlsbad Cure.

The consulting room of a Carlsbad physician seems about the last place in the world for humorous incidents. Yet this is what happened in one of these haunts of the sick the other day. A new patient, after having been thoroughly cross examined by the doctor, had received minute instructions as to diet, etc., and was dismissed with this injunction, "As for smoking, you must limit yourself to three cigars daily; three light cigars and no more. After a few days the patient appears again in the consulting room. "Well, and how are you?" asks the physician. "I should be all right," replies

the patient, "but your orders about smoking are difficult to follow." "I am sorry," the doctor says categorically, "but no more than three cigars a day. You must just put up with it."

"But, doctor, it really is an awful business. Wouldn't two a day do? I feel ill every time I smoke." "Why, man, what in the world do you smoke for at all if that is the case?" the doctor roared.

"But, doctor, wasn't it you yourself who said three cigars a day and no more?" Of course I thought they were part of the cure and began upon them, though I've never in my life taken to smoking." Tableau !--- Westminster Gazette.

A CHANGED MAN.

Stilisation of a Phonograph During the Period of Courtship. "No, I never have a bit of trouble with woman with the intelligent face. "In fact, I have him right under my thumb.' "You don't look very strong," doubtfully commented the engaged girl. "You mistake me, my dear. It's a men-tal, not a physical subjection."

"Would you mind telling me how"—
"Not a bit! Always glad to help any one steer clear of the rocks. First of all, you must know that a man in love is the biggest sort of a fool and says things that makes him almost wild when he hears 'em in after life. I realized it and from the very beginning of our court-ship I kept a phonograph in my room, and every speech he made was duly re-corded. Now whenever my husband gets a little bit obstreperous I just turn on a record or two. Heavens, how he does rave! But he can't deny it. They always will, though, if you don't have proof posi-

"Thank you," gratefully murmured the engaged girl. "I'll get a phonograph this very day."

IN CASE OF FIRE.

What to Do When a Person's Clothing

Quick, intelligent work is imperative when a person's clothing becomes ignited. Your first move should be to get the person at length upon the floor. The easiest and safest way to accomplish this is by tripping. Then roll him over and over. This alone will go a long way toward smothering the flames, but at the same time lay hold of rug, coat or anything thick with which the operation can be more speedily and effectually completed. A pailful of water will answer the purpose, perhaps, but do not take even ten seconds to obtain it. It is of vital importance that you make use of the nearest means. Strive to keep the flames away from the upper half of the body, for that is the most vulnerable portion of the human anatomy.

Should your own clothing catch fire it will require all of your courage and training to enable you to act rationally. The natural and almost overpowering impulse is to run. Don't; it only makes a bad matter rapidly worse. Lie down at once and roll yourself up in anything which will assist in smothering the flames. Fire has a strong upward tendency, and it will soon envelop your whole body if you remain on your feet. The danger of your inhaling the flames is also greatly increased and internal burns are pretty uniformly fatal.

So far I have used the masculine pronoun, but all of my directions apply with even more force to the women. It is a sad fact that threefourths of those who suffer from burns belong to the fair sex. This is attributable, in a large measure, to the inflammable nature of their dress.—Good Housekeeping.

Cocoa, Cacao and Coca. "Speaking of confusion in the use of words," said a visitor to the city from Nicaragua, "I read a story some time ago which was credited to a physician, and I was impressed with the belief that he was either misquoted or that he had got slightly mixed in his botany. He was talking about coca, cocaine, coco cola and things of that sort, and he attempted to straighten out some of the popular errors, but instead of doing so he made matters worse.

"Now, I am engaged in the busi ness of a cacao planter near San Carlos, and I believe I ought to know something about the business. Cacao is one thing, cocoa is another and coca is still another. Cocoa is the ordinary cocoanut. Cocoa is not made from the seed of the chocolate tree, but chocolate is made from the seed of the cacao, the broma cacao. It is a rather curious fact that this word cacao is invariably spelled incorrectly in nearly all advertisements. Any good botanical dictionary will show you the difference between cocoa. the cocoanut palm; cacao, the broma cacao, and coca, the cocaine shrub. Yet these words are commonly confused and misspelled in newspapers and other advertising mediums, and the members of the medical profession, it seems, are not exempt from the same mistakes. They are separate things, with separate properties, and have separate uses."-New Orleans Times-Demograt.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

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	Raif cream	19	ğ	1816
	Korthern		•	
	LIME & barrel	10	-	1234
	City Mess			18 50
1	Drima		8	18 50 17 50
	RALT W BOOK Almen	×11	8	1 26
	American	12.5	å	90
	On 601 B bags SUGAB, B D Standard Gran'd Standard A	45	8	5 00
ų	Marine Marine Constitution	44	8	4%
	C Yellow	15 4	8	434
	LUMBEE (city sawed) w m re- ship Stur, resawed Bough edge Plank West India cargoss, accord-	18 00		80 00
1	west indis cargoes, accord-	10 00	•	16 00
	mg to quality Dressed Plooring, seasoned, Seantling and Board, com'n MOLASSES & gallon— Barbadoes, in bogshead Barbadoes, in barrels Porto Bico, in barrels Porto Bico, in barrels Sugar House, in bogsheads	18 80	3	18 00 18 00
8	Barbadoes, in hogsheed	10 00	•	15 00
	Porto Bico. in barrels		8	88
	Porto Rico, in barrels. Sugar House, in bogsbeads Sugar House, in barrels	*	ğ	81 83
9	Syrup, in barrels	14	ğ	16
7	BOAP, # 10-Northern	9 40	ğ	9 50
-3	STAVES S M-W O howel	. 834	w.	Circumstant .

TIMBER, WM feet-Shipping.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

ly at the closing by the Produc Exchange.] STAR OFFICE, June 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market teady at 46c per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.10 pe

barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barre for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at \$1.45 per bar rel of 280 lbs. ORUDE TURPENTINE — Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 for dip, and \$2.60 for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.00@1 05; tar firm at

\$1.30; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10 Spirits turpentine..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year—45 casks spirits turpentine, 472 barrels rosin, 311 barrels tar, 75 barrels crude

Market steady on a basis of 9c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 6 5-16 cts #1b Good ordinary 8 Low middling 8 5-16 Middling 9 Good middling 9 1-16 Same day last year, market firm a 14c for middling.

Receipts-38 bales: same

year, 22.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm Prime, 65c; extra prime, 70c; fancy, 75c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c;

fancy, 65c. Spanish, 75@80c. CORN—Firm, 80@82½c per bushel for white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13@ 15c per pound; shoulders, 10@12%c; sides, 10@11c.

EGGS-Firm at 15@16c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 27@ S5c; springs, 20@25c. TURKEYS—No sale,

TALLOW-Firm at 51/261/2c per ound. SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70@ 75c per bushel

FINANCIAL MARKETS

BEESWAX-Firm at 26c.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 5,-Money call was steady at 3@31/2 per cent., the market closing at 3 per cent. offered. Prime mercantile paper 4@4% per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487%@487% for demand and at 484%@485 for sixty days. Posted rates 485%@486 and 488@488%. Commercial bills 484 1 @ 485 1. Bar silver 52. Mexican dollars 42. Government bonds steady. State bonds were easy. Railroad bonds heavy. U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108½; U. S. 3's. registered, 107½; do. coupon, 107½. U. S. 4's, new registered, 136; do., coupon 136; U. S. 4's, old, reg'd, 109%, ex div; do. coupon, 110%; U. S. 5's registered, 1051/4; do. coupon, 1051/4; Southern Railway, 5's, 1231/4. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 1051/4 Chesapeake & Ohio 46; Manhattan L 130%; New York Central 154%; Reading 61%; do. 1st preferred 821; do. 2nd preferred 671; St. Paul 1671; do. pref'd, 188; Southern Railway 36; do. pref'd 94; Amalgamated Copper 67%; Am'n Tobacco People's Gas 100%; Sugar 127% Tennessee Coal and Iron 62%; U. S Leather 121; do. pref'd, 841; Western Union 90; U.S. Steel 391; do. pre-ferred 891; National R. R. of Mexico 1814; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 7014; do. preferred, 131; Standard Oil 620@

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 25%@25%; do. preferred, 45 1/2 @46; do. 4s 86 asked.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, June 5.- Rosin steady Strained common to good \$1 571/2 Spirits turpentine steady at 481/4049c. CHARLESTON, June 5.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

BAVARRAH, June 5. - Spirits turpentine firm at 47c bid; receipts 1,151 casks; sales 595 casks; exports 244 casks. Rosin firm :receipts 2,696 barrels: sales 7,768 barrels; exports 8,336 barrels Quote: A. B. C. D. \$1 25; E. \$1 25; F. \$1 32½; G. \$1 40; H. \$1 65; I. \$1 95; K \$2 45; M, \$2 90; N, \$3 10 W G, \$8 25; W W, \$3 55

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, June 5.- The cotton market opened firm and three to six points higher, and during the first hour held very steady on fairly active demand from short European interests and the South, promoted by firmer Liverpool cables than due, reports of damage to the crop in the central belt by locusts and lice, and claims that rain was needed in parts of Texas. But as active public support did not come forward, the room longs quietly sold for profits, leaving the market without concerted support from any quarter. Liverpool closed steady at about the top, a net advance of one to two points and report ed large spot sales (12,000bales) at full former prices. Port and interior receipts were small; advices from Southern spot markets indicated a moderate demand from domestic spinners, and further inquiry from exporters for prompt shipment cotton. By midday the opening rise had been lost and near positions were a point or two under the final bids of last night. For the balance of the session the market followed a very narrow rut with speculative enthusiasm at a lowebb. The close was quiet with prices net seven points lower to three points nigher, the near months showing a relatively easier position in the absence of business. The weather chart indicated little or no rain in the belt but the forecast pointed to showers over the eastern and western sections to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 5.-Cotton quiet at 9 kc; net receipts - bales; gross receipts —bales; stock—no report,
Spot cotton closed quiet and 1/4 clower; middling uplands 9 1/4 c; midig gulf 9%c; Futures market closed quiet: June 8.84, July 8.69, August 8.43, September 7.96, October 7.80, November 7.72, December 7.71, January 7.72, February

7.73, March 7.76. Total to-day-Net receipts 2,836 bales; exports to Great Britain 52 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 887 bales;

stock 403,797 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 17,155
bales; exports to Great Britain 4,277
bales; exports to France 581 bales; bales; exports to France 581 bales; exports to the Continent 21,067 bales
Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,390,569 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,954,516 bales; exports to the Continent 2,550,655 bales; exports to the Continent 2,550,655 bales.

June 5.—Galveston, quiet, steady at 9½c, net receipts 253 bales; Norfolk, dull at 9½c, net receipts 459 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9½c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at

9%c, net receipts 24 mington, steady at 9c, net round 38 bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 9% net receipts 229 bales; Savannah, nal at 9%c, net receipts New Orleans, steady at 94, net 1,287 bales: Mobile, quiet at 90 the receipts - bales: Memphis, steady at a pales. A steady at a net receipts 32 bales: Augusta at 914, net receipts 33 baies; ton, quiet and nominal, net recei

PRODUCE MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Sta-

NEW YORK, June 5.- Flour

fairly steady but quiet and unchanged Rye flour quiet. Wheat—Spotesty. No. 2 red 80c. Options—In the formore were higher, but the allert hand to be supported by the sharp decline and the supported by the sharp decline and the supported by the sharp decline and the supported by noon brought a sharp decline and the eral heaviness. An advance in em talk of too much rain in Kansas, high cables, foreign buying and light offer the early improve. ings caused the early improvement while realizing and a bear raid is pelled the late break. Last process. ly %c net lower: July closed & September 75 %c: December 77%co. Spot steady; No. 269%c —Spot steady; No. 269%c Option market opened firm and experience good advance on Western manipulation, notably in December, and high cables. Later realizing, however, the wheat decline caused reaction from which there was a final sight atturn, the close being steady at 16th net advance: July closed 67 16th here the control of tember closed 64 4c; December closed 50 4c. Oats—Spot steady; No 2 4. Options shared the early corn strengt but was finally weakened by unloss ing and closed easy. Lard was an.
Western steam \$10 55@10 60 robe. easy; continent \$10 80; South American \$11 50; compound 8% @8% c Pot steady. Butter slightly easier; creams 20@22%c;State dairy 18%@21%c Embarely steady; State and Pennsylving 17%@18c; Southern 13%@14%c. Pol. tes steady; State and Western, per met \$1 75@187½; Southern prime, per har rel, \$2 75@3 50. Rice firm. Coll. —Spot Rio steady; No. 7 lavois, 534c; mild quiet; Cordova 8@11% Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 27 centrifugal 96 test, 37-16; refined in Cheese irregular; State full cross small colored, choice, 9 1 @10c; white 10%c. Cabbage were quoted fin Norfolk, barrel crate \$1 50@17 Freights to Liverpool Cotton by stem 10c. Peanuts firm; fancy hand picted 4%c; other domestic 3@4%c. Colle seed oil was steadier but quiet, train being mostly local: Prime crude ! b. mills 37c; pring summer

low 45%c; off summer yellow 4 prime white 481/2c; prime winter we low 49@50c; prime meal \$2850@29 m CHICAGO, June 5 .- Grain specule tion was fairly active to day but of a erratic nature. For a time it seeme that the bearish campaign of the las week had come to an end, and the help was coming from the weather conditions which instead of being fig. were too wet southwest for the early harvests. Wheat had a good solvane, but lost it all. The wet weather, hor ever, did help corn. In the end July wheat lost 3-8c. July corn gained 14 and July oats gained 3-4c Provision

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cash price: Flour dull and 10c lower. Wheat-No. 3 spring 731/20731/c; No. 2 mi 78@60c. Corn—No. 2 -c; No. 3 y low —. Oats—No. 2 42@43\c; N 2 white 45%c; No 3 white 44%@4k Mess pork, pe barrel, \$17 216 17 30. Lard, per 10 lbs., \$10 mg. Short rib sides, loose, \$10 05@10 H Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$8 W @8 25. Short clear side boxe. \$10 50@10 60 Whiskey-Basis of he wines, 1 30.

The leading futures ranged as lows—opening, highest, lowes at closing: Wheat—No.2 July 71% 07% 72%, 71 % @71%, 71 % @71 %c; Stoir ber 7014@70%, 70%@70%, 69%, 70% December 71 % @ 71% . 71% . 70% . 71% 71% Corn—No. 2. July 61% @ 6 6234, 6136, 62 1/4 @ 62 1/4; Beptember 58/4 @59%, 58%, 58%@58%c; December 44%@44%, 44%, 44%c, Ost-July, old, 35%@35%, 36%, 35%, 3% July, new. 38¼, 39, 38¼, 38%; Septer ber, old, 281/8, 281/8, 281/4, 281/4 @281/4; new, 30, 30%, 30, 30%c. Mess pork per,bbl-July \$17 30, 17 32 1/4, 17 17 18 17 20@17 22½; September \$17 3%, 17 40, 17 25, 17 27½. Lard, per 100 th — July \$10 25, 10 25, 10 20, 10 30, 10 22½; September \$10 27½, 10 3%,

FOREIGN MARKET.

10 22 14. 10 25. Short ribs, per 100 b

—July \$10 10, 10 15, 10 05, 10 07%; September \$10 00, 10 02½, 9 97½, 100

By Cable to the Moreiu. LIVERPOOL, June 5. - Cotton: Spot good business done; prices firm; Amer ican middling 51-32d. The sales of the of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 10,200 bais American. Receipts 8,000 bales, in

cluding 100 bales American. Futures opened steady and closel quiet and steady; American middling (g o c) June 4 57-64d buyer; June and July 4 55-64@4 56-64d seller; July and August 4 53-64d buyer; August and September 4 45-64@4 46-64d buyer September and October 4 30 64d at ler; October and November 422-44 buyer; November and December 411 64d buyer; December and January 4 18-64d buyer; January and Febra ary 4 17-64@4 18-64d buyer.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the mington. N C., June 6 STEAMSHIP Petunia, (Br) 1,093 tons, Thomas, Heidt

SCHOONERS. Dora Allison, 323 tons, Rose, George Harriss, Son & Co. Emelie E Birdsall, 467 tons, Wilbert George Harriss, Son & Co. C C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, George

Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Kotka, (Nor) 857 tons, Ericksen, Heids

CASTORIA

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And Most Popular

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The Conqueror,
Audrey,
The Battle Ground,
Kate Bennett,
The Hound of the Baskervilles, We have all the above in our

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