

BY WILLIAM H. BARNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

SENATOR VEST'S OPINION.

No Democrat who knows anything about Senator Vest, of Missouri, and there are few Democrats who read who do not know something about him, will question his Democracy. He stood loyally by the Kansas City platform in the campaign of '96 and 1900, and is a bimetalist now, but he doesn't believe that the silver question should be kept at the front to make an issue that will keep the Democratic party divided when there is nothing to be gained by it and no prospect of advancing Democratic policies. In speaking of this recently with a representative of the St. Louis Republic, he said:

I have no objection to stating that while I am a bimetalist, sincerely and truly, and believe that silver is money of ultimate redemption, I do not think that this is the time to make the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 a paramount issue. I believe that a man can be a good Democrat without being a bimetalist. I believe that a man can be a good Democrat without being a bimetalist. I believe that a man can be a good Democrat without being a bimetalist.

What, then, is the use of trying to make it an issue upon which to divide the party in 1904? Devotion to principle is one thing; lack of practical sense is another. The man who lacks practical sense does not necessarily establish a claim as an adherent to principle, but he does demonstrate his incompetency as a leader.

ON THE RIGHT LINE.

There was a great negro educational mass meeting in Athens, Ga., a few days ago at which were present a number of prominent colored men who made addresses on the right line. The object of the meeting was to collect funds for Morris Brown College, colored, at Atlanta. One of the principal addresses was by Rev. R. D. Stinson. The main feature of his address is thus reported in a special to the Atlanta Constitution:

He urged the separation of the tax-paying, law-abiding, industrious and peaceful negroes from the criminal element of the race. He made a strong appeal for law and order among those of his own race, and emphasized the necessity of the discontinuance of the harboring of criminal negroes by negroes. He maintained that the best element of the race was willing to cooperate with the white people in the suppression of vice and crime. In spite of adverse criticism, he was determined to do all in his power for the betterment of his race. His address received the approbation of those present.

He was followed by Rev. J. A. Davis, pastor of the first Methodist church in Athens who said in part: "The negro must do manual labor and for many years the white man must be the director. Both races combined should do more to cultivate friendly relations than they are doing." He urged that duties as well as rights and privileges belong to citizenship.

James M. Henderson, president of Morris Brown college, in his address, explained that difference between industrial and higher education. He urged the necessity of the negro race giving special attention to industrial training, and that they seek that training which would best fit each for his position. He also showed the necessity of higher education for the leaders of the race. He strongly maintained that the negro should prepare more for the living than for dying.

We quote these because they show that thinking colored men are beginning to view questions regarding their race in the right light, and that they are moving towards the line for the solution of the race problem. These speakers were all in accord with Booker T. Washington, who has been laboring for years to impress upon his people not only the importance but the necessity of beginning at the bottom and working patiently, perseveringly upward.

But there is a suggestion in the remarks of the first speaker, Davies, (although this was not the first time it was made) which every negro ought to impress upon his memory and act upon; that is for negroes to cease sympathizing with and harboring negro criminals, a practice which has done the race infinite harm, injuring the good as well as the bad, for they all suffer by it. The criminal negro is as much or more an enemy of his own race than an enemy of the white race, and they show folly of the most idiotic kind when they fail to realize that and screen him because his skin is black. They ought to be among the first to run him down and bring him to justice.

Did the Democrats between 1878 and 1898 lack loyalty to the party or to Democratic principles when they permitted other issues to overshadow the silver question? They did that, but did not thereby relinquish any of their devotion to bimetalism. They simply recognized the fact that there were other issues more pressing and in which the people took more interest.

Free silver was made the cardinal issue in 1896 because the conditions favored it. Hard times pressed the masses of the people, money was scarce, and the people believed, and were right in the belief, that free coinage would make money more plentiful, relieve the depression and make times better. That was one of the arguments used by the advocates of free silver and it had its weight, and great weight. The masses of the people demanded free silver, not because they wanted silver especially, but because they wanted more money in circulation, and they believed that was the way to get it. They have more money now. There has been legislation to give them more money. More gold has been coined, more silver coined, more national banks have been established and in many places under the amended national bank act where there were no banks before. Thus the demand for an increased volume of currency has been met, the business depression has been removed and the masses of the people are not suffering as they were in 1896, when the money question was one that aroused the people all over the country. But they could not be stirred by it now, even in sections where that issue in 1896 had the most enthusiastic and aggressive support.

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Baron De Wehmont, who is in jail in New York on a charge of swindling a fellow countryman out of \$1,500, seems to be pursued by the hood 13. He was born February 13, was married on July 13, arrived in this country on November 13, occupies cell 13 in prison, was arrested by a constable with 13 letters in his name, was arraigned in part 13 of the court, his case was first heard on June 13, and the fellow who is prosecuting him has 13 letters in his name. This ought to settle the 13 business with him.

Secretary Root's reply to Governor Taft's dispatch stating the position of the Vatican, insists on the withdrawal of the friars, but as it is couched in language that invites a continuation of the negotiation it conveys a half promise to Union, Dem.

We tell those Cubans that they must keep order and be civilized or we will put them in the lock up, and then we take steps to prevent them from trading with us and otherwise avoiding the pains of their own law. "Not yet," answered Senator Borghum. "Why not?" "Because I'm not yet prepared for a general strike," was the rejoinder.

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For over Sixty Years. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind, colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 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.

A New York man has sued a barber because the barber shaved off a hunk of his chin while he was sitting. The barber pleaded in self defence that the man was talking, but the aloed swore the barber began it and he had to talk to stop the barber and save himself from being talked to death.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A PIGTAIL WHISTLE. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Consul General at Havana, has got himself into warm water by a too free expression of opinion of the difficulty Uncle Sam will encounter in trying to make something out of the Latin race," by whom he meant the inhabitants of Cuba, of the ruling class, as distinguished from those of African and mixed blood. In a letter to his wife, who is in Washington, he thus tersely expressed his opinion: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to make something out of the Latin race," from which it appears that Gen. Bragg has no very high opinion of the Latin race as it figures in Cuba.

He was writing to his wife and of course did not intend that his sizing up of the Latin race should get into the newspapers and back to the Cubans, but the opinion is that his wife showed the letter to some of her friends because there was a great deal in it about Cuba that was interesting, and some of these repeated the General's pigtail whistle remark, and thus it got into the papers. In reply to an inquiry from Washington he simply said "the publication is unauthorized."

The question now is what the outcome will be, whether President Palma will ask for the withdrawal of Gen. Bragg, or simply ignore him and let the Department of State take such action as it sees fit. Whatever action it may take, whether it may be a reprimand with a warning not to put his private opinions on paper when they may get out, the General has made himself a persona non grata with the Latin folks in Cuba, who, of course, will give him the cold shoulder, if he should hold his job as Consul General. As far as the Latin race to which he referred is concerned there was more truth than poetry in his outburst of sizing it up.

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Winston Sentinel: Sheriff F. M. Bisaner, of Mecklenburg county, arrived in the city Monday afternoon for the purpose of carrying back Sam Robinson, a preacher, alias Nelson Brice, the negro captured here Saturday night by Sheriff Slaughter and Robinson was wanted in Mecklenburg, charged with the rape of a colored girl, about 8 years old, the crime being committed some time in April. The sheriff stated that every effort had been made by the Mecklenburg officers to capture Robinson, but that nothing had been done until Saturday. He said that the negroes of the county had made threats to lynch him, but that he refrained to do so because of the danger to himself.

Greenville Reporter: Mr. J. G. Bowling made a trip through Beaufort county last week, visiting more than eighty farms. He says the crops are splendid, never saw finer anywhere in the State. Mr. Gus Forbes captured a wild hog in the poosin about five miles from town. He was out hunting when his dogs jumped something and he thought they were running a fox, and following the chase he soon came upon the dogs with the hog at bay. The hog put up a big fight, and once Gus had climbed a tree to escape an attack. While the dogs had the hog down Gus slipped out of the tree and with a club struck the hog a blow on the head that stunned him. Before the animal could recover Gus had him securely tied and took him home alive. The hog has dangerous looking tusks.

Fayetteville Observer: James Carter, of Beaufort county, died Monday night of typhoid. A colored woman living on Ramsey street was alarmed Monday night by a man trying to break into her house. Dr. Henderson, living near by, was aroused, and fired his pistol at the would-be burglar. To-day a colored man with a bullet wound in his left hand and a surgeon in the hospital, and a stranger here, one of the three men who were seen as suspicious persons in Red Bank Monday. A telegram from New York, dated Tuesday morning stating that Mr. J. B. Watson, engineer on the seaboard Air Line, was killed in a wreck on the road early to-day. No particulars were stated.

Salisbury Sun: Considerable excitement was created here Sunday by the report that one of the men who participated in the lynching of the Gillespie boys for the brutal murder of a colored man, Dr. J. S. State, had been given away the whole thing. One of the men said to be implicated has been arrested and warrents have been issued for the hands of the officers. It is stated that two Pinkerton detectives have been in the county for some time trying to secure evidence, but this may be mere speculation. The identity of the man who has turned informer is not known at this time except to the officers, and it is probably as well that this should be so. There is a certain amount of curiosity as to who the informer is, and there has been considerable comment regarding his action, most of which would not look well in type.

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Ha-Ha-Ha! Have you heard the latest saying? It's rather spicy! Everybody everywhere is saying it! The mint is working over-time to make the nickels fast enough to keep the people saying—Zu Zu The best Ginger Snap you ever tasted. Price five cents in the In-er-seal Package. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Satisfaction Development. "Is Jacky Jenkins clever?" "Clever? He's clever enough to have a grandfather who has just left him a big lot of money."—Detroit Free Press.

A Modern Definition. "Pa, what's the difference between wit and humor?" "You don't need to use dialect to make wit funny."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Would Do His Best. She—After I marry you, Fred, will you reform? He—Yes; if it isn't too late.—Smart Set.

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WILMINGTON MARKET. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.) STAR OFFICE, July 16. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 44 1/2 per gallon. ROSIN—Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market firm at \$1.50 per barrel of 280 pounds. CRUDE 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; resin firm at 95¢@1.00; tar firm at \$1.80 bid; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10@1.20.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine... 141 Rosin... 88 Tar... 88 Crude turpentine... 119 Receipts same day last year—108 Spirits turpentine... 376 barrels resin... 33 barrels tar, 63 barrels crude turpentine.

MARKET FIRM ON A BASIS OF 9c PER POUND FOR MIDDLING. Quotations. Ordinary... 8 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Good ordinary... 8 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Low midding... 8 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Middling... 8 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Good midding... 8 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Same day last year, market firm at 7 1/2 cts for midding. Receipts—4 bales; same day last year, 13.

PRANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 75¢; extra prime, 80¢; fancy, 82 1/2¢; per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 65¢; extra prime, 80¢; fancy, 82 1/2¢. Spanish, 77¢@80¢. COORN—Firm; 80¢@82 1/2¢ per bushel for N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13¢@14¢ per pound; shoulders, 10¢@12 1/2¢. EGGS—Dull at 11¢@12¢ per dozen. CHICKENS—Firm. Golden, 27¢@35¢; springs, 30¢@35¢. TURKEYS—No sale. BREWERY—Firm at 26¢. TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2¢@6 1/2¢ per pound.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, July 16.—Money on call was steady at 3 1/2¢@3 3/4¢ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2¢@5¢ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with the actual business in bankers' bills at 47 1/2¢ for demand and 48 1/2¢ for 60 days. The posted rates were 48¢@48 1/2¢ and 48 1/2¢@49¢. Commercial bills 48 1/2¢@48 3/4¢. Bar silver 53¢. Mexican dollars 41¢. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady. U.S. refunding 2 1/2¢, coupon, 107 1/4¢; U.S. registered, 106 1/2¢; do. coupon, 106 1/2¢; U.S. 4 1/2% new registered, 102 1/2¢; do. coupon, 102 1/2¢; do. coupon, 102 1/2¢; U.S. 5 1/2% registered, 109 1/2¢; do. coupon, 109 1/2¢; U.S. 5 1/2% registered, 108 1/2¢; do. coupon, 108 1/2¢; Southern Railway, 84 1/2¢; Chesapeake & Ohio 53 1/2¢; Manhattan 133 1/2¢; New York Central 100 1/2¢; Reading 67 1/2¢; 7 1/2% preferred 68 1/2¢; do. 2nd preferred 71 1/2¢; St. Paul 123 1/2¢; do. preferred 123 1/2¢; Southern Railway 87 1/2¢; do. preferred 97 1/2¢; Amalgamated Copper 64 1/2¢; Am. Tobacco—c. People's Gas 102 1/2¢; Sugar 129 1/2¢; U.S. Coal and Navy Stores 93 1/2¢; U.S. Leather 12 1/2¢; do. preferred, 84 1/2¢; Western Union 81 1/2¢; National B. R. of Mexico 15 1/2¢; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 69 1/2¢; do. preferred, 129 1/2¢; Standard Oil, 68 1/2¢@69 1/2¢.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 36 1/2¢@37 1/2¢; do. preferred, 46 1/2¢ asked; bonds, fours, 85 1/2¢@86 1/2¢.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. NEW YORK, July 16.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine dull at 47 1/2¢@47 3/4¢. CHARLOTTE, July 16.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged. SAVANNAH, July 16.—Spirits turpentine was quiet at 44 1/2¢; receipts 1,703 casks; sales 875 casks; exports 1,476 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 4,799 barrels; sales 4,798 barrels; exports 9,981 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, \$1.10, \$1.11, \$1.12; R, \$1.20; G, \$1.30; H, \$1.40; I, \$1.50; W, G, \$3.48; S, \$1. W, \$3.50; S, \$1.00.

COTTON MARKETS. NEW YORK, July 16.—The cotton market opened quiet, with prices unchanged. A natural response to firmness in the Liverpool market and to supporting orders from abroad. Following the call the tendency was upward and buying led by the shorts, who seemed to fear possible "squeeze" in July and August. The crop and weather were very favorable as a rule and there were few investment orders in evidence. Later in the morning Liverpool lost a portion of the early advance and selling for profit by insiders became something of a feature. Demand from shorts petered out and prices slowly slipped back and reached a level slightly below yesterday's close soon after the noon hour. For the greater portion of the balance of the day the market was dull and narrow, with sentiment mixed. The government reports for good rains in the central and portions of the western belt, and the forecast was for showers and storms to-night and to-morrow over the eastern and central sections. The market closed dull and steady with prices net unchanged to five cents higher, having rallied near the close on demand from local shorts and absence of offerings to speak of. Total sales were estimated at 20,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady with receipts—bales gross receipts, 1,583 bales; stock 144,800 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 9 5/16¢; middling gulf 9 1/16¢; sales 17,100 bales. Cotton future: closed dull but steady; July 8 7/16¢, August 8 4/16¢, September 8 2/16¢, October 7 11/16¢, November 7 9/16¢, December 7 7/16¢, January 7 5/16¢, February 7 3/16¢, March 7 1/16¢. Total to-day—Net receipts 1,767 bales; exports to France 2,074 bales; exports to the Continent 2,416 bales; stock 144,800 bales. July 15—Galveston, net receipts 10,496 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,188 bales; exports to the Continent 11,965 bales. Liverpool, net receipts 1st—Net receipts 7,503,275 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,931,543 bales; exports to France 728,870 bales; exports to Continent 2,711,296 bales. July 16—Galveston, net receipts 10,496 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,188 bales; exports to the Continent 11,965 bales. Liverpool, net receipts 1st—Net receipts 7,503,275 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,931,543 bales; exports to France 728,870 bales; exports to Continent 2,711,296 bales.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Grain trading was active and prices advanced when compared to yesterday's tumultuous fluctuations. Many conditions were bullish and early in the day it was expected that wheat would take a further drop. The weather, however, did not occur and the very absence of weakness caused much comment. In the end the firmness of corn gave rise to the opinion that the July corn price might not be a thing of the past after all. At the close July corn was up to 3¢, September corn unchanged, September wheat 1/2¢ higher. Provisions closed a shade higher to 7 1/2¢ lower.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Cash prices: Flour weak and 5¢@10¢ lower. Wheat—No. 2 spring 76 1/2¢; No. 3 spring 75 1/2¢; No. 4 spring 74 1/2¢; No. 5 spring 73 1/2¢; No. 6 spring 72 1/2¢; No. 7 spring 71 1/2¢; No. 8 spring 70 1/2¢; No. 9 spring 69 1/2¢; No. 10 spring 68 1/2¢; No. 11 spring 67 1/2¢; No. 12 spring 66 1/2¢. Corn—No. 2 yellow 65 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow 64 1/2¢; No. 4 yellow 63 1/2¢; No. 5 yellow 62 1/2¢; No. 6 yellow 61 1/2¢; No. 7 yellow 60 1/2¢; No. 8 yellow 59 1/2¢; No. 9 yellow 58 1/2¢; No. 10 yellow 57 1/2¢; No. 11 yellow 56 1/2¢; No. 12 yellow 55 1/2¢. Soybeans—No. 1 11 1/2¢; No. 2 11 1/4¢; No. 3 11 1/8¢; No. 4 11 1/16¢; No. 5 10 3/4¢; No. 6 10 1/2¢; No. 7 10 1/4¢; No. 8 10 1/8¢; No. 9 9 3/4¢; No. 10 9 1/2¢; No. 11 9 1/4¢; No. 12 9 1/8¢. Cotton—No. 2 12 1/2¢; No. 3 12 1/4¢; No. 4 12 1/8¢; No. 5 12 1/16¢; No. 6 11 3/4¢; No. 7 11 1/2¢; No. 8 11 1/4¢; No. 9 11 1/8¢; No. 10 11 1/16¢; No. 11 10 3/4¢; No. 12 10 1/2¢. Sugar—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/2¢; No. 11 10 1/4¢; No. 12 10 1/8¢. Coffee—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/2¢; No. 11 10 1/4¢; No. 12 10 1/8¢. Rice—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/2¢; No. 11 10 1/4¢; No. 12 10 1/8¢. Hides—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/2¢; No. 11 10 1/4¢; No. 12 10 1/8¢. Tallow—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/2¢; No. 11 10 1/4¢; No. 12 10 1/8¢. Lard—No. 1 12 1/2¢; No. 2 12 1/4¢; No. 3 12 1/8¢; No. 4 12 1/16¢; No. 5 11 3/4¢; No. 6 11 1/2¢; No. 7 11 1/4¢; No. 8 11 1/8¢; No. 9 10 3/4¢; No. 10 10 1/