WILMINGTON, N. C.

RUSSIA AND THE TRUSTS.

Announcement has been made within the past few days that the Czar of Russia has invited an international conference to consider the subject of Trusts and to devise some way to protect the people from their extortions. There is a pretty general complaint in European countries which have protective tariffs, (as most of them have) and also pay export bounties, that the bountyfavored manufacturers take advantage of the bounty, export largely on a small margin of profit, and make their big profits, as the protected Trusts in this country do, out of the home consumers. The export bounties of one country also affect seriously the industries of other countries, which cannot pay such larger bounties and the probabilities are that Russian manufacturers thus suffer, which may account for the suggestion and the interest the Czar takes in this proposed international conference.

The opinion is entertained in Washington that it isn't so much the export bounties paid by European Governments that inspire this movement, as the progress that American exporters have made in building up trade in European countries and within "the spheres of influence" of those countries in other countries where they have done some grabbing and secured a foothold. Russia, for instance, has been carrying out for several years a deliberately formed plan to get possession of the Chinese trade, and her seizure, under alleged agreement with Li Hung Chang, of Manchuria is a part of that plan. If she succeeds in retaining Manchuria, she will in time, as events develop and the opportunity presents itself, broaden her lines, and as she broadens her lines so will she extend fully equipped for trade than any other nation on the earth, for she is the only one of them that can reach China without crossing a sea, the only one that can follow up her trade with soldiery, if need be, without ships of war and transports. The fact is the future of China is largely in the hands of Russia, which has already begun to look upon that country as her exploiting ground.

There has been much talk since the Spanish war of this country having become "a world power" and that talk has nearly always been connected with China and the Chinese trade, and incidentally with Russia and Germany, the two most active grabbers; that this country intended to lay claim to a large part of the trade of the Orient, by which China was meant, and that she didn't mean to be bluffed, frozen or beaten out of it. These Governments, especially Russia, which is the most interested, have not failed to make due notice of all this, and while we may and probabbly will extend our trade in China, it will require persistent and systematic effort to do it, and still more persistent effort to hold it.

A significant fact in this connection is that this country has not been invited to participate in this conference, although it is said that a representative would be welcome if he came. There is little likelihood of an American representative being there, if such a conference be held, because in first place he would feel like an intruder where uninvited, and in the second place this Government wouldn't feel like putting itself in a position to be dictated to in matters affecting her export business by nations with which we come more or less in competition, and which would have an object in cramping American effort to expand trade. If an American representative were there when the question of reducing or abolishing export bounties came up he would be compelled to face the problem of changing our protective tariff, which is regarded by the European countries with which we compete as a bounty in another form.

They are supported in this view by utterances of such Republican statesmen as Senators Hanna and Depew and Representative Grosvenor, each of whom give the protective tariff as the reason why American manufacturers can compete with the manufacturers of other countries and take trade away from which supply the necessaries of life, them; in other words, the protective such as a coal strike, the recent tariff of this country does for American manufacturers what the bounties paid by European countries do for their manufacturers. When the American manufacturer of steel rails can put his rails down in Europe, pay freight on them and sell them for ten dollars a ton less than the home price, the reason assigned for it is the protective tariff, without which he could not do that. If. then, this conference considered the matter of bounties, the abatement of which they regard essential to the "fair trade" they desire, the American bounty would, of course, come in on the same footing with the European bounties.

this Government trying to square enough to the price of the articles

her protective system to meet the views of European countries, the only thing to do by the countries pays the bill. which participate in this conference, if one be held, will be, if they can find a basis of agreement, to combine against this country and by restrictive legislation keep the WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 23. American out of European markets, the main object in view, it is thought, in proposing such a conference. They may not be able to agree upon such a plan because they have conflicting interests, but if they can't then each nation must act for itself and nothing is surer than that any action they may take will be inspired by the desire to put obstacles in the way of American trade expansion.

The sooner we tackle the Trust problem and settle it ourselves the sooner we will allay European fears, remove the growing antipathy and deprive our enemies of some of their strongest arguments against American trade aggression.

BECOMING ALARMED.

The cotton spinners of England are becoming apprehensive as to the future of their industry and their ability to hold the lead they now have as the world's principal cotton goods manufacturers. The increasing cost of cotton they say, as a result of speculation, cornering, &c. will entail an extra expense of \$100, 000,000 a year on them for the raw material, and the question is can they under such circumstances compete with the manufacturers of other countries and of this country which produces cotton, and to which the English mills, for the present at least, must look for their main supplies? They may be somewhat ex cessively alarmed as to the increased cost of the raw materials, but they have, aside from this, sufficient grounds for their fears as to being able to hold the ascendancy they

There was a time when the Eng lish mills controlled the industry of the world, as the New England mills did for this country, but that day is passing for both of them, and it is but a question of time when her trade. She is in a better posi- both will occupy a subordinate potion to do that when she becomes sition and rank second or third of being confined to sections or localities, as it was, cotton manufacturing is becoming a world industry, and that section or that locality which can manufacture and sell it the cheapest, quality being considered, will be supreme.

Within the first two decades hundred of new mills have been erected in this country, most of them in the South. Many have been erected in Japan, China, India, Russia, Germany and other countries. These all contribute their portions to the world's stock of cotton goods, and these will beto a greater or lesser extent competitors of the English

Russia is making an effort and is succeeding pretty well in growing her own cotton. Germany is endeavoring to do the same in her African possessions. Russia will eventually supply not only her own mills but the mills of China, while this country will not only supply her own mills but will continue to raise a surplus for export and it will be on this that the English mills must mainly depend. Under such circumstances what question that they must eventually take a second place if not lower? This will not happen in a year, nor in ten years, perhaps, but it will happen, for they cannot hope to bring their supplies across the ocean and compete with mills located in or near by the cot-

STRIKES AND THE PUBLIC. The pending strike in the anthra. cite coal mines has elicited considerable discussion as to the rights of the public, which is in the end the greatest sufferer by such strikes. There is no disposition to question the right of workmen to quit work individually or in a body if they feel that they have cause and decide to do so, nor is there any disposition to question the right of the employer to control his property and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary, but there is a disposition to question the right of either to become bull-headed when they happen to differ, and thereby impose oppressive burdens upon the public, to whom they both owe obligations, burdens in comparison with which the matters in dispute between the employer and the employed bear no

comparison. While this applies to some extent to all strikes, it does with particular force to those affecting industries strike of the teamsters of the Western meat packers, and the still more recent strike of the truckmen in Chicago. The public is vitally interested in such strikes, for it is the public which suffers most by them. With the striker it is a question of wages, with the employer a question of profits, but with the public it is a question of bread and fuel.

The public is never considered, apparently doesn't figure in the calculations, and yet, aside from the inconvenience and the suffering, it in the end pays the cost of all these strikes. If the strikers succeed in gaining the increase of wages demanded, when that is the point of But as there is no likelihood of contention, the employers add

involved to pay them back for the concessions made, and the public

We have contended that when there is an enforced suspension, resulting from disagreements between operators and operatives, in those industries upon which the people are dependent for their daily supplies of food, fuel, &c., there ought to be some power to step in between them and unvielding obstinacy and protect them. It isn't clear how this can be done, but the public welfare demands that it should be done, and there ought to be some way devised to solve that problem. In such cases the public welfare ought to be paramount.

Miss Stockton, who gives her views in a New York paper, agrees with that St. Louis preacher, who declared in a sermon that a woman could propose marriage with as much propriety as a man. There is a woman in our Durham county who agrees with both of them, and proved it by getting the marriage license, going to the field where her fellow, younger than she, was at work, driving him to the 'squire's shop, and after they were spliced hustling him into a wagon for a bridal tour.

Senator Clark, of Montana, walked into a Helena barber shop, which his boy recommended, for a shave and hair cut. When he was done up he handed the artist 50 cents, the regular price. The artist looked at the half dollar and remarked that Charley, the Senator's son, always gave him \$5. In reply the Senator answered that Charley had a rich father and could afford to be so liberal but he didn't have any rich father. And it went at the 50 cents.

BOOK NOTICES.

The August number of The Smart Set presents a sprightly list of contents, raried in scope and interesting throughout. With the other matter are several complete stories. Published by The Ess Ess Company. 452 Fifth avenue,

"The Credit of the Country," is the title of the interesting story by W. E. Norris, presented in the July number Library. It covers 321 pages, and holds the attention of the reader from beginning to end. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Gunton's Magazine for July discusses "The Administration and Cuba," "The Coal Strike and Public," "The Beef Trust" and other opics which are attracting attention in this and in other countries. The student of economics will find much in these and other papers presented to interest him. Published by The Gunton Company, Union Square, New

I WINKLINGS.

- Mother-How do you like your new teacher? "Oh, she's a splendid teacher. She don't care whether we know our lessons or not."-Tit-Bits. - On Toast: Mr. Jigger-The robin is a very timid bird, isn't it? Thingumbob-I guess so. At any rate the average restaurant cook can make it quail. - Judge.

- "He is the champion of our Automobile Club." "Yes?" "Yes, he has killed more people without getting his name in the papers than any other member."-Life.

- May-What a crush there was at the wedding! Belle-But it is nothing to the crush there was at her acceptance of him. He is an athlete, you know. - Town Topics.

Husband (next morning)wish I had never learned to play poker. Wife (sympathetically) - You doubtless mean you wish you had learned to play poker, don't you, - His Excuse: Mrs. Handout

Will you saw some wood? Frayed Fagin-Sorry, mum, but I've got the ping pong wrist, and me physician says I need absolute rest!—Puck. - Times Were Changed: Clars (to her old chum)-And that horrid lones boy that used to pester you with his love-making, does he worry you

as much as ever? Ethel-Well, hard-

ly; you see, we're married now. -Bal-- General Resignation: Upgard son-I hear there is some complaint that the continual dampness is rend ering many planos useless. Atom -1 have heard of its running a great many pianos, but I haven't heard any

complaint about it.-Life, - "Going away for the Summer? "No," answers the man who complains: "I am not feeling strong enough to face the brass bands and merry-go-rounds at a Summer resort. The doctor says I'll have to stay at Dem. home and rest .- Washington Star.

- The Lady-Jack, why don't you write a book, or paint a picture, or do something clever? The Gentleman-Because I selected a millionaire for a father, and I think that was clever enough to last a lifetime.-Pearson's Weekly.

Blown to Atoms. The old idea that the body some times needs a powerful, drastic, pur gative pill has been exploded, for Dr King's New Life Pills, which are per fectly harmless, gently stimulates the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and abso-Headache. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

For over Staty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums. and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 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.

- Wilson News: Farmers who were in town Saturday report excellent cures of tobacco in Wilson couny. The weed is small, but the texture is unusually fine and silky, and the probability is that it will demand ex-

Salisbury Sun: Salisbury was by a violent wind storm Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, which at times assumed the proportions of a cyclone. Several trees were uprooted and many limbs were wrenched from the trees. No damage to life or property is re-ported. A small rain fell during the

em, while 52 use the old labor sys-

- Raleigh News and Observer:

- Washington Messenger: A more disconsolate set of men cannot be found anywhere than the farmers we met in town yesterday. It seemed every one we met was suffering from a genuine attack of the blues. They tell us two weeks ago the prospect was the largest crop of corn ever raised in Beaufort county would be harvested this year. Now, on account of the continued dry weather, the fodder in some places on the corn was ripe enough to pull, and on corn that had not tassled. In some places the wells are so low it is nearly impossible to get drinking water, especially for stock, and the bear and other wild animals are leaving the swamps in search of water, and are playing havoc with pigs. Unless there is rain in the next three or four days the crop so promising a few weeks ago will be a complete failure.

into our Union ro starve, just as she prefers. - Boston Transcript, Dem.

gress at The Hague to resume operations?" We doubt it. in view of the ble to let well enough alone for a while .- Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

out against this possibility on the tion assumed full responsibility for the expenditure and knew about it the faults of the Administration and the Republican party. - Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

- The lily white Republicans in Louisiana are at last obtaining the reward of their superior virtue. One of them had been appointed internal revenue collector, prizing from the federal teat a carpetbagger who has had relentless grip upon i since early in reconstruction days. The negro has ceased to be a political factor in Louisiana, and white men, whose sole claim to the consideration of the Republican administration has been that they controlled the negro votes, are to be pushed aside to make room for men who propose to make Republicanism in the South respectable. Let the good work go on!—Mobile Register,

Strikes a Rich Find.

kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that

A PRISONER FOR

the laws of

health are pur

and inevitably

ished rigoro

by nature.

civil laws and es-

cape punishment. But the man who

transpresses na-

annot escape the penalty

prisoner for life, and for

very brief life, because of his outrage of the laws upon

which health is conditione

torn by coughing spells and gasping for breath. The handkerchief which wipes his lips shows a red stain. He is slowly

Weak lungs, obstinate coughs, spitting of blood, weakness and

emaciation are cured by the use

Discovery. Thousands who have seen cured by this medicine attest

Sick people are invited to consult

Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All corres-

pondence is held as strictly private

Accept no substitute for "Golden

Medical Discovery." The sole motive

for substitution is to enable the dealer

to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

"Three years ago I had the grip," writes Mrs.
Tillie Linney, of Gravel Switch, Marion Co.,
Kentucky. "It settled on my lungs, and the
doctor said I had consumption. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am

tles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am thankful to say I am entirely well. You may print this letter if you see fit to do so." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the

Johnny on the Giraffe.

The giraffe is a tall, spotted unimal that

kind of slopes down from his shoulders to

his tail and has a neck that looks like a

The giraffe is the tallest of the animal

specie and is found in Africa and in

shows, where it grows to a height of six-

teen feet and is very fond of onions and

carrots, though its customary food is hay,

which it eats with gusto. Oft have

gazed at the giraffe and thought to myself

wonderful are the ways of Providence!

How does he hold his head up? The oth-

er name of the giraffe is camelopard, but

to look through large books to find out

these things, but I don't mind it. We

ought to hunt out all the knowledge we

can while we are still young. There was

a man once that trained a giraffe to pick

peaches from the top of the tree. He

kept it from cating them by putting a

ring around its neck so it could not swal-

low. The giraffe is active, but runs like

an old cow.-Johnny in Chicago Tribune.

Afraid of "Zeal."

It would seem from the following stor

that even our dauntless president, Mr

Roosevelt, had his private fears when he

He was loath to go to church one Sun-

lay, and when asked by his mother why

This fearful bugbear he could not de

scribe, but said that the minister had

Then Mrs. Roosevelt took the concord

ance and read texts with the word zeal in

them. Finally she found the right one.

"That's it!" cried her son. It was a verse

in Psalms lxix. "For the zeal of thine

Football In Japan.

Among the many things that Japan

porrowed from China was football, said

to have been introduced as early as the

middle of the seventh century. The Em-

peror Toba II was an expert player and

got up a club at his palace. But, as mos

oriental races are averse to hard work

and active games, football must have

been played in a different manner from

that in which American boys play it

Nevertheless the Japanese form seems

have been popular, and we may trace th

beginnings of professional games to a

emperor and his court, of whom it is told

that in a time of poverty they earned

little extra money by teaching football.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

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

| State | Salate | Sa

UTTER—
North Carolina * *
Northern
ORN MEAL—

Per bushel, in sacks
Virginia Meal....
OTTON TIES—

Dundle.....

Laguyra.....

Sheeting, 4-4, \$\pard...... Yarns. \$\partial bunch of 5 \textitle 8

Mackerel, No. 1, \$\Pi\$ barrel... 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\Pi\$ half-bbl. 11 00
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\Pi\$ barrel... 15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\Pi\$ half-bbl. 8 00
Mackerel, No. 3, \$\Pi\$ barrel... 13 00
Mulleta, \$\Pi\$ barrel.... 3 75
Mulleta, \$\Pi\$ pork barrel.... 7 50
N. C. Roe Herring, \$\Pi\$ keg... 2 00

m store, bgs-White

BOPE, # b.
SALT, # sack, Alum.
Liverpool
American.
On 601 # bags.
BUGAR, # b Standard Gran'd

Common mill
Fair mill
Prime mill
Extra mill
Extra mill
BHINGLES, N.O. Cypress sa wed
W K 6x94 heart.

" Sap.

5x90|Heart
" Sap.

FFEE-8 B

MESTICS-

LOUR-P B-

BAGGING-

he did not care to go replied that he

afraid the "zeal" would eat him up.

read about him

house hath eaten me un.'

giraffe is easier to say. Sometimes I hav

broomstick had been run up through

and sacredly confidential. Address Dr.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical

vasting away.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

bowels in healthy activity.

the fact.

He sits idly in his chair

- Goldsboro Argus: In order to ret revenge upon Mr. Colon Rogers at alson, some unknown party entered his stables last week and cut out his horse's tongue. Mr. Rogers discovered the pitiable condition of his horse, he at once did a merciful act by causing the suffering animal to be

- Tarboro Southerner: The hot winds which prevailed for a few days are reported to have damaged cotton quite much. A few farmers report the shedding of leaves. In 1884 it is said that no rain fell from July 4th till November, yet there was a large cotton crop made. It is probable that the first half of that year was not as dry as has been the first six months of this. - Twenty counties are using convict labor on the roads, thirteen are using improved machinery, four have recently abandoned entirely the old labor system and now work the roads by taxation. These four are Forsyth, Edgecombe, Gaston and Lenoir. Eighteen are using partly the labor and partly the taxation sys-

The night telegraph operator, H. A. Loman, 18 years old, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a oistol at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was operator at Banaja, a station fifteen miles from Greensboro and had just purchased a pistol and was exnibiting it to friends when it fired, the ball going through the heart. --Fire at Gold Hill Saturday destroyed the company building of the Gold Hili Copper Company, of which Mr. W. G. Newman is president. Mr. Newman and a party of guests were dining in the building at the time. The fire was caused by a child playing with matches in a store room in the building, which was filled with excelsior, and the blaze immediately spread. The loss is estimated at \$5,000 or \$6,000.

CURRENT COMMENT

- The United States seems to be giving Cuba entire freedom in the matter of annexation. She has been giving her promised independence and left to ask for admission

--- "Now that peace has been proclaimed in South Africa, the Philippines, China, and the other portions of the world where wars were recently in fashion", it is asked. 'isn't it a good time for the Congeneral "pacification" that followed the last session it might be advisa-

— If President Roosevelt wishes to appoint Gen. Wood to another office, why not? Some are crying ground of Gen. Wood's use of Cuban funds for furthering the reciprocity campaign in this country. This is not fair. The Administraall the time. Lots of other faults blamed on subordinate officers are

CONVENTION DATES.

Republican State, at Greensboro, or Lugust 28. Second District, Judicial (Demo-gratic), at Weldon, July 19th, Sixth District, Congressional (Democratic), at Fayetteville, on August

- Nice Prospect For Him: "Are you ready to live on my income?" he asked softly. She looked up into his face trustingly. Certainly, dearest, she answered, "if—if—" If what?" "If you can get another one yourself."
"Another?" "Yes, another income." -Detroit Free Press.

was troubled for several years with Chronic Indigestion and Nervous Debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also hant my wife in every lant have also they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our fam-ily." Try them. Only 50 cents. Satis-faction guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY,



COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKE Quoted officially at the closing by the Produ STAR OFFICE, July 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing doing. 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; rosin firm at 95c@\$1.00; tar firm at \$1.50 bid; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10@2.10.

Spirits turpentine..... Rosin Tar.... casks spirits turpentine, 275 barrels rosin, 104 barrels tar, 9 barrels crude turpentine. Market firm on a basis of 81/c p ound for middling. Quotations:

Food ordinary..... Low middling 83% Middling..... 8¾ Good middling..... 9 1-16 Same day last year, market firm %c for middling. hales: same day las Receipts— ear, 14.

ordinary.....

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm Prime, 75c; extra prime, 80c; fancy, 82%c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 65c; extra prime, 80c; fancy, 82 1/2c. Spanish, 77

CORN-Firm; 80@821/c per bushe N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13@ 14c per pound; shoulders, 10@121/c; sides, 10@11c. EGGS—Dull at 11@12c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 27@

35c; springs, 121/020c. TURKEYS—No sale. BEESWAX—Firm at 26c. TALLOW-Firm at 51/261/c p

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 70@ 75c per bushel

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, July 22.-Money on call was steady at 21/03 per cent. closing, bid and asked, at 2@2% per ct. Prime mercantile paper 41/205 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with the actual business in bankers' bills at 487% for demand and 485% for sixty days. The posted rates were 486 and 4881/2. Commercial bills 4841/4 @485%. Bar silver 53. Mexican dollars Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregu lar. U. S. refunding 2's, regd, 10714; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 10714; U. S. 3's, registered, 105%; do. coupon, 106%; U. S. 4's, new registered, 132 1/2; do. coupon 138 1/4; S. U. 4's, old, registered, 108 1/2; do. coupon, 108 1/2; U. S. 5's registered, 103%; do. coupon, 105; Southern Railway, 5's, 1201/ Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 111% Chesapeake & Ohio 54%; Manhat tan L 1361/4: New York Central 161%; Reading 67%; do. 1st preferred 87; do. 2nd preferred 731/4; St. Paul 1831; do. pref'd, 192; Southern Rail way 38%; do. pref'd 97%; Amalgamated Copper 67 1; Am'n Tobacco —c; People's Gas 105 1; Sugar 130 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron 65%; U. S. Leather 13; do. pref'd, 84%; Western Union 88%; U. S. Steel 40%; do. pre-

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 25%@25%; do. preferred, 48%@48%; bonds, fours, 86@86%

ferred 90%; National R. R. of Mexico

18%; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 69;

do. preferred, 130; Standard Oil, 694

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 22. - Rosin steady Spirits turpentine steady at 46@46%c CHARLESTON, July 22 .- Spirits tur-

centine and rosin unchanged. BAVANNAH, July 22.—Spirits turpen tine was firm at 44c; receipts 2,345 casks; sales 1,352 casks; exports 150 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 1,382 barrels: sales 3,772 barrels; exports 97 barrels.Quote: A, B, C, \$1 15, D, \$1 20, E, \$1 25; F, \$1 30; G, \$1 35; H, \$1 70; I, \$2 05; K \$2 55; M, \$3 05; N, \$3 40; W G, \$3 50; W W, \$3 70.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, July 22.—The cotton four to nineteen points lower and irregular under flurries of selling and buying for nervous operators who were greatly disturbed by unexpected developments in the Summer months. The English cables were a disappoint ment. The crop and weather news averaged up decidedly in favor of the bears and then trade reports from cotton goods centres were not specially gratifying. Yet the dominating factor of the day was the issuance of some 25,000 July notices by a prominent Philadelphia spot cotton firm. The first sale of July was at 8.60, but the next sale on the call was at 8.50, from which there was a still further drop to 8 43 or twenty points off from the final price of last night. There were reactory periods later, but in the main the market was weak on near positions and barely steady on new crop months. The weekly crop weather report from Washington proved about as expected. The room seemed to give the great bulk of attention to the Summer positions, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation as to the intention of the Philadelphia contingent in August. Covering was indulged in to some extent late in the day, and at the close the market was steady and net three to twenty-one NEW YORK, July 22.-Cotton quiet

at 9½c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts 8,553 bales; stock 141,890 bales. middling uplands 9 %c; middling gulf 916c; sales 353 bales. Cotton futures market closed steady: July 8.48, August 8.32, September 8.06, October 7.88, November 7.78, December 7.78, January 7.78, February 7.78, March 7.78.

Total to-day-Net receipts 1,287 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,600 bales; exports to the Continent 116 bales; stock 247,562 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 7,383 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,403 bales; exports to the Continent 8,567

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,515,768 bales; experts to Great Britain 2,985,647 bales; experts to France 738,780 bales; experts to the Continent 2,380,160 bales.

Continent 2,380,160 bales.

July 22.—Galveston, cotton was easy at 8%c, net receipts 55 bales;
Norfolk, steady at 9 1-16c, net receipts 664 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9%c, net receipts 889 bales;
Boston, quiet at 9%c, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, firm at 8%c, net receipts — bales; Philade pain, steady

at 914c, not receipts 272 bales; Savannah, steady at 8%c, net receipts 140 bales; New Orleans, easy at 9 1-16c, net receipts 156 bales; Mobile, nominal at 8%c, net receipts - bales; Memphis, steady at 9c, net receipts 13 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9, net receipts 18 bales; Charleston, quiet and nominal, net re

PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 22.-Flour was

straights \$3 60@3 85. Rye flour quiet:

active and steadier; winter

By Telegraph to the Morning 364

fair to good \$3 25@3 45:choice to fancy \$3 55@3 70. Wheat-Spot firm; No. 2 red 78c at elevator. Except for a brief opening depression by heavy new wheat receipts and easier cables, the wheat market was strong and active. with covering an important feature. Later was impelled by a bullish forecast, the corn advance, small carlot estimates at Chicago and light speculative offerings. The close @%c net higher. July closed 81%c September 77%c; December 77%c. Corn-Spot firm; No.2 711/c Options market opened easier on cables, but soon rallied and was strong all day, influenced by very small car-lot estimates at Chicago, general covering and scarcity of sellers. The market closed firm and partly 11/2 net higher: July closed 70%c; September closed 65: December closed 51 4c. Oats-Spot strong; No. 2 63c. Pork easier; family \$21 00 221 25; short clear \$19 25@21 75; mess \$19 00@19 75. Lard easy: Western steam \$10 75; July closed \$10 72, nomi nal: refined easier; continent \$11 35: Bouth American \$1200; compound 81/2 @814c. Butter steady; creamery 18@ 21 1/2c; State dairy 17 1/2@18c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 20 1/2c; Western uncandled 15@17%c Tal low firmer; city (\$2 per package) 6%c: country (packages free) 6%@6%c. Cheese quiet and nominal: State ful cream, small colored fancy 10c; small white 9% @10c. Uabbages were easy; Long Island, per 100, \$2 00@3 00 Peanuts firm; fancy hand picked 14c; other domestic 34@5c. Potatoes steady; Long Island, \$1 00@2 00. Southern prime \$1 25@2 00. Rice firm. Coffee-Spot Rio steady; No.7 invoice 5%c; mild, market steady; Cordova 8@11%c. Sugar-Raw steady; fair refining 2 13-16; centrifugal 96 test, 3 5-16; refined firm. Freights to Liverpoolcotton by steam 10c Cotton seed oil dull and barely steady. Quotations: Prime crude, f.o.b. mills nominal, prime summer yellow 44c; off summer yellow 411/20421/c; prime white 48@

CHICAGO, July 22.—There was marked variance between the slumpng provisions market to-day and the highly manipulated condition of September wheat that influenced sharp advances in all grades in the face of bear sh conditions. Outsiders, tired of carrying the load of lofty prices for the packing interests, unloaded to-day with such vim that pork broke 75c a barrel. On the other hand the rumor that a leading packer was under September wheat pushed that cereal up sharply. Sympathy did the rest and July and September wheat closed &c up, July corn 110 higher, September corn 1@ to up, July oats 3c higher and September oats 1@110

4816c; prime winter yellow 48@49c;

prime meal \$27 00, nominal.

OHIOAGO, July 22.- Cash price: Flour firm Wheat-No. 2 spring -c; No. 3 spring 70@75c; No. 2 red 77 4c. Corn-No. 2, -c; No. 2 yellow 65160 66c. Oat -- No. 2, 48c: No. 2 white 60 % @63 1/c; No.3 white 50@52. Mess por per barrel, quoted \$17 20. Lard, (1) to: \$10 40@10 45. Short rib sides. loose, \$10 15@10 25. Dry salted shoulders. boxed, \$9 37169 50. Short clear sides boxed, \$11 37 1/2011 50. Whiskey-Basis

of high wines, \$1 31. The leading futures ranged lows-opening, highest, lowest an closing: Wheat-No. 2 July 77%, 77, 75%, 77c; September 71%@71%, 72%, 71%, 72%c; December 71%, 72%, 71% 72½c. Corn—No. 2, July 65½, 67½ 65¼, 67c; September 60½@60¼, 61¾ 61%@61%c; December 45%@46 46%, 45%, 46%c; May 43% @43%, 43%, 43½, 43½. Oats—July, old, 48½, 51½, 48½, 51½c; July, new. 60½, 67, 60½, 66c; September, old. 3014, 31, 3014 3014; September, new, 3314, 3414, 33 34%c; December, new, 32%, 33, 32,32% October \$10 50, 10 50, 10 30, 10 30. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-July closed \$10 60; September \$10 60, 10 65, 10 20, 10 25.

FOREIGN MARKE

By Cable to the Morning Sts.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.-Cotton: Spot noderate business, prices 1-16c lower: American middling fair 5%d; good middling 514d; middling 5 1-32d; low middling 4 15-16d; good ordinary 4 13-16d; ordinary 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,700 bales American. Receipts 2,200 bales, all American. Futures opened dull and closed quiet: American middling (g o c) July 50-64d seller; July and August 4 47-64@4 48-64d buyer; August and September 4 41-64d buyer; September and October 4 28-64@4 29-64d seller: October and November 4 22-64@4 23-64d value; November and December 4 19-64d buyer; December and January 4 17-64@4 18-64d seller; January and February 4 17-64d seller; February and March 4 16-64@4 17-64d seller

MARINE.

March and April 4 16-64d buyer.

Clyde steamship Oneida, Hale, New

York and Providence, H G Small-

MARINE DIRECTORY.

wington. N C., July 23 SCHOONERS. Dora Allison, 347 tons, Rose, George Harriss, Son & Co. Nokomis, 238 tons, Sawyer, J T Riley

Syanora, (Br) 135 tons, Morehouse. George Harriss, Son & Co. John R Fell, — tons, Loveland, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Adele, (Swd) 596 tons, Holmgren, Heide & Co.

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bles, Rheumatism, Etc....Deep. seated Cases a Specialty. Send no money; simply write and try Stuart's Gin and Buchu at our expense. A personal trial is better than a thousand printed testimonials, Death soon follows from diseased kidneys unless a cure is made by taking the old, reliable stuart's Gin and Buchu. The following symptoms indicate the approach of Bright's disease of diabetes and kidney trouble: Puffy of dare circles under the eye; sallow yellow complex ton; dull, heavy headaches: dizz the complex troubles. coms indicate the approach of Bright's disease circles under the eye; sallow, yellow completion; dull, heavy headaches; dizzy, the deeling; cloudy, milk-like or stringy, dark in the back; urine; cloudy, milk-like or stringy, dark in color or of urine; obliged to go often during the day or night. There is a cure in Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is the one remedy, you can rely our nently cure eyen Bright's disease after all other nentralize the urine and cause it to flow in a nently cure eyen Bright's disease after all other treatments fail. Stuart's Gin and Buchu will correct all these symptoms and you in nently cure eyen Bright's disease after all other treatments fail. Stuart's Gin and Buchu will perfectly natural manner, thus carrying out of the kidneys all the impurities which are the dikidney cure. The most perfect made. Stuart's Gin and Buchu thoroughly tested for past sy years. It gives life, power, and vigor to the kidneys, thus making the blood red and nour. It will cure the worst form of heums or by express, prepaid, \$1. It cures we have set aside ple bottle of Stuart's Gin and Buchu sent freeb writing Stuart's Gin and Buchu sent freeb werting Stuart's Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't he either the worst form of the propagation of the strait of the stuart's Gin and Buchu sent freeb writing Stuart's Grown of the strait of t

writing Stuart's Drug Co. Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate to write for a bottle, as there are no conditions. A request on a postal card will do. So write now while you think of it

J. C. SHEPARD

STATEMENT

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN. CONDITION DECEMBER 31ST, 1901, AS SHOWN BY

For sale by

STATEMENT FILED. Capital Stock—Authorized, \$10,000.000; Subscribed, \$10,000.000; Paid in cash \$1,000,000. Income—From Policy-holders, \$1,412,716.83; Miscellaneous, \$257.—862.69; Total

ABSETS. Value of Real Estate (less amount Crued.... Cash in Home office and deposited n Banks.... emiums unpaid..... i other Assets, detailed

Less assets, not admitted Total admitted Assets..... DIABILITIES.

Total liabilities to policy. urplus beyond all Liabilities..... Total Liabilities ... BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1901. Risks written, \$489,431.00; Premiums received Home Office, 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
General Agent for Service, WALKER TAYLOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Business Manager for North Carolina, Managed from New York Office. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT RALEIGH, April 15, 1962 I. JAMES B. YOUNG, Insurance Commissioner, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct abstract of the statement of the Max CHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Marchester, England, filed with this Department, showing the condition of said Company on the 31st day of December, 1901.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and date above written.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Insurance Commissioner REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC National Bank, at Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business, July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES Overdrafts, secured and unsecured
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits
Banking house, furniture, and ix-Other Real Estate owned.........
Due from National Banks (not Re-

Specie. \$5 810 00 Legal tender notes \$94,375 00-100,185 00 Redemption fund with U.S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)....

Banks...
Due to State Banks and Bankers...
Dividends unpaid....
Individual deposits subject to check...... Demand certificates of de-

posit..... Cashier's checks outstand-State of North Carolina, county of New Hall-Over, ss.:

I, Andrew Moreland, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge ANDREW MORELAND, Cashler. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 17th

> W. C. ARMSTRONG, Notary Public. CORRECT-Attest: MATT J. HEYER, GEO. R. FRENCH, D. L. GORE,

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