AILMINGTON, N. C.

FRICA MORNING. JULY 25.

### THE MATIONAL ISSUE.

Whatever the issues may be in the coming campaigns between the Democratic and the Republican parties the tariff issue will unquestionably lead. The trusts will figure prominently, but the trusts and the tariff go together, for there can be no settlement of the trust question which is not based on tariff reduction. While there is a high protective tariff there will be trusts, because a high protective tariff is the progenitor of trusts. That is why we say the tariff will be the issue. Imperialism, Republican extravagence, the failure of the party to redeem its pledges to Cuba, the money question and others may figure more or less, but there is none of them which so directly and vitally affect the American people as the tariff question, for the extortion practiced upon them is felt by every pocket, and is especially by the pocket of the poor man. There are thousands upon thousands of voters who differ upon all the other questions but agree upon that, and there are also in the Republican party thousands of voters who have heretofore supported the protective policy who now feel that they have had enough of it, that it has, as they say, accomplished its purpose an can no longer be defended with the arguments advanced in support of its adoption.

The main argument was that the protective policy would stimulate the establishment of varied industries, and in time make us independent of all other countries for the manufactures which we need. For sake of argument admit that this is true. This was followed by the contention that an increase of manufactories would bring with it low prices, and thus the American people would be more than compensated for whatever the protective tariff might cost them, although there were Republican statesmen (though not so many now) who had the cheek to contend that it was the foreigner who paid the tax, and therefore it cost the American people nothing. If the object of the protective tariff was to stimulate the establishment of manufacturing industries, and the object behind that was to give the people of this country cheaper goods, then the policy has been only partially successful, and in its main purpose has been a failure, for the American people pay more for what they have to buy to-day than any people on earth. There isn't a manufactured article shipped across the seas that isn't sold for less money on the other side than it is on this side. It is no vindication of this policy to say that manufactures are cheaper now than they were thirty, twenty or ten years ago, although the tariff duties are higher now than they were thirty, twenty or ten years ago, when our manufacturing industries were nearer the infantile state than they are now. When production was not so great and labor-saving machinery not so abundant nor so effective prices were, as matter of course, higher than they are now, for prices are governed in the natural course of trade by the scarcity or abundance of the things wanted. We see this illustrated every day even in the ordinary family marketing. But as a matter of fact the American people are now paying more for the things they buy than they ever did before and more than any other people in the world are paying, notwithstanding that our tariff-protected industries have increased so rapidly, become so numerous and have trebled their exports within the past few years.

What, then, becomes of the predicted blessing this protective policy was to be to the people by giving them an abundance of good, cheap goods? In this respect it has been a failure and a fraud, and this was the only thing which entitled it to any consideration from them. What does it matter with them if the face of the earth were dotted with manufacturing industries if those industries were run to give the foreigner cheap goods and Americans dear goods? And this is precisely what it does. As an illustration of how it operates in a few items out of many we quote the following from the Baltimore Sun:

For a keg of wire nails the purchaser in the United States is compelled to pay \$3.25. The foreigner can buy the same quantity and quality of nails for \$1.30. The American price for a coil of rope is \$12. The foreigner can purchase it for \$5. For \$3 our combine lead; the American, however, must a term in the New Jersey penitenpay \$4. The man across the Atlantic can buy a dozen American shovels for \$5.80; the man in the United States must pay \$7.50. American washboards sell in Europe for \$1.70 a dozen; in the United States, for \$3 a dozen. Our Tin-Plate Trust will sell the European purchaser 100 pounds of tin-plate for \$3.19. When the American purchaser gives an order he must pay the trust \$4.19 a hundred pounds. The price of typewriters in the United States is \$100, in Europe \$55. The foreigner can buy an American sewing machine for \$17. The purchaser in the United States must pay \$40. Americans have so pay \$4.25 for a lawn mower. Our Napoleons of Industry graciously permit the foreigner to purchase a lawn mower for \$3.75. the manufacture of the machine.

should be such discrimination against the American in favor of the foreign purchaser ? Is there any reason why the foreigner should reap the benefit of this protective policy, while the protected apply the thumb screws to their home victims and squeeze the last cent out of them? That is precisely what they are doing, shipping goods across the oceans, at a small but paying profit, while they are charging their home purchasers enormous prices.

It will not do to say (for that is a fake that can't fool a ten year old child), that these goods are shipped abroad and sold at a low price and sometimes below cost because they are a surplus that the shippers want to get rid of. They want to get rid of it, it is true, but it is not a surplus. If it is they are working hard to increase that surplus and are succeeding splendidly, for they have three times as much of it now as they had a few years ago, and are going on steadily adding to it. That doesn't fool anyone now. The reason why they sell cheaper in foreign markets than they do at home is because in foreign markets they have competition, which they have not at home, and must meet competitors with prices that they can't go under. If they can do that in foreign countries and still make profit enough to make them wish to hold and increase that trade, they can do the same in the home market, for if they can compete with foreign manufacturers in their own markets they should surely be better able to compete with them in this market.

The people are beginning to understand these things now and the anti-tariff-revision statesmen will discover this when they face them on the hustings and are asked ques-

Whatever the other issues may be this one cannot be made too promi-

### PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.

The sweet potato crop of the South is not as valuable a one as it might be because of the difficulty in keeping the potato or putting it in form to bear transportation. These are some of the reasons why the sweet potato as a food is confined to a comparatively limited these difficulties were overcome there is little doubt that the use of this potato would become general for there are few who are not fond of it, and it is said to be four or five times as nutritious as the Irish potato, which is in universal use.

To overcome these difficulties the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment station has been pursuing some experiments, the results of which are given in the following which we clip from the Charleston

We have just received from Prof. S. Newman, director of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, a printed report on "A New Method of Preserving "Sweet Pota-toes," perfected by himself and Mr. J. T. Pickett, foreman of the station, which will interest all farmers in . the South and may prove of inestimable value to them. The report (Bulletin 47) is short and we give the substance

Three years ago the station undertook to solve the problem of how to introduce the sweet potato to commerce, the two difficulties to be over come being, to render it less perishable and to reduce its weight so as to make its shipment practicable—their failure as a "market crop" heretofore having been due to their bulk and weight and to the fact that they would not bear rough handling and exposure to freezing weather. In the first experiments made, in 1899, the roots were peeled, sliced and dried in a movable evaporator, which reduced their weight to one-fourth and ren dered them imperishable, but their flevor was practically destroyed. When cooked they did not resemble the cooked fresh potato in consistency or flavor. In 1900 Mr. Pickett learned that Mrs. E. F. McDowell, of Franklin, N. C., had produced a satisfactory article by boiling the potatoes be fore evaporating them. Acting on this suggestion, the station obtained fairly good results by the same plan, but the product was of irregular quality many of the slices being overcooked and hard. Enough of the output was properly prepared, however, to demonstrate the correctness of the method, and that satisfactory results were obtainable with a suitable output skilfully handled. To test the "keep ing qualities" of the product some o it was stored in 'ordinary cloth sacks,' and has remained in "a state of reser-

passed through two winters and the summer ' In the Fall of 1901 experiments were made with thirteen varieties of potatoes to test their comparative adapta tion for the curing process. The work was done at the station cannery, where the boiling, peeling and evaporating could be expeditiously and economi cally performed. By means of a derrick several bushels of potatoes were lowered in an iron basket into a large poiler heated by steam. An ordinary laborer peeled and sliced a bushel per hour. It was found that to secure uniform cooking the roots should be nearly of the same size. Those weighing one to two pounds required to be cooked an hour. Bix to eight hours were required for evaporation, at a temperature of 150 degrees F.

vation for seventeen months, having

Charles Filer, a burglar, serving tiary, got out last week. He didn't file his way out, but while in he invented a sewing machine that he claims is away head of those now in use. He got some monyed men interested in it, and they interested themselves enough in him to get him pardoned, and now he has quit the burglar business and is at the head of a company organized for

The sleuths of the law have lost all trace of Tracey, and have quit the chase. He made it lively for Is there any reason why there them while it lasted.



The general health of woman is inseparably reated to the local womanly health. When the delicate womanly organism is diseased, the body loses plumpness, the cheeks lose their roses, and a nervous and fretful condition be-

Thousands of sick women who have been cured of diseases peculiar to the sex by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have testified to the restoration of the general health when the local disease was cured. "Pavorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration

and cures female weakness. "I used four bottles of ' Pavor-"I used four bottles of 'Pavorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' "writes Mrs. Himer D. Shearer, of Mounthope, Lancaster Co., Pa., "and can say that I am cured of that dreaded disease, uterine trouble. Am in better health than ever before. Everyone who knows me is surprised to see me look so well. In June, when I wrote to you, I was so poor in health that at times I could not walk. You answered my letter and told me what to do. I followed your advice, and to-day am cured. I tell everybody that with God's help Dr. Pierce's medicines cured me. If these few words are of any use to you, you are welcome to use them. They might help some other poor suffering woman."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 onecent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buf-

## THAT GREAT INDUSTRY.

If one were to judge from the racket made by the beet sugar men when reciprocity with Cuba was under discussion in Congress he would conclude that it was a great industry and entitled to the special attention and protection of our statesmen. It appears from the crop report recently published by the Department of Agriculture that the acreage sown in sugar beets this year is 260,000 acres, distributed among eleven States. Michigan leads, with 98,000 acres; California comes next with 71,234 acres and Colorado third with 39,449 acres, making about four-fifths of the total acreage. Five of the remaining States which plant beets have less than 5,000 acres.

These 260,000 acres if bunched together would make a pretty fair sized patch of land-about half as large as an average North Carolina about 50 new buggies. The losses are area, and almost exclusively to the county-but there is nothing in it about half covered by insurance, 'exto justify the airs the beet sugar men put on or to justify their claims stables were owned by Dr. M. E. Roband clamor for special consideration inson, and the Crow store by Mr. D. and protection, which costs the American people about \$80,000,000 a year. It would be cheaper for them to buy the beet farms and the sugar mills and let the beet growers and sugar makers go out of busi-

> They have been in this business something over twelve years. They have had a hundred per cent. tariff protection and in that time, while boasting of the great progress they have made, they can show only 260, 000 acres planted in beets. If it has taken them twelve years to accomplish this much, with so much protection, how long would it take them to plant ground enough to produce the 2,400,000 tons of sugar, which the American people now con-

# AS A NEORO SEES IT.

### They Have Fooled the Negro and Ar Now Trying to Fool the White Man.

EDITOR STAR-In the issue of your paper of 22d inst., you gave an account of a circular issued by certain white Republicans in the county of Franklin. These men, as you have stated, condemn the Democratic administration and its party, which have made provisions for the education of the children of the State, because the negroes are incidentally benefited

by those provisions. Being a negro, I would say that this condemnation coming from men who have been benefited pecuniarily by negro votes for thirty-five years, is monstrous and also unique. But in view of the fact that they have practiced deception so successfully upon the negro for so long a time, it is measurably reasonable for them to try it upon the white man They have lead the negro to injury and ruin by causing him to act, in almost all things, antagonistically to the men who were his best friends in the communities in which he lived. It really seems to me that it ought to be manifest to every negro that a continuous following of these men and their allies will result in a continu-

ance of trouble; but no material bene If the Democratic party would act upon the logical inference ot that circular it would practically close the negro schools in North Carolina. These men have thus shown that they are capable of doing anything to obtain power. And they are, therefore, absolutely unworthy of the trust of any people, much less of that of the negro.

CITIZEN. Wilmington, N. C., July 24, 1902.

# CONVENTION DATES.

Republican State, at Greensboro, on Sixth District, Congressional (Democratic), at Fayetteville, on August

Night Was Her Terror. "I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Charles Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood; but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained fifty-eight pounds." It is absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at R. R. BEL-

LAMY's drug store. the The Kind You Have Always Bought

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Chatham Record: The wheat crop is threshing out badly. Many farmers average not more than two bushels to one sowed. It is related of one farmer that he had to borrow a pack of wheat, after his crop was threshed, to make up the two bushels - Lexington Dispatch: The latest

ecessary buildings.

was a very much disturbed individual and with good reason. With his wife and several childen he has resided for some months at Revolution Mill, conducting the boarding house at that place. A short time ago he moved into the city and at present resides on Mebane street. It was perhaps 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon when Mr. Stafford became convinced that his wife had eloped with Mr. Ernest Hardin, who has been chief bookkeeper at Revolution Mill for some years and who boarded at Mr. Stafford's when he kept the boarding house at that place. Mr. Stafford is a son of the late ex-Sheriff Stafford, of this county. Mr. Hardin is a native of Julian, Randolph county, and all the parties are highly respected people. Mrs. Stafford leaves four children behind her. What caused her to take such a step is past the comprehension of those who know her.

worth of property within one hour. Southerland, the blacksmith shop of Lou Brown, and later the large warestables and soft coal pile of Messrs. H. Well & Bros., and the ice house of Messrs. M. E. Robinson & Bro., all of which went up in smoke. Capt. Lamb lost 11 horses and one horse belouging cept the blacksmith shop, there no insurance on that property.

them to, and the Filipinos would give much to find a power that could make the Americans go for the same reason. The Americans are not willing to practice what they preach. -Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.

Chautauqa Assembly says that a war is comming soon in the far East, and that the Japs. are counting on the friendship of the United States in the matter. In other words, the the Yankees of the Occident are natural allies of theirs, and in mere commercialism they are probably right.—Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

ready begun the work of dangling the story of the Presidental yacht Mayflower before the eyes of their readers. In view of the conniption fits the New York Sun used to have when Mr. Cleveland would go duck hunting on a lighthouse tender, we paigning will have. - Washington

navy manoeuvres, it is said, the newspaper men will be treated as the enewill be tested in keeping the scribes from getting information. The complete failure of the manoeuvres may be confidently predicted unless the plan is changed. Newspaper men will be able to deal with that problem in the same easy and accurate manner in which they handle the secret session of the United States Senate. - Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

# TWINKLINGS

causes darkness, Willy? Willy-The gas companies. - Puck.

seem disappointed that the engagement is broken. She says there are just as good fish in the sea. May-But they don't always bite. - Judge.

- Inducements Held [Out: Harriet-What shall I say in the advertisement for a cook? Harry-Well, troit Free Press.

Native-What's his reason fer selling? First Native-Reason! Why, a man no reason !- Tit-Bits.

- Good Resolutions: Visitorfree you will turn over a new leaf Convict-Sure I will. The lawyer ! hire the next time will be a better one.

doesn't know a word of the language. —Chicago Evening Post.

Tenspot, by way of proposal, "let me be your bread winter for life. But the girl, with her eye on the rapacity of the beef trust, answered: "I want some one who can win some beefsteak. -Detroit Free Press. - It wouldn't Work: "If people

ercise accomplishes nothing." CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

which the thresher charged. project is a company organized for the purpose of establishing a plant for the manufacture of all grades of mattresses. The capital stock has been paid in, letters of incorporation asked for, officers elected, the site purchased and the bid let for the erection of the

- Concord Times: While in Greensboro last week we heard that movement was on foot to build a trolley line from Greensboro to Con-cord. It is said that capitalists who mean business are behind the movement. There is a tremendous travel over this line, and the movement would no doubt prove a paying one. - Rocky Mount Motor: William

Smith, the negro who entered the dwelling of Mr. A. T. Daughtridge near town last week, has been placed in Tarboro jail to await the next term of court. Constable Turner found it necessary to shoot the culprit in order to arrest his flight, the ball entering the ankle as he climbed a fence. - Greensboro Record: Tuesday night John W. Stafford, of this place,

bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for stantly allay itching and inflammation, and soothe and hea', and Curreura Resolvant Pills (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

- Goldsboro Headlight: An inendiary fire Tuesday night about 11:15 o'clock consumed at least \$20,000 It started in the rear of Lamb's livery and sale stables and before being discovered ignited the adjoining stables and buggy warehouse of Mr. John F. Harris & Graham, the store of Mr. John E. Crow, the dwelling of Mrs. house (filled with merchandise), two to Mr. John D. Grimsley, including a lot of forage, and Mr. Southerland

## CURRENT COMMENT

--- The Americans say the friars must go because the Filipinos want

- A Japanese lecture at the 'Yankees of the Orient" feel that

- The partisan editors have alhave considerable curiosity to learn just what effect this sort of cam-

— In the approaching army and my, and the skill of the strategists

- Teacher-Can you tell me what - Just So: Belle-She doesn't

say that we'll take her with us to any Summer resort she may prefer, -De-- First Native-Ike Jasper wants ter sell one o' his dawgs. Second

that'll want ter sell a dawg hain't got Young man, I hope that when you are

-Chicago Daily News. - The Gambling Fever: "Gambler? Well, rather! Why, he's so patronizes a restaurant where they print the bill of fare in French, and he

- "Mabel, love," said young Mr.

are so crazy for outdoor exercise don't see why they don't get up garden-hoeing parties and such things."
Wouldn't do at all. The difference between exercise and work is that exCOMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKE

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produc Exchange. STAR OFFICE, July 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

firm at 45c per galion.

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 dull at 33½c; rosin firm at 95c@\$1.00; tar firm at \$1.50 bid; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10@2.10.

Spirits turpentine.....

Rosin ..... Tar ..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year—150 casks spirits turpentine, 264 barrels turpentine.

rosin, 146 barrels tar, 98 barrels crude Market firm on a basis of 8%c per ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 6% Good ordinary ..... 7% Low middling ..... 8% Middling..... 834 Good middling..... 9 1-16

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

Same day last year, market firm at

7%c for middling. Receipts—16 bales; same day last

PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 75c; extra prime, 80c; fancy, 821/2c, per bushel of twenty-eigh ulcerative weaknesses, and for many san-Virginia-Prime, 65c; extra prime, 80c; fancy, 821/c. Spanish, 77

> for white. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13@ 14c per pound; shoulders, 10@121/c; EGGS-Dull at 11@12c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 27@

CORN-Firm; 80@821/c per bushel

5c; springs, 121/2020c. TURKEYS—No sale. BEESWAX-Firm at 26c TALLOW-Firm at 51/261/2c p ound. SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70@

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT FINANCIAL MARKETS

5c per bushel.

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. 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

Pure and Sweet are the Skin, Scalp,

and Hair of Infants Purified

and Beautified by

ILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, 38-

ing the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and

the stopping of falling hair, for softening,

whitening, and soothing red, rough, and

sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and

chafings, and for all purposes of the toilet,

ative, antiseptic purposes which readily

Complete Treatment, \$1.

CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate

Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers

and humour cures. In screw-cap vials, contain-ing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Pottes Devo AND Chem. Conp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin." free.

orth Carolina P D......

Northern
ORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks
Virginia Meal.

OOTTON TIES—
D bundle.

ANDLES—
B b—

Sheeting, 4-4, # yard...... Yarns. # bunch of 5 bs ....

Mackerel, No. 1, W barrel...

Mackerel, No. 1, W half-bbl.

Mackerel, No. 2, W barrel...

Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bbl.

Mackerel, No. 3, W barrel...

Mackerel, No. 1, \$\psi \text{half-bbl. 1}\$
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\psi \text{barrel.} 1
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\psi \text{balf-bbl.}\$
Mackerel, No. 3, \$\psi \text{barrel.} 1
Mullets, \$\psi \text{barrel.}\$
Mullets, \$\psi \text{barrel.}\$
Mullets, \$\psi \text{barrel.}\$
N. C. Roe Herring, \$\psi \text{keg.}\$
Dry Od, \$\psi \text{barrel.}\$

LOUB-\$\psi \text{barrel.}\$
LOUB-\$\psi \text{barrel.}\$

Ohoice
Straight
First Patent
GLUE-F B.

GRAIN-F bushelCorn.from store.bgs-White
Mixed Corn.
Oats, from store (mixed).
Oats, Rust Proof.
Cow Peas.
HIDES-F B.
Green salted.

Green salted
Dry fint
Dry salt
HAY \$ 100 Ds
No 1 Timothy
Rice Straw
N. C. Crop.
HOOP IBON, \$ D

North Carolina.....

Rump....

BOPE, # D. SALT, # sack, Alum.....

Extra C, Golden
O Yellow
UMBEE (city sawed) \$ M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed 18 00
Rough edge Plank 15 00
West India cargoes, according to quality 13 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned 18 00
Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00
MOLASSES \$ gallon—
Sarbadoes, in hogshead 18 20
Barbadoes, in barrels 20
Porto Rico, in hogshead 20
Porto Rico, in hogshead 20
Rough House, in hogshead 31
Sugar House, in hogshead 31

# M 6x24 heart 6 25 0 7 00

" Sap. 550 0 6 00

5x20 Heart 2 5 50 0 2 00

WHISKEY Failon Forthern 1 00 0 1 10

- Even the pessimist must con-

fess that the world is an admirable

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless

little workers-Dr. King's New Life

Pills. Millions are always busy, cur-

ing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Bilious

ness, Fever and Ague. They banish

Sick Headache and drive out Malaria.

Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste

nice and work wonders. Try them. Price 25 cents at R. R. BELLAEY'S

FOR Over SIXLY Veers

ers. Winslow's Boothing Byrup 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 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,"

DUCRO'S

Alimentary

Agents, E. Fougern & Co., New York

and take no other kind.

teething-ring for eye-teeth, -Puck,

le, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to in-

suggest themselves to women.

sisted by CUTICURA CINTMENT, for

preserving, purifying, and beautify-

	By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
	NEW YORK, July 24.—Money of call was steady at 2@3 per cent the market closing offered at 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, wit the actual business in bankers' bil at 487% for demand and 485½ for sixty days. The posted rates were 486 and 488½. Commercial bills 484½ @485½. Bar silver 53. Mexican do lars 41½. Government bonds weal State bonds firm. Railroad bond easier. U.S. refunding 2's, registered 107½; U.S. refunding 2's, coupon 107½; U.S. refunding 2's, coupon 107½; U.S. 3's, registered, 105½; do coupon, 106½; U.S.4's, new registered 131½; do coupon 133½; S. U. 4's, old registered, 108; do. coupon, 108½; U.S. 5's registered, 103½; do. coupon 105; Southern Railway, 5's, 12; Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 110½ Chesapeake & Ohio 54; Manhatan L 134½; New York Centra 164½; Reading 66½; do. 1st preferre 86½; do. 2nd preferred 72½; St. Pau 186½; do. pref'd, 195½; Southern Railway 39½; do. pref'd, 195½; Coupon 65½; U. Southern Railway 39½; do. pref'd, 195½; Wester Railw
	164%; Reading 66%; do. 1st preferre 86%; do. 2nd preferred 72%; St. Pau 186%; do. pref'd, 195%; Southern Rai way 39%; do. pref'd 97%; Amalga
	People's Gas 105; Sugar 132%; Tennessee Coal and Iron 67%; U. S. Leather 12%; do. pref'd, 84%; Wester Union 88%; U. S. Steel 39%; do. preferred 90; National R. R. of Mexic 18%; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 69
	do. preferred, 130; Standard Oil, 69 @695.  BALTIMORE, July 24.—Seaboard Ai Line, common, 27% @27%: do. prefer
۱	red, 48 asked; bonds, fours, 85% bid.

# NAVAL STORES MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 24 .- Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 47 1/2 @48c. CHARLESTON, July 24.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged. BAVANNAB, July 24. - Spirits turpen-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

tine steady at 45c; receipts 2,091 casks; sales 260 casks; exports 521 casks. Rosin was steady; receipts 4,152 barrels; sales 210 barrels; exports 3,464 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 45 W G, \$3 50; W W, \$3 70.

# COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, July 24.—The cotton market opened steady with prices two to seven points lower and almost immediately developed pronounced weakness. For the balance of the day he tendency was steadily downward barring a single slight rally at midlay, which soon gave place to even reater weakness than before, with the market finally at low of the session. Liquidation of the near positions and bear selling in the new crop months were the features of operations. The distant month selling was led by a well known Wall street operator. The Southern interest appeared to be selling near months here and European longs seemed to be throwing over their cotton. The chief basis for this selling movement was the continuation of the fine crop and weather reports which indicated a crop in excess of probable requirements for the new year. The spinning element was in no hurry to secure supplies and bought very little cotton on the break. Commission houses sold January and March options. Southern cotton planters and merchants furnished selling orders to brokers here in the late break, presumably to hedge against early Fall receipts. At the close, about the only buyers were those parties who believed the market low enough for the present and entitled to some reaction and preferred taking profits to risking possible further declines at the present time. The market closed weak, with prices net nine to twenty-two points lower. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales, well distributed through the list. The near months were easily the leaders throughout the decline. NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet

at 9 1-16c; net receipts 6 bales; gross receipts 255 bales; stock, not reported. Spot cotton market closed quiet; middling uplands 9 1-16c; middling gulf 9 5-16c; sales 1,759 bales. Cotton futures market closed weak: July 8.33, August 8.15, September 7,85, October 7,72, November 7,67, De-

cember 7.67, January 7.68, February 7.68, March 7.68. Total to-day Net receipts 909 pales; exports to Great Britain 565 bales; exports to France 218 bales; exports to the Continent 2,100 bales; stock 239,945 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 11,174 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,608 bales; exports to France 2,11 8 bales; exports to the Continent 10,965 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,519,559 bales; experts to Great Britain 2,986,212 bales; experts to France 781,052 bales; exports to the Continent 2,782,560 bales July 24.—Galveston, cotton was easy at 8%c, net receips but pales;

Norfolk. firm at 9 1-16c, net re ceipts 71 bales; Baltimore, nominul at 9 %, net receipts - bales; Boston quiet at 9 %c, net receipts 7 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8%c, net receipts 16 bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 9 5-16c, net receipts — bales: Savannah, irregular and weak at 8%c, net receipts

78%c. Options closed weak at %c net decline, as follows: July closed 81c; September 77c; December 77c. Corn
—Spot easy; No. 2 71c. Options closed unsettled at 1/3c net decline: July closed 71c; September closed 64% December closed 51 kc. Oats-Spot firm; No. 2 64c. Lard firm; Western steam \$11 05; July closed \$11 00, nomi nal; refined firmer; continent \$11 25 South American \$1200; compound 81/8. Pork firm. Rice firm. Tallow steady. Butter irregular; creamery 18@211/c; State dairy 17%@20%. Eggs irreg ular; State and Pennsylvania 20@20% Western uncandled 15@17%c. Cheese quoted quiet to firm; new State full cream, small colored fancy 10c; small white 9%c. Cabbages were easy: Long Island, per 100, \$2 00@2 50. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 516; other domestic 3165c. Potatoes easy; Long Island, \$1 25@1 75; Southern prime \$1 25@1 75. Coffee -Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 51/4c; mild, market quiet; Cordova 8@ 11%c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 2%c; centrifugal 96 test, 3%c. refined steady. Freights to Liverpool

-cotton by steam 10c. Cotton seed oil -The market remained insclive and barely steady. Quoted: Prime crude, f o b. mills nominal, prime summer yellow 431/c; off summer yellow 41%@42%c; prime white 48@48%c; prime winter yellow 48@49c; prime meal \$27 00, nominal. CHICAGO, July 24. - There were fan

cy prices again in July oats and July corn to relieve the monotony of a grain session otherwise dull. The former jumped 3c to a new high record price-70 cents. The latter sold at 70c but did not hold its strength. The general situation in grains was very unsatisfactory to the trade at large, owing to the congestion in all July options. Fluctuations were narrow in deferred futures, and aside from the fair weather, the bearish influence that predominated was that of unstraddling September-December wheat spreads. September wheat closed 1@4c down, September corn 1@1c lower, and September oats to lower. July oats gained 3c. Pro-

visions closed 20 to 221c higher. CHICAGO, July 24.—Cash prices: Flour steady and dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring 77%@78%c; No. 3 spring 70@ 77c; No. 2 red 78c. Corn—No. 2, — c; No. 2 yellow 67c. Oats-No. 2, 51@ 521/c; No. 2 white -c; No. 3 white 53 @60c, Rye-No.259%@61%. Mess pork, Because They can buy as theap er barrel, \$17 45@17 50. Lard, 10" fbs \$10 60@10 70. Short rib sides, loose, \$10 45@10 55. Dry salted shoulders. boxed, \$9.371/@9 50. Short clear side. boxed,\$1112%@1125 Whiskey-Basis of high wines, \$1 31.

The leading futures ranged as in lows-opening, highest, lowest an closing: Wheat-No. 2 July 76%, 77 closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 76½, 77, 76½, 76½c; September, 72½@72¾; 72½@72¾c; December 71½@71½, 71½, 71½@71½, 71½c. Corn—No. 2, July 67½, 70, 67, 67¢; September 61½@61¾, 61½, 60½, 61½; December 46½@46¼, 46¾, 46½, 46½; May 43½@43½, 43¼, 43¾, 43½, 43½@43¾. Oats—July, old, 51, 53, 51, 51¢, July, new, 67, 70, 67, 70¢; September, old new. 67, 70, 67, 70c; September, old. 31, 31, 30%, 30%c; September, new, 34 ½ @34 ½, 34 ½, 34 ½, 34 ½; December, new, 32 ½, 32 ½, 32 ½ @32 ½ c; May 33, 33 ½, 33 ½ c. Mess pork, per bbl—September \$17 40, 17 55, 17 40, 17 55; October \$17 50, 17 52 1/2, 17 37 1/4, 17 35 1/4; January \$16 12 1/2, 16 20, 16 10, 16 17 1/4. Lard, per 100 hs-September \$10 65, 10 80, 10 65, 10 80, October \$10 25, 10 45, 10 25, 10 45; January \$9 00, 9 00, 8 95. 900. Short ribs, per 100 fbs-September \$10 42½, 10 55, 10 42½, 10 55; October \$10 25, 10 2714, 10 25, 10 25; January \$8 40, 8 40, 8 3614, 8 3714.

# FOREIGN MARKE

LIVERPOOT, July 24.-Cotton: Spot in fair demand; prices 1-32d lower;

American middling fair 5 5-16d; good middling 51-16d; middling 531-32d; low middling 4%d; good ordinary 4%d; ordinary 4%d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,800 bales American. Receipts 1,000 bales, including 900 bales American.

Futures opened dull and closed weak and irregular; American middling (g o c) July 4 47-64@4 48-64d seller; July and August 4 45-64@4 46-64d buyer; August and September 4 39-64d seller; September and October 4 26-64d buyer; October and November 4 20-64d seller; November and December 4 16-64@4 17-64d value; December and January 4 14-64@4 15-64d buyer; January and February 4 14-64 @4 15-64d seller; February and March 4 14-64d value; March and April 4 14-

# MARINE.

CLEARED. Schr John R Fell, Loveland, Baltimore, George Harriss, Son & Co. Clyde steamship Oneida, Hale, New York and Providence, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE-Schr John R Fell, 340, 000 feet lumber; cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co. MARINE DIRECTORY

Harriss, Son & Co.

of Vessels in the Part of the wington.. " C., July 25 SCHOONERS. Dora Allison, 847 tons, Rose, George

Nokomis, 238 tons, Sawyer, J T Riley Syanora, (Br) 125 tons, Morehouse, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. (Swd) 596 tons, Holmgren, Heide & Co.

- His Experience-"What we need most in this country," said the political performer, "is an honest count," "They ain't no such thing," declared Mr. Nuritch. "I know all about 'em, for my daughter married one."—Philadelphia Press.



Naval Stores and Co. Receipts of Yesterday. C. C. Railroad—15 bales cotton, casks spirits turpentine, 10 rosin, 9 barrels tar.

W. & W. Kallroad-4 casks ship turpentine, 6 barrels tar. 18 | rude turpentine. W. C. & A. Railroad - 11 casks spin W. C. & A. Ibanicon Trossesspire turpentine, 35 barrels rosin, 19 barrels turpentine tar, 33 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—1 bale cotton. casks spirits turpentine. Schooner Leah-8 casks spirits by pentine, 54 barrels rosin.

Total—16 bales cotton, 72 car spirits turpentine, 79 barrels rosin a barrels tar, 51 barrels crude

Last year — bales cotton, 150 cm spirits turpentine, 264 barrels rota 146 barrels tar, 98 barrels crude by

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Cures Kidney and Bladder Tree bles, Rheumatism, Etc. Deep. seated Cases a Specialty.

Send no money; simply write and trystar Gin and Buchu at our expense. A personal is better than a thousand printed testimor Death soon follows from diseased kinen less a cure is made by taking the old release to the stuart's Gin and Buchu. The following toms indicate the approach of Brights do or diabetes and kidney trouble: Purly a circles under the eye: sallow values. toms indicate the approach of Brights and or diabetes and kidney trouble: Pully mission or diabetes and kidney trouble: Pully mission; dull, heavy headaches; dizzy, tred the ion; dull, heavy headaches; dizzy, tred the faint spells; pain or dull ache in the back mission; dull, heavy headaches; dizzy, tred the faint spells; pain or dull ache in the back mission; dull, heavy headaches; dizzy, tred the fensive; painful, scalding sensation means in the fensive; painful, scalding sensation means in light. There is a cure in Stuart's distant sensity on careiyal will correct all these symptoms and pensity cure even Bright's disease after also treatments fail. Stuart's Gin and Boon will correct all these symptoms and pensity cure even Bright's disease after also treatments fail. Stuart's Gin and Boon will neutralize the urine and cause it to flow in perfectly natural manner, thus carrying the kidneys all the impurities which are the rect cause of much ill health. A high and rect cause of much ill health. A high and sidney cure. The most perfect made. Sund Gin and Buchn thoroughly tested for pair years. It gives life, Dower, and vizor to kidneys, thus making the blood red and satishing. It will cure the worst form of them tism. Try this grand old remedy. Dright or by express, prepaid, 3i. It cures we have see also is followed by the state to give away to sufferers. Ame ple bottle of Staart's Gin and Buchn estime writing Stuart's Drug Co. Atlanta Ga law hestate to write for a bottle, as there are conditions. A request on a postal card will be own to move the conditions. A request on a postal card will be own to move the conditions.

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Because They can buy these goods only

Recause They can save transported

REPORT

National Bank, at Wilmington, N. C. atthed of business, July 16, 1992. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts...

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.
J. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits
Banking house, furniture, and fixserve Agents).

Due from State Banks and Bankers
Due from approved reserve agents
Notes of other National nickels, and cents...... 591 35 Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz. Sepecie. \$5,810.00 Legal tender notes \$94,375.00-102,185.00-102,881 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in..... Capital stock paid in 125,000 00
Surplus fund 1512,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 21,73 30-145,71
National Bank notes outstanding 6,338
Due to other National Banks 164,792 24
Due to State Banks and Bankers 128,111 50
Dividends unpaid 306 00
Individual deposits subject to check..... Demand certificates of deashier's checks outstand-

State of North Carolina, county of New Es Over, ss.:

I, Andrew Moreland, Cashier of the above
lamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of my knowledge ANDREW MORELAND, Cashlet. Sworn and subscribed to before me talk in

MATT J. HEYER, GEO. R. FRENCH, D. L. GORE, OLD NEWSPAPERS

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66 bales; New Orleans, irregular and easy at 8 15-16c net receipts 237 bales; Mobile. nominal at 8%c, net receipts - bales; Memphis, quiet at 8%c, net receipts 3 bales; Augusta, quiet at 8%c. net receipts - bales; Charleston, quiet and nominal, net receipts - bales. PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, July 24.-Flour was easy and quieter; winter patents \$3 75 @4 00. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2