The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress—Sixth District,
GILBERT B. PATTERSON,
of Robeson.
For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,
WALTER CLARK,
of Wake.
For Associate Justices,
HENRY GROVES CONNOR,
of Wilson.
PLATT D. WALKER
of Mecklenburg.

Superior Court Judges:
Second District—R. B. Peebles, of Northampton.
Fourth District—C. M. Cooke, of Franklin.
Sixth District—W. R. Allen, of Wayne.
Eighth District—W. H. Neal, of Scotland.
Tenth District—B. F. Long, of Iredell.
Eleventh District—E. B. Jones, of Forsyth.
Thirteenth District—W. B. Council, of Watauga.
Fourteenth District—M. H. Justice, of Rutherford.
Fifteenth District—Frederick Moore, of Buncombe.
Sixteenth District—G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.
For Solicitor:
Fifth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.
Seventh District—C. C. Lyon, of Bladen.
For Corporation Commissioner,
EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD,
of Wake.
For Supt. of Public Instruction,
JAMES Y. JOYNER,
of Guilford.

MAGNIFIES THE DOLLAR. DWARFS THE MAN.

The friends and defenders of the trusts assert that they are simply the outgrowth of the conditions of the day and the progress of the age in which we live, that we have outgrown the old go-slow methods and adopted the new which are better adapted to colossal enterprises and giant commercial strides. There may be something in this, but that does not prove that, in the long run, trusts don't do more harm than good even if they do as much good as is claimed for than by their advocates and defenders. But, it might be asked, do not the trusts force the conditions out of which it is said they grow? One trust organizes to get the advantage of similar enterprises which are not combined, but are working separately. The object of the trust is by employing larger capital, and more economic methods to produce more cheaply and therefore be able to sell more cheaply than the others. If the others find this to be, so then they must form combinations in self defence, or go into the opposition trust, try to go alone or be strangled. This is the genesis of the trust idea, it applies to greater or less extent to all of them, and they now cover every line of business in this country.

It would be next to impossible to find any industry, with the exception of farming, which is not trusted, and there is even talk of organizing farmers' trusts. There is nothing improbable in this for with every industry with which the farmers have anything to do controlled by trusts they will be compelled, when practicable, to form trusts in self defence.

Conceding for the sake of argument, that under present conditions combinations, commonly called trusts, are necessary to do a profitable business, it follows that trusts are good things—for those who have their money in them, but it does not follow that they are good things for every one else or for the country. They are certainly not good things for the men who earn their living by daily labor of hand or head, for thousands of these men are thrown out of employment by the consolidations and more economic methods and those who are retained have to take such wages as the trusts are willing to pay, for controlling certain industries they also control the labor employed in those industries. The workmen in them are dependent upon the trusts for work and must therefore work for the wages they offer or go idle. They become monarchs of the labor field and masters of their men, which is one of the most serious objections to them.

Trusts didn't build up the industries of this country or establish its commerce, or make it great in either. Both of these were done before Trusts were heard or thought of, and they were done by the enterprise and efforts of men who began at the bottom and climbed until they reached the top in their separate callings. They started with small establishments, added to them as they succeeded until eventually they built up a large business. There may have been combination in this, two or more men may have joined and worked together, but there was no strangling in this, no crushing the weaker, but a straight, fair, manly competition that drew out the energies and exertions of all and gave the people the best things for the least money, and not such things as they saw fit to give them for the most money. They were satisfied with a moderate profit, and were content with a business that grew some from year to year. They were not striving for enormous profits and princely incomes, and there was not a man who worked in any of these establishments who might not cherish the hope of some day becoming the owner of an establishment if he had brains, industry, energy and thrift. Some of the greatest trust magnates of the day began in that way.

It is said that the trusts have not destroyed the opportunities of the workman to rise and become his own master. Perhaps not, absolutely. There are some workmen in them who will rise, as Charles Schwab and others, but they will be few in number, and these of exceptional abilities that will make their services valuable, and then they will not be their own masters, but still the employes of the trust. In the days before the trusts such a man would be the owner of plants, small at first, growing with time, until they employed hundreds instead of a few men.

If it were only dollars that were to be considered, colossal fortunes for the few, scant wages for the many, with industrial development of resources owned by trusts, it might be said that they are good things, but there is something more than dollars and trade expansion to be considered; there is the man, who amounts to infinitely more than the dollar, as good as that may be in its place. It was the man, the man with hopes, ambition and aspiration, who made this country great, and the dollar should not be magnified at the expense of the man, should not be magnified while the man is dwarfed. Of all this country's great resources, her men are the greatest. It is their industry which brings forth its resources and their skill which makes the success of the trusts possible.

The trust magnates look upon their workmen as mere machines, unless, as we have remarked above, they show extraordinary ability or genius which makes them valuable beyond the mere matter of wages. It destroys the individuality of the workman and to some extent his self-respect, when he feels that he is looked upon as a machine and has little hope of ever being looked upon as anything more. There is no amount of dollars that go into trust coffers that will offset this. When the dollar is magnified and exalted as the main object of endeavor and the man dwarfed the country will and must pay the penalty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In welcoming the Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Nashville, Tuesday, Governor McMillan made a timely and solid speech, which was full of practical sound sense, and suggestions of value not only to the farmers, but to the people of the South.

One of these was that the worn, wasted or washed lands be put in timber. There should be no worn, wasted or washed lands in a section like this where it is so easy to prevent wearing and wasting and washing, or to reclaim the worn, wasted and washed. But as we have such lands, and a vast area of them in the aggregate, the suggestion that they be put in timber is a good one.

Properly protected from fires, and animals that destroy the young growth, these lands would in time put themselves in timber, but not so quickly as it could be done by hand. An important consideration in this connection is what kind of timber these lands should be put in. There are a good many varieties from which to select, the selection for profit depending on location and other points. There are some kinds of trees which are rapid growers and make excellent railroad ties, which in the course of a few years would become valuable, as timber for ties is becoming scarce and costly compared with what it was some years ago before the draw for this purpose became so heavy.

If they were planted in pecan, walnut or shell-bark hickory, they would become a source of handsome revenue to the owner, both in the nuts and the timber, and would eventually pay as well if not better than any land cultivated in staple crops. But whether an income were derived from them or not, as land-renovators and a protection from droughts, winds, &c., the trees planted on these lands would be of inestimable value.

Before the political campaign opened in Vermont things were so monotonous that a well-to-do citizen went to burglarizing "just for amusement." He had lots of fun till he struck the house of a man who didn't see any fun in it and filled him with shot, which made him as mad as a hornet. The fates seem to have a special spite against some men, who are always running up against the unexpected.

The original name of Chicago was Chi-Kangough, which was finally boiled down into Chicago for short. The Indian word means "skunk," "wild onion" and "skunk weed." Some Chicagoans have known this, but now they are as mad as wet hens at the Geological Survey because it has published the fact that the English of Chicago is skunk town.

HOW THE AMERICAN WORKMAN IS PROTECTED.

In his swing around in New England President Roosevelt is giving the working men a good deal of taffy talk. They should have become accustomed to that by this time. Whenever there is an election coming on the Republican leaders always show a great interest in and respect for the working man, whose brain and muscle have done so much for the country's development and progress.

They say that's one of the principal reasons why they have adopted the protective tariff policy and stick to it—to protect the American workman from the "cheap pauper labor of Europe." That has gulled a good many American workmen and may possibly still gull some of them, but a little reflection and observation would soon show them what a fake this is, and how little it does to protect them from the "cheap pauper labor of Europe" and other countries, when that cheap labor is brought across the water, and put in competition with American labor right in the plants of the protected.

French Canadians have practically driven American labor out of the New England cotton mills, to such an extent that some of the manufacturing towns up there have become to all intents and purposes Canadian towns, as far as the working population goes. New England cotton mills are tariff protected.

The coal region in Pennsylvania, where the strike is now on, is full of this cheap imported labor. The inspector general of Pennsylvania, who visited the Shenandoah region to investigate the strike, is quoted as saying: "A more God-forsaken country I have never seen. Eighty-five per cent. of the people are foreigners, and eight or ten thousand of them are anarchists." These people are there simply because they are willing to work for lower wages than the miners who were there before them received.

There is no tariff on anthracite coal, it is true, but it is indirectly protected by the tariff on soft coal, which might, if there was no tariff, come into competition with it. But there is no tariff on the cheap labor the coal barons employ. They import as much of that as they have any use for.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——The trusts are hard hit by the commercial congress at St. Paul, and every congress in the country is taking up the fight except that one whose duty it is. Do we select for political leaders the dullest men among us and then give the majority to the dullest aggregation of all? Southern men have done their duty: what is the matter with the others? *Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.*

——It cannot be denied that there is a suggestion of grim humor in the fact that Lewis Nixon, who is treasurer of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which is making a fight against trusts, is at the head of a ship building trust capitalized at $25,000,000 and having authority to increase its capitalization to $50,000,000. Mr. Nixon's resignation from the committee would seem to be in order.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

——The beef trust declares that the distributing company about to be organized will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by abolishing branch houses. If the public shares in the benefit of this arrangement it might be regarded with more favor. As it is, the beef trust's saving must be regarded as less important than the losses of the people who will be thrown out of business.—*Washington Star, Ind.*

——Commenting on the assertion that 90 per cent of the increased cost of living goes to the farmers and market gardeners, the Chicago Chronicle says: "This is an overestimate. Perhaps the producers get 30 or 40 per cent of the increased price paid for the necessaries of life. But it costs them all this and more for the increased price of the manufactured products which they buy, the articles of daily household use which they are compelled to procure from the trusts and protected monopolies."—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

It Dazzles the World.

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

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, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 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.

You Know What You Are Taking

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

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Twelve thousand hogs and three thousand cattle were listed in recently by the farmers of the county. This is a pretty good showing—about a thousand hogs and two hundred head of cattle in each township.

— Gastonia *Gazette*: In a disturbance at the store of Mr. H. S. Sellars Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, a man by the name of Mike Eaker killed a younger man named Lee Lingerfelt by striking him on the head with a stick of wood. Eager surrendered and is now in Dallas jail.

— Durham *Sun*: The east-bound Southern train struck and killed an old negro man by the name of Johnson Monday morning just beyond University station. Johnson was walking on the trestle at the time, when the train came in sight. The engineer blew his whistle a number of times, but the negro either could not or did not get out of the way in time to save himself. The engine struck him about the right side of the body and hurled him from the trestle with such great force that Johnson lived only two or three minutes after being struck.

— Warrenton dispatch of Tuesday in Raleigh *Post*: The independent meeting and Hill boom advertised so extensively to meet here to-day was a flat failure, similar to the first meeting. But seven were present and they made no attempt to hold a meeting. A caucus was held in a door-way for a few moments and it is said that each man appointed the other a delegate to the Republican State convention. Mr. J. P. Leach, of Littleton, was the acknowledged leader, but his crowd was so small as to completely discourage him. All left town sadder and, we hope, wiser men. These seven men who are attempting to pose as independent voters are all rank Republicans, and may be fooling some outside of old Warren, but not anyone within her borders.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Messrs. J. H. McLean and G. C. Moore, of Barringer township, who operated a threshing machine during the past harvesting season, threshed 6,500 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of rye. Compared with last year they say the yield this year was only about one-third. —— Mr. Grier Carrigan, who lived near Perth Church, Fallstown township, was run over by the Charlotte and Taylorsville southbound passenger train Saturday night near Litaker's crossing, about a mile north of Barium Springs, on the A., T. & O. railroad, and died almost instantly. Carrigan had been working at Mr. D. A. Morrison's saw mill near Troutman, Saturday evening he came to Statesville to do some trading and it is said started home that night apparently very much under the influence of liquor. It is supposed he lay down on the track at Litaker's crossing and went to sleep. He was killed about 11 o'clock. The engineer felt the engine bump when it passed over Carrigan's body. This was the first the engineer knew of the accident. He stopped the train and backed to Carrigan's body.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

How They While the Hours Away at That Famous Resort.

HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 26, 1902.

EDITOR STAR: There has been a variety of amusements this week and the return to the Mountain Park Hotel of some of its patrons, who visited the hostelry earlier in the season, is a significant item. Unlike so many mountain resorts where the young people find it dull, because of the scarcity of companions, the younger element here continues to swell in number, and, while the ball room is filled with gay dancers, one will be sure to see the parlor occupied by eager participants in some lively game and the rockers on the piazza suspiciously mated. It is just the season for enjoyment; cool and comfortable. One very notable event occurred in the shape of a dinner served at Paint Rock. Many rode horseback, while the less venturesome drove down in an omnibus. Some of those included in the invitation were: Miss Bessie Baxter, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Lois Long, Statesville, N. C.; Miss Margarite Cannon and Miss Mary Ella Cannon, Concord, N. C.; Miss Louise Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Kate Satterwhite, Miss Lucile Satterwhite, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Helen White, Oxford, N. C.; Miss Bertha Bacigalupo, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Mary Jewett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Elliott, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Kate Garret, Hot Springs; Miss Alice Louise Fairchild, Brooklyn; Mr. Tom Baxter, Julian Baxter, Atlanta, Ga.; Norvin Lindheim, New York; Eugene Cannon, Concord, N. C.; Albert Gardner, Yazoo City, Miss.; Hugh Frazer, Georgetown, N. C.; N. W. Roberts, Hot Springs; Dr. West, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Holt Laird, Haw River, C.; E. N. Simons, Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Arthur Seldon, Baltimore, Md. The affair was a delightfully pleasant one and Mr. Arthur Cobb, the host, deserves great credit.

Watermelon parties are the thing. Following the dancing or a card party the young people assemble to enjoy an informal feast. From a musical point of view, the hotel is well provided; aside from the splendid orchestra which gives a concert every morning, there are several young women with excellent voices who are very obliging in their willingness to give pleasure to lovers of music. A euchre is to be given Thursday evening and a "shirt waist dance" Friday morning. Saturday the usual weekly hop will occupy the best part of the evening.

Table Laces.

The fashion has spread to table laces.

Embroidered centerpieces are giving way every day to those of hand-made lace that borders a square of linen.

This doesn't mean that every lace-maker will reap a golden harvest. The lace she makes must be good, to wash well, and of a reasonably fashionable design.

The best way she can get at this work is to get her designs and her knowledge of what is worn from the expensive linen laces the shops are now selling.

Find out first what you want to do.

People waste so much effort on the wrong thing!

Blown to Atoms.

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

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS

— "Wasn't your courtship and marriage of that Boston girl rather a sudden affair?" "Yes; I took her right off th ice."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Smith—Dr. Uppton is a specialist, is not? Jones—Yes. He has two specialties. Smith—What are they? Jones—Consultations and fees.

— She—Papa says he thinks our love affair should be checked. He—Dear, thoughtful old guy! Tell him to make the check for four figures, if possible.—*Judge.*

— Softleigh—I-aw-am weally cawried away by me—aw—thought occasionally, doncher know. Miss Cutting—Indeed! Would you mind thinking some thoughts now?—*Chicago News.*

— "Whiskey," shouted the lecturer, "will take the coat off a man's stomach." "Worse than that," growled the man with the pawn ticket; "it will take the coat off his back."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— Tess—He said if I don't accept him his blood would be upon my head. Jess—And so you repented? Tess—Yes. My hair is so light, you know, it would look awful.—*Philadelphia Press.*

— Office Boy (excitedly)—Oh, Mr. Peckham! Some one telephoned that Deacon Smith eloped with your wife this morning. Peckham (calmly)—Serves the old hypocrite right. He sold me a horse last spring; now I'm even with him.—*Chicago News.*

— It was Tommy's first glass of soda water that he had been teasing for so long. "Well, Tommy, how does it taste?" asked his father. "Why," replied Tommy, with a puzzled face, "it tastes like your foot's asleep."—*Philadelphia Press.*

— In disguise.—Mrs. Shubb.—"This is strange, John. I thought the people on this block were immensely wealthy, and now I find them sitting around in patched clothing." Mr. Stubb—"That's nothing Maria; they are expecting the tax assessor."—*Chicago Daily News.*

— Towne—I see there's a western scientist who declares that the insect which says "Katie did" is the male and the one that says "Katie didn't" is the female. Henpeck—That's all nonsense, because if you'll notice the one that says "Katie did" frequently has the last word. I'll bet there are both females.—*Tit-Bits.*

Japanese Waltzing Mice.

Among the many animals which are adopted as pets there are numerous odd and peculiar creatures. But certainly one of the oddest is the Japanese waltzing mouse. Mice have been brought under cultivation and have been so altered in appearance by the fancier that their original wild relatives would fail to know them. Yet the fancy mouse, with his wonderful markings, is a very ordinary creature compared with this waltzing member of the family.

It is no doubt true that many a tale hangs by the tail of many an animal. The waltzing mouse probably has this in view, as his main object in life appears to be to catch and investigate his own tail, the contortions and gyrations in which he indulges during the process being decidedly unique. The mice sometimes perform in pairs, but they are different to ordinary dances in that they waltz head to tail, turning so quickly that it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends. The faculty of waltzing is hereditary, for the young mice of this variety evince a tendency to spin as soon as they are old enough to move about. There are no special markings in the waltzing mice, though they can be obtained in several different colors.

"Green Goods" Fossils.

One of the most remarkable books ever published is the "Lithographia Wirceburgensis," written by a Wurzburg naturalist named Behringer in 1726. Probably very few copies are in existence, as the author destroyed all that he could get possession of soon after the book appeared.

He had been victimized by some practical jokers, who had made a great variety of artificial "fossils" and hidden them in a quarry, to which they then enticed the professor. Behringer was overjoyed by so rich a find and had no suspicion of the trick, although many of the fossils were of a very grotesque character.

He took his treasures home, made elaborate drawings of them and wrote a minute description of each, as well as an exhaustive commentary filled with ingenious and plausible theories.

When he had published the book, the jokers confessed, and then, of course, the professor did his utmost to suppress the work.

Samoans and Beauty.

The love for beauty of a Samoan woman sometimes degenerates into cruelty. The very word for short stature is contemptuous, pu'u pu'u, and the undersized man must perforce become a professional jester or lose all hold on society. A young man who had lost his arm in battle was heartlessly jeered by a group of laughing girls. I interfered in his behalf.

"He would not be like that," I said, "if it were not for his bravery."

"Oh, yes," they said, "but he looks so funny."

"He fought in your defense, you ungrateful creatures!" I cried.

"True enough," they replied, "but a man without beauty is contemptible."—Century Magazine.

Gotham.

Gotham, New York's alias, was originally applied to the Manhattan town in derision, doubtless because of some foolishness on the part of its people. "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham" was a collection of satirical tales written in the fifteenth century by one Andrew Borde, a Carthusian monk. Gotham was a village near Nottingham, and the fame of the "Wise Men of Gotham" soon traveled the world over. Doubtless Henry VIII. imagined that Borde was taking a sly fling at him, for he imprisoned the hapless writer in the Tower, where only death released him.

Hardly an Encore.

A quartet was giving a concert before the patients of an insane hospital and was singing a number to a rather mournful cadence and a subdued refrain. The audience, with the best of good humor, such as invariably characterizes the audiences at this particular hospital, heard it to the bitter end, and when its last note had died away an old lady with a virtuous and dignified air of reconciliation on her face popped suddenly up out of the audience and, turning toward the stage, said reverently, "O Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Dogs.

There are in France 2,864,000 dogs, an average of 75 to every 1,000 human beings. Irish dogs, curiously enough, come next, with a percentage of 73 per 1,000. England has only 38 per 1,000, Germany 31 and Sweden only 11. It is stated that Germany claims to have almost 2,500,000 dogs, Russia only 1,500,000 and Turkey, oddly enough, only 350,000.

Why Do You Submit to a Daily Life of Suffering?

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

CURES

Summer Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach Troubles.

The tortures and evils of summer dyspepsia and indigestion are experienced by thousands at this time. The dyspeptic's train of evils may be enumerated as follows: feelings of dizziness, languor, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, distension of the stomach, loss of flesh, difficult breathing, and the action of the heart is seriously affected.

All forms of dyspepsia are quickly banished by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this marvelous medicine allays the inflammation of the nerves centered about the stomach; it opens up the sewers of the body and removes all waste matter; it cleanses the blood; it makes new nerve fibre; it restores digestive power, and promotes bodily strength and activity. Mr. Fred. Ross, Clarendon, Iowa, briefly writes about his happy experience with Paine's Celery Compound as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of Paine's Celery Compound. I can candidly and honestly say it is the best medicine in the world. Two years ago I was suffering from indigestion and nervousness, and was so rundown that I could hardly walk without help. I used two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and got better almost from the first dose, and have had no use for medicine since. I was completely cured."

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ 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

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6¾@	7
Standard	@	7¾
Burlaps	6 @	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	10 @	10½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9 @	9½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	9 60 @	9 75
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9 @	9¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 35 @	1 35
Second-hand machine	1 35 @	1 35
New New York, each	@	1 35
New City, each	@	1 35
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	25 @	32½
Northern	22 @	28
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	75 @	77½
Virginia Meal	@	77½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	1 12½
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	15 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	11 @	12½
Rio	7 @	10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s	@	0
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75 @	4 25
Mullets, ℔ half barrel	7 50 @	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	6 @	10
" Extra	4 00 @	5 00
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	3 50 @	3 75
Choice	3¾75 @	4 00
Straight	4 25 @	4 50
First Patent	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	8 @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	82½@	85
Mixed Corn	@	83½
Oats, from store (mixed)	57½@	60
Oats, Rust Proof	70 @	75
Cow Peas	1 10 @	1 15
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green salted	4 @	5
Dry flint	10 @	11
Dry salt	9 @	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s		
No 1 Timothy	95 @	1 00
Rice Straw	50 @	60
N. C. Crop	75 @	80
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	3¾@	3¾
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	12½@	14
Dairy Cream	12 @	13½
Half cream	10 @	12½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	8¾@	12½
North Carolina	10 @	12½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 10 @	1 25
ROPE, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	18 50
Rump	@	18 50
Prime	@	17 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	1 25
Liverpool	@	90
American	@	90
On 001 ℔ bags	45 @	45
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	@	5 00
Standard A	@	4
White Extra C	4¼@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C Yellow	@	4¼
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	28
Barbadoes, in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29 @	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29 @	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	13 @	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	17 @	27
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 40 @	2 50
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	5 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	8 00 @	9 00
Common mill	4 00 @	5 00
Fair mill	5 00 @	6 50
Prime mill	6 50 @	7 50
Extra mill	8 00 @	8 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	5 25 @	7 00
" " Sap	5 50 @	6 00
5x20 Heart	3 50 @	4 00
" Sap	2 50 @	3 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00 @	2 10

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 28

SCHOONERS.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewell, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Wm F Green, 217 tons, Stratton, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Annie Ainslie, 250 tons, Norton, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Wm H Bailey, 464 tons, Lane, George Harriss, Son & Co.
John Twohy, 908 tons, Stevenson, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Flora Rogers, 357 tons, Bragg, George Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Tuska, (Br) 1,969 tons, Smith, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Hermod, (Nor) 498 tons, Johannsen, Heide & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

C. C. Railroad—3 casks spirits turpentine, 13 barrels rosin.

W. & W. Railroad—2 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 5 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.

W. C. & A. Railroad—1,133 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 33 barrels rosin, 26 barrels tar, 20 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—12 casks spirits turpentine, 25 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.

W. & N. Railroad—6 casks spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin, 14 barrels crude turpentine.

Schooner Minnie Ward—3 casks spirits turpentine, 40 barrels rosin.

Total—1,135 bales cotton, 46 casks spirits turpentine, 80 barrels rosin, 68 barrels tar, 38 barrels crude turpentine.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.]

STAR OFFICE, August 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

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 firm at 33@32c; rosin firm at 95c@$1.00; tar steady at $1.35; crude turpentine quiet at $1.00 @2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	40
Rosin	80
Tar	68
Crude turpentine	38

Receipts same day last year—54 casks spirits turpentine, 137 barrels rosin, 128 barrels tar, 36 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	6½	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	7½	" "
Low middling	8½	" "
Middling	8½	" "
Good middling	8 13-16	" "

Same day last year, market dull at 8c for middling.

Receipts—1,135 bales; same day last year, —.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c. Spanish, 77 @80c.

CORN—Firm, 80@82½c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@16c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c.

EGGS—Firm at 17@18c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 20@25c; springs, 10@22c.

TURKEYS—No sale.

BEESWAX—Firm at 28c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60@70c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Money on call was steady at 3@4 per cent. closing, bid and asked, at 3@3½ per ct. Prime mercantile paper 4¼@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange faisly steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487 for demand and at 484.10 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485¼ and 488. Commercial bills 483¼@484¼. Bar silver 52½. Mexican dollars 41½. U. S. refunding 2's, regist'd, 108¼; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108¼; U. S. 3's, registered, 106¼; do. coupon, 106¼; U. S. 4's, new registered, 133; do. coupon, 133; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 109½; do. coupon, 109½; U. S. 5's registered, 105; do. coupon, 105; Southern Railway, 5's, 121½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 113¼; Chesapeake & Ohio 55; Manhattan L 135; New York Central 163¾; Reading 68⅜; do. 1st preferred 86⅝; do. 2nd preferred 74½; St. Paul 185⅞; do. pref'd, 192; Southern Railway 40½; do. pref'd 96; Amalgamated Copper 66⅝; Am'n Tobacco —c; People's Gas 104½; Sugar 132⅜; Tennessee Coal and Iron 70; U. S. Leather 13¼; do. pref'd, 87; Western Union 94¾; U. S. Steel 41; do. preferred 90⅛; National R. R. of Mexico 19¼; Virginia-Carolina Chemical, 66¾; do. preferred, 139; Standard Oil, 670@675.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 32¼@33½; do. preferred, 52¼@52⅜; bonds, fours, 88⅛ @88¼.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Rosin firm. Spirits turpentine firm at 47¼@47⅜c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 44⅜c; receipts 756 casks; sales 637 casks; exports 450 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 1,715 barrels; sales 3,509 barrels; exports 4,355 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, $1 10, D, $1 10, E, $1 15; F, $1 20; G, $1 25; H, $1 70; I, $1 95; K $2 55; M, $3 05; N, $3 50; W G, $3 60; W W, $3 80.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The cotton market opened easy, with prices three to ten points lower, this being a natural response to disappointing English market advices and to a forcecast for general rains to-day and to-morrow over the central and eastern sections of the belt. On the decline smaller longs sold out hurriedly and considerable short cotton was put out on the theory that the long-looked for "reaction" was indeed at hand. Wall street bulls appeared to be selling the Spring months and Europe offered the list in general. However, just when all were looking for a further sharp decline, the whole market swung around in no uncertain manner on a strong bull support and a quick scare of the more sensitive shorts; prices shot up with remarkable speed. Several times the leading bears tried to stem the tide of buying and to turn the course of the market, but with positively no encouragement. Soon after Wall street started its aggressive support, reports began to reach the ring that hot winds were prevailing over important areas of Texas and that temperatures were so high as to actually wither vegetation. Very bad reports from a number of districts of the central belt and from Georgia simply added to the scare of the shorts. On the late forenoon advance, tremendous trading was done and commission houses handled more orders than have been given by the speculative public in months. As the day progressed the market met with several sharp set backs, under flurries of profit-taking, but renewed demand from the shorts and fresh aggressive bull suppert quickly rushed prices back to top notches. The fright of the bears did not subside until August had touched 6.79, October 8.50 and January 8.46. Several times the fluctuations of the market carried prices well up to these figures after declines of ten to twelve points had occurred. Near the close the selling to secure profits by the commission element caused a dragging downward movement with the market finally barely steady and net one point lower to twelve points higher. August alone was down one point the rest of the list being substantially higher than at the close of yesterday. The total sales were estimated at 1,000,000 bales the great bulk of which was October, December, January and March.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27