WILMINGTON. N. C.

MORNING, SEPT.

### 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, Northampton.

Fourth District-C. M. Cooke, of Franklin Sixth District-W. R. Allen. District-W. H. Neal, of Eighth

Tenth District-B. F. Long, of Ire-Eleventh District-E. B. Jones, of Forsyth. Thirteenth District-W. B. Conneil 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, Onslow Seventh District-C. C. Lyon. Bladen.

For Corporation Commissioner, EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD. of Wake. For Supt. of Public Instruction. JAMES Y. JOYNER,

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

of Guilford.

Speaking of the coal strike in Pennsylvania a few days ago a prominent Englishman in Washington said he could not comprehend why it was that a few men in a country of 70,000,000 of people could bring about a condition that would practically deprive many of those people of fuel and paralyze many of the leading industries. This may seem strange to an Englishman, and it also seems to a great many of our own people, who can't understand why the people who use coal should be at the mercy of either the mine owners or the miners, or of both. If this was the first strike of the kind they might understand it on the principle that it was something unanticipated, never thought of, that it came as a sur prise, and that not anticipating anything of the kind as at any time probable, there was no occasion to take legislative action to guard against it.

But it is not, for we have had many such strikes, rarely one so formidable, and therefore the thing that is strange about it and hard to comprehend is why no legislative action has been taken to prevent such conflicts of employer and employed in an industry which so greatly affects the public at large. Whether they do things any better in England or other European countries we do not know, but when they have strikes over there they manage to end them some way before the public suffers materially, and end them by arbitration, too, a way that has been suggested to put an end to this strike, but a suggestion which the mine operators would not listen to.

In reply to the suggestion to arbitrate they said there was "nothing to arbitrate," and if there was they asked how could men who know nothing about the business of operating coal mines arbitrate a dispute between the operators of the mines and the miners employed? They contend that it is they alone who can or should run their business, or make terms with the men who work for them. One, at least, of them declares that they own the mines as a gift of Providence, and therefore have a divine right to rule in their own way, and that it is an officious impertinence for anyone to tell them what they ought to do, or how they should conduct their mines or establish rules for their government. Being the owners of the mines, not by gift of Providence, but by purchase and by virtue of law regulating property ownership, they have the right to operate them in their own way, a right in which they are protected by law. But this is a right which carries with it reciprocal obligations. One of the spokesmen of the mine owners has declared that the law gives the owner of property the right to do with it as he pleases. Not always. He has no right to use that property so as to inflict injury on others or upon the property of others. Some countries retain title to the mineral of min- chanics, merchants, clerks, teachers, eral bearing lands and claim the ownership of any minerals that may be found in them. These are claimed by the crown and are used for the benefit of the crown. In this country that is not done, the opinion being that in the hands of private individuals or companies such properties would be more quickly and generally developed, and the greater the benefit to the country and the people would be. It is said that under the laws of Pennsylvania that State could now claim, if it would, title to the minerals in the lands in which these mines have been worked, because they were in colonial days the parts for pleasanter fields of labor—no richer than he came.

of that title by the State of Pennsylthere and the coal lands have been permitted to pass into the possession of individuals and companies without any objection by the State or any assertion of a claim for her.

Being the owners of the mines, and so recognized by law, they have the right to work them, and to work them in their own way, provided they do no injury to others, but it doesn't follow from this that they have the right to do with them as they please. It may not, strictly speaking, be a supposable case, but for sake of illustration suppose that all the mine owners in the United States got together and decided to close their mines for one or two years or more. That would be 'doing as they pleased with their own property," but how long would they be allowed to do it? How long before the courts would be called upon to assert the right of eminent domain and force these conspiring mine owners to open their mines or turn them over to others who would: A man who owns land through which a stream runs, which is necessary to the welfare or comfort of the people further down the stream, has no right to dam or otherwise obstruct it so as to deprive others of the use of it. He is entitled to all the benefits he can get from that stream, but he has no right to abuse his privilege to the extent of doing injury to others, who have rights as well as he.

While the mine operators own the mines they owe obligations to the State and the public, to the State which holds the right of eminent domain, and to the public who are entitled to a supply of fuel to keep factories running and for domestic purposes, and the mine owners who are protected by law should be required to discharge their obligations to the State and to the public, and so the laws of every State where coal mining is an industry should provide. When the mine owner fails for reasons of his own or from inability to agree with the miners employed, to comply with his obligations to the State and the public, then the State should step in and take his place until the conditions become such that he could operate the mines and supply the fuel needed.

#### THE COLOR LINE IN HAITI.

A report comes from Washington that the subject of taking forcible possession of Haiti has been seriousy considered there, the reason assigned being that it is necessary for some strong hand to take possession to restore peace and law and order and protect the interests of aliens residing or doing business in that so-called black Republic. It is thought that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Govment of San Domingo by which both of these negro republics could be taken under the protecting wing of this Government.

Whether there be anything in this or not the fact remains that both of these so-called republics have been signal failures and that both are sadly in need of some guardian to protect them from themselves and to check the drift to barbarism.

We have heard much about the color line in the South, and there has been a good deal of tart criticism of Southern white people by Northern Republican journals and politicians, for drawing the color line politically as a means of self-protection from ignorant negro rule, but the color line in the South can't bear any comparison to the color line against the whites as it is drawn by the negro in the republic of Haiti, as will be seen by the following from a letter of a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. After describing the conditions that prevail in

this black Republic, he says: Philanthropists to the contrary notwithstanding, the experiment of African self-rule has been a signal failure, even here where the race has enjoyed every advantage. For almost a hundred years (since 1804) the black man has had things all his own way in Haiti, and been undisputed lord of the country, unhampered by political disabilities, prejudices or degrading memories. This is the only country in the Western Hemisphere where negroes are the rulers, legislators, judges, generals, authors, artists, and where the where the white man is indebted to the black for liberty live. By the Haitien constitution the white race has no legal right which anybody is bound to respect. They cannot own real estate, nor hold mortgages for than nine years, nor longer even become citizens-consequently they cannot vote nor obtain political position. Even if they marry Haitien women they cannot inherit their landed property, but only the proceeds of it when sold at public auc tion. They are not allowed to engage in the retail trade, and are not eligible to the bar, the bench, the pulpit, to military honors or any civil distinction whatever. They may be meengineers or servants in any capacity o the black lords of the island However, there are some concessions. The whites may be wholesale merchants (for that requires more money, learning and enterprise than belong to the average Haitian), and all the foreign trade is in the hands of Englishmen, French and a few Americans. Some of the latter would amass colossal fortunes in a few years' time. if they were permitted to get away with them; but it always happens that just as the merchant has accumulated a competence an incendiary fire sweep his warehouse out of existence, or his goods are plundered by a band of socalled revolutionists, and he has to give up business altogether or begin the weary death-in-life all over again. Ninety-nine times in a hundred the foreigner feels that he has already had

passed to the sovereign State, and ure with them, but so has civilizathere has never been any surrender tion, for instead of progressing they have been retrograding, and have vania. The matter has simply rested | relapsed into many of their ancestral savage customs and beliefs. It is true that they have not been thrown into sufficiently intimate relations with the white race to check the drift to savagery as the negroes of the Southern States have been, but even here in the South in sections where the negroes are very numerous and the white people correspondingly few that same tendency is noticeable, and we see "hoodoo ism," "witchery," "charms," a superstitious following of negro "Christs," and other wild forms of religion that border on insanity. Of course this does not apply to the intelligent class of negroes who have benefited by contact with the white people, but there is enough of it to show that the untutored negro of the South is not many degrees removed from the negro of Haiti.

#### CO-OPERATIVE OIL MILLS-

The State Farmers' Association which met in Raleigh last week recommended co-operation among farmers on general lines, by which they could sell what they have to sell and buy what they need to much better advantage.

Among other things it urged upon the cotton growers the advisability of establishing co-operative cotton seed oil mills, thus getting all the value there is in the seed, double or treble as much as they realize from it when sold in its crude State. Several such mills have been already started, of which mention has been made in these columns, in connection with which we have urged cotton planters in sections where much cotton is grown to do likewise, for it is practicable in any such section, the cost of an ordinary mill not being large enough to be beyond the means of an ordinarily thrifty community. If the building of such mills became general, the seed crop would be worth double, or more, as much to the planters as it is, and they would have many thousands of dollars more in their pockets.

We have long been an advocate of co-operative cotton mills, the practicability and value of which have been fully demonstrated in Charlotte, which, beginning with cooperative mills, has grown to be one of the great cotton manufacturing centers of the South. With the cotton mill and the oil mill, the planter would get all the possibilities out of his crop and all the profit there is in it. Then he might make money growing cotton even if the price fell to what would be a losing figure if he depended upon marketing his crop as it comes from the gin.

It isn't the farmer who produces the most who makes the most out of it, but the man who shows the most sagacity and thrift in handling what he produces.

That Illinois editor who undertook to furnish his readers with some biblical news by publishing chapters of the Bible, ran against a snag before he got a good start. There happened to be a banker among his readers, who occasionally relieved the monotony of figuring on accounts and discounts by perusing "the Book." Now he is applying to the courts for an injunction to prevent the publication of certain chapters, which he declares are not edifying reading for the family circle.

An old soldier in the Soldiers Home at Lafayette, Ind., has varied the monotony of every day life there by building his own coffin and constructing and carving a tombstone to his own notion. He has carved upon it the legend which will tell who and what he was.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

-- A Republican State Convention was held the other day in North Carolina without a single negro delegate in attendance. No comment could be more forcible on the suddenly altered conditions which rule in the politics of the Old North State. - New York Tribune, Rep.

- The presence of ten thousand troops does not seem to have a soothing effect upon the half staryep Pennsylvania coal miners. They may be comforted, however, by the assurance of one of the bloated coal trust magnates that God has commissioned him and his gang to take care of the poor in the beat. - Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- The North Carolina Republicans have thrown the negro out. The negro is a failure. He cannot handle his vote so as to put his good white Republicans into office, and he refuses to help put good white Democrats into office, and he is not ready for the enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship, and the whites, whether Republicans or Democrats, are concluding that the best thing for the negro is plenty of good, hard work. and no politics.

-Mobile Register, Dem. - Beefsteak in Berlin costs forty-four cents a pound. This exemplifies the beauty of a high tariff as a means of increasing the demand for the favored article. Germany has carried the principle to the limit, the increase being attributable to the exclusion of foreign live stock and the prohibition of canned mests. But there is no need of going to Germany to learn the beauties of a high protective tariff. She got the idea from us, our billion dollar Steel Trust and the fattening, swaggering, grasping trust generally being the outgrowth of this clumsily veiled form of legalized robbery. that title was lost by the crown it Self rule has not only been a fail- Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

## PUT OUT THE LIGHTS.

ROSS DEFORRIS

Put out the lights. The curtains draw The vigil's done; open the windows

The ghostly gleam of evening's fad-The deathlike stillness of the middle night. The monstrous fancies of the fevered

The trembling grasp of life, the puls ing pain over. Set disordered things to rights. The dawn is here at last; put out the lights.

Let in the morning's freshness. As a It flows upon us in a fragrant stream Of strengthening. Far on its joyful soul is travelling to immortal day,

have trod By level lances of the light of God, Feasting new-opened eyes on holy sights. Its night forever done. Put out the

Safeguarded in the path that saints

The birds break out in song. Away with grief! Joy is the blossom of sincere belief. Sorrow at best is but a mist born wraith. Take up again life's duties in the Untouched by fear, untainted by a doubt. us God's dawn will break when

When come to us the words: "Put out the lights. -Youth's Campanion.

For us an endless morn and glorious

lights are out.

#### SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Thomas' church, first mass 7 A M. Last mass 9 A. M. No evening Services a Seamen's Bethel this afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by

Rev. Mr. Horsfield. Public invited. Services in St. James' church, fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Litany, holy communion and sermon o'clock. E.ening prayer 5:30 P. M First Church of Christ, Scientist Murchison bank building on Chesnut street. Services this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of Lesson, "Bermon Substance." All are invited.

St. John's church, corner of Third

and Red Cross streets, Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., rector: Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Litany, sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M. St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D., pastor. English services to-day at 11 A. M. No evening services. Sun-day school at 3:30 P. M. Everybody

cordially invited. First Baptist church, Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., pastor: 11 A. M. 'Do you need a Friend t" 7:45 P. M. here did we get our Bible ?" printed answer will be given at the

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, North Fourth street above Bladen street, Rev. C. W. Kegley, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. All seats free and every person welcome. St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev.

Dr. Dickinson, rector, Morning service and sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Evening service and sermon at 8 P. M. Seats free, strangers cordially welcomed.

## SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- "The greatest thing a man can do for his heavenly Father is to be

- The man who covets his neighbor's house might change his mind i he knew what was in the closets. - One to-day is worth two tomorrows. Have you something to do

to-morrow? Do it to-day. -B. Frank-

- If I can put some touches of rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, then I feel that I have wrought with God .- George McDon-

- Trust God in the dark. How can you trust Him in sunlight? Then you must thank Him and do His will. When you cannot see, say, "Thou - There is only one way to be

happy and that is to make somebody else so; and you can't be happy crosslots; you have got to go the regular turnpike road. - The church that splits hairs

over theological questions and is everlastingly on a heresy hunt, while it keeps dishonest and immoral men in its membership, is a millstone about the neck of Christ's Kingdom on earth. - To be misunderstood even by

those whom one loves is the cross and bitterness of life. It is the secret of that sad and melancholy smile on the lips of great men which so few understand. It is what must have oftenest wrung the heart of the Son of Man. - Amiel.

## TWINKLINGS.

-Cold-Blooded. -Mrs. Jack Frost of Oklahoma, who is charged with attempting to poison a whole family, must be a cold-blooded sort of person. Chicago News.

-"He claims that he's a self-made man, and nobody disputes him." 'Of course not. If he's willing to take the blame why should any one else go out hunting for it?"-Chicago Post.

- "Dev am er heap ob ambition in de worl," said Charcoal Epb. pondering over things in general, dey am er whole lot dat got er sore foot w'en de time come t' climb, Mis tah Jackson. - Baltimore Herald. - Inexpensive Garment-"Yes,

said the soprano in the choir loft, "re-

ligion is free and absolutely without

price." "And yet," grumbled the basso profundo, "it is considered quite the thing to make a cloak of that cheap material."—Philadelphia Press. - Her Papa-Yo' aspiah ter marry mah daughtah, sah? H'm. Whad am yo'r prospec's? The Suitor (an old widower)-Ebery single one ob de pussons fo' whom mah late lamented wife

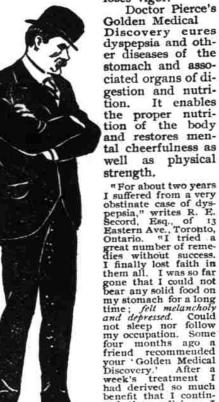
er'ly paternize her successah. - Judge.

A Fireman's Close Call "I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run-down people always gain new and take no other kind. run-down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy, druggist. Price 50 cents.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

# Despondency

Is often only a sympton of dyspepsia. In dyspepsia there is a loss of nutrition which is felt by brain as well as body; the mind grows morbid as the body loses vigor.



have taken three bot-tles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land." Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- High Point Enterprise: Wm. Collett, the Enterprise's weather prophet, who never fails, was in town this week and says. Look for seven snows thi swinter-five big ones. A record of the August fogs has been

-- Stanly Enterprise: We were shown a silver dollar last week, coined in 1860, that has an interesting history connected therewith. Mr. Henry Mills, of Norwood, an old Confederate Veteran who has braved the frosts of 82 Winters, was the proud possessor of the coin. When asked as to the "J. D." engraved on the face of the coin. Mr. Mills said the letters stood for Jeff Davis, and that at the close of the war he ferried Mr. Davis, his family and a party with him across the Yadkin river between Lexington and Salisbury, and that Mr. Davis handed him the coin upon landing. The initials were cut soon after the event by Mr. Horab, a jeweller at Salisbury. Mr. Mills remembers distinctly every detail of the incident, and tells an interesting story.

- Weldon News: Lewis Gunter, colored, who says he has been at work for Major Wm. Burnett, near Enfield, amned from the Seaboard Air Line bridge to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, Tuesday afternoon. cers were after a negro who had drawn a gun on some one at Garysburg, and seeing Gunter on the bridge they called to him to halt. The negro ran to the edge of the bridge and leaped to the ground, falling upon rocks and hard earth. His tongue was cut and there were bruises about the head. It was thought at first that he was Louis Kerney, wanted at Enfield for murder, but later developments established his identity as Louis Gunter. He was placed in the lockup here and when seen and questioned yesterday he did not appear to know that he had taken such a terrible

- Favetteville Observer: whereabouts of Taylor McAlpin Edge. who escaped from the Marsh-High smith Sanitarium Monday night, has at last been discovered. A letter was received from Dr. Bullard, of Sampson county, to-day stating that Edge arrived at his home, thirty miles from Fayetteville, the morning after the night of his escape, and at once left for White Oak, in Bladen county, accompanied by his wife to visit his old home. The doctor did not know how Edge made the journey but stated when he was in fairly good condition when he arrived, and that he learns that he has been getting on very well since he arrived at White Oak. We know of no more remarkable case in medical history than this. A man who had an iron bolt driven two inches into his brain, coming thirty miles to a hospital, having the bolt cut out. leaving a hole in the centre of the forehead as big as a half dollar exposing the brain, part of which had been spilled, a few days afterwards escaping from the hospital, walking home thirty miles, and now living and doing well.

A Clever Thief.

This is how the presence of mind and audacity of a Chicago thief saved him from being locked up: A policeman who recognized him and knew he was "wanted" put him under arrest, with the words, "You are wanted at headquarters." "Yes, I know," replied the thief quickly. "I was arrested last night and was bailed out this morning You are too slow." "It does look that way," said the crestfallen policeman as he told the thief he could go, of which permission the thief lost no time in availing himself. Later, to his chagrin, the policeman found that the thief had not been previously arrested.

The Gilded Man. At the headwaters of the Orinoco Spanish traditions located the land of El Dorado, "the gilded man," a potentate whose country was so rich in gold dust that he had his body anointed with oil and sprinkled with gold every morning, so that he shone in the sun as though gilded. It is a curious fact that the country in which tradition located this marvelous being has never been explored by a white man.

Working 24 Hours a Day There's no rest for those tireless ittle workers-Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache and drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste pice and work wonders. Try them. Price 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

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, Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of and allays all pain; cures wind colic, Burlington, Ia. "I was weak and and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. pale, without any appetite and all It will relieve the poor little sufferer

DR PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS:

### CUMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber

STAR OFFICE, September 6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 441/sc per gallon. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.10 per parrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel or good strained.

TAR-Market firm at \$1.50 per bar el of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 or 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

Spirit sturpentine..... Rosin ..... Tar..... 130 Crude turpentine ..... 41 Receipts same day last year-83 casks spirits turpentine, 292 barrels rosin, 55 barrels tar, 106 barrels crude turpentine. Market firm on a basis of 81/2c pe pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary..... Good ordinary ..... Low middling..... Middling..... 8½ Good middling..... 8 13-16 Same day last year, market firm at 1/2c for middling. Receipts-2,987 bales; same day last year, 63.

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

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

CORN-Firm; 80@821/c per bushe for white N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 15@ 16c per pound; shoulders, 10@121/c;

EGGS-Firm at 18@22c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 20@

25c; springs, 10@22c.
TURKEYS—No sale.
BEESWAX—Firm at 27c. TALLOW-Firm at 51/2061/20 p

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 90@ \$1.00 per bushel.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-Money on call was nominal; no loans to-day. Prime mercantile paper 5@51/2 per Sterling exchange was dull with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.5 for demand and 486.75@483.875 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@ 485 5 and 487.5@488. Commercial bills 483@483.5. Bar silver 51%. Mexican dollars 401. U.S. refunding 2's, reg'd 10814; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108¾; U. S. 3's, registered, 106¾; do. oupon, 100%; U. B. 4's, new registered 185; do. coupon, 134 1/4; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 1091; do. coupon, 1101/2; U. S. 5's registered, 105; do. coupon, 105; Southern Railway, 5's, 121 Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 114%; Chesapeake & Ohio 56%; Manhattan L 137%; New York Central 164 %; Reading 73; do. 1st preferred 88 %; do. 2nd preferred 78; St. Paul 189%; do. pref'd, 195%; Southern Rail way 38%; do pref'd 96%; Amalgamated Copper 68 %: Am'n Tobacco -c: People's Gas 1081; Sugar 1281; Tennessee Coal and Iron 701; U. S. Leather 13%; do. pref'd, 89%; Wes. ern Union 94%; U. S. Steel 41%; do. preferred 901/2; Nat'l R. R. of Mexico 20%; Virginia-Carolina Chemical, 72%; do. preferred, 132; Standard Oil, 685

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 32;do, preferred, 51%; bonds, fours, 881/8.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.- Rosin steady. Strained common to good \$1.55. Spirits turpentine steady at 471/2@

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 44c; sales 40 casks. Rosin firm; B, C and D\$1 10; sales 300

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—Spirits turpen tine was firm at 44%c; receipts 840 casks; sales 537 casks; exports 1,297 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 2,775 barrels; sales 2,470 barrels; exports 712 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, \$1 20, E, \$1 29; F, \$1 30; G, \$1 35; H, \$1 60; I, \$1 85; K \$2 45; M, \$2 95; N, \$3 40; W G, \$3 55; W W, \$3 85.

# COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-The cotton market opened easy, with prices one to four points lower in response to poor cables from Liverpool, where prices were down to two and a half to three and a half points, as compared with an expected drop of one to three points. The bear element and some of the more conservative longs sold on the decline in fear of further losses under the weather reports and less unfavorable crop reports. Then came a show of confidence by Wall street operators with the result that January worked up to 8.39 from 8 35 or to one point of the close of yesterday. The market subsequently turned weak again and sold down below the openng level, January touching 8:33 under general selling, led by nervous longs. Speculation was fairly active during the forenoon, but for the most part the public took profits on cotton bought early in the recent movement or losses on staple taken on at the heighth of the bull movement. South appeared to be selling Fall options during the morning. Europe purchased the Fall and Spring months as a hedge against needed supplies of spot cotton. The New Orleans market sent selling orders to representatives here. The local scalping element took the bear side for a turp.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- Cotton duil at 8%c; net receipts — bales; gross r ceipts 500 bales; stock 58,077 bales. Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 8%c; middling gulf 9%c; sales 985 bales. Cotton futures closed steady: Sep-

tember 8.40, October 8.37, Novem-

ber 8 26, December 8 27, January 8 29. Sebruary 8.19, March 8 19, April 8.19, Total to-day—Net receipts 17,991 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,953 bales; exports to France 5,700 bales; exports to the Continent 5,700 bales; stock 193,480 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 17,991

bales; exports to Great Britain 5,953 bales; exports to France 5,700 bales; exports to the Continent 14,597 bales. Total since September 1st. - Net 10ceipts 108,139 bales; exports to Gr. t Britain 23,593 bales; exports to France 5,700 bales; exports to the Continent

29,702 bales September 6.—Galveston, steady at 8 7-16c, net receipts 6,731 bales; Noi-folk, quiet at 8%, net receipts 224 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9c, net re-ceipts — bales; Boston easy at 8 9-16c, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, firm at 8%c, net receipts 2,987 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 9 %c, net receipts 275 bales; Savannah, easy at 81/2, net re-ceipts 4,413 bales; New Orleans,

quiet at 8%c, net receipts 3,148 bales; Mobile nominal at 88-16c, net receipts 181 bales; Memphis, steady at 8%c, net receipts 110 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 8 7-16c, net receipts 2,522 bales; Charleston, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts 1,037 bales.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-Flour was uiet and unchanged. Wheat-Spot easy; No. 2 red 761/4c. Options-May closed 74%c; September closed 75%c; December 73%c. Corn-Spot easy No. 2 69c. Options—September closed unchanged and steady, but other months were weak and %@%c net lower. Sales included: May closed -c; September closed 68 1/8c; December closed -c. Oats-Spot dull; No. 2 34c. Option sales included: May closed 36c: December 36c. Lard steady: Western steam \$10 80; refined steady; continent \$10 90; South American \$11 75 compound 7%@8%c. Pork steady: family \$20 00@20 50; mess \$18 25@ 19 25. Butter-Market quoted strong; creamery 15½@19½; State dairy 15@ 19c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsyl-vania 21@22c. Cheese quoted steady; new State full cream, small colored ancy 10%@10%c; small white 10%@ 10 %c. Cabbages steady; Long Island, per 100, \$2 50@3 00. Peanuts steady; ancy hand picked 5% @5%c; domestic 31/2051. Potatoes easy; Long Island, 80c@\$1 20; South Jersey sweets \$2 00@ \$2 50; Jerseys 80c@\$1 12. Coffee -Spot Rio steady; No.7 invoice 59-16c; mild steady; Cordova 8@11%c. Sugar -Raw firm; fair refining 3c; centrifu al 96 test, 31/2c; refined firm; conectioner's \$4 51; mould A \$4 90; cutoaf \$5 15; crushed \$5 15; powdered \$4 75; granulated \$4 65; cubes \$4 90.

Tallow dull; city(\$2 per package) 5%c; country (packages free) 6@6%c. Rice quoted steady; domestic, fair to extra 41/06c; Japan 41/04%c. reights to Liverpool—cotton by steam 12½c. Cotton seed oil dull on spot; crude, f. o. b. mills 28@28 1/2c, prime summer yellow 40c; off summer rellow 38@39c; prime white 45@46c; orime winter yellow 46c; prime meal \$27 00 nominal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6. - After a week of great weather uncertainty during which frost scarces put good strength into grain prices apeculators to-day settled down to the belief that the warm and dry weather at hand was enough to allay all fears of crop damage. As a result of this factor and that of an expected big movement in the northwestern Spring wheat country next week, all grains slumped off and closing weak; wheat ic lower, corn #c down; September oats 1 1/4 c off and December oats 1/4 c down. Provisons closed 21c higher to 21c lower.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.-Cash prices Clour unchanged. Wheat-No.2 spring 72@73c; No. 3 spring 67@71c; No. 2 red 72@72%c. Corn-No. 2, 61%c; No. 2 yellow 623/ @63c. Oats-No.2, -c; No. white -; No.3 white 33@36c. Rve-No.2 51c. Mess pork, per barrel. \$16 80 @1685. Lard, 100 bs., \$10 60@10 621/2. Short rib sides, loos, \$10 40@10 50, Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$8 871/2 00. Short clear sides, boxed, \$10 75@10 871/2 Whiskey-Basis of nigh wines, \$1 31. The leading futures ranged as ful

lows-opening, highest, lowes auclosing: Wheat-No. 2 September 7214, 72%, 71%, 71%c; December 68%, 68%, 67%, 67% @67%c; May 70, 70%, 69%@ @69%, 69%c. Corn-No. 2, September 5814. 59, 5814, 5814c; December 4214, 43%, 42%, 42%@42%c; May 39%, 39% 39 14, 39 14. Oats-No 2 September 34 1/4. 3514, 3314, 3316; December 3114, 3114, 31, 31½c; May 31¼, 31%, 31, 31½c. Mess pork, per bbl-Beptember \$16 75, 16 80, 16 75, 16 80; October \$16 97 1/2, 16 97½, 16 90, 16 97½; January \$15 10, 15 12½, 14 95, 14 97½. Lard, per 100 lbs—September \$10 75, 10 75 10 67½, 10 70; October \$9 85, 9 85, 9 80, 9 80; January \$8 47 1/2, 8 50, 8 40, 8 40 Shor, ribs, per 100 fbs-Septemmer \$10 45: 10 55, 10 40, 10 55; October \$9 90, 10 00, 90, 10 00 January \$7 90, 7 9214, 7 87 14.

## FOREIGN MARKET.

ST Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, September 6.-Cotton: spot, limited demand, prices easy; American middling 5 1-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 bales were for speculation and export and included 3,200 bales American. Receipts 3,000 bales, including

200 bales American.

Futures opened easier and closed asy; American middling (g o c) September 4 52-64d buyer; September and October 4 42-64d buyer; October and November 4 37-64d buyer; November and December 4 34-64d buyer; Decem ber and January 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyer; January and February 4 32-64d value; February and March 4 31-64d buyer; March and April 4 30-64@ 4 31-64d buyer; April and May 4 30-64d buyer; May and June 430-64d

## MARINE.

CLEARED. Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hale, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr Frank W McCullough, Brink, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

NEW YORK-Schr Frank W McCul-

lough, 3,200 cross ties; cargo by Eccleton Lumber Co; vessel by George Harriss. Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

MARINE DIRECTORY. hist of Vessels in the Port of W mington., N C., September 7.

STEAMSHIPS. Polano, (Br) 1,898 tons, Holttum, Alexander Sprunt & Son. osewood, (Br) 1,104 tons, McGregor, Heide & Co. Torgorm, (Br) 1,065 tons, Halliday, Will L Miller.

SCHOONERS. Clara A Donnell, 991 tons, Jamies m,

George Harriss, Son & Co. Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewell, George Harriss, Son & Cc. Wm H Bailey, 464 tons, Lane, George Harriss, Son & Cc.

## BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotto-Yesterday. C. C. Railroad-400 bales cotton.

casks spirits turpentine, 23 barrels tar, barrels crude turpentine W. & W. Kailroad-179 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpeutine, 42 barrels tar, 16 barrels crude turpentine. W. C. & A. Railroad—2,185 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 3 barrels tar, 19 barrels crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad - 207 bales cottor, casks spirits turpentine, 32 barrels

Steamer Compton-16 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpeutine, 9 barrels rosin, 32 barrels tar. Steamer Whitlock-10 casks spirits turpentine, 91 barrels rosin, 8 barrels tar, 1 barrel crude turpentine. Total-2,987 bales cotton, 42 casks spirits turpentine, 90 barrels rosin. 130 barrels tar, 41 barrels crude tur pentine.

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A BOTTLE OF Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostrate Gland,

Stuart's Gin and Buchu will clear up all DE
POSITS in the urine.
It will relieve all PAIN in the BLADDER, KID.
NEYS, SMALL of the BACK.
It will cure DIABETES.
It will remove every trace of ALBUMEN.
It will stop FREQUENCY of URINATION.
It will stop FREQUENCY OF URINATION.
It will positively cure DROPSY.
It will PREVENT and CURE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

EASE, t will stop LOSSES and relieve OBSTRUC TIONS. t will cure CYSTITIS and ENLARGED PROS.
TRATE GLAND.
t creates a tremendous APPETITE and PER.
FECT DIGESTION. FECT DIGESTION.

It tones up, heals and strengthens ALL mucous membranes, and hence cures all forms of catarrh, whether of the bladder, prostrate gland, nose, throat, stomach or bronchial tubes. IT IS PLEASANT to take.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu \$1 per bottle All druggists, or by express, prepaid. To prove it cures a sample bottle sent free and prepaid to any one writing Stuart Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate to write, as we have set aside 15,000 bottles for free distribution, so that ergy one may know by personal trial what Stuart's Gin and Buchu will do. There are no conditions, so write at once.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of D. L. Gore vs. George T. Johnson, et al., the undersigned will expose for sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the door of the Court House, of New Hanover county, on Monday, the 0 h day of 0c tober, 1902, at 12 o'clock M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: 1st tract: Beginning at W. Ritter's northeast coner, on the Duplin road, and runs thence with said Ritter's line south 33 degrees and 45 minutes west 1,749 feet to his his northwest cortex, thence with Mitter's west line south 30 degrees east 449 and ½ feet 10 Chadwick's northen thence with Mitter's west line south 30 degrees and 45 minutes west with said Chadwick's line to the rice field 659 feet, to a stake; thence north 23 degrees and 45 minutes 4,670 feet, to the Dn piln road; thence south 30 minutes east, with said road 215 feet, to the beginning, containing 50 and 31-100 acres, more or less, 2nd tract: Bounded on the northwest and south by the lands of W. F. Potter, formerly 8. M. West land; beginning on the Duplin road at a stake at a corner of said Potter's formerly West's line, running with his line south 2 degrees west 106 poles; thence Potter's line, formerly West's line, southwardly 25 poles; thence another line West's formerly, now Potter's, north 2 degrees east 106 poles; to the main road thence north, with said road, to the baginning, containing, containing to each said road, to the baginning, containing to each said road, to the baginning, containing to each said road.

West's formerly, now rotter's, norm 22 de-grees east 106 poles, to the main road; thence north, with said road, to the baginning con taining 17 acres.

This 79th day of August, 1002.

A. B. DUNNING. RUSSELL & GORE, E. K. BRYAN.

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Amolin Deodorant Powder and Amolin Soap and Tooth Paste. Purified Talcum in bulk, 25c a

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