WALTER CLARK, of Wake. For Associate Justices, HENRY GROVES CONNOR, of Wilson. PLATT D. WALKER

Superior Court Judges: Second District-R. B. Peebles, of Northampton Fourth District-C. M. Cooke, of

of Mecklenburg.

Franklin. Sixth District-W. R. Allen. Eighth District-W. H. Neal, of Tenth District-B. F. Long, of Ire-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 Seventh District-C. C. Lyon, o Bladen. For Corporation Commissioner,

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

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For the House-George L. Morton For the Senate—George H. Bellamy COUNTY TICKET. Clerk Superior Court-Jno. D. Taylor. Sheriff-Frank H. Stedman. Register of Deeds-W. H. Biddle. Treasuer-H. McL. Green. Coroner-C. D. Bell. Surveyor-Alex P. Adrian. Constable, Wilmington Township-

THE COAL PROBLEM.

W. B. Savage.

The anthracite coal strike has ceased to be a question confined to the State of Pennsylvania, or one in which the coal mine operators or the miners only are interested. Every one has become interested in it because it presents a condition which applies to the Pennsylvania miners now, but may at any time apply to the mines of the country generally. Had the soft coal miners joined the anthracite strikers, as it was thought at one time they might it would then be a much more seri ous question than it is, for then the supply of soft coal also, which is now to some extent being used when practicable as a substitute for hard coal, would be cut short.

The North Atlantic cities are dependent for their coal supplies, (and that means for their fuel) upon the mines of Pennsylvania West Virginia and Ohio, but mainly upon Pennsylvania as they use principally hard coal. Suppose the strike involved these three States instead of only a portion of one, what would be the condition of these cities? A strike embracing all of these and the practical closing up temporarily of all these mines is not a bit more improbable than the prolonged strike in the anthracite mines was when it began. It was thought it might last a month or so, no one thought it would last five months and yet it doesn't seem any nearer the end now than it was during the first week of the strike.

In this case neither the strikers nor the mine operators are acting individually. The miners are acting as members of a Union, and the operators as members of a Trust. Combination on both sides. In these days of unions and combines it may not be long before the miners of several States will be acting in unison as members of a Union that em braces them all, and the mine operators of a Trust that embraces them all. And then such a strike as we see now would involve hundreds of mines, thousands more men, and would mean a coal famine sure enough compared with which the impending famine would be a trifling matter. That is just one of the conditions that may confront the American people at any time. It is a condition to which they cannot close their eyes, but must see and must take preventive measures before they are up face to face with the reality.

The question is now being asked, "is there no remedy in law, and if there is not can't some remedy be somewhere in the financial machindevised to protect the people from the consequences of obstinate broils Republican statesmen have been between the mine owners and the men who mine the coal ?" As far as has been developed there seems to putting it on a sound basis. Secrebe no law to meet the emergency as tary Gage didn't believe it was now pressented in Pennsylvania. There is law to protect the mining property, to prevent violence and lawlessness, and to protect men who are willing to work and incur the enmity and invite assault by the strikers. But that is only a partial and altogether ineffective method of procedure, for it is operative and respected only as far as the soldier's had to resort to makeshifts to regun can shoot. It is a very costly one, too. It is now costing the State of Pennsylvania thousands of dollars a day, for she has nearly four thousand men under arms in the mine they fear to tackle.

region.

protect the people from the results of the obstinacy of two conflicting bodies of men, each seeking its own interest and neither carrying the flip of a penny for the public at large, who ought to be the lawgivers and the arbiters in such cases. This question has gone so far that even if the strike were ended now and work in all the idle mines resumed, it will come up in State Legislatures and in Congress and become a subject of earnest dis-

to meet such emergencies or not. It is contended by some that under the elastic constitutional "public welfare" provision, Congress has the right to take action to protect the people from the effects of coal strikes. Senator Mason, of Illinois, thus contends and will present a bill when the Senate meets, of which the following is the sub-

cussion whether anything be done

"Whenever differences between employers and employes operating the coal mines shall arise and continue, if, in the opinion of the acting attorney general of the United States or United States district attorney, the rights and interests of the people are being prejudiced, the attorney general or the district attorney is authorized and directed to appear before any judge of the United States circuit court and ask for a receiver of the property. It shall be the duty of the court, upon being satisfied that the rights of the public are being impaired, to grant the application and to contine the receivership until the court is satisfied that the differences have been adjusted."

This is a pretty radical proposition, for which no authority could be found in the constitution, save, as we have remarked, in the elastic "general welfare" clause, which has heretofore been astonishingly stretched to authorize measures that the majority in Congress favored.

There are others who, while not believing that Congress has the constitutional right to assume control of State mines, would still, in view of the motive and the provocation, offer no protest, but would give their tacit consent, the necessity being such, in their estimation, that "the end would justify the means," if it ever does. But whatever the opinion as to

the constitutional right of Congress to intervene in such cases, there is little doubt that the States have or should have the right and power to protect themselves and the people from the results of clashes between the owners of public utilities and the men they employ. They have a right to take measures to prevent strikes, and if they have they have a right to take measures to stop strikes. They have a right to adopt compulsory arbitration laws and they must be compulsory, because without that they would command no respect. There is an arbitration law in Pennsylvania, but it lacks the compulsory feature and has therefore been a dead letter. What is needed is a law something similar to that suggested by Senator Mason, to be enforced by the States in which the industries in view are located. If such a law were in operation in coal mine States there would be no strikes, for the strike would be anticipated by the ap-

THE CURRENCY STRAIN.

pointment of a receiver, who would

stand between the mine operators

and the miners and between both of

these and the public, protecting all

Generally speaking heretofore there has been a movement of currency from the money centers of the East to the West and South to supply money "to move the crops, but we are now presented with the remarkable spectacle of money going from Western banks to relieve the stringency in New York, the great financial center of the country.

Exactly what causes this unprecedented condition we confess we do not know, whether the Eastern banks had sent too much of their money out, or whether too much is locked up in the sub-treasuries and Treasury, but the fact remains that there is such a stringency, that money on call commands in New York from 12 to 20 per cent., depositors are withdrawing their deposits to lend, the Secretary of the Treasury has come to the relief of the bankers, and J. Pierpont Morgan's fiscal agency announces that it will anticipate payment of the October dividends, which will put about \$14,000,000 more in circulation.

And all this is happening when the Republican financiers are boasting that there is more money in circulation, and a larger per capita circulation, than there ever was in the history of the country. But the circulation doesn't seem to circulate.

There must be a big screw loose ery, notwithstanding the fact that boasting of their eminent success in handling the financial question, and on a sound basis, but on a very unsatisfactory and what perils, one of which was the very condition which now presents itself,

might prove a very dangerous one. and be kept pleading with them to do something to avert impending and Secretary Sherman has also been making some suggestions and has lieve the pressure, as all the Secretaries for some years past have had to do. It is either a question that they feel incompetent to deal with or that

But it may be incidentally re-Some way must be devised to marked that a system which takes avoid this, to prevent strikes, to \$600,000,000 out of circulation at a

time when it is most needed and locks it up in the treasury vaults, is not a good system.

PLATT'S TUB TO THE WHALE

As all the Republican conventions which have met so far this year, with the exception of Pritchard's convention at Greensboro, have felt the necessity of saying something about curbing trusts, so the Repub lican convention of New York did which met last Wednesday at Sara toga. The platform was cut and dried by Boss Platt and his associates before the convention met and consequently there was little opposition to it when it was pre sented and read. But Senator Depew didn't like it and came to the defence of the trusts thus:

"These trusts, or combinations, or whatever you may call them, have gone on quite as rapidly in the older countries of Europe as in America They have gone on in free trade England and in high protective tariff Germany. Individual knowledge and genius for affairs under our institutions and the inspiration and opportunity of American liberty will forge ahead. In forging ahead, however, such a constructive business genius carries with him a multitude who enjoy what they never would if he had not succeeded.

'Suppose that the Democratic managers should dissolve the Steel Corporation, as they say they would, into its original units. Paralysis occasioned by dissolution and reconstruction would throw one hundred and fifty thousadd men, with their famiies numbering a million more, out of employment. It would twice or three times that number out in associated industries depending upon the production of the Steel Corporation. When the original units were again restored t would be found that the industrial procession had marched past that condition and they would be unable to compete as in the old days. The experiment is destruction. Destruction s not statesmanship.

This is the same unfounded assertion so common among Republican trust defenders, that trusts are not confined to this country, but are found in all countries, when as a matter of fact no country in the world has the trust system as we have it, and the only two countries in which they have any resemblance to the American trust are Russia and Germany, both protective countries, which foster and protect trusts by protective tariffs and export bounties, as our trusts ar

protected by the tariff. But as it was decided as a political necessity to pass an anti-trust resolution, the following plank was run

While we would encourage business enterprises which have for their object the extention of trade and the upbuilding of our State, we condemn all combinations and monopolies, in whatever form, having for their purpose the destruction of competition in legitimate enterprise, the limitation of production in any field of labor or the increase of cost to the consumer of the necessaries of life, and we pledge the party to the support of such legislation as will suppress and prevent the organization of such illegal combina-

Of course this is only for election purposes, and doesn't amount to anything, but it is an evidence, all the same, of the strong hold the trust question has taken on the people when Platt, who had a trust organizer, Sheldon, slated for Lieutenant Governor, but bad to takehim down, incorporated it in the platform. He pulled Sheldon down because Odell refused to run with him on the ticket and then he put this fraud anti-trust plank in the platform to fool the people by pretending that his party is opposed to

It has been discovered that a slight mixture of gold with alumi num makes a beautiful metal for decorative purposes, and one that will neither rust nor tarnish.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Cuba's action in increasing her tariff would seem to indicate that somebody has stuffed her with that old gag about the foreigner paying the duty. - Atlanta Journal

— The packing houses have abandoned the projected billion dollar trust they were all ready to organize. The promoters say they dropped the scheme because of the adverse influence of the president's speeches, and especially because they feared congress might take off the duty of 271 per cent. on imported beeves if the trust was made, which shows that Armour, Cudahy & Co. know how duties maintain trust combines. - Chattanooga Times, Ind.

- There has been a distinct improvement in the politics of the New York Sun during the past two weeks. Several days ago it actually spoke well of Grover Cleveland and on Tuesday it said that "the immediste effect of President Roosevelt's proposition for a Constitutional amendment conferring upon the General Government the control of corporations is toward consolidating and Teinspiriting the Democratic party and splitting the Republican party." That is the truth, but why should the Sun tell it?—Charleston News and Cour er, Dem.

- Solely on account of the possible effect on public sentiment in the present Congressional campaign, the announcement of the merging of the Armour and Swift Packinghouse concerns is said to have been postponed until after the election. But, to escape the penalties of the anti-Trust laws of States and Nation, the merger is to be made just the same; and there is nothing left to overcome the meat extortion permanently but to take the advice of the late Senator Sherman, and invite foreign competition by reducing the tariff. - Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bough Bears the Chat H. Fletcher.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. McClure. St. Thomas' church: First mass, 7 A.

M.; high mass, sermon, 10:30 A. M.; vesper , 7:45 P. M. Services in St. James' church, eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion 7:45 A. M., morning prayer

5:30 o'clock. First Baptist church, Rev. C. 8 Blackwell, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M. 'An Angel's Message of Hope." 8 P "The Young Man and What to

ing 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. First Church of Christ Scientist. Murchison Bank building, on Ches-

nut street. Services this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of lesson-sermon, 'Unreality." All are invited.

St. John's church, corner of Third and Red Cross streets. J. Carmichael, D. D., recter, 18th Sunday after Trini-Holy Communion 7:45 A. M. Morning Prayer and Service 11

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- A path that starts wrong doesn't lead to the right place. - Men who let the bait of sin alone are not going to be caught on

the hook. - The man who does his utmost to avoid paying his part of the church

expense comes wonderfully near proving that he is covetous. - It is the demands, not the promises, that make men of us; the

responsibilities, not the enjoyments, that raise us to the stature of men and - I do not hesitate to declare that no human being has the right to demand the gratification of whims as

long as the actual necessities of others are unsatisfied. -Max. Nordau. - Man can have the gift of life but once, for he waited a whole eternity to be born, and now has a whole

eternity waiting to see what he will do when born.-Thomas Carlyle. - For when we have formulated our highest creed and uttered our deepest philosophy we reach only this at last, "Our Father which art in

heaven," our brother who is on earth.

- Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as color to his cheek; and wherever there is habitual gloom there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits of life. -John Ruskin

- "Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings."-Gladstone.

FWINKLINGS

- Sue-Oh, I feel so tired. Emily-Been playing ping-pong? Sue -No; watching other people play.-- Eastern Man (in the Rockies)

-This is a good, healthy country, isn't it? Western Man-Ya-as, it is healthy enough if yeh don't put on too many airs-Life. - The world seems to be divided

into two classes; those who board and envy those who keep house, and those who keep house and envy the boarders.—Atchison Globe. -"Advice bredderen," said Uncle

Ephe, 'am er good deal laik trubble; de less yo want de moh yo git, an' de moh yo git de less yo want."—Colorado Springs Gazette. - Uncle George-Harry, I sup-

pose you keep a cash account? Harry

-No. Uncle George, I haven't got so

far as that; but I keep an expense account. - Boston Transcript. - "This is a pretty live town, isn't it?" remarked the eastern tourist. "You bet it is," replied the native.
"We've got the biggest cemetery in Arizony, an' it's still a growin'.

Philadelphia Record. - "Here," said Mr. Snaggs, as he laid a volume on the table, "here is a book that I am very desirous Lucy shall read." "Very well," replied Mrs. Snaggs; "I'll forbid her to touch it."-Chicago Tribune.

- After all is said on the subject, t may be put down as a husk of sound financial philosophy that the chief use of money is to enable him that has it to keep a way from the people from he could not keep away if he did not

- Yess sur, I don bin ter de t'eayter," said Parson Snowflake, "an' seen dese hyuh membahs o'mah race a-actin' on de stage, too. An' I jes' got dis ter say-de cullud actah am a moughty po'r imertation ob de white man's imertation ob de cullud man."

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouole, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electrict Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervous-ness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Faint-ing and Dizzy Spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy, druggist. Only 50 cents.

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 diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other rind.

DR:PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD LIVER, LUNGS

Services at Seamen's Bethel this af-

and sermon 11 o'clock, evening prayer

Do With Himself.'

St. Paul's church, Episcopal: Morn-

St. Matthews' English Lutheran church, on Fourth street above Bladen street, Rev. C. W. Kegley pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. Services at 8 P. M. All seats free and every person wel-

o'clock. Seats free. St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sixth

and Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt. D. D., pastor. German services, with communion, to-day at 11 A. M. English services at 8 P. M. Sanday school at 3:30 P. M. Everybody cordially in-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

- High Point Enterprise: The new company mentioned in the last issue of the Enterprise for the manufacture of sideboards was organized this week with a paid up capital of \$20,000, with privilege to increase to

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

\$50,000. - Tarboro Southerner: The price of cotton seed is out of proportion to that of cotton. The trust has put up the seed to 281 cents and there are strong probabilities of its going still higher. The object is to kill out the independent mills.

Who is discouraged by a condition of ill-

health which fails to yield to the treat-

ment of local physicians will be glad to

know she can consult Dr. Pierce, by

letter, free. In a little more than thirty

years, Dr. Pierce, chief consulting phy-

sician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical

Institute. Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his

staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured hundreds of thou-

sands of weak and sick women. All

correspondence is held as strictly private

and sacredly confidential. Address Dr.

pay expense of mailing only. Address

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

- Wilson Times: Mrs. W. E. Lane, who resides near Faro, in Wayne county, has a hen she is positive is over eighteen years old. For eighteen consecutive years and longer she has raised two broods of chickens each year and always had her nest in one place in a nail keg near the front

- Chatham Record: The Republican leaders are meeting with no success in their efforts to stir up dissension and dissatisfaction among the Democrats of Chatham. They have their hands full in trying to whip their own followers into the party traces, many of whom declare they will not vote for the ticket forced on them by the court house ring,

- Fayetteville Observer: Robeson county Independent convention, so-called, met at Pembroke Thursday and endorsed the ticket recently put out by the Republican convention. Most of the "Independents" came from the Red Springs and Lumber Bridge sections, while the bulk of those present were Republicans and Rep-Poplican. The convention ignored Mr. E R. McKethan's candidancy and favored Mr. Slocomb, the Republican nominee, - Sanford Express: Hundreds

of hands are at work on the site of the proposed cotton mill to be built by the Dukes on the Cape Fear river in Harnett county. The land is being cleared off, streets laid out and thousands of brick made. The investment will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. —-Mr. T. L. Chisholm is having one dozen cottages erected on the hill opposite the Sanford cotton mills. As the \$30,000 annex to the mills is nearing completion, these houses will soon be needed for additional operatives.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making usuall 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

Standard.....

WESTERN SMOKED-

	Sides & D Shoulders & D	10		1016
,	I UB I DALITHU		0	9 75
	Sides 9 D	9	ŏ	934
1	Second-hand, each	1 35	8	1 35 1 35
	New New York, each		00	1 35 1 35
3	Wilmington W M	6 50	0	7 00
3	BUTTER—		100	14 00
l	North Carolina P D	25 22	8	28
1	Per bushel, in sacks	75	0	7734
	Virginia Meal COTTON TIES— bundle CANDLES— bundle		ě	1 1214
l	Sperm	18	00	95 11
	COFFEE-9 D- Laguyra	-		1236
1	DOMESTICS-	7	ŏ	10
	Yarns. # bunch of 5 Ds		8	534
•	F(8)		0	30 00
,	Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel	11 00 16 00	00	15 00
,	Mackerel, No. 2 % half-bbl Mackerel, No. 8, % barrel	8 00 13 00	0	18 00 9 00 14 00
	Mackerel, No. 1, \$\barrel.\$ Mackerel, No. 1, \$\barrel.\$ Mackerel, No. 2, \$\barrel.\$ Mackerel, No. 2, \$\barrel.\$ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\barrel.\$ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\barrel.\$ Mullets, \$\barrel.\$ Mullets, \$\barrel.\$ N. C. Roe Herring, \$\barrel.\$ Dry Cod. \$\barrel.\$	3 75 7 50	900	4 25 8 00
,	N. C. Roe Herring, W Reg., Dry Cod, W D		000	3 25 10
	FLOUR-9 2- Low grade	4 00 3 50	0	5 00 3 75
	Choice	\$175 4 25	ĕ	4 00
	GLUE—W D	. 8	ě	5 00
	Corn.from store, bgs-White	11,800	60	85
	Oats, from store (mixed)		60	821/g 60
	Cow Peas	1 10	0	1 15
	Green saited	. 4	0	.5
	Dry flint	10	ě	10
	BAY \$ 100 Ds No 1 Timothy Blee Straw	95 50	9	1 00
	N. C. Crop	75	ĕ	80 35
	NORTHBER Factory		60	14
	Half cream	12	8	1316
	Northern	834	:0	1214
	North Carolina LIME, 9 barrel BOPK, 9 barrel—	1 10	8	1 25
	City Mess		0	18 50 18 50
	Prime.	11	ĕ	17 50
1	BALT. W SACK, Alum	•••	ĕ	1 25
ı	Liverpool	45	ĕ	90 48
	On 001	10.5	ğ	5 00 28
	White Extra U	4)	60	4% 4% 4%
	LUMBER (city sawed) WM ft—		0	
1	Bough edge Plank	15 00		15 00
ı	West India cargoes, accord- ing to quality. Dressed Flooring, seasoned. Scantling and Board, com'n	18 00		8 00
	Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	ĕ	15 QO
. 1		-	5	- 1

The Best Prescription for Majaria Chills and Fevers is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price. 50c. sa tu th CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamb-of Commerce.] STAR OFFICE, September 27. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

steady at 47c per gallon. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.10 per barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.50 per bar-

rel of 280 fbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.60 per barrel for hard, \$2.60 for dip, and \$2.60 for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine nothing doing:

rosin firm at 95c@\$1.00; tar steady at \$1.35: crude turpentine quiet at \$1.00 Spirits turpentine.....

Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-36 casks spirits turpentine, 188 barrels rosin, 206 barrels tar, 52 barrels crude turpentine. COTTON

Market quiet on a basis of 83/3c per ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 6 ood ordinary 71/2 Low middling 8 Middling..... 83% Good middling..... 8 9-16 Same day last year, market firm at %c for middling. Receipts-2,875 bales: same day last year, 1,169.

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

"After being subjected for some time to an annoying female trouble," says Mrs. Minnie Tillotson, of Potomac, Vermillion Co., Ill., Box 150, "I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, who at once understood my suffering, and advised me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and use also his 'Lotion Tablets' and 'Suppositories.' After using his medicines eight or nine months I was completely cured.

"I am grateful to Dr. Pierce for his advice and the kind and encouraging letters he wrote to me. I would advise any woman suffering with female disease, to consult him. Prompt and respectful attention will be given and good advice received by so doing."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants.] The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to

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. Spauish, 77 CORN-Firm; 77% @80c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 15@ l6c per pound; shoulders, 10@121/c: sides, 10@11c. EGGS-Dull at 17@18c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 20@ 25c; springs, 10@22c.

TURKEYS-No sale. BEESWAX-Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 51/261/2c per SWEET POTATOES-Dull at 70@

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

75c per bushel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-Money on call firm; treasactions were at 6 per per cent., with an odd lot at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 485.75 for demand and 482.50 for sixty days. Posted rates 483 1/2 @486 1/2. Commercial bills 481 1/ @482 1 Dar silver 55%. Mexican dollars 40%. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 1091/2; U. refunding 2's, coupon, 110; U. 3's, registered, 108; do. coupon, 108; U. S. 4's, new registered, 137; do. coupon, 137; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 110%, do. coupon, 111%; U. 8. 5's registered, 10514; do. coupon, 10514; Southern Railway, 5's, 119. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 10814; Chesapeake & Ohio 55%; Manhattan L 137; New York Central 159%; Reading 68%; do. 1st preferred 861/2; do. 2nd preferred 76; St. Paul 1931; do. pref'd, 198; Southern Railway 38; do. pref'd 96; Amalgamated Copper \$5 1/4; Am'n Tobacco -c; People's Gas 104%; Sugar 125%: Tennessee Coal and Iron 66 1/2; U. S. Leather 1414; do. pref'd, 8914; Western Union 93%; U. S. Steel 4014; do. preferred 8914; Nat'l R. R. of Mexico 1914; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 6814; do. preferred, 129%; Standard Oil, 660

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27. - Seaboard Air Line, common, 31@31%; do. preferred, 50% asked; bonds, fours, 87%

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-Rosin steady Strained common to good, \$1 55 Spirits turpentine steady at 491/2@50c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Spirits turentine and rosin unchanged. SAVANNAH, Sept. 27. - Spirits turpen tine was firm at 47c; receipts 884 casks; sales 298 casks; exports 608 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 3,100 barrels; sales 1,638 barrels; exports 4,809 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, \$1 25, E \$1 3214; F, \$1 35; G, \$1 40; H, \$1 65; I, \$1 90; K \$2 50; M, \$3 00; N, \$3 40; W G, \$3 65; W W, \$4 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-The cotton market opened steady, with prices two to four points higher on nervous de mand from room shorts and some support from the bull syndicate. This buying was based largely upon a favorable class of cables from the Liverpool market and dangerously low temperatures in the northwestern portion of the belt. Following the call, commission houses re-entered the market as buyers, taking back cotton sold at a lower level yesterday and on Tuesday. For the balance of the afternoon speculation was brisk and general with the bull element systematic buyers of the Winter options. Whereas receipts were very heavy, many attributed this movement to a drought forced crop and predicted a marked falling off in the immediate future. The crop news was again very builtsh, indicating very poor top crop prospects over the greater part of the bolt. The South, Europe and spinners were buyers of the Fall and Winter months towards the close of the first hour and bid January up to 881 and March to 4.58. At this level smaller longs sold for profits, preferring to take a neutral stand over the Sunday adjourn ment. Southern spot markets were described as steady to firm, with buyers disposed to meet the view of sellers on the matter of price.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. -Cotton dull at 9c; net receipts 50 bales; gross re ceipts 455 bales; stock 30,128 bales. Spot cotton closed duil, middling uplands 9c; middling gul! 91c; sales 87 bales. Futures market closed quiet: Seg-

tember 8.65, October 8.62, November 8.65, December 8.72, January 8.76, February 8.56, March 8.56, April 8 55, May 8.55. Total to-day—Net receipts 50,610 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,386 bales; exports to France 6,363 bales;

stock 427,457 bales.
Consolidated—Net receipts 50,610 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,386 bales; exports to France 6,363 bales; exports to the Continent 10.313 bales. Total since September 1st-Net receipts 774,577 bales; exports to Great Britain 166,669 bales; exports to France 46,396 bales; exports to h Continent 221,927 bales

exports to the Continent 10,313 bales;

Sept. 27.—Galveston, quoted steady at 89-16c, net receipts 17,391 bales; Norfolk, steady at 89-16, net receipts 2,379 at 8 9-16c, net receipts 17,391 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 9-16, net receipts 2,379 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 4, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 9c, net receipts 57 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 8 3 c, net receipts 2,875 bales; Baltimore, Md.

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Philadelphia, quiet at 9 1/6, net receipts - bales; Savannah, quiet at 814c, net receipts 8,899 bales; New Orleans, firm at 8%c, net receipts 10,007 bales; Mobile, quiet at 81/c, net receipts 1,074 bales; Memphis, steady at 8 7 16, net receipts 2,953 bales; Augusta, firm at 8%c, net receipts 3,946 bales; Charle ton, firm at 814c, net receipts 3,739 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-Flour was

leady but very dull, few buyers being

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta-

ound on hand; Winter patents \$3 60 @3 90; Minnesota patents \$3 80@4 00. Wheat-Spot easy; No. 2 red 73%c. Options closed easy at 36c net decline. Sales included: May closed 74%c; September closed 75c; December 73%c. Corn-Spot quiet; No. 2 70c. Options closed weak at a partial %c net decline. Sales: January closed 4914c; May closed 46 1/4; September closed 66 1/4 c; October closed 64%c; December closed 51%c. Oats-Spot dull; No. 2 33c. Lard easy; Western sleam \$11 25; refined lard was easy; continent \$11 25; South American \$11 60 compound 734 Pork steady; family \$20 50@21 00; mess \$18 00@18 75; short clear \$19 00@21 00. Coffee-Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 51/c; mild quiet; Cordova 8@111/c. Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 3c; cen rifugal 96 test, 31/c; refined-confectioner's \$4 55; mould A \$4 50; cut loaf \$5 20; crushed \$5 20; powdered \$4 80; granulated \$4 70; cubes \$4 95. Tallow firm; city (\$2 per package) 614; country (packages free) 64 @64c. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 4 1/4 @ 64c; Japan 4%@4%c. Eggs firm; tate and Pennsylvania, average best, 23@24. Peanuts-Market quoted firm; fancy hand picked 5% @5%c; domestic 3405%. Potatoes steady; Long Island \$1 62@1 75; South Jersey sweets \$2 00 @2 50; Jerseys \$1 50@1 60; New York, per 180 lbs., \$1 50@175. Butter slightly firmer; extra creamery 221/2; Siate dairy 16%@21%c. Cheese was firm; e# State full cream, smail coored fancy 11%c; small white 11%c. Cabbages quiet; Long Island p.r 100 \$2 50. Freights to Liverpool—cottou by steam 15c. Cotton seed oil was quiet but steady: Prime crude, ? o. b. mills 29@30c; prime summer vellow 40@41c; off summer yello a 39c; prime white 45c; prime winter yellow

CHICAGO, Sept. 27. - Except in corn trade on the board of trade to-day was ight and the tendency was lower. The demand for shorts in September wheat was again a feature and that option closed &c higher, while December was @c lower. December corn closed ic lower; oats were {c@{c} lower and January provision closed unchanged to 5c lower.

45c; prime meal \$27 00@28 00, nom:-

UHICAGO, Sept. 27.-Cash prices: Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 73@75c; No. 3 spring 69@72c; No. 2 red 86@87c. Corn-No.2, 583; No. 2 yellow 59c. Oats-No. 2 27 1/4c; No.2 white -c; No. 3 white 30@33c. -No. 2 50c. Mess rel, \$16 45@16 50. Lard, 100 lbs. \$11 87 1/2@11 90. Short rib sides, loose \$10 85@10 95. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$9 25@9 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$11 50@11 75. Whiskey-Basis of high wines, \$1 32. The leading futures ranged as ful lows-opening, highest, lowest an

closing: Wheat-No. 2 September 86@ 87, 87, 86, 86%c; December 69%@69%. 69%, 69%, 69%c; May 70%, 70%, 69% 70c. Corn-No. 2, September 60 4 @ 60%, 61, 58%, 58%c; December 46%@ 47, 47, 45%, 45%@45%c; May 41%@ 41%, 41%, 41%, 41%@41%c. Oats— No 2 September, old, 27, 27, 26 1/2, 26 3/8; do. new, 33, 33, 321/2, 321/2; December, new, 31%, 31%, 31, 31%@31 1cc Mess pork, per bbl—October \$16 60, 16 60, 16 50, 16 50; January \$15 30, 15 32½, 15 27½, 15 30; May \$14 30, 14 32½ 14 25, 14 30. Lard, per 100 b - September \$11 25, 11 25, 11 00, 11 00 Oc tober \$10 00, 10 02%, 9 90, 9 90; Ja uary \$8 7214, 8 7214, 8 6714, 8 6714; May \$8 12%, 8 12%, 8 10, 8 10. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-September \$10 90, 11 00, 10 85, 11 00; October 10 70, 11 00, 10 70, 11 00; January \$8 121/4, 8 1214, 8 1214, 8 1214.

FOREIGN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27. - Cotton: Spot limited demand; prices 1-32d higher American middling fair 5 %d; good middling 51-32d; middling 415-16d; low middling 4 27-32d; good ordinary 4 23-32d; ordinary 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,300 bales Amer:can. Receipts 3,000 bales, including 1,300 bales American.

Futures opened firm and closec quiet a d steady; American middling (g o c) September 453-64@454-64d seller; September and October 4 46-64@4 47-64d seller; October and November 4 42-64d buyer; November and December 4 40-64@441-64d buyer; December and January 440-64d buyer; January and February 439-64@440-64d seller; February and March 4 39-64d seller; March and April 437-64@438-64d buyer; April and May 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyer; May and June 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyer.

MARINE.

OLEARED. Clyde steamship Oneida, Rich, New York, H G Smallbones. British steamship Vauxhall Bridge, Reeder, Bremen, Alexander Sprunt &

EXPORTS. FOREIGN.

BREMEN-British steamship Vaux nall Bridge, 11,800 bales cotton, 6,039, 884 pounds, valued at \$528,500; cargo and vessel by Alexander Sprunt &

MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington., N C., September 28 STEAMSHIPS. Haslingden, (Br) 1,220 tons, Willis Alexander Sprunt & Son. Vers, (Br) 1,854 tons, Bennett, Alex ander Sprunt & Son. Haxby, (Br) 2,252 tons, Upperton, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Gladys, (Br) 1,509 tons, Edwards, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS. Fred B Balano, 250 tons, Sawyer George Harriss, Son & Co.

Gladestry, (Br) 1,521 tons, Lawson.

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BY RIVER AND RAIL

Naval Stores and Receipts of Yesterday. C. C. Railroad-408 bales col casks spirits turpentine, 31 rosin, 14 barrels tar, 14 kg turpentine. W. & W. Ralfroad-159 blanton, 9 barrels rosin, 15 barrels in

barrels crude turpentine. W., C. & A. Railroad 2,000 cotton, 9 casks spirits turpents barrels rosin, 116 barrels lar, rels crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad—263 bales of 11 casks spirits turpentine, 4 Schooner Minnie Ward-20

pirits turpentine, 55 barrels roin

Total—2,875 bales cotton, 39
spirits turpentine, 111 barrels and
149 barrels tar, 97 barrels crude tan

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