The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 11.

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.

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—W. B. Savage.

THE STRIKE PROBLEM.

Strikes seem to be contagious these days, which is somewhat remarkable in view of the floods of declamation on the great prosperity of the country. Coal strikes and street car strikes seem to be the order just now, for we have the Pennsylvania strike, and an Alabama strike, the latter for the seemingly unreasonable cause that some negro miners down there refused to pay assessments to help the Pennsylvania strikers, and the companies for which they worked refused to withhold the amount of the assessment from their pay, and therefore the strike was ordered. The Union, which, as far as the public knows, had no other cause of complaint, embraces about 3,000 men.

There is a street car strike in New Orleans and similar strikes in several New York towns. What their grievances are we do not know, but they are resorting to violence to prevent the cars from running.

The Pennsylvania strike, which is said to have cost already $183,000,000 (not counting what it has cost the public) is now in its sixth month, with no disposition on the part of the mine operators to make concessions and no disposition on the part of the strikers to yield unless concessions are made. They are now, since the absolute refusal of the mine operators, after an earnest appeal by President Roosevelt to come to some agreement, more determined than ever and are receiving substantial encouragement from other miners' organizations and from individual sympathizers, who have come to look upon it as a decisive test between organized capital and organized labor, either one of which must succumb.

If this were simply a measure of strength between capital and labor, between employer and employed, people might sympathize with one or the other, and the public might watch the contest and quietly wait its ending, but in all such clashes it is the public that suffers and is most vitally interested. A street car strike, even when not attended with violence and riotousness, means a stop to the usual means of travel through the city for the masses of the people, and that means not only personal inconvenience, and discomfort, but it means interruption of business and much loss of time and money to business men and people employed by them.

A coal strike prolonged and of large proportions, even when not attended by violence, lawlessness and rioting, a shortage in fuel supplies, if not an actual fuel famine now confronting the people of the North Atlantic States, and that means not only higher priced fuel, but much personal discomfort and severe suffering, with damage to industries, the money cost of which cannot be figured out.

Aside from the employer and the workman, the former of whom is interested in the loss of profits and dividends, and the latter in wages and in treatment, some way should be found to prevent strikes in the interest of the masses of the people who suffer from them more than the employers or the workmen do. It is absurd and a reflection on our intelligence and our state craft that no way has yet been devised to do that and that the problem has never been approached with the seriousness that its importance demands.

Capital may organize, labor may organize. It is well for both that they should organize; they have the right to organize for more effective work and for mutual protection, but neither should be allowed to cuff the other, nor to go to shooting at each other when it imperils the life of innocent bystanders. Capital has or should have the right to work its property in its own way, and to employ whom it pleases to work it, but it has no right to oppress its employes who may be in its power or to exact anything unfair or unreasonable from them. It should deal with them honestly, squarely, humanely and pay them living wages. It should not expect to make all the profit, get all the meat and throw its workmen the bones.

Workmen have a right to cease working when they are not treated fairly, a right, however, which they cannot always exercise, because their necessities often compel them to continue at work, even on very onerous conditions, but whether they work or not, they have no right to put hindrance in the way of the man who wants to work, whose necessities may compel him to work to earn the wherewith to live and to provide for his family, if he has one.

When the employer takes advantage of a man's necessities to extort labor from him without just compensation he plays the part of an unfeeling oppressor and when the workman by violence or intimidation prevents the man whose neccessities compel him to work from working he does the same thing and neither should be allowed to do it.

This problem has been solved in other countries. Australia, which has arbitration laws has revolved it and so has New Zeland, which with her admirble system stands as an exemplar for other countries. The conditions in other countries and in this may be different, but there should be genius and ability enough in this country to at least devise some way to avert these industrial conflicts and ward off the calamities that follow in their wake.

THEY WANT MORE TROOPS.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., dispatch, published yesterday, says it was reported that the mine magnates would ask the Governor of Pennsylvania for more troops on the ground that the troops which have been ordered into the anthracite district are not sufficient to completely patrol it. That's cool.

The State Guard numbers something over 11,000 men when full. It is said the number for service in the anthracite region will be 9,000 men, fully armed and equipped for war. And these 9,000 are not, in the estimation of the coal magnates, sufficient to give them the protection which they need to mine coal. The presumption is that they don't think those State troops are hankering for that kind of work and that they would find federal soldiers, brought from some other sections of the country, more serviceable and with fewer compunctions against shooting at the strikers and their sympathizers, if ordered to shoot, as shooting is their business, and they obey orders without asking questions or having any opinions, as to the justice or injustice, or the necessity or the absence of necessity in the shooting.

As far as the public knows there has been no rioting since the State Guard was ordered into the mining region, and so far as known the mine operators have not since made any additional efforts to mine coal, or that it must be simply a matter of opinion with them that the 9,000 State troops now there are not sufficient to give them all the protection they need to work the mines and turn out the coal, for which there is now such an urgent demand. Until they do that they cannot consistently ask for more troops and if they don't do that they ought to be required to turn the mines over to receivers who will.

Louisville, Ky., was honored a few days ago with a visit by a man who has 365 suits of wearing apparel, (and he isn't in the clothing business although he comes pretty near it.) He changes his clothes every hour and spends four hours a day in doing it. He scorns being called a dude, and says he has never smoked a cigarette, worn a monocule, or played golf, and his name it is Jones.

Mr. Morgan didn't buy those 50,000 tons of Welsh coal to give away to the poor of New York, but to sell to them at cost, which will be about one-third of the cost of Pennsylvania coal at the rate it is now selling in that city. Fifty thousand tons would make a pretty large pile of coal, but it wouldn't supply New York for one day, if generally distributed. It takes about 70,000 tons to do that.

Mark Hanna has challenged Tom Johnson to debate, but prescribes a condition that no reference be made to monopolies. Mark don't want to have the monopolies chucked at him. They are all getting tender-footed on the monopoly business.

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

GUARDING AGAINST COAL RIOTS

The municipal authorities in New York city are taking measures to prevent apprehended rioting that may result from the scarcity of fuel. With the present scarcity of coal or other fuel in that city, rioting will be the inevitable result unless extraordinary measures be taken in time to prevent it, and the same may be said of all the large cities in the North Atlantic States which are dependent upon coal for fuel.

Thus far the weather has not been cold enough to cause much suffering and the people have borne patiently and even good naturedly the coal shortage, with its attendant high prices, hoping that work might soon be resumed in the mines and the worst be over, but let a cold snap come and it would take a regiment of police with machine guns to keep the clamoring people out of the yards that happened to have coal enough to tempt them.

The timely taking of precautions against such emergencies may have some effect in preventing raids on the coal yards, but it will not entirely prevent them, should the weather become severe enough to cause suffering.

The fact that the public, with very little division of sentiment, holds the mine operators and the managers of the coal carrying roads responsible for the coal shortage, would make the public condone raids on coal yards, and even the law itself would look leniently upon those who participated in them, on the maxim that "necessity knows no law." People in this country who are willing to pay a reasonable price for fuel are not going to suffer and freeze for want of it, without making desperate efforts to get it if it is in sight.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— With a street car strike in New Orleans and rioting there, coal miners' strikes in Alabama and Pennsylvania with rioting and disorder there, labor seems to be in a Mont Pelee condition in this country.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The colored bishops, who called on the President got a crumb of comfort in that the President assured them that he did not approve of the Southern Republicans squeezing them out of politics; but the President's disapproval will not help the bishops and their followers much. The squeezing process goes right along. — *Richmond Times, Dem.*

—— Notwithstanding the great activity in American iron and steel manufacturing establishments the imports of iron and steel have doubled in the past year while exports of these commodities have fallen off about $5,000,000 and are still falling. Practically every class of iron and steel imports shows an increase during 1902 as compared with 1901.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Senator Hanna permits no opportunity to pass without making his tariff views known. At Wheeling, W. Va, the other day he advised his audience to "keep letting well enough alone." The President on the other hand, as is well known, refuses to believe that it is sacrilege to lay hands upon the tariff or that any particular schedule of the Dingley law—say the iron and steel schedule—should or ought forever remain inviolate. Senator Hanna's advice is an excellent one to follow—by some people. The President's attitude, nevertheless, is sound, and has the additional advantage, moreover, which Senator Hanna has not, of awakening a sympathetic echo in the breasts of countless millions of consumers.—*Washington Times, Rep.*

TWINKLINGS

— Ain't it funny dat w'en a man strikes prosperity he fergits all erbout how po' he wuz 'fo' he got dar?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— "I see the new magazine is out?" "Yes, and they've got my poem right next to reading matter!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— "I heerd dat he tuk lessons from a music teacher." "No; he did not. He ain't got nobody to blame but hisself."—*Puck.*

— Patience — I would never squeeze my feet out of shape. Patrice —Oh, yes, you would, if you were in my shoes.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Bab (indignantly)—Well, will you look at that? You left your candy on my table again, and, now it's gone, of course I get spanked for it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

— "How did it happen?" "Well, she insisted on going to the club and he threatened to go home to his father."—*Judge.*

— Church—Did you ever know a foreigner to come over here and take this country as he found it? Gotham Certainly, I have—Columbus.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Since we are having our April showers in October, perhaps we may expect that extremely backward Summer will get along about next January.—*Buffalo Express.*

— "Which are your closest neighbors?" asked the visitor. "Those that refuse to loan me anything when I ask them," responded the suburbanite.—*Philadelphia Record.*

— "Young Breezely is going to marry that rich old Miss Lark." I wonder how he won her?" "Stood still, of course, and didn't shy when she made love to him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— "That nobleman she married turned out to be bogus." "By George, that's lucky for her, isn't it?" "That depends on whether you consider him as a husband or merely as a purchase."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Grace—She was struck dumb when she saw me in my latest Parisian creation. Maud—How do you know that? Grace—Because she couldn't stop talking about it.—*Yonkers Herald.*

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by J. C. Shepard.

The Beginning of the Oyster Season brings to mind the pleasant thought of

Kennedy's Oysterettes

The oyster cracker with a taste to it.

A bubble of lightness touched with salt to give it zest and savor.
As good with soup as they are with oysters.
5 cents in the In-er-seal Package.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Argus*: Mr. W. F. Sessoms tells us he has one pumpkin weighing 113 pounds, while there are two others on the vine on which the large one grew that will weigh 100 pounds each.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: From all reports the colored people throughout the county are registering slowly. Up till this morning Mr. Beatty reports one as having registered to township No. 1, precinct 2. Mr Dawson reports three in precinct township.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Mr. W. D. Graham, of Miranda, was in Salisbury to-day. Mr. Graham, who is registrar for Mt. Ulla township, says the voters are registering slowly in his township. So far more voters have registered in the six Salisbury precincts than in all the country precincts combined.

— Weldon *News*: Mr. W. H. Hux, a well known farmer in Faucett's township, brought to this office last Friday some of the largest and finest tomatoes we have ever seen grown in Halifax county. They are of the variety known as the tree tomato, and the plants grow all the way from five to seven feet high. Mr. Hux says the plants he raised were seven feet in height and that two plants furnished tomatoes for his entire family.

— Durham *Sun*: Sheriff S. A. Fleming, of Granville county, was here Wednesday morning on his way to Oxford with Will Garner, a colored prisoner. Garner is charged with having killed Walter Gregory in Granville in the month of January, 1901. He made his escape after committing the murder and has been a fugitive from justice until arrested at Wilson, where he was turned over to Sheriff Fleming.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mr. A. D. Fann, who carries the mail between here and Manly, N. C., gives an interesting account of some corn which he saw on his last trip. The corn was raised by Mr. Cyrus Johnson, who lives near Manly. Mr. Fann saw one stalk of this corn measured. He says it was fifteen feet long and ten feet to the first ear, and it had three well developed ears of corn. He measured two blades which were four feet and six inches long. The stalk measured eight and one-half inches around at the second joint from where it was cut off above the ground. Mr. Johnson has about one acre that would average this well.

— Concord *Tribune*: Thursday afternoon a negro named Conner applied to Registrar McKinne to register. After testing the negro Mr. McKinne refused to register him. After this the negro became ugly and mouthy. After being ordered out of the room Conner refused to go and Mr. McKinne gathered a chair, when the negro stepped outside the room and stopped at the stable door. Here he picked up a brick and threw it, striking Mr. McKinne in the head and knocking him unconscious. The negro made a desperate effort to escape, but was caught and placed in jail. Mr. McKinne soon recovered and was not seriously hurt.

— Nashville *Graphic*: News reached this place Monday that Mr. Henry Whitley, living in Ferrell's township, had committed suicide. Mr. Whitley and his wife had parted about ten days prior to his rash act, he having driven her from his home while he was on a protracted spree and making home-life miserable for his wife and children. Monday morning he sent his youngest son for Mrs. Whitley to return. Mr. Whitley told his son where he would find what money he had, stating also that he was liable to die any moment. While young Whitley was a short distance away he heard the report of a gun from within the house. He proceeded at once to the bedroom, where he found his father lying across the bed in a dying condition, while at his side lay his double-barrel shotgun.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Henry Campbell prominent and well to do farmer of Rutherfordton, shot himself through the heart Thursday. The cause is said to have been family trouble. Several times during the past week Campbell has tried to end his life by drowning in a well, but each effort was frustrated by friends. He informed his wife that he was going to blow out his brains and asked her to accompany him to the barn to see it well done. She declined and he went alone and killed himself. He was 62 years old and leaves a wife and two children. —— Cora Morehead, a negro woman, is reported as having fallen into a well near Leaksville, Rockingham county, though some suspect murder and arrests have been made. She was in a row at a quilting party at a friend's house and three men followed her to the woods when she ron from the house. She was seen no more alive but the next morning her dead body, with a gash on the head, was found in an upright position in the well.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with Chronic Indigestion and Nervous Debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

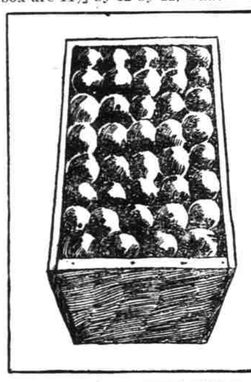
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FARM AND GARDEN

BOXED APPLES.

The New Method of Marketing—Items From One of Its Advocates.

The boxing of apples for market finds numerous advocates nowadays. Following are some items gleaned from a lengthy communication on the subject to Rural New Yorker by a successful apple shipper. He has packed apples as illustrated. The dimensions of the box are 11½ by 12 by 22, what is called



A BOX OF BALDWIN APPLES.

the California bushel box. In packing he graded to three sizes and packed the sizes to fit the box, tiering the different sizes to fit the boxes. As they were red apples he used white paper and put it only in the bottom of the box, letting it come about half way up on the sides of the box. After the box was filled the bottom was nailed on, the box turned over and marked for the best apples XXX, those next smaller XX, and the smallest ones X. In shipping three boxes were counted to the barrel, and in figuring the price per barrel three bushels were counted per barrel.

In boxing white apples this shipper would use some bright colored paper, as a red, blue or green. It may be well in boxing a red apple to use a clear white or bright yellow.

Many times people living in the crowded city have not the room for a barrel of apples, but they could put a box in the corner or some out of the way place, or if they could not afford to buy a whole barrel they could buy a box, and there are many people thus situated financially, enough of them to consume many hundreds of barrels in a season, and thus almost open up a new market for us. It is more work, because they have to be graded carefullly in order to pack nicely, but not as much trouble as one would suppose. After you get used to it it can be done quite rapidly. The cost of the box is about the same as a barrel.

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. †

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.

RUSHVILLE, IND.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.—I have been a great sufferer from catarrh and hay fever and tried many things, but found no permanent relief until I found it in Ely's Cream Balm about eight years ago, and we have been fast friends ever since.
(REV.) R. M. BENTLEY.

MESSRS. ELY BROS—Find enclosed 50 cents, for which please send me your Cream Balm. I find your remedy the quickest and most permanent cure for cold in the head, catarrh, etc. Yours truly, DELL M. POTTER, General Manager Arizona Gold Mining Co. †

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

SANTAL-MIDY
Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.
It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

Bethel
Military Academy,
1865-1902. Located in Fauquier Co., Virginia. Region unsurpassed. Full corps instructors. Prepares for business, college, and U. S. military academies. For catalogue, address THE PRINCIPALS, BETHEL ACADEMY O., Virginia. sa tu th ly 19 23t

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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

STAR OFFICE, October 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 51c per gallon.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.15 per barrel for strained and $1.20 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.40 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market firm at $1.75 per barrel for hard, $2.80 for dip.

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 @2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	48
Rosin	104
Tar	51
Crude turpentine	60

Receipts same day last year—43 casks spirits turpentine, 1 barrel rosin, 105 barrels tar, 110 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 8¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅞	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	7¼	" "
Low middling	7¾	" "
Middling	8¼	" "
Good middling	8 7-16	" "

Same day last year, market firm at 8⅜c for middling.

Receipts—3,003 bales; same day last year, 3,006.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 85c; extra prime, 90c; fancy, 95c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c. Spanish (new), 65@75c.

CORN—Firm, 77½@80c per bushel for white.

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

EGGS—Dull at 17@18c per dozen.

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

TURKEYS—No sale.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull at 70@75c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money on call was quoted strong at 3@15 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 485@486 for demand and at 482.875 for sixty days. The posted rates were 484 and 487. Commercial bills 482¾@482¾. Bar silver 50⅛. Mexican dollars 40¼. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were easier. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 109½; U. S. refunding 3's, coupon, 109½; U. S 3's, registerd, 107¾; do. coupon, 108½; U. S. 4's, new registered, 137¾; do. coupon, 137¾; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 111, do. coupon, 111; U. S 5's, registered, 105½; do. coupon, 105½; Southern Railway, 5's, 118½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 104½; Chesapeake & Ohio 50; Manhattan L 134¼; New York Central 153¾; Reading 69¼; do. 1st preferred 85¾; do. 2nd preferred 76; St Paul 185½; do. pref'd, 193; Southern Railway 37¼; do. pref'd 95⅝; Amalgamated Copper 62⅞; Am'n Tobacco —c; People's Gas 102½; Sugar 121; Tennessee Coal and Iron 63⅛; U. S. Leather 14⅛; do. pref'd, 89⅛; Western Union 91⅝; U. S. Steel 39¾; do preferred 88⅝; Nat'l R. R of Mexico 18⅜; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 66⅞; do. preferred, 127; Standard Oil, 655 @665.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 28¾@29¼; do. preferred, 47@47⅜; bonds, fours, 84½@85.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 54@54½c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Spirits turpentine firm, 50c; sales 50 casks Rosin firm; B, D and H, $1 25; sales 500 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Spirits turpentine quoted at 50¾c; receipts 474 casks; sales 443 casks; exports 200 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 2,043 barrels; sales 999 barrels; exports 509 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 35. E, $1 40; F, $1 45; G, $1 50; H, $1 75; I, $2 00; K $2 50; M, $3 00; N, $3 50; W G, $3 75; W W, $4 10

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The cotton market opened steady with prices one point higher to two lower and then followed a narrow rut for a time in the absence of active trading by either side or special new feature. As an offset to the heaviness in the Liverpool market the liberal port receipts and the generally favorable weather chart were bullish spot market reports from the South, reports that a storm of considerable severity was working toward the central belt coast from the Gulf, and talk of a colder snap from the western belt to-night. Late in the morning the government forecast promised not only cold but wet weather as well for the western belt. Shorts turned for cover, with the result that January worked up to 8.78 and other options in accordance. The commission houses became eager buyers again and the South bought the winter months quite freely. The late dispatches from spot markets in the central belt stated that exporters were taking everything offered at former prices, with holders less anxious to sell except at an advance. Total export clearances for the day were nearly as large as total port receipts. The market later eased off on near months under realizing, with the close quiet and net two points lower to four points higher. Total sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull at 8.85c; net receipts 10 bales; gross receipts 6,635 bales; stock 37,035 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 8.85c; middling gulf 9.10c; sales 1,221 bales.

Futures market closed quiet: October 8.53, November 8.57, December 8.67, January 8.74, February 8.55, March 8.55, April 8.55, May 8.56.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net receipts 40,635 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,395 bales; exports to France 10,947 bales; exports to the Continent 24,837 bales; stock 490,337 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 294,302 bales; exports to Great Britain 37,595 bales; exports to France 16,488 bales; exports to the Continent 82,739 bales.

Total since September 1st, at all seaports—Net receipts 1,323,128 bales; exports to Great Britain 300,547 bales, exports to France 101,251 bales, exports to the Continent 44 929 bales

Oct. 9.—Galveston quoted firm at 8⅜c, net receipts 13,315 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8⅜c, net receipts 3,051 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 9-16c, net receipts 202 bales; Boston, dull at 8.15, net receipts 3 bales, Wilmington, quiet at 8¼c, net receipts 3,003 bales, Philadelphia, steady at 9.10c, net receipts 100 bales; Savannah, firm at 8½c, net receipts 8,384 bales. New Orleans, steady at 8 5-16c, net receipts 9,183 bales; Mobile, firm at 8 1-16c, net receipts 665 bales; Memphis, steady at 8⅜c, net receipts 4,262 bales; Augusta, steady at 8⅜c, net receipts 2 531 bales; Charleston, firm at 8½c, net receipts 1,404 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Flour was firm and active. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 75¼c. Options—Exceptional and unexpected strength was the rule in wheat to-day. Room traders who went short early were forced in by the upturn and the bulls gave the market good support in face of a break in corn. Offerings were very light all day. The option market closed firm, ⅜c net advance: May closed 75⅜c; December closed 75c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 68½c. The option market was active and nervous, opening firm here but at once breaking under heavy Chicago selling, easier cables and prospective larger receipts at Chicago. The closing quotations being ¼@½c net lower. Oats: January closed 50⅜c; May closed 48c; October closed 66; November closed 63¼; December 54½. Oats—Spot easier; No. 2 33¼. Options market was unsettled by the weakness of corn. Selling at Chicago and bright weather also helped to promote depression: December closed 36⅝c. Lard dull; Western steam $10 70; October closed $10 70, nominal; refined steady; continent $11 00. Pork dull. Tallow dull. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet, No 7 invoice 5⅜c; mild firm; Cordova 7¾@12c. Sugar—Raw nominally firm; fair refining 3c; centrifugal 96 test, 3½@3 9-16, refined firm. Rice firm. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania, average best, 22@24. Potatoes firm; Long Island $1 62@1 87; South Jersey sweets $2 00@2 50; Jerseys $1 50@1 62, New York, and Western per 180 lbs, $1 50@1 75. Butter firm; extra creamery 23c; State dairy 17@22c. Cheese was firm; new State full cream, small colored fancy 12⅛@12¼c; small white 12⅛@12¼c. Cabbages steady; Long Island per 100 $2 00@3 00. Freights to Liverpool—cotton by steam 15c. Cotton seed oil dull; Closing prices: Prime crude f. o. b. mills 28@29c; prime summer yellow 38½@39½c; off summer yellow 37@38c; prime white 43c; prime winter yellow 43c; prime meal $27 00@28 00, nominal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Despite the favorable weather which depressed corn and oats wheat held firm to day. December wheat closed ½@⅝c higher; December corn ½@⅝c lower and December oats ⅛c down; January provisions at the close were unchanged to 10c depressed.

CHICAGO, October 10.—Cash prices: Flour steady. Wheat—No 2 spring 71; No. 3 spring 69@71c; No. 2 red 68½@68¾c. Corn—No. 2, 58c; No. 2 yellow 60c. Oats—No 2 27¾c; No 2 white —; No. 3 white 31½@34c. Rye—No. 2 48½c. Mess pork, per barrel, $16 95@17 00. Lard, 10 lbs—no report. Short ribs sides, loose, $10 10@11 20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $9 25@9 50. Short clearsides, boxed, $11 50@11 67½ Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 32.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 3 October 68½, 68⅝, 68⅛, 68⅜c; December 69¾@69⅞, 70⅛, 69⅝, 70c; May 70¾@70⅞, 71⅜, 70⅝@70¾, 11¼c. Corn—No. 2, October 58¼, 58¼, 57, 5c; December 48⅛@48¼, 47⅛, 47¼c; May 43⅛@43⅜, 43½, 42⅞, 43¼c. Oats—No 2 October, new, 32, 32, 31⅜, 31⅜c; December, new, 32¼, 32¼, 31⅜, 32c Mess pork, per bbl—October $16 85, 17 00, 16 85, 17 00; January $15 50, 15 60, 15 45, 15 55; May $14 77½, 14 82½, 14 70, 14 80. Lard, per 100 lbs—October $10 10, 10 15, 10 10, 10 15; January $8 77½, 8 82½, 8 77½, 8 82½; May $8 27½, 8 35, 8 27½, 8 32½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—October $11 25, 11 27½, 11 25, 11 27½; January $8 17½, 8 22½, 8 15, 8 22½.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—Cotton: Spot in fair demand; prices steady; American middling fair 5 16-100d; good middling 4 88-100d; middling 4 78-100d; low middling 4 68-100d; good ordinary 4 56-100d; ordinary 4 44-100d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts 8,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; American middling (g o c) October 4 63-100d value; October and November 4 57-100d buyer; November and December 4 54-100d buyer; December and January 4 54-100d seller; January and February 4 53-100d buyer; February and March 4 53-100d buyer; March and April 4 53-100d buyer; April and May 4 53-100d buyer; May and June 4 53-100d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Compton, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co.

CLEARED.

British steamship Plympton, Moon, New Orleans, Heide & Co.

British steamship Baron Eldon, Ullstrom, Bremen, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

British schooner Arrow, Firth, Grenada, B W I, George Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

BREMEN—British steamship Baron Eldon, 12,931 bales cotton, 6,626,266 pounds, valued at $580,000; cargo and vessel by Alexander Sprunt & Son.

GRENADA—British schooner Arrow 160,912 feet lumber and 90,000 shingles, valued at $2,793.20; cargo Chadbourn Lumber Co; vessel George Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., October 11.

STEAMSHIPS.

Devonshire, (Br) 2,363 tons, Cook, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Europa, (Nor) 652 tons, Sundt, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Velets, (Br) 1,937 tons, McMillan, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Acacia, (Br) 1,847 tons, Whyte, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Horace W Macomber, 926 tons, Bowen, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Harry Messer, 596 tons, Gray, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Pasadena, 501 tons, Pecksmith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
J C Strawbridge, 758 tons, Coombs, George Harriss, Son & Co.
John Twohy, 871 tons, Connor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
J R Teel, 756 tons, Hansen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

C. C. Railroad—52 bales cotton, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls crude turpentine.

W. & W. Railroad—222 bales cotton.

W., C. & A. Railroad—2,054 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 6 barrels rosin, 21 barrels tar, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—552 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 30 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—121 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 19 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer Franklin Pierce—35 bbls rosin.

Larkins' Flat—20 barrels rosin.

Total—3,003 bales cotton, 48 casks spirits turpentine, 104 barrels rosin, 51 barrels tar, 60 barrels crude turpentine.

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