WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 27

A SCHEME TO HOLD POWER.

Postmaster General Payne is quoted as saying that President Roosevelt will not have anything to say in his message to Congress on the subject of restricting representation from those Southern States wherein negro suffrage is restricted, but will leave that matter to Congress to deal with without any suggestions from him. He spoke in such a way as to convey the impression that he thought Congress would deal with it in the way that he thinks Congress should deal with it, that is, by taking action looking to such restriction.

As a member of Congress he introduced such a bill and advocated its adoption, but he didn't make a favorable impression and his bill hung fire. He hopes for better luck for it now that he is somewhat more conspicuous and influential as member of the cabinet than he was as a member of Congress from the Badger State. But when they come to discuss that question they will find that it has two sides to it, and that they will be confronted by more obstacles than some of them take Some of these difficulties are thus

referred to in an editorial in the Baltimore Sun:

The representation of the States in Congress down to the time of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment was opportioned among the states according to their respective members, which were determined by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of the slave popu lation. In framing or enforcing a law to carry out the views of the Postmaster-General there will be many practical difficulties. Of course the object of the bill is to reach every State in the South, but ostensibly it will be directed against those whose Constitutions contain the so-called "grandfather clase." That clause is intended to disfranchise as many negroes as possible without coming in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. If they disfranchised the negro because of his race, then that provision would be null and void and Mr. Payne's bill would be unnecessary. All that would be required would be for the persons so unconstitutionally deprived of their votes to appeal to the courts. But no one is deprived of his vote on that a count. The disfranchised people are mainly the illiterates. If all the illiterates were disfranchised, the census would be a guide to the number. But all illiterate are not disfranchised, and it is practically impossible to ascertain with any degree of accurracy the num-ber disfranchised. The number, in fact, varies from year to year. In the Constitution of Alabama, for

instance, the following persons who have the requisite qualifications of age, sex and residence are permitted to vote: First-All who can read and write the English language and bave been engaged in some lawful business or occupation for the greater part of the 12 months preceding the registration. Second-The owner or the husband of the owner of 40 acres of land in the State or of real or personal property assessed for taxation at as much as \$300, the taxes on which have been paid.

In addition to these all persons who have honorable served in the United States or the Confederate States Army or Navy and their lawful descendants and "all persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government." It would appear that to ascertain the number disfranchised by this Constitution would be almost impossible. The registration is no guide, for here in the rity of Baltimore there are now over 30,000 people who are entitled to register and vote who are not regi-

They base their action on the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, the first of which provides that where a State denies suffrage to a male inhabitant, old enough to vote, for any other cause than "participation in rebellion or some other crime," then its representation in Congress shall be reduced in such proportion as the whole number of such disfranchised bears to the whole number of male citizens in such State; the second of which prohibits denial of the franchise to any male inhabitant on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." The first of these provides a penalty, but the framers of it were unscrupulous enough to insert a provision in it that made it easy to disfranchise nearly every white man in the South who was old enough to bear arms under the Confederacy when they included "participation in rebellion" in connection with "other crimes." The object of this amendment was with the aid of the emancipated slaves to get control of the Southern States, which'they temporarily did as most of the white men in the South were then disfranchised, and it was doubtless the intention to keep them so under State laws enacted by white and black Republicans, and thus hold the South permanently. But the scheme didn't pan out.

negro wholly in view but that provides no penalty. There are good constitutional lawyers who contend that the 15th amendment, formed and passed subsequent to the 14th, nullified and destroyed that and took its place. This was the position of Jas. G. Blaine and on that he based his opposition to the proposed force bill for which he contended that there was no authority to punish the South for something for which no punishment had been provided. All such action would be in the nature of ex part facto legislation, and a violation of the constitution, which the force bill advocates pretended to be desirous of maintaining and enforcing.

differently on the conflict between these two amendments, (neither of which was adopted in a way to make it morally binding upon the South), they will no doubt base their action upon the 14th amendment which provides the penalty, which is restriction of representation. But this applies to all the States where there may be restricted suffrage, such States as Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and a number of others, some of which have restricted and others tax qualifications, to which, however, these advocates of restricting Southern representation never took any exception and in which they never discovered anything wrong or oppressive. Most if not all of these States vote the Republican ticket, which accounts for that. If the South voted the Republican ticket every negro in it might be disfranchised and there would not only be nothing in the way of protest, but if restraining representation were suggested they would sit down on it with the weight and frigidity of a

With all their pretences of fair play to the negro and justice to the Northern States, which they say demands a reduction of Southern representation in proportion to the number of acutual voting citizens, their motive is too transparent to deceive any one. It is simply a scheme to get control of Congress and the electoral college and hold

MEDDLING WITH THE SOUTH.

While there has been a disposition shown by the managers of Southern cotton mills to reduce the number of children employed and to dispense with them altogether when practicable, and as soon as practica ble, the agitation has been kept up by outsiders, not out of sympathy with the children altogether, but because this child labor is considered to be a factor in cheap production which gives Southern mills some advantage over Northern mills, and hence so much talk about it in that section of the country.

This is simply meddling, a meddling which has been going on for several years, and a meddling which does not in the least advance the solution of that problem, which will be solved as soon as practicable by the Southern people who are no more in favor of the employment of children in mills than the Northern people are, who were about as slow to catch on to that reform as the Southern people are charged with

There are some few papers, however, in New England which do not sympathize with this meddling disposition and take the proper view of it, one of which the Fall River Herald, which thus rebukes it: "Boiled down, the South finds this

entire argument concentrated in two

facts. One is that the capital of the North remains to be persuaded that legislative restrictions in the North are good for this section, and one is that here is no reason why a brand new industry should not avail itself of all of the opportunities of which an estabished industry has been possessed When we sum up, in a controversy of this kind, we must not forget that we are not our brother's keeper. We of the North have interfered with the South as the South has never interfered with us. We have manufactured the cotton of the South into the yarn and cloth of the North, and the South has never told us that we should manufacture fifty-eight hours a week or sixty-six hours. She has had nothing to say regarding our State laws. But the moment the South begins to spin and weave her own raw material the North discusses hours of labor, the employment of children and other details with a view to bringing the Southern labor conditions up to approved Northern standards. Is this fair play? That a question that disturbs the Herald. If it is fair play why do our parents do their level best to teach us to keep our hands and our tongues from the con-

duct of other people? There never was an objection from that quarter to child labor in Southern mills until the Southern mills began to increase in number and become competitors of the New England mills, and then the trouble began. They have gone so far as to endeavor to have a bill passed by Congress regulating labor and the hours of labor in cotton mills, the sole purpose of which was to strike at the Southern mills and deprive them of some of the advantages they were supposed to have over the New England mills in cheaper production.

A fellow in Chicago named Dalton, who has been playing some sort of a fraud through the newspapers of this country and other countries, has just been arrested. He did a pretty good business, as he is said to have cleared about \$560,000 in a short time. If he had suspected that the fraud pursuers were on his track he might have cleared himself. But the singular and al-The 15th amendment had the most incredible thing about this an- Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Syrup has nouncement is that he is said to have made all this money out of 28,000 newspapers in this and in foreign countries, which he duped.

> The wave of prosperity seems to have switched 'round and given Australia the goby. The depression there is resulting in the emigration of thousands of people to South Africa, and they are not looking for anything better for some time to come.

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

But assuming that they will hold A FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION. The hope that the mine operators

and the miners in the Pennsylvania strike region would settle their differences without further action of the commission was disappointed by the announcement of the operators Tuesday declaring that movement off, and that the commission might proceed "for the present," which may indicate that they have something else up their sleeve. This time they have put to the fore the independent, or rather "private" mine operators (as Mr. Baer calls them), which is a better name for them, for they are not independent. They are practically as much in the power of the Trust as the miners are. It was reported, Monday, that they protested against any increase in the wages of the miners unless the coal roads, which own thirtyone of the mines, gave them a reduction of rates in transportation.

The suddenness with which the settlement movement was brought to an end after Attorney MacVeagh had requested Mr. Mitchell and the counsel for the miners to meet him in Washington, and the reasons given for suspending proceedings, shows that it is not so much a question of wages and grievances as a fight against the Miners' Union, which the operators, both of the Trust and the others, want to ignore and destroy if they can.

But this is quibbling and trifling with

the question for notwithstanding the declarations of President Baer, speaking for himself and his associates, they have practically recognized President Mitchell and the Union by accepting the proposition made by Mr. Mitchell for an arbitration Commission, to be appointed by the President, and again by entering upon the movement to settle with the miners without further action of the commission, in which movement Mr. Mac-Veagh, their leading counsel, seems to have been the leading spirit.

In this whole business, with all their haughty arrogance, they have been weakly vacillating and have trifled with the question and the public from the beginning. Now they are not only trifling with the public but with the Commission, which they say may proceed with its work "for the present," which means, we suppose, until they again get ready to tell the Commission that they think they can settle matters without it.

#### CURRENT COMMENT

-- Roosevelt says Congress has power to deal with the trusts and will use it. And yet only a few weeks ago he was urging an amendment to the United States Constitution as the only remedy. Mr. Roosevelt's statesmanship seems to be of the wabbly order. - Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Dem.

- From present appearances Mr. Addicks is up against a combination of Democrats and regular Republicans in Delaware which threatens to switch him entirely off the Senatorial track and give him a hard jolt on the cross-ties of the Salt Ureek narrow-gauge route. -Washington Times, Rep.

-- The large array of lawyers for the Coal Trust was not for nothing after all. They have contrived. it appears, to work the case out of the Arbitration Court, which was what the Trust has wanted from the first. It has always said that it "had nothing to arbitrate."-Charleston News and Courrer.

-- Secretary Shaw is threatening the South with decreased represention. He says he has no doubt that congress will attend to the matter this session. We will not say that we would like to see it tried but we question whether it could be done. Trying it, however, would do something more than injure the South. It would cause trouble in some of those Republican states of the North. It is the kind of thing that wise men will hesitate to meddle with. - Mobile Register, Dem.

Disastrous Wrecks.

Carelessness is responsible for many railway wreck, and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no onger necessary. Mrs. Lois Craig, of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles

While There is Life There is Hope. I was afflicted with catarrh: could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Elv's Cream Balm cured it. -Marcus G. Shautz, Rahway, N. J. CREAM BALM reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided re-

lief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Free-man, Dover, N. H. The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents or mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., New York.

For over Staty Years

been used for over sixty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, Price,

> CASTORIA. O The Kind You Have Always Bought



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Tarboro Southerner: The reporter has it from reliable authority that on October first last a man in this county began peddling spectacles and with such success that he has made and collected and saved \$700. It is stated that on more than one occasion his receipts were over \$75 in one day.

- Gastonia Gazette: Syrup from the second crop sorghum cane is something unusual enough to be worthy of mention. "Colonel" Charley Byers, an old darkey in the Snapp neighbor hood, made four gallons of syrup Saturday from second crop cane. The new cane grew up as sprouts from the roots of the first that was cut down to three months ago.

- Statesville Landmark: John and Lester McMahan, sons of a well known Baptist preacher of Rutherford county, were tried in Rutherford Superior Court last week for the seducion of Florence and Daisy McArthur, daughters of a well-to-do and respected farmer living in the lower part of Rutherford. Both boys were found guilty and Judge Hoke sentenced each to the penitentiary for 15 months.

-Ralegh News and Observer: The organization of the Oak City Warehouse and Investment Company of Raleigh, which is organized with a capital of \$50,000 to promote the tobacco interests of Raleigh, has been completed. — J. V. Williams, of New York, is in the city and stopping at the Yarborough. He is promoting a stock company for a rice farm by irrigation. The farm consists of 3,000 acres, now in cultivation.

- Troy Examiner: Teachers for the public schools are scarce in this county. Well prepared teachers are demand, and this should be an inducement for teachers to prepare themselves thoroughly for this proession. - Mr. J. A. Morris, of the Uwharrie section, is the crack-a-jack farmer of the county so far as we have heard. With only one horse, he has made during the last year seven bales of cotton and 335 bushels of corp. This is the kind of farming that pays.

- Lumberton Robesonian: Mr. J. Hammond, of Echo, who was a visitor at this office while in town Friday, reports fine crops and says that the farmers in the vicinity of Echo were never in better shape. He is another of our progressive young farmers who have demonstrated that tobacco is the money crop for this county.

— Gaston Barfield, a young negro about fifteen years old, was placed in jail Friday, charged with a criminal assault on the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. T. J. Noblin, of Barnesville. The girl, with her ten-year-old sister, were on their way to school when attacked by the negro. When assaulted both children screamed and attracted the attention of neighbors nearby, which frightened the

darkey who fled. A party at once set out in pursuit and captured one negro, whom the young girls did not recognize. As soon as Gaston was brought before them they recognized him and identified him as the assaulter.

### TWINKLINGS

- "Where was honey first found !" "Why, in Noah's ark hives, of course."-Princeton Tiger. - "She ran away with her father's

coachman." "Oh, well, what can you expect of a family that doesn't keep a chauffeur?"-Judge.

- Caller-Is Mrs. Maltrooney in? Bridget-She is that, sor. Caller-Is she engaged? Bridget-Engaged, indeed; she's married, sor, -Ally Sloper. -The Visitor-How is your baby? Trained Nurse-First rate! He is getting so now I can occasionally leave him with his mother!-Harper's Ba-

Old party: Stick to your mether, my young friend. His Young Friend: I will, sir. It costs too much to board any place else. - Town and

- Rodney-"Will Sydney succeed as an actor?" Dabney-"I think so; he's been pretending to be somebody ever since I've known him."-Detroit Free Press.

- So Like a Bargain-"I thought she refused him some time ago because he was so fat?" "Well, she did; but since then he's been reduced from 200 to 198."-Brooklyn Life.

Scribbs-How's your new arrangement of that Shakespeare play? Stubbs-Oh, great! I put a lot of things in it that Shakespeare never dreamed of."-Brooklyn Life.

- Friend-I haven't seen you for some time, Poet-Fo. Fact is, I have become a good deal of a recluse lately. Friend—I feared as much. How much do you owet-Tit-Bits

- The Bride (after the elopement)—Oh, papa, can you ever for-give us? Papa—Sure. By eloping you saved me that \$500 I had intended to blow in on a swell wedding when you and Tom got married .- Chicago Daily News.

- Knicker-"Gasolene says he must cut down expenses. Can't afford to support a wife and five children and keep an automobile going any longer."—Bocker—"Can't he get some of his friends to adopt the children?"— Harper's Bazaar.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

QUICK WORK WITH A SHARK Three Kanakas Went Down and Got Him While He Was Asleep.

"The Kanakas of the Hawaiian Isands have about as much fear of the huge sharks that infest the Hawaiian waters as we have of one-month-old fox terrier pups," said a naval officer who recently returned from the Asiatic station by way of the islands. "One morning a couple of months ago, when our ship was lying in Honolulu harbor, a big banana barge, propelled by three muscular, fine looking, nearly nude Kanakas, pulled alongside of us to peddle the fruit among the men forward. Just as they got the barge close to the ship the three Kanakas began to jabber excitedly in their queer, musical language and to feel of the edges of

around their necks. "The eyes of those Kanakas were keener than ours, and they had seen a big shark asleep directly beneath the lighter, the water being so clear down that way that objects can be seen through it to a great depth. It didn't take those three giant muscled Kanakas more than ten seconds to shuffle out of their few clothes. Then they removed the strings from their long knives, grasped the knives in their right hands, stepped gently over the de of the lighter, hung to the gun wales of the lighter with their left hands for a moment or so, and then, altogether, they gave that queer diving wriggle to their legs in which they are so expert and disappeared from the surface. We couldn't see them going down on account of the commotion and consequent bubbles they made in

the knives suspended by lanyards

"Within about ten seconds after they disappeared the bubbles that came to the surface began to take on the hue

"That about settles one Kanaka, if not the whole three of them,' said we on the gangway. The next thing we saw was a gigantic shark thrashing the water crazily on the port side of the lighter and incarnadining the sea within a radius of fifty feet with its blood. Then the three Kanakas came up, all in a bunch, like a trio of jacksin-the-box, with contented smiles on their faces. The shark thrashed around for five or ten minutes, and at the end of that time he was as dead as any salted mackerel in a barrel, the entire length of him. The three Kanakas had tackled him altogether as he slept, had driven their knives into his vulnerable parts, and before he had a chance to pull himself together he was as good as dead. It was as workmanlike a job of going after big sea game as ever I saw."-Philadelphia Times.

Society and Companionship. The privilege of having some one with whom we may exchange a few rational words every day, as Emerson phrases it, is the choicest gift in life. We are rich in society and yet poor in companionship. In the overflow of chatter we are starved for conversation. Social life is so largely an affair of representation, it inclines so largely to the spectacular and to what its chroniclers designate as "social functions," that the element of conversational intercourse is almost eliminated. Yet, primarily, is not that the supreme object of all friendly meeting? When we reduce to first principles this complex thing called living, do we not go to our friend solely to talk with him? Do we not invite him solely that we may exchange ideas and compare views on subjects of mutual interest? Still, as things go, people meet all through a season in the midst of groups and throngs-at dinners, receptions, entertainments of all kinds--without exchanging one word in the way of true intercourse.-Exchange.

"Marriage often changes a man's deas of life." "Yes; few men see things the same after exchanging views with their wives."-Brooklyn Life.

> Sweet Graduate. Wouldst know whither we are drifting? Wait till Mabel strikes a pose On commencement day, and mineing With a gesture grand, convincing After blushing, twisting, shifting, Tells us whither, and she knows!

She Thought It Was Golf. He (American)-My grandfather fell She (English) - Oh, what a pretty name for a golf links! But how did he

"Thank You." Only two little words-Two words that are short and sweet But how hard to utter they are When a man gets up in a car And gives a fair damsel his seat! -Ohio State Journal

happen to fall?-Judge.

Doesn't Respect Old Age.

It's shameful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They cut off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsis, Jaundice, Fever and Constipation all yield to this perfect Pill. Price 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY's drug

DR:PIERCES COLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS. COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARE EL Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce. STAR OFFICE, November 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 50%c per gallov. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.30 per

barrel for strained and \$1.35 per barrel for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.50 per bar-

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.75 per barrel for hard, \$3.00 Quotations same day last year Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at 95c@\$1.00; tar firm at

\$1.25; crude turpentine firm at \$1.10

casks spirits turpentine, 32 barrels rosin, 117 barrels tar, 43 barrels crude

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 7%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 5½ Good ordinary..... 6% Low middling..... Middling .... 7% Good middling .... 8 11-16 Same day last year, market firm

7%c for middling. Receipts-2,446 bales; same day last

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c; fancy, 80c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia-Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish (new), CORN-Firm; 70@75c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 15@ 16c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c. EGGS-Firm at 21@22c per dozen.

CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 30@ 35c; springs, 121/025c.
TURKEYS—Firm at 10@11c for BEESWAX-Firm at 25c.

SWEET POTATOES-Dull at 60c

TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Stat NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- Money on call quoted firm at 41/265 per cent. the market closing offered at 4@5 per ct.; time money steady-60 days 6 per cent., 90 days 6 per cent., six months, 5% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5%@6 per ct. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.125@587.25 for demand and 483.50@483.625 for sixty days. Posted rates 484@4841/2 and 488. Commercial bills 482.75@483.25. Bar silver 4714. Mexican dollars 37. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. refunding 2's, coupon, 1081; U. funding 2's, registered, 1081; U. 3's, registered, 108; do. coupon, 108 U. S. 4's, new registered, 185%; dc. coupon, 1361; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 1091; do. coupon, 1091; U. 8 5's, registered, 103%; do. coupon. 103%; Southern Railway, 5's, 1181/2 Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 97% Chesapeake & Ohio 451/4; Manhat tan L 156%; New York Central 153%; Reading 59%; do. 1st preferred 35%; do. 2nd preferred 74; St Paul 1751/2; do. pref'd, 190; Southern Rail way 31%; do. pref'd 92; Amal gamated :Copper ex dividend 54% People's Gas 100%; Sugar 116: Tennessee [Coal and Iron 56; U. S. Leather 121; do. pref'd, 88; Western Union 87%; U.S. Steel 35%; do pref'd 82%: Virginia-Carolina Chemical 61; do. preferred, 124; Standard Oil, 660@662.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 -Seaboard Air Line, common, 26 1/2 bid; do. preferred 44@45; bonds, fours, 84 asked.

### NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Nov. 26.-Rosin firm. Spirits turpentine firm at 581/2054c. CHARLESTON, Nov. 26. - Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

SAVARRAB, Nov. 26. - Spirits turpen tine firm at 50% c bid; receipts 1,723 casks: sales 552 casks: exports casks. Rosin firm; receipts 2,972 bar rels; sales 1,623 barrels; exports 1,020 barrels. Quote: A. B. C. D. \$1 40, E. \$1 45; F. \$1 50; G. \$1 60; H. \$1 80; \$2 05; K \$2 55; M, \$3 00; N, \$3 50 W G, \$3 75; W W, \$4 15.

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Nov. 26.-The cotton

market opened steady at a decline of one to two points which was but a parial response to the decline at Liverpool; expected to be a matter of two to three and a half points, but actually three to five points. Later our market rallied four to seven points as compared with the closing figures of the previous day on adverse reports from the cotton belt as to veather conditions and effects, being claimed that a "norther" had visited Oklahoma, the Indian Territory and a part of Texas; that central and eastern sections of the belt were getting too much rain and that bad weather was delaying plantation work and the movement. Storts covered freely on the rise, but with a holiday on hand new orders were not forthcoming and a new movement to secure profits on long contracts caused a fresh selling movement that carried prices off quite sharply; but again the market rallied and was finally steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of four points. The undertone of the country. reported to be sustained by exporters and spinners, independently of the speculative movements of fu tures. A factor in to day's market was a pressure in the way of active selling for March delivery to the extent of 30,000 bales by one house, sup plemented by the liquidation of one or two other accounts, but after this pressure was off the market rallied on general covering and some investment made, receipts being smaller than consistent with crop estimates. The total sales, futures, reached 300,-000 bales.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. - Cotton quiet at 8.55c; net receipts 374 bales; gross receipts 4,941 bales; stock 95,684 bales. Spot cotton market closed quiet; middling uplands 8.55; middling gulf 8.80c; sales 62 bales. Futures closed steady; November

8.30, December 8.34, Jan'ry 8.33, February 8.23, March 8.29, April 8.28, May 8.28, June 8.28, July 8.29, August 8.14. Total to-day, at all seaports—Net re-ceipts 59,473 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,417 bales; exports to France 7,408 bales; exports to the Continent 6.067 bales; stock 980.550 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 223,674 bales; exports to Great Britain 80,715 bales; exports to France 19,408 bales; exports to the Continent 49,732 bales. Total since September 1st, at all sesports—Net receipts 3,478,487 bales; Schr C C Lane, Kelly, exports to Great Britair 986,778 bales; George Harriss, Son & Co.

Continues to make Miraculous Cures READ THIS LETTER: ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Gentlemen:—In September, 1899, I took rheumatism in a very bad form In a month after the disease started I had to give up my work and go to bed. It continued to grow worse until my arms and hands were badly drawn so much so that I could not use them. My legs were drawn back until my arms and hands were badly drawn. The muscles of my arms and legs were hard and shriveled up. I suffered death many times over. Was treated by six different physicians in McColl, Dillon and Came to see me. He told me to try your "RHEUMACIDE." He got me one bottle began to get better. I used five and a half bottles and was completely cured no symptoms of rheumatism. I regard "RHEUMACIDE" as by far the begreed for rheumatism on the market. I cannot say too much for it. I have recommended it to others since and it has cured them.

Will say further, that I began to walk in about six days after I began to the legan to the part to the same to see the commended it.

Will say further, that I began to walk in about six days after I began to take "RHEUMACIDE," with the aid of crutches; in about three months after I began to take it, I could walk as good as anybody, and went back to work again. Very truly,

All Druggists, or sent express prepaid on receipt of \$1.00. Bobbitt Chemical Co., AND THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

r ports to France 263,043 bales; exports

Nov. 26. -Galveston, firm at 8 3-16c,

net receipts 156 bales; Memphis,

steady at 8c, net receipts 2,653 bales;

Augusta, steady at 8 3-16c, net re-

ceipts 1,793 bales; Charleston, quiet at

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- Flour was

moderately active and firm; rye flour

dull. Wheat-Spot steady; No.2 791/2.

Options ruled generally firm all day in

spite of a slow trade due to the holiday

to-morrow. Lees favorable Argentine

news, buying by the Chicago bull lead-

ers and smaller Northwestern receipts

were the stimulating factors. The

market closed %@ 1/2c net higher: May closed 80 1/2c; December closed 80 1/3c.

Corn-Spot weak; No. 2 61c. Options

market was exceedingly dull all day

but a shade higher with the West,

where December shorts were squeezed.

Receipts were light again and grading

unsatisfactory. The close was at 1/4 @ 1/4 c

net advance. Sales: January closed 35;

May closed 47%c; July closed 43%c;

November closed—c; December closed

59%c. Oats-Spot dull, No. 2, 36%c.

Options were steadier on the small

movement and strength in corn; De-

cember closed 37%c. Lard steady.

Coffee-Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice

5%c; mild quiet; Cordova 7%@12c.

Sugar-Raw quoted firm; fair refin-

ing 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96, test 3 13-16;

sland \$2 00@2 30; South Jersey sweets

\$200@3 00: Jerseys \$1 75@2 05: New

York and Western per 180 lbs., \$1 75

@200. Butter firm; extra creamery

28c; State dairy 20@26c. Cheese firm:

fancy,old 12%@13c; ne w 12%c; small

white old 12%@13c;new 12%. Peanuts

firm; fancy hand-picked 5; other domes-

tic 3½@5½. Cabbages easy; Long Island per 100 \$1 00@1 75. Freights

to Liverpool—cotton by steam 12c.

Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania

average best 28@28%c. Pork quiet.

Rice firm. Cotton seed oil was firm

but quiet. Closing quotations were:

Prime crude here nominal; prime

crude f. o. b. mills 28@29c; prime sum-

mer yellow 361/ @37; off summer yellow

35%@36c; prime white 40c; prime win-

ter yellow 40@40 1/2; prime meal \$26 50,

CHICAGO, Nov. 26. - Trading on th

board of trade to-day was light but

prices were higher. December wheat

11c. higner and oats &c. lower. Janu-

ary provisions closed from 21@5c. to

UBICAGO, Nov. 26.-Cash prices

Flour-Market steady. Wheat-No. 2

spring 74%c; No. 3 spring 71%@74c;

No. 3 red 74%@75c. Corn-No. 2

541/c; No. 2 yellow 55c. Oats-No. 2

31%@31%c; No. 2 white 34@36c; No.

3 white 32 1/2 036c. Mess pork, per bar-

rel, \$16 75@16 87%. Lard, per 100 ib.

\$10 50@10 52%. Short rib sides, loose \$8 87%@9 12%. Dry salted shoulders

boxed, \$9 371/209 50. Short clear sider, boxed, \$8 75@9 00. Whiskey—

The leading futures ranged as fel-

lows-opening, highest, lowest an

closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 7414

@75, 75, 74%, 74%@75c; May 76%@

76%, 76%, 76%, 76%, 76%, 76%, 76%c. Corn—No.3 November 53%, 54%, 53%,

54%c; December 53@53%, 54%, 53,

54%c; May 42% @42%, 42%, 42%, 42%

@42%c. Oats—No. 2 December, new

31%, 31%, 31%, 31%@31%c; May 32% @32%, 32%, 32%, 32%c. Mess pork, per bbl—January \$15 65, 15 75, 15 62%,

15 72%; May \$14 67%, 14 82%, 14 67%

14 80. Lard, per 100 bs-November

\$10 50, 10 42%, 10 50, 10 52%; Decem-

ber \$9 90, 9 95, 9 90, 9 95; January \$9 40,

9 45, 9 37 ½, 9 45; May \$8 75, 8 80, 8 72 ½, 8 80. Short ribs, per 100 fbs— January \$8 10, 8 15, 8 15, 8 15; May

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Stat

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26. -Cotton: Spot

in moderate demand, prices six points

lower; American middling fair 5.10d;

good middling 4.64d; middling 4.54d;

low middling 4,44d; good ordinary

4.32d; ordinary 4.20d. The sales of

the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500

bales were for speculation and export

and included 7,200 bales American

Receipts 28,000 bales, including 22,800

Futures opened easier and close

barely steady; American middling (g

o c) November 4.481; November and

uary 4.43@4.44d; January and Febru-

ary 4,42@4,43d; February and March

4.42@4.43d; March and April 4.42@

4.43d; April and May 4.42@4.43a

May and June 4.43@4.43d; June and

July 4.42@4.43d; July and August

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

ville, James Madden.

Rourk & Co.

York, by master.

Rup, W J Meredith.

ville, James Madden.

Fayetteville, T D Love.

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayette-

Steamer Highlander, Bradshaw,

Steamer Planter, 260 tons, Bennett,

Georgetown, S C, Alexander Sprunt

Steamer Compton, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone,

Barque E S Powell, Jones, New

Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Clear

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayette-

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette-ville, James Madden.

Steamer Highlander, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, TD Love. Schr C C Lane, Kelly, New York,

December 4.45d; December and Jan-

bales American.

\$7 87%, 7 92%, 7 87%, 7 90.

Basis of high wines, \$1 32.

10c. higher.

closing &@ic. bigher. December corn

7-16c, net receipts 878 bales.

h ontinent 1,043,335 bales

NEW YORK-Barque E 8 Pon 11,000 cross ties; cargo by Flyn net receipts 13,543 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts 2,234 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 81/c, net re-Co; vessel by master. ceipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8.50, net receipts 396 bales; Wilming-NEW YORK-Schr C C Line, 000 feet lumber; cargo by Capal Lumber Co; vessel by George Han to, firm at 7%c, net receipts 2,446 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 8.80, net receipts 346 bales; Bavannah, quiet at %c, net receipts 9,656 bales; New Orleans, firm at 8c, net receipts 21,121 bales; Mobile, steady at 7%c,

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in to.

COASTWISE

STEAMSHIFO. Harbart, (Br) 2,149 tons, Bowl Alexander Sprunt & Son. Hermiston, (Br) 2,839 tons, h Alexander Sprunt & Son. Mountby, (Br) 2,113 tons, Pa Alexander Sprunt & Son. Zambesi, (Br) 2,415 tons, Rom Alexander Sprunt & Son, SCHOONERS.

Frederick Roessner, 326 tons, 0 George Harriss, Son & Co. R W Hopkins, 829 tons, Highland George Harriss, Son & Co. Estelle, 489 tons, Huichenson, Ger Harriss, Son & Co. Emily F Northam, 315 tons, Pa well, to master. Lizzie H Patrick, 419 tons, Had son, to master

BARQUES. From, (Nor) 699 tons, Anderson Re BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Ger C. C. Railroad -28 bales cotton

parrels rosin, 50 barrels tar, 34 hm crude turpentine W & W Kaliroad - 399 bales con W., C. & A. Ratiroad-1,00 bil barrels resir, 18 barrels lar, 35 bur crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad - 408 hales to

23 casks spirits turpentine, 176 bir rosiu, 23 narrels tar. W. & N. Rail road - 95 bales on 12 carks aprils ture of 5 mm crude urpentine Steamer A P Hurt 47 100 10 c-s- spirt ... tar, 29 Steamer 17 casks soils in crude urgertire Steamer E A Par 5

top, 2 casks spr is in 1 1 1 10 rels rosin. 56 barr is ... 16 m crude turpent. Steamer A J J n.ob-200 spirits turpentine, 51 barrels room, barrels tar. Steamer Frankin Pierce-il cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine,

Steamer Planter- 429 bales of o Total-2,446 bales cotton, llb spirits turpentine, 528 barrels not 196 barrels tar, 149 barrels crudell

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Coffee, Sugar, Rice and Mullets Ask for samples and prices. HALL & PEARS, LL

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