WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. DEC. 24 WISE WARNING BY A MAN

WHO KNOWS. We have heretofore referred to the meeting of tobacco growers at Rocky Mount, last Friday, the largest meeting of tobacco growers even held in Eastern North Carolina, if not in the State. Such a large gathering is indicative of the interest the farmers are taking in the sub ject which called them together.

It isn't so very long ago since the absorbing subject with farmers in this section of the State was cotton, but tobacco seems to be supplanting cotton and there is very great danger that with the trend in that direction these farmers would soon find themselves in about the same predicament they were in with cotton, that is with more on hand than they could profitably dispose of and their time and labor gone without

If the acreage continue to increas as it has increased within the past few years this would be the inevitable result, and hence the effort to bring the farmers together and point out the danger to them, a movement in which Col. John S. Cunningham, of Person county, President of the Tobacco Growers' Association, and the greatest tobacco grower in North Carolina, was the leading spirit He delivered an address on this occasion on tobacco growing and handling, in which he gave much valuable information to the grower, on the agricultural possibilities of the South, and the future of farm ing in the South under intelligent methods, incidentally referring to the prospective progress of the South in other industries. It was thoughtful and excellent address, but as bearing upon the tobacco growing industry in particular, which

quote the following: "Some years ago I visited Wilson and Rocky Mount, and I remember to have said to some of my friends with whom I examined their farms, that thought the lands of that section were well suited to the growth of fine ye'low tobacco, and time has shown that there is no better tobacco grown than by the farmers of Eastern North Carclina. Because of this tobacco markets have sprung up in almost every county.

was the object of the meeting, we

"In the Piedmont belt, in which I live, the bright yellow tobacco was grown almost exclusively for many years, but its growth has extended into other parts of North Carolina and is now cultivated to some extent by farmers in other States

"You will do well not to make the mistake which so many of the people in my section made. There was a time when yellow tobacco sold for twentyfive dollars per hundred pounds, and frequently a farmer would average this sum for his entire crop, and often times more. There were some who acted wisely and saved their money, while others amid the excitement abandoned the wise policy of raising their supplies at home, and bought what they needed from the North and the West. The few who kept their lands in a high state of cultivation. were economical and saved their money are in good circumstances today. But, on the other hand, those who adopted the one crop system, depended upon commercial fertilizers and neglected their lands are to-day lamenting their condition and grieving over their lost opportunities. The people of Eastern North Carolina should profit by their experience and avoid repeating the mistake of their friends in the old tobacco belt.

'The tobacco acreage in the Piedmont belt is decreasing and necessarily so. I know of counties where the best tobacco lands are found and where the people flourished and prospered as never before, where the farmers are now compelled to cultivate less tobacco, because they have cut down their forests, and this because a tobacco farm requires a quantity of wood for fuel and for curing tobacco. The majority did not take the proper care of their lands and wasted their timber, and now they are not in a position to plant as largely as they formerly did. Because of this there are many who are leaving the old tobacco counties for the opportunities afforded in the Eastern counties are far more favorable to them to support their families and to make money.

"Those who propose to change their present method of farming and who wish to engage in the cultivation of tobacco, had best make up their minds to move slowly, because there is no crop so much subject to heavy losses as the tobacco crop.

There is enough in this if he had not said another word to put to thinking the Eastern farmer who grows tobacco or contemplates growing it. He speaks not simply as an observer or theorist, but as a practical tobacco planter who has made a success of it, understands it thoroughly and knows all about the State and the Piedmont section of which he speaks and which he holds up as a warning to the farmers of Eastern North Carolina.

There is perhaps no other industry of the farm in which there has in tobacco growing and yet one for congratulation to all concerned. about which the masses of the farmers know so little. We very well remember the time that tobacco was not thought of as a farm crop outside of the middle tier of the At lantic States from the Mississippi river eastward, with the exception of Missouri on the west side. Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina (but a small part of it) and Missouri were the tobacco growing States, with Connecticut in the North East where a particular kind of tobacco was grown. But little was grown in other States save, perhaps, small patches for domestic use, and in most of the States none at all. Then there were no tobacco markets located in the towns in the tobacco growing sections, as there are now. The tobacco was prized in Foresle by J. C. Shepard.

hogsheads and shipped to St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and Richmond, which were the great tobacco buying centers. There may have been a few others but these were the principle ones. From the warehouses in these cities the manufacturers and shippers bought their supplies. Now tobacco is cultivated as a market crop in forty two out of the fortyfive States, and some of these which didn't produce a pound of the leaf twenty-five years ago now produce more than some of the then leading tobacco States did. This shows how the cultivation has extended until practically it reaches over the whole country, and its cultivation has increased in other countries also. Although tobacco is one of the most universally used products of the farm, it does not take much

to supply the individual consumer.

and it is not, therefore, surprising

that the production more than keeps

The planter has not only this to contend against but the equally important factor that methods of buying and manipulating the markets have changed. What was done by individual buyers who competed with each other in the business and markets is now practically down by combinations which make the prices which they pay and take every possible advantage of the grower, The growers have had abundant experience in that from which they should have learned a lesson without any warnings from Col. Cunningham or any one else.

In the section in which he lives. of which he speaks, referring to the mistakes made by the planters, against which he warns the farmers of this section, there are men who have been growing tobacco ever since the war, if not before it, who are no better off to-day, in a money point of view, than they were twenty-five years ago, because they produced tobacco blindly, to the neglect of other crops and relied upon that altogether. They succeeded one year, perhaps, and made money, failed the next and lost all they made the year before, and seldom knew what it was to be out of debt while there were others who pursued better methods, who did not depend solely upon tobacco, but so pitched their crops as to be independent of tobacco if it failed as a crop or in price, who succeeded and added something to their earnings year after year. A census of the farmers in the tobacco growing sections would verify this fact that it is those who diversified their crops who have profited most. And so will it be with the

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. It is quite apparent now that the Venezuelan imbroglio will be settled by arbitration, the shortest and most sensible way by which it could be settled. It was either that or eventual war, and none of the powers interested as claimants could afford that. It would be paying two dearly for the whistle, and arraying antagonisms that it might take years to

farmers of Eastern North Carolina,

to whom Col. Cunningham gives

such good advice in the address

from which we quots.

That and not high regard for this country is the real inspiration of the willingness of the allied claim collectors to submit to arbitration and practically put the whole question in the hands of President Roosevelt. Kaiser William, however, gives some good reasons for this, when he says that President Castro would feel more bound to abide by a decision coming from President Roosevelt strengthens with the additional observation that the refusal of the Venezuelan Government to abide by President Roosevelt's decision would thing. offend the American people, who would then be less sensitive if force measures were resorted to to enforce

compliance with the decision. These views will probably have some weight in the final disposition of this matter, especially as President Roosevelt seems to be acceptable to all parties concerned, so that if he should decline to act for reasons given or others that he may have a compromise might be made by taking some one or more whom he might suggest as arbitrators which would be practically the same, to all intents and purposes, as if he took the part of arbitrator himself. But as it now seems to be simply a matter as to who the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be, the danger point may be considered passed and the been such a thorough revolution as incident closed, which is a matter Publishing Company 141-147 Fifth

> A Western Congressman visiting Florida told the Florida fellows that every one of them had a large for tune in their "magnificent climate. And there isn't any danger of running through it either. And no combine corner on it either. Every one can get as much as he wants of it, and there will be as much left | cago, Ill. for others as there was before. It is a great thing that Florida climate. Maybe that's the reason why some of the natives down there take life so easy and feel so rich.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

WASTE PRODUCTS.

The Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union and Citizen is doing a valuable work in calling the attention of the people of that State to the waste of their wealth-producing products. Commenting upon the fact that the saw palmetto, regarded as a nuisance and an encumbrance on the land, which it costs more to remove than the land is worth, is now being utilized and made a source of profit in the manufacture of tannin, it asks, but why not go further and utilize those parts of the tree suitable for the purpose in the manufacture of paper, for which the palmetto is one the best materials known. In simply extracting the tannin they utilize only part of the tree and throw away much that is valuable. In this connection it says:

"The world wastes more than it uses," said a student of social economics a century ago. "A French cook could feed another family on the waste from an English kitchen and give it better food," said a French-man. "The French soldier will march pace with the demand for consumpas far and fight as well on half fare as the Englishman will on a full ration, because he knows how to prepare his food," said a French general. The richest "trusts" in America count as clear profit only what was formerly wasted, and when they cannot do so they open the door to successful competition—this is true of all noted for successful management and financial strength. Apply the same competition and the same necessities to the people of our State viewed as a great corporation and what do we see? Perhaps just now our vegetable crop is the most valuable, but what would become of the tusiness that threw away one half its product? Apply the rule to our trade in pine and the product doubles in value within thirty days after it passes out of our hands. after paying transportation and skilled labor employed in making the change -others make the profit in population, wages paid and increased value;

why cannot we claim the whole? It isn't the people who have the most resources who are the richest, but the people who make the best use of those resources, the thrifty people who turn everything possible to account and let nothing go to waste. The people of the New England States are proverbial for their thrift as compared with the people of other States. Necessity taught them that, but still compared with the people of France and some other countries they are extravagantly wasteful. If they were put to it the people of one of those States would get rich on what the people of North Carolina let go to waste, and they would live better than people on the average do in

We waste our timber, our grass, our fruit, our vegetables, and many other things that we raise and sell. With the exception of furniture manufactured we make very little use of our timber, shipping it in the rough and buying many things made of it which we could make ourselves. We kill grass and buy hav from other States. We raise a surplus of fruits and vegetables, let the surplus go to waste and buy canned goods from other States. So it goes; we fritter away the profits on what we sell in buying for use the things we wasted. We are learning something in this respect, but slowly, too slowly.

Mr. Carnegie says great wealth is not desirable, except as it may be employed for the advancement of the human race. He's right. After a fellow has accumulated more than he can use, without playing fool, he is pretty much in the position of a boy turned loose at a barrel of sugar. It does not take long to fill him up and come to the conclusion that sugar isn't such great shakes as he once thought it was.

A professional beggar died in Canada a few days ago who left an estate worth more than \$100,000. than he would by a decision coming We have lots of such beggars in from The Hague tribunal, which he this country. When Congress is in session they are always there begging for something-tariff bounties, subsidies and that sort of

BOOK NOTICES.

The January number the The Smart Set sustains its reputation for interest and sprightliness, presenting a fine and varied list of contents, full of bright and sparkling matter. One gets his money's worth in this magazine not only in the quality of the matter but in the quantity, for it concontains much more than the average monthly. Published by the Ess Ess Company, 452 Fifth Avenue, New

The January number of Frank Leslie's monthly presents a varied and interesting list of contents, copiously illustrated. The leading paper by Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer on Hunting on the Great Ice, will be read with interest especially by the younger readers, who will also learn much from it. Address The Frank Leslie Avenue, New York.

"The Heart of The New Thought' is the title of an interesting book by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, written in her ivacious style, readable and interesting whether one be of the same way of thinking with the writer or not. It is well printed on good paper and nicely bound in cloth. Published by the Psychic Research Company, the Colonades, Vincennes Avenue, Chi-

sive. Occasionally like itself is the price of a mistake, but you will never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsis, D'zziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle, yet thorough. 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Boug

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expen-

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman re-alizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peopling the derkness with phan-toms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedelothes



the womanh lessness. It is the best of tonics and favigorants, nourishing the nerves, co couraging the appetite and inchecing reireshing sleep. Irregularity, weaker ing drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness are perfectly cured by

Dr. Pierce

female weakness are perfectly cared by "Favorite Prescription."

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulle, Ruq. of Altamonf, Grundy Ca. Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicans and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we decided to try his "Favorite Prescription." I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave case and sleep. She had not alegt any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets abould be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

CURRENT COMMENT.

--- Georgia can and should solve her convict and good roads problems at one and the same time; indeed, they are kindred problems. But she must do it like a man builds a house, by laying the foundation irst. - Atlanta Journal, Dem.

-- There are reported to be more than 1,700 coke ovens at present in process of construction in Alabama, with 600 more in pros pect to be finished during the next six menths. With these ovens in operation. Alabama will not find it ecessary to import coke from other States. - Sarannah News, Dem.

-- Senator Pritchard now save he will support any effort to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the National Republican conventions according to the vote polled, and Senator Quay says to the gentleman from North Carolina: "I am with you." So it looks R. B. John, P. E., Wilmington, N. C. as if there is likely to be considera vanished opportunity to sell out to the highest bidder .- Macon Telegraph, Dem.

-- The British Minister at Havana is said to be very active against the proposed reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, a report that is probably true, as the British Government has made representation to the State Department on the subject. The proposed treaty stands on the same grounds as other eciprocity treaties, and neither Great Britain nor any other nation has any reason for complaint. - Phil. Press, Rep.

TWINKLINGS

- "They tell me your son is close student." "He has to be. I don't allow him but a dollar a month spendin' money."-Cleveland Plain - Jerry-Don't forget the widows

and orphans. Tom-That's right; I'm courting pretty widow, and she's an orphan, too.—Detroit Free Press. - "The last poem I ate has given

me an awful pain," cried the first goat.
"Ha!" exclaimed his companion: "you've got writer's cramp."—Phila-delphia Record. - "It cannot be denied that Dresser is a man of good habits." "Ex-

cept, if you please, the good habit of paying for them. -Boston Courier. - The Parson-Your wife, sir, is trying to run my church. Witherby-If that is really the case, the only thing for you to do is to join my poker

club.—Harper's Bazar. - The prices of the baseball stars range from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year. The theological and educational markets continue sluggish.-Chicago Tri-

- "Madge says she is twenty-odd years old." "That makes her more than forty." "How do you make that out?" "Count the even years, too." -Newark News.

- Mrs. Howso-Did the butcher send the lobsters? Bridget-He did, mum. but I sent thim back. They wuzu't ripe."-Town and Country. - Church-"What is your opinion of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table ?" Gotham-"Never tried it, but I guess I've sampled every other kind of breakfast food."-Editor's

- "See hee! When I bought this dog of you, you told me he was a fine dog for rais. Now, I can't coax him to touch a rat.". "Well, ain't that fine for the rate?"-Fliegende

- Father-Johnny, I see your little brother has the smaller apple. Did you give him his choice, as I suggested? Johnny-Yes, father; I told him he could have his choice—the little one or none-and he took the little one. - Chums.

- "No," said Mr. Wu, as he stopped pacing the deck of the vesse and turned to look at the shores of America, now fast receding from his view, "I can't say I was really a popular man in that country. No brand of cigars has ever been named for me."-Chicago Tribune.

Fight Will Be Bitter: Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will have a long and bitter fight with their trou-bles, if not ended earlier by fatal ter-mination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Mass., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of con-sumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once, and four bottles entirely cured her."
Guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial ottles free.

DR.PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD LIVER LUNGS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Newton Enterprise: Last Satarday near Maiden while hunting rabbits, Mr. Will Fry was shot by a small boy, the son of Mr. John Mauney. One eye was entered by a number shot and put out and his body down to his hands was completely pepepred.

- Shelby Aurora: We were shown a turnip last Saturday by Mr. John McGraw, who farms on Mr. John Roberts' place near Shelby, that for size weight beats anything we ever saw. It weighed 14 pounds and is about 30 inches in circumference. - Statesville Landmark: Refererence has been made to the training school for nurses which has been conducted in connection with the man-

agement of Billingsly hospital. The school has been incorporated under the name of the "Statesville Nurses Training School Company." purpose of the school is to furnish a complete course of instruction in the science of caring for and nursing the sick and infirm. The membership of the corporation is limited to physicians, or graduates from reputable training schools. There is no capital

- Newbern Journal: The tobacco season just closed has been the largest in the history of New Bern and the sales will nearly go to a million and a half pounds, which is quite a jump from a half million last year.

We understand an effort will be made to organize the Farmers Wardhouse Co., which will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to buy and sell tobacco and to erect a stemmery. The share will be of the par value of \$40,00 and an effort will be made to have a part of the stock taken by the tobacco farmers of this sec-

- Goldsboro Argus: A turnip

weighing thirteen pounds and fifteen ounces and measuring thirty-two inches in circumference was brought to this office Saturday evening, raised by Mr. J. W. Davis, in Stoney Creek township, near Salem church. The unfortunate shooting of a negro by Mr. Addie Pike, son of Mr. Silas Pike, occurred early Monday morning at the home of Mr. Pike, a mile out from Pikeville. The negro, who was deaf and dumb and a stranger, went to Mr. Pike's before the family was up and made a great rapping at the door. Young Pike got out of bed, got his gun, went to the door and opened it. The negro immediately started into the house, and young Pike told him to stay back and not come in: but he being deaf could, of course, not hear the injunction, and being likewise dumb and saying nothing Addie became alarmed and shot him At this writing he is in a critical condition. The wound is in the right breast, and is not necessarily fatal unless complications arise.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

Scott's Hill, Prospect, Dec. 27, 28. Burgaw, Rocky Point, Jan. 3, 4. Southport, Jan. 11, 12. Shallotte, Concord, Jan. 13.

Town Creek, Jan. 14.

Waccamaw, Shiloh, Jan. 17, 18.

Whiteville, Whiteville, Jan. 18, 19. Magnolia, Providence, Jan. 24, 25, Clinton, Clinton, Jan. 30. Kenansville, Friendship, Jan. 31, Bladen, Bethlehem, Feb. 7, 8,

Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, Feb. 9. Carver's Creek, Council Station Oaslow, Queen's Creek, Feb. 14, 15.

Jacksonville and Richlands, Half Moon, Feb. 21, 22. District Stewards will please meet in the Ladies' Parlor, Grace church, Wilmington, Tuesday Dec. 30th, at 1 Missionary Institute will be held at

Grace church Feb. 4th and 5th, 1903. District conference will meet at Jacksonville Tuesday Mar. 17th at 5 o'clock P. M. and continue through the 18th and 19th, 1903.

An Atchison Lynching. Here is a story of a lynching in the early days of Atchison: A man named Sterling was hanged first. He was a vicious fellow and did not flinch. Indeed, while the rope was around his neck he announced that he was the best man in Kansas. Sandy Corbin, one of the lynching party, was somewhat of a fighter himself and did not like Sterling's talk. "Men," he said to the lynchers, "if you will postpone proceedings ten minutes I will take the conceit out of this scoundrel." The committee thought it would not be proper to let Sandy whip Sterling before hanging him, and the lynching went on, although Sandy grumbled loud and long because Sterling's bluff was not called .- Atchison Globe.

A Tiny Flower's Great Message. The trailing arbutus has only one very near relative, and it lives in Japan. This tells to the botanist a strange story. When North America was warmer, the parent of both spread over northern America and Asia. With the descent of the ice cap, in the glacial period, the flowers were forced downward, one on the east coast of Asia and one on the east coast of America. They have been separated just long enough and under surroundings just different enough to have made a little difference in their appearance and hal it, and yet their common origin is still easily traceable.-Ladies' Home Jour-

Sleep. According to a somewhat cynical ol proverb, the meed of nightly sleep justly due to average human beings should thus be distributed: "Six hours to a man, seven to a woman and eight to a

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotto Yesterday.

C. C. Railroad-202 bales cotton cask spirits of turpentine, 78 barrel tar, 32 barrels crude turpentine. W. & W. Hallroad-1,814 bales cot ton, 72 barrels tar, 8 barrels crude tur-

cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 141 barrels rosin, 72 barrels tar, 155 barrels crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad-340 bales cotton casks spirits turpentine, 65 barrels

Steamer A. J. Johnson-1 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 37 barrels rozin 243 barrels tar. Total-4,597 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 178 barrels rosin, 530 barrels tar, 190 barrels crude tur-

For Over Staty Years MRS. WIRSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children 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 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 kind.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce. STAR OFFICE, December 23. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 52c per gallon. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.35 per parrel for strained and \$1.40 per barrel or good strained.

TAR-Market firm at \$1.60 per barel of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market irm at \$1.75 per barrel for hard, \$3.00

Quotations same day last Spirits turpentine steady at 36 1/4 @35 1/4; rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10 RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine...... Tar.... casks spirits turpentine, 129 barrels rosin, 92 barrels tar, 79 barrels crude turpentine. Market firm on a basis of 81/3c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary..... 534 Good ordinary 71/8 Low middling 7% Middling 81/6 Good middling..... 8 15-16 Same day last year, market firm at %c for middling. Receipts—4,597 bales; same day last

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants 1

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy 70c, per bushel of twenty-eigh pounds. Virginia-Prime, 60c; extra rime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish (new).

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@ 6c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c. EGGS-Firm at 21@22c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 30@ Sc; springs, 12%@25c.
TURKEYS—Firm at 10@11c for

CORN-Firm; 65@67%c per bushel

BEESWAX-Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per SWEET POTATOES -- Dull at 60c

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-Money call-Market firm at 5½@10 per cent., closing offered at 6 per cent : time money easy-60 days and 90 days, 6 per cent.; six months 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with the actual business in bankers' bills at 486.625 for demand \$37 00@27 50, nominal. 483@483.125 for sixty days. The posted rates were 484 and 487%. Commercial bills 482% @482%. Bar silver 48%. Mexican dollars 38. Government bonds steady. State bonds - no report. Railroad bonds i regular. U S. funding 2's, registered, 107%; U. 8 refunding 2's, coupon, 108%; U. 8 3's, registered, 1071/4; do. coupon, 1071/4 U. S. 4's, new registered, 135; do. coupon, 135; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 108%; do. coupon, 109%; U. S. registered, 103%; do. coupon. 103%; Southern Railway, 5's, 120. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 97% Chesapeake & Ohio 46 4; Manhattan L 145%; New York Central 151%; Reading 63%; do. 1st preferred 86; do. 2nd preferred 77; St Paul 175; do. pref'd, 191; Southern Railway 32; do. pref'd 921/6; Amalgamated Copper ex dividend 581/8 eople's Gas 101%; Sugar 12614: Tennessee Coal and Iron 5514; U. S. Leather 11%; do. pref'd, 88; Western Union 8714; U. S. Steel 3414; do. pref'd 841/6; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 59%; do. preferred, 122%; Stand-

ard Oil, 693@695. BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 251/2; do. preferred bonds, 42; fours, 83.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Dec. 23. - Rosin firm Spirits turpentine firm. CHARLESTON, Dec. 23. -Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23. - Spirits turpentine quoted firm at 52c; receipts 962 casks; sales 480 casks; exports 410 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 6,466 barrels: sales 3,226 barrels; exports 110 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, \$1 45, E, \$1 50; F, \$1 55; G, \$1 70; H, \$2 00; I, \$2 35; K \$2 85; M, \$3 35; N, \$3 55; W G, \$3 80; W W, \$4 20.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-The cotton

market was steady at a decline of two

points to an advance of two points and then generally improved a point or two. The early firmness was due to indications of moderate receipts and took place in the face of bearish cables. The latter were particularly unfavorable at the close with a decline of three and a haif and four points apparent. Later indications as to receipts became bearish and selling was resumed upon a more active scale, resulting in a decline of five to six points, with the market finally quiet at a net loss of four points to a net advance of one point. Total sales were about 75,000 bales. The declining tendency of the market was arrested by a statement addressed by the leader of the January deal to all the members of the Cotton Exchange, in which he offers to "loan places" on any "notices" for the delivery on January contracts for the delivery of cotton in January sold out upon 'notices" to the advantage of those who may be short. Some regard this as an effort to make a selling basis by scaring the shorts into covering, but most regard it as a determination to take any amount of cotton that may be offered. For some time past cottou has been accumulating at New York, presumably for delivery on January contracts until the stock is now 144,296 bales, against 96,519
December 1st. Of this amount 104,971 bales are certificated against 65,908 December 1st. The selling this after noon was checked by steadiness reported by the spot markets of the South, these closing unchanged to ic higher, but at best the local market was a quiet one. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-Cotton quiet

at 8.75c; net receipts 846 bales; gross receipts 8,819 bales; stock 149,995 bales. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 8.75c; middling gulf 9.00c; sales 400

Cotton futures market closed quiet; December 8.50, January 8.53, February 8.28, March 8.31, April 8.31, May 8.32, June 8.31, July 8.32, August 8.14, September 7.94.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net re-ceipts 67,246 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,246 bales; exports to France 12,197 bales; exports to the Continent 4,735 bales; stock 109,754 bales. Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 157,218 bales; exports to Great Britain 32,090 bales; exports to France

42,199 bales; exports to the Continent 21,240 bales. Total since September 1st, at all

seaports—Net receipts 4,572,641 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,400,838 bales; exports to France 379,750 bales; exports

to h. Continent 1,346,266 bales Dec. 23.—Galveston, firm at 8 5-16c, net receipts 19,078 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 5-16c, net receipts 7,485 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8.75, net receipts 431 bales; Wilmington, firm at 81/sc, net receipts 4,597 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 9.00c, net receipts - bales; Savannah, quiet at 8 %c, net receipts 13,482 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 81/c, net receipts 13,720 bales; Mobile, dull at 81/c, net receipts 1,420 bales; Memphis, steady at 8%c, net receipts 2,725 bales; Augusta, steady at 8%c, net receipts 2,401 bales; Charleston, steady at 8%c, net receipts 988 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- Flour was dull but steady. Rye flour steady. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 814c. Options had a firm tone early on coninued bullish Argentine news, small Northwestern receipts, covering and higher cables. But trade being dull, the market was easy, except on December shorts, which ran up to 56c net ad vance against Lic decline elsewhere: Williamsville Mfg Co. May closed 81s; July 78%c; December closed 84 %c. Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 62c. Options market opened steady with wheat but eventually vielded to the big interior receipts, easier cables and unloading, closing partly &c off, except December, which was %c net higher: January closed 53%c; March closed 50%c; May closed 48%c; July closed —; December closed

60 %c. Oats-Spot quiet; No. 2, 38c. Options dull and irregular all day. Sales included : December closed 391/c. Lard easy; Western steam :\$10 70; refined easy; continent \$10 90; South American \$11 50; compound 71/071/c. Tallow easy; city(\$2 per package) 5%@ 5%c; country (packages free) 6@6%c. Pork dull. Rice quiet. Butter was unsettled; extra creamery 29c; State dairy 20@26. Cheese firm; 4e # State full cream, small colored fancy, September 13% @14; small white September 131/@14cc. Peanuts were steady: fancy hand picked 4%@4%c; other domestic 3@4c. Cabbages were firm; domestic, per 100, white \$2 00@4 00; red \$2 50@400. Coffee-Spot Rio quiet; No 7 invoice 514; mild quiet; Cordova 7%@12. Sugar-Raw quiet; fair refinog 3 7-16c; centrifugal, 96 test 3 15-16c; efined steady. Freights to Liverpoolcotton by steam 12. Eggs irregular: State and Pennsylvania average best 28c. Potatoes quoted quiet; Long

Island \$2 00@2 24; South Jersey sweets \$2 50@3 75; Jerseys \$1 75@2 00; New York and Western per 180 lbs., \$1 50 @2 25. Molasses firm. Cotton serd oil on spot was quiet but considerable trade was done in future delivery, the tone remaining firm. Prices closed: Prime crude here nominal; prime crude 1. o. b. mills 31c bid; prime summer yellow 39@40c; off summer yellow 38c; prime white 41@42c; prime winter yellow 42c; prime me-I

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 -Trading was very dull on the board of trade to-day and closing prices in the grain pit easier, May wheat being down 10, May corn & @ lc and oats off to. May provisions closed from 21 @ 5c higher. There will be no session to-morrow or

Thursday. HIGAGO, Dec. 23 -Cash price Flour quiet but firm. Wheat-No. 2 spring 75c; No. 3 spring 72c; No. 2 red 7416075c. Corn-No. 2 4516c; No. 2 yellow 45%c. Oats—No 2 31%c; No. 2 white—; No. 3 white 32%c. Rye— No.2 481/2. Mess pork, per berrel, \$1700. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$10 17%@10 27%. Short rib sides, loose, closed \$8 3714 @8 6214. Dry salted shoulder, boxed, \$8 25@8 50. Short clear side, boxed \$8 75@9 87%. Whiskey Basis of high wines, \$1 31.

The leading futures ranged as feel lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 3 December 74%, 75, 74%, 74%c; May 77%@77%, 77% 77, 77%@77%c; July 74%, 74%@74%. 73%@74, 74@74%c. Corn-No. 2 De cember 45%@45%, 45%, 45, 45%c; January 45%@45, 45%, 44%, 44%c; May 43½, 43½@43½, 43½, 43½@43½c. Oats—No. 2 December, new, 32, 32, 31%, 31%; May 33%, 33%, 33%, 33%, 33%@ 33%. Mess pork, per bbl—December 33%. Mess pork, per bbl—December \$16 67%, 16 70, 16 60, 16 60; May \$16 20, 16 30, 16 17%, 16 20. Lard, per 100 lbs— December \$10 27%, 10 27%, 10 17%, 10 17%; January \$9 87%. 9 90, 9 77%, 9 80; May \$9 87%, 9 47%, 9 37%, 9 42%.

FOREIGN MARKET

8 57%, 8 60.

Short ribs, per 100 lbs—January \$8 50, 8 50, 8 45, 8 45; May \$8 57½, 8 62½,

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.-Cotton: Spot in fair demand, prices two points lower; American middling fair 5.18d good middling 4.70d; middling 4.54d; low middling 4.42d; good ordinary 4.30d; ordinary 4.18d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 9,700 bales American. Receipts 63,000 bales, including 55,900 bales American.

Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling (g o c) December 4.48@4.48d; December and January 4.48d; January and February 4.48d; February and March 4.48d March and April 4.48d; April and May 4.48@4.49d; May and June 4.49 @4.50d; June and July 4.49@4.500; July and August 4.49@4.50d; August and September 4.44@4.45d.

MARIN

ARRIVED Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Clear Rup, W J Meredith. Schooner Venus, 194 tons, Foxwell Baltimore, George Harriss, Son & Co. Clyde steamship Geo W Clyde, Chi-chester, Providence and New York, H G Smallbones. G Smallbones. OLEARED.

Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Clear Run, W J Meredith. Clyde steamship Geo W Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S C, H G Small-

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SCHOONERS. Venus, 194 tons, Foxwell, George Harriss, Son & Co. Lady Shes, (Br) 151 tons, Munro, George Harriss, Son & Co. Havelock, (Br) 212 tons, Beery, JT Biley & Co. Mabel Darling, (Br) 111 tons, Sweet-

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