WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE NEGRO IN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

In the current number of The North American Review there is an exhaustive and an interestingly presented article on the negro problem by Mr. Alfred R. Colquohoun, a distinguished English writer and traveller. He has travelled the world over, not simply to travel and see, as many do, but to observe and study the countries he visits and the people he goes among. He has studied the negroes of Africa, of the islands and of this country, their relations to other races, their good points and their bad points, and the indications of progress or decline.

He comes as near discussing the question without bias either way, as to white or black, as any one we have read after, and the fact that he is a foreigner and a neutral may perhaps better qualify him to discuss it than is the Northern man who views it either from a sympathetic, sectional or partisan standpoint, or the Southern white men who draws a line which the negro is not permitted to cross and contends that there is an inherent, essential, an ineradicable difference between the races which will make it forever impossible for the negro to ascend to the plane of the white race, a position in which he has the history of the negro race, as far as it has been written, with him from the begin-

Of course he speaks of the negro as a race, and does not ignore the fact that some are endowed with a finer brain and more intelligence than others and are capable of very respectable attainment. But even in the exceptions to the rule it will be found that there is a noticable indication of white blood in many of those who have risen much above the negro level.

It is the difference of opinion on this question of the capabilities of the race for enlightenment and advancement that forms the basis of agitation and makes a race problem, for if it were generally admitted that the negro is incapable of development to the extent of becoming an intelligent voter, who would exercise his own judment and vote as a man, not as a machine, there would be little disposition to contend for his exercise of the franchise, and then there would be no ground for agitation on that line, the difference of opinion on this question being the only ground there is for it now.

In the course of his article, after speaking at some length on the conditions in this country, he draws the following comparison between the emancipated negroes of Jamaica and the emancipated and enfranchised negroes of the South:

Jamaica should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the future of the negro. The conditions of life there were very similar to those in the South in the ante-bellum days. Since that time there has been no industrial development, and there still no white competition; but still the parallel is sufficiently close to be very instructive. The commercial depression of the West Indies was unfavorable to the development of the negro, but in spite of it he has made strides. In morality, for instance, there is a remarkable improvement; crime is comparatively rare and

It is no exaggeration to say that a woman can go from one end of the island to the other in perfect safety. In industry a great advance has been are all the fruit of native labor, many the foremen and overseers being also colored men. In Central America developing the coast lands, the Jamaican negroes are in great request and are practically indispensable in that region, nor would it be possible to construct a transisthmian canal without them. Large employers of Jamaica laborers, who have expeperience of negroes in the Southern States, speak of the superior docility and industry of the former. Finally, a word of praise must be given to the West Indian soldier, whose white officer speaks of him with pride and affec-

There is a striking contrast between the status of the negro in Jamaica and in America. In the former, it is not only possible, but customary, for the Governor to entertain any colored man of standing, and many of the Government effices are open to them. The writer can speak from experience the capacity and intelligence displayed by such men. There is no retriction in cars, theatres or hotels and yet there is far less chance of incolence or intrusiveness on the part of the negro. On the country roads every man or woman greets the white traveller with a bow or curincy. "Marnin', massa," or "missus," and as often as not is answered with "Morning, uncle" or "auntie!"

What is the reason of this difference n the relations of the two races? In-the first place, the Jamaican negro labors under no sense of injustice. He has not been taught to consider himself the absolute, equal of the white

is education. It is interesting to note that in Jamaica education has been, until quite recently, very defective and unscientific. Nevertheless, the Jamaican negro, while less "up-to-date" in some ways, is undoubtedly a better wises more than her better better, wiser, more useful man than his American brother; without any "problems" to worry him; advancing slowly but surely along the paths of progress towards material prosperity and spiritual enlightenment. There is no need to quote statistics in proof of this. The phenomenon I have died can be observed by the merest globe-

rotter. The important point is the existence in this island of a system by which blacks and whites live together. enjoying the same privileges, and to a great extent the same opportunities, without race fusion, and without race

hatred. The whites, numerically small, are and have always been politically he stronger (since the reconstrustion which was necessary after the first period of freedom.) In a word, the white man has ruled and influenced the black, and because he has done so penly and legally the negro has not esented the situation, and because their relations are clearly defined the white can afford to treat the negro with generosity and sympathy. The sum and substance of this that the negro of Jamaica is trac-

cause he has not been fooled nor demoralized nor spoiled by any fool nations imbibed from the teachings of white men who had a selfish motive in many cases for so teachng, or from the teachings of their own men who in many cases were used as tools by the white men who had use for the negro. But the conditions in Jamaica and in the South were entirely different, for there was no severance of the friendly relations between the races when emancipation came, there were no politicians to play upon the negro and fill him with inflated notions of his importance, or make him believe that he was in every way the equal of the white man. They never had any race problem to solve because the negroes got all they expected, and as there was no scramble for office, there was nothing in politics to make them fool away their time on that. But as an object lessen the negro of the South would profit by taking as an exemplar the negro of Jamaica, who, fortunately for him, was never thrust out of his sphere by foolish

table, reliable and industrious, be

AS AN UPLIFTER.

and wicked legislation, and by fool-

ish or unscrupulous leaders, as the

negroes of the South have been.

The Topeka, Kansas, State Jour nal editor isn't one of the fellows who agree with Dr. Parkhurst that President Roosevelt is an "accident," but on the contrary believes that he is the whole thing and as an uplifter without a peer now or heretofore. His swing 'round has been an uplifting tour from the very beginning, but this seems to have escaped most people, many of whom saw in it a tour mainly for the uplifting of the strenuous tourist, until he struck Topeka, and left his uplifting impress upon that community where all at once it struck the editor of the Journal who heralded it in the following, which we present framed in the comments of the New York Sun, which is a warm admirer (in its characteristic way) of the distinguished uplifter.

Our philosophical contemporary, the Topeka State-Journal, has made really illuminating study of the psychology of Mr. Roosevelt's excursion. It would be impertinent to try to summarize this remarkable essay on what may be called the new peripatetic thought. The title is "The President's Uplift:"

"Wherever the President goes his influence as a man, as well as that of a beloved President, is most stimulating and uplifting. Every one of the thousands of citizens of Topeka who saw and heard Roosevelt must have felt the good effects of his presence exemplified in his words and his actions. His address at the Auditorium along lines he delights to depict. He spoke of human fellowship; of the aid one good man may and does give to his fellow; of work and ove, saying that no man is happy if he does not work and using the word love in its broad sense of both desire and labor for the welfare of our fellows. He delights to speak of character, which he feels a compound of many qualities. His spirit is ever hopeful and was well stated in his expressions: 'I have a great deal of faith in the average American citi-

"Every community touched by the President on his tour, receives from him some good from the constant influences that spark from his words and actions like glints from an emery wheel. His speech and conduct are wholesome to the extreme, his simplicity of speech and sincerity of thought are pronounced and the uplift is immeasurable."

From time to time men and women of generous but restricted aim have made efforts to elevate the stage, the drama, the standards of athletics, commercial life and so on. The elevation of the whole country is a far grander and more heroic task, worthy of an enthusiastic and a strenuous character. It is refreshing to think of Mr. Roose velt radiating good influence over thousands of miles, uplifting crowds of his fellow citizens and school children and leaving good in every town from which his train pulls out. And in uplifting the country he is necessarily uplifting himself. By a beautiful consequence, in doing good to others he does good to himself.

A Morristown, N. J., woman, who had a husband who wasn't over fond of work, found herself a grass widow about eleven months ago, when he lit out for new pastures, the only word he left being that he would never come back until he could bring a turkey with him. A few days ago a dressed turkey came by express from Sister's Lake, in Michigan, accompanied by a note telling her that he had met "Uncle description: but on his merits he can raise himself in the eyes of the world. both black and white. He respects himself accordingly, and regards himself accordingly, and regards himself accordingly, and regards himself on the chest, and may, he pats himself on the chest, and says, with a grin, "British subject, sar!"

The great panaces supposed for the evils of the condition of the negro race is education. It is interesting to note by express from Sister's Lake, in turkey and are presumably by this

time at Sister's Lake, Mich. When the millionaire gambler Adams entered on his term in Sing

APPROACHING A CRISIS.

It seems from the latest dispatches in reference to the situation in Manchuria that Russia has thrown off the mask and is preparing for action, to hold her grip by force, if the protesting powers appeal to While China will be pushed forward by the interested powers. she will be an insignificant factor in the game, for the real factors on one side will be Great Britain, Japan and the United United States, although poor old China will have to bear the brunt of the racket.

If it comes to a clash Russia could with the soldiers she already has within striking distance, and those she could put in the field within a few weeks, have an army on the march which could squelch China before her backers could come to the rescue. She has been pre paring for this for the past three or four years, and she has been fooling the other powers by pretending that she didn't mean to do anything that would affect any interests they may have in China. They seem to have been buncoed by these repre sentations and now some of them charge Russia with deliberately "ly ing" to them.

But in the event of a clash will it be China, backed by Great Britain. Japan and the United States, against Russia lone-handed? Where will Germany and France be? Neutral? Kaiser William is quoted as saying that he isn't interested in the Manchurian business to the extent of taking an active part in it. which simply means that there is a secret understanding between him and the Czar, while Russia and France have an alliance that may bring her into the rumpus before it progresses far, and the upshot may be, if the clash does come, that before it progresses far we may find Great Britain, Japan, the United States and China on one side, and on the other Russia, Germany and France, and then we would have a Titanic struggle, all about trade in China, which would make China's trade a very costly business.

This would be practically a world war, the desire to avoid which may lead to some sort of a diplomatic patch-up. But Russia will hold her grip on Manchuris.

Mr. Barton, of Washington, has spells of dreaming, and the dreams that he dreams in these spells always come true, like the Chicago woman with a bad eve who "never wished a wish that didn't come true." Mr. Barton dreamed that the Galveston catastrophe was going to happen, he dreamed that Mc-Kinley was going to be assassinated, and he has dreamed other things that have materialized. His latest dream is that Roosevelt in the race for the Presidency will be distanced by a Democrat from New York. He has dreamed who the Democrat is, too, but won't tell.

Some time ago a Chicago architect declared that the steel structures in that city were being destroyed by an insect that bored into the steel; and since, a committee of architects in New York says that if a steel frame building be placed on a cement foundation, resting on work or upon cement piling and covered with paint, it will last forever. That is as long as any reasonable person should expect it to last.

CURRENT CUMMENT

- If his education has given him no higher ambition than to be eader of one of those Haytien revolutions, William Pickens, the negre who took the prize for oratory at Yale, had been wiser to stick to the cotton field .- Atlanta Journal,

- The victory of the debating team from North Carolina University over the Johns Hopkins students is another evidence of the good work that is being done in Southern colleges, and goes to prove that numbers and large endowments do not always mean the nighest scholarship. We congratulate our neighbors on the South .-Norfolk Ledger, Dem.

- A negro preacher of Baltimore said in New York the other night that "Christian education" and not "industrial education" was what the negro needed. What the theorists and small fry "deliverers" of his own as well as of the white race. Until he gets some sort of ndustrial education he will make a very indifferent Christian .- Chattanooga Times, Ind.

- Monday's Philadelphia Press had a striking cartoon of the Repubican elephant led by Roosevelt and drawing a high-piled car of Prosperity. The artist's drawing of Bo-livar's hind legs, however, was about

A Sure Thing. It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not alto-gether true. Dr. King's New Discovery gether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all Lung and Throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. O. B. Van-Metre, of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says: "I had a severe case of Bronchitis, and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy, druggist. Trial bottles free. Regular s'z"s 50c and \$1.00. nd \$1.00.

The Kind You Have Always Bought ware Charff Elitches

REV. MARY BAKER EDBY'S GIFT.

New Christian Science Church to be Brected in City of Concord, N. H. CONCORD, N. H., May 6.

Through the generous gift of the in vited. Rev. Mary Baker Eddy the Christian Scientists of Concord, N. H., are to have one of the finest church structures in the Granite State. The plans for this edifice were presented at a largely attended church meeting tonight, and work will begin upon the new structure in the near future. The gift of Mrs. Eddy includes the desirable lot of land now occupied by the Christian Science Hall in the heart of the city, at the corner of State and School streets, and is without doubt one of the finest locations in Concord for a church building.

In addition to the gift of this choice location Mrs. Eddy presents to the church a cash donation of \$100,000 making her total present represent the sum of \$120,000

The church will be built of Concord granite as specified by Mrs. Eddy in her original deed of trust and first announced in the Concord Monitor of March 19, 1898. In response to an inquiry from the editor of that paper Mrs. Eddy made the following state

"On January 31, 1898 I gave a deed of trust to three individuals which conveyed to them the sum of \$100,000 to be appropriated in building a granite church edifice for First Church of Christ, Scientist in this city."

Very truly, MARY BAKER EDDY. In the fall of 1897 Mrs. Eddy pur chased the property opposite the High School and adjoining the State Capitol, and after remodeling the mansion into a Hall and Reading Rooms at a total outlay of \$20,000, she presented Christian Science Hall and grounds to the local members for their use. On February 22d, 1899, First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized with membership of 78. The congregation has outgrown its present quarters and the new church is required to

accommodate the increased member ship which has been so remarkable. The church will be built of the same peautiful Concord granite of which he National Library Building in Washington is constructed. The architecture will be Gothic, and in roportion and outline it will be in seping with modern ideas of a church ouilding. It is intended that the pews

of the church shall cost \$1,000. The trustees of the building fund who will have the oversight of the construction of the new edifice, are fessrs. Fred N. Ladd, Josiah E. wight and J. Wesley Plummer.

dr. Francis R. Allen of Boston has sen employed as architect. The present First Reader of the Ohurch is Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson Second Reader, Miss Mary E. Tom-

The meeting to-night sent to th enerous donor the following letter of appreciation and gratitude: REV. MARY BAKER EDDY,

Beloved Teacher and Leader:-The members of the Concord church are filled with profound joy and deep gratitude that your generous gift of 100,000 is to be used at once to build a beautiful church edifice for your followers in the Capitol City of your naive State. We rejoice that the prosperity of the Cause in your home city, where, without regard to class or creed, you are so highly esteemed makes necessary the commodious and beautiful church home you have so freely bestowed. We thank you for his renewed evidence of your unselfish

Since the congregation has already outgrown the accommodations of Christian Science Hall, building operations will be begun at an early date. The citizens of Concord regard Mrs. Eddy's generosity with favor and are greatly pleased that another splendid building is to be added to the hand-some edifices of the Capital City.

/ TWINKLINGS

-She-Are you fond of tea? He-Yes, but I like the next letter better .- Yale Record. - Better lay in a supply of ther

mometers now; they'll be higher in few weeks. - Montgomery Journal. - She-"Are you fond of birds?" He-"Sure thing! I simply adore them." She-"Which is your favorite?" He-"Quail on toast."-Punch.

-He (after the proposal)-But suppose your father objects? She -Just inform him that I have decided to marry you, that will settle it .- Tit Bits.

-"Jane, do you believe in predestination?" "No, sah. I don't be-lieve in none o' dem new-fangled breakfuss foods, no sah."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

- Tommy-Ma, can I play makin' believe I'm entertainin' another little boy? Mamma-Yes, dear, of course. Tommy—All right, Gimme some cake for him.—Philadelphia

- I understand Goodman is candidate for Mayor of your town. Yes, but so is Crookley. Goodman is surely better able to fill the place. Yes, but Crookley's better able to get it. - Puck. - Sillicus-How did he sequire

his reputation for such great wisdom? Cynicus-Why, there isn't a subject under the sun that he can't negro needs is to be let alone by the remain silent about.—Philadelphia - Holden-Burgess says he al-

ways says what he thinks. Belden -That accounts for it. Saw him at the club last night, and he didn't utter a word the whole evening .-Boston Transcript.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills livar's hind legs, however, was about as untrue as the prosperity, considering that on the same page of the Press was the announcement that "4,000 plasterers have joined the army"—mark the word—"of the unemployed."—Augusta Chronicle.

For Over Staty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has 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 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

> DR PIERCES TO DE DISCOVER BEOOD LIVER, LUNGS

SUNDAY SERVICES.

First Church of Christ, Scientists, Murchison Bank building, on Chesnut street: Services to-day at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject of lesson sermon: "Mortals and Immortals." All are

St. Paul's Lutheran ichurch, Sixth Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D., pastor: German ser-vices to-day at 11 A. M.; English services at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. A cordial invitation to all. St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, North Fourth street, Rev. C. W. Kegley, pastor; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., preaching at 11 A. M., ser-vices at 8 P. M. Every person wel-

Services at Brooklyn A. O. Mission corner Fourth and Bladen streets. every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock every Thursday evening. You are cordially invited to attend. Elder G. C. Minor, pastor.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- It is better to overlook a wrong han to be suspicious of one.

- It is better to do with less than you can use than to want more than - It is better to think of the blessings you have than of those you do not

- We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we posse

- Let it be our happiness this day to add to the happiness of those around us, to comfort some sorrow, to relieve some want, to add some strength to our neighbor's virtue, -Channing. - Count no duty too little, no round of life too small, no work too

low, if it comes in thy way, since God

thinks so much of it as to send his angels to guard thee in it. - Mark Guy - Every new experience is a new opportunity of knowing God. Every new experience is like a jewel set into

the texture of our life, on which God shines and makes interpretation and revelation of himself. - Every true man or woman is a onductor of that mysterious life givng power of truth and love which we know as the Holy Spirit because it

-Chas. G. Ames. - All we want in Christ we shall find in Christ. If we want little, we shall find little: if we want much, we shall find much; and if, in utter helplessness, we cast our all on Ohrist, he will be to us the whole treasury of

ever seeks to make holy spirits of us.

God. - Bishop Whipple. - When a friend of mine is taken nto the next life, I do not ask to know if he is at once happy. I ask only to know if he has gone into the discipline of perfect justice. I would not be afraid to give up my dearest to

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

that. - Thomas Starr King.

— Kinston Free Press: Cabbage are going from here in large ship ments new, carload consignments leaving here in every day. With a little rain and favorable conditions the height will be reached about the middle of next week. - Smithfield Herald: In digging

up and old stump on the land of Jno. Game, Esq., in Boon Hill township one day this week, Chas. Game unearthed six Spanish coins bearing the dates of 1782 and 1792. A thorough search has failed to show up any more wealth. — Siler City Messenger: Mr. T. L. Chisholm, of Sanford, has a cow

that he owned for 1000 days She has given them 2000 gallons milk, which, at 30c. per gallon, is \$600. Cost of cow \$50; cost of feed \$150. Balance in his favor \$400, and cow worth \$75. Net profit \$475. - Sanford Express : Farmers say

hands are scarce, as they are employed at the saw mills and on the railroads. The scarcity of hands in this county and section was partially caused by many of the negroes going to the coal fields of West Virginia during the past few months. They get more for their work than the farmers can afford to pay them.

- Salisbury Sun: Mr. Richard Eames, Jr., manager of the Salisbury Copper Company, went down to their property yesterday and begun work developing the mine from the bottom of the 16-foot shaft. He brought back some of the finest specimens of copper ore ever seen in Salisbury, ranging in value from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. in copper and from \$2 to \$6 per ton in gold.

- Whiteville News: We heard of one man near Cerro Gordo who had already sold six hundred dollars worth of strawberries off of one and three-quarter acres and will get nearly one hundred crates more. - The farmers around Clarkton are going into the cucumber business. A pickling factory will be put up there and they are guaranteed fifty cents per bushel for their cucumbers that are not more than three and one half inches long. Some tell us that they can raise from three to four hundred bushels

 Washington Progres: Mr. Ed.
 J. Rose, the carnival high diver, met with a most serious accident on Thursday afternoon last. He had a new ladder, 80 feet high. It was made ready and he ascended. When he reached the top one of the guy ropes gave away. He discovered it, and made a most wonderful descent of about fifty feet, when the ladder broke beneath him, precipitating him to the stone pavement below, a distance of about thirty feet. His left ankle was completely shattered, and the right one dislocated. Five physicians dressed and set the fractures. He has suffered intense pain, and it is thought that the left ankle will have to be amputated. The ladder was 14 by 32 inches, of white pine, and the rungs were of brash oak. The wonder is how he escaped death.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilming ton, N. C., May 10. SCHOONERS.

Strathcons, 251 tons, Gould, George Harriss, Son & Co. Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, to Lillian Woodruff, 288 tons, Warner, JT Riley & Co. Mabel Hall, 144 tons, Averill, JT Riley & Co. Nathan Lawrence, 782 tons, Barlow, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUENTINES. Orient, (Rus) 442 tons, Dreimann, Alexander Sprunt & Son,

STAR OFFICE, May 9. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market quiet at \$3.00 per barrel for hard, \$3.25 for dip, \$3.50 for virgin.

RECEIPTS.

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 10c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... cts. 🥞 Good ordinary Low middling

year, 13.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm Prime, 56c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 621/4@65c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish 70@

CORN-Firm; 65@67%c per bushe N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 14@ 15c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 12½c. EGGS-Dull at 14@15c per dozen.

CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 20@ 35c; springs, 15@25c. TURKEYS—Firm at 13@13%c for

TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

quoted nominal; time money steady: 60 days, 3% @4 per cent; 90 days, 3%@4 per cent.; six months 4% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4%@5% per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488.125 for demand and at 484.85@485 for sixty-day bills. Posted rates 485% and 4841. Bar silver 5414. Mexican dol-Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds easier. U. S. refunding 3's, reg'd, 106; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 106; U. S. 3's, registered, 10714; do. coupon, 10714; U. S. 4's, new registered, 18514; do. coupon, 135%; U. S. 4's, old, regisered, 110%; do. coupon, 110%; U. S. 5's, registered, 10214; do. coupon, 1021; Southern Railway, 5's, 1161. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio pref'd 91%; Chesapeake & Ohio 44; Manhat tan L 14114; New York Central 127%; Reading 54%; do. 1st preferred 84; do. 2nd preferred 70; St. Paul 160%; do. pref'd, 182%; Southern Railway 130%; do. pref'd 92%; Amalga-mated Copper 66; People's Gas 104; Sugar 125½; Tennessee Coal and Iron 62½; U. S. Leather 13½; do. preerred, 95%; Western Union 85; U. S. Steel 35; do. pref'd 84%; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 62%; sales — shares; do. preferred, 121; sales — shares. Seaboard Air Line, common 25%@26; do. preferred, 42@43; do. bonds, fours, 83%@84; Atlantic Coast Line, common 128% asked; do. preferred, unquoted. Standard Oil 680 bid.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, May 9.—Rosin steady. \$3 15; I, \$2 75; K, \$2 90; M, \$3 00; \$3 05; W G, \$3 15; W W \$3 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 11.15c; middling gulf 11.40c; sales 264 bales Cotton futures market closed firm May -, June -, July 10.09, August 9 9 97, September 9, 28, October 8.79, November 8.69, December 8.70, Janu-

scaporis—Net re cipis 7,445,695 bales exports to Great Britain 2,662,953 bales exports to France 784,053; exports to the Continent 2,669,091 bales.

the Continent 2,669,091 bales

May 9.—Galveston, firm at 10½c, net receipts 2,408 bales; Norfolk, firm at 10½c, net receipts 1,189 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 11.00c, net receipts - bales; Boston, nominal at 11.15, net receipts 78 bales; Wilmington, firm at 10c, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, steady at 11.40c, net receipts 156 bales; Bavannah, firm at 10½c, net receipts 10½c, net receipts 4,255 bales; Mobile, quiet at 10½c, net receipts 758 bales; Memphis, firm at 10½c, net receipts 314 bales; Augusta, steady at 10½c, net receipts 20 bales; Charlest in, firm at 10½c, net receipts 314 bales; Augusta, steady at 10½c, net receipts 20 bales; Charlest in, firm at 10½c, net receipts 314 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

rm at 45%c per gallon. ROSIN—Nothing doing. TAR—Market firm at \$1.65 per bar-

Quotations same day last year— Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.05@1.10; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm at \$1.40, 2.50@2.60.

Spirits turpentine..... Receipts same day last year—34 casks spirits turpentine, 72 barrels rosin, 77 barrels tar, 82 barrels crude

turpentine.

Middling.....10 Good middling....10 7-16 Same day last year, market firm

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

Receipts-1 bale:

BEESWAX-Firm at 25c.

pound. SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 60 BEEF CATTLE-Firm at 2@5c per

NEW YORK, May 9.-Money on

Strained common to good \$2 00@2 05. Spirits turpentine firm at 49@49%c. CHARLESTON, May 9.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 44% bid; sales—casks; Rosin quiet; sales—barrels; A. B. C. D. E \$160; F, \$1 65; G, \$1 90; H, SAVARNAH, May 9 .- Spirits turpentine-Market quoted at 46c; re ceipts 393 casks; sales 254 casks; ex ports 1,372 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 909 barrels; sales 445 barrels; exports 1,141 barrels: A,B, C,D, E, \$170; E, \$175; G, \$1 80; H, \$2 25; I, \$2 85; K \$3 00; M, \$3 10; N, \$3 15; W G, \$3 25; W W, \$3 45.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of one to five points, ruled very active and strong on covering, and within the first hour the old crop months had increased the advance to nine and thirteen points, while he new crop months showed an advance of seven to twelve points. The influences were chiefly speculative, but the demand was accelerated by disappointing port receipts, bullish private cables, strong demand from New Orleans and the South generally, with the bull clique said to be selling on the advance. NEW YORK, May 9 .- Cotton dul

at 11.15; net receipts 104 bales; gross receipts 2,248 bales; stock 105,601 bales.

Total to-day, at all seaports -- Net re ceipts 8,996 bales; exports to Great Britain 660 bales; exports to France 1,545 bales; exports to the Contineu: 10,813 bales; stock 292,500 bales. Consolidated, at all sesports—Net receipts 8,996 bales; exports to Great Britain 660 bales; exports to France 1,555 bales; exports to the Continent

Total since September 1st, at al

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, May 9:-Flour was

inactive; Minnesota patents \$400@430; winter patents \$3 70@4 00; Minnesota bakers \$3 20@3 40. Rye flour steady. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 82 %c. Options closed steady with May %c net bigher and other months net unchanged: May closed 82 %c; July closed 77 %c. Sentember closed 75c. December 77%c; September closed 75c; December closed —. Corn—Spot steady; No.3 red 53%c. Options closed 16%c net lower; May closed 54%c; July closed 51%c; September closed 50%c. Oats—Spot dull; No.2, 38c. Options dull: May delivery closed 41c. Lard easy; Western steam \$9.80; refined easy; continent \$9.60; compound 7568c. Pork steady; family \$19.00; short clear \$18.50 @20 25; mess \$18 25@18 75. Coffee— Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 5%c; mild quiet; Oordova 7%@12. Sugar— Raw nominal; fair refining 8 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar 3c; refined sugar closed steady; confectioner's \$4 65; mould A \$5 05; cut loaf \$5 40; crushed \$5 40; powdered \$4 90; granulated \$4 80; cubes \$5.05. Butter firm; extra creamery 22c; Biate dairy 17@21%c; State dairy 17@29c. esse steady; State, full cream fancy, small colored and white, old, 18@15c; small colored, new, 12% c small white, new 12%c. Rice quiet: domestic, fair extra 4%@7c; Japan nominal. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 4% @1%c; other domestic 2%@4%c. Cab b res steady; Norfolk 75c@\$1 12. reights to Liverpool-cotton by steam 12c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylva-nis, average best 17c; Southern 15%@ 16c. Potatoes steady; Long Island \$1,75@3 12%; South Jersey sweets \$1.75

low 43@43%c; off summer yellow 87% @38c; prime white 46@47c; prime winter yellow 46@47c; prime meal \$27 00@27 50, nominal. CHICAGO, May 9.—The Saturday duliness pervaded the grain and provisiou pits to-day and prices in general were firm, July wheat-closing Ke higher; July corn to higher, and oats

@300; new Southern \$300@425; State

aud Western per 180 lbs., \$1 50@2 00.

Tailow steady; city 5%c; country 5% @5%c. Ootton seed oil quiet and

seady at quotations: Prime crude f. o.

mills 34% @35%; prime summer yel-

up ic; July provisions closed a shade lower to 7ic higher. CHICAGO, May 9 .- Cash prices: Flour-Market dull at closing quotations: winter patents \$8 50@3 60; straights \$3 20@3 40; spring patents \$3 35@3 90; straights \$3 10@8 40; bakers \$2 30@2 85. Wheat-No 2 spring 79@79%c; No. 8 spring 73@79c; No. 3 red 78%@79c. Oorn—No.2 44%c; No. 8 yellow 46c. Oats—No. 2 35%@35%; No.2 white 37%c; No. 3 white 33@35c. Rys—No. 2 50c. Mess pork, per bar-rel, \$17 50@17 63%. Lard, per 100 the, \$8 90@8 95. Short rib sides, loose, \$9 15@9 30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$8.87% @8.50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$9.75. Whiskey - Basis

of high wines, \$1 30. July 45, 45, 44%@44%, 45c; Beptember 44½, 44½, 44½, 44½c. Oats—No. 2, May 85½, 85½, 35, 35½@35½c; July ber 29%, 29%, 29%, 29% c. Mess pork, per bbl—May \$18 57%, 18 62%, 18 57%, 18 62%; July \$17 20, 17 20, 17 20 17 20; September \$16 7, 16 72%, 16 70, 16 72%, 200 Lard, per 100 lbs-May \$8 87%, 8 90, 8 87%, 8 90; July \$9 00, 9 02%, 8 95, 9 00; September \$9 1214, 9 1214, 9 07 14, 9 07%. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May \$9 27%, 9 27%, 9 23%, 9 22%; July \$9 35, 9 35, 9 30, 9 32%; September \$9 30, 9 30, 9 25, 9 30.

FOREIGN MARKE

LIVERPOOL, May 9.-Cotton: Spot rulet, prices six to eight points igher; American middling fair 6.16d good middling 5.86d; middling 5.70d; low middling 5.52d; good ordinary 5.32d; ordinary 5.12d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,100 bales American. Receipts 4,000 bales, including 100 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and close irm; American middling (g o c): May 6.49d; May and June 5.49d; June and July 5.47@5.48d; July and August 5.46d; August and September 5.33@ 5.34d; September and October 4.92d; October and November 4.74d; November and December 4.67d; December and January 4.66d; January and February 4.65d.

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Wilmington, N. C., April 6, 1963.