gett of it but every now and again a peep of some waying banner. And the wind went round to the east and blew hotter than ever, and the drought increased. The faces of the men and women in the country great more and more sad, for hanger already gnawed at their hearts, and the future—they dared not think of it. The price of wheat and barley rose steadly. Every afternoon, led by the basha of the town, the people passed out to pray, harefare and singing, but the hot east wind New the dags to and fro as if in laughter and seem. The tourists said the processon was very pretty and oriental, and they hoped it would pass the windows of very day as long as they staid. But one day a still hot silence reigned over and the flags of the procession clang as if in fear to the poles, and not a breath of wind stirred. Far away from the town one could hear the singing of the people as they prayed. -Saturday Review CLAY PIPES.

Oos English Family Has Made Them For About Three Handred Years. It is dittable to state with any degree of gestracy when tobacco was first introduced into Envoye, but it is generally believed that Sir Walter Raleigh took it to England toward the end of the sixteenth century. With the introduction of tobacco came the need of tobacco pipes, as before tobacco smoking began the smoking of herbs and laves even for medicinal purposes, was not at all general. It is stated that at Braseley, in shropshire, the first clay pipes were made, and, although many are made

in Glasgow and elsewhere, the Braselov

day pipes are the best known among old smokers the world over, and their manufacture is still continued by descendants of the original makers. The clay-for making the pipes is and always has been obtained from Devon and Cernwall, the absence of coal in these disthis and the abundance of it in Braseley having effected sufficient inducement to municaturers to settle there. Pitemaking in the early days of its intrometien was a very different matter from what it is now. Then the greater part of master, and 20 or 24 gross were the largest quantity ever turned in one kiln. This required about a ton of coal. Each pipe rested on its bowl, and the stem was supported by rings of pipeclay placed one mon the other as the kiln became filled. The result was that at least 20 per cent were warred or broken in the kiln. At the present time the preliminary retarations of the clay are made by men.

er de most dellente part is almost en thely intrusted to the hands of women the pipes are placed in "saggers" to be burned after the Dutch mode, and from 150 to 400 grees in one kiln are not an uncommon quantity. The breakages amoun to not more than 1 per cent. One collector has a splendid collection of old clay pipes, he oldest of them, from their trademarks, miling from Braseley and being dated as long ago as the year 1600 .- New York Best Housed Community In the World. There is a greater concentration of

the state of New York than else vetage per inhabitant being that of the Union at large This is partly shown in the prodigiou value of house property, including public buildings, which averages \$810 per inhab hant in the state of New York against His for till whole Union. The six mid destates taken collectively give an average of each of house property per inhabit ant, which is double the ratio found in Grat Erican, and hence it may be af fried that the records of these states are, on the whole, the Lest housed community

The average wealth per inhabitant ha almost quadrapled in 40 years, a marvelbus proof of the progress of these states alleled in Europe, for McCullock light down that only prosperous nation their wealth in that interval The wennerlas for in the middle states per inhabitant has been \$10.20 per annum hister.than in New England and exactly onthis the average accumulation yearly it Great British in the interval of 1860-95. Agricultural wealth forms only 15 per ont of the total in the middle states whereas it is 15 per cent in the whole of the Union - Mighael G. Mulhall, F. S. S. h North American Review.

The arguments presented by many witers some to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But the importance be overlooked. If this is interfered with in any why by the use of liquids, we must Fluids may be taken ad libitum during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow, it, but such persons should keep in mind that the strongest stomach may

be abused 'too far, while those stomache already unequal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of fuld imhibat with the food. The saliva is the best lubricator for the food while it is in the mouth, both betause of its starch digesting powers and because its alkalinity serves to stimulate a oplous flow of the acid secretion of the

entrance of food into the stomach before it is thoroughly incorporated with saliva must be pronounced pernicious in the ex-

If we cannot afford the time necessary or mastleating our food properly and incorporating it thoroughly with saliva, it would be better to take nothing but broths and similar foods. The use of water and other liquids as lubricators is not to be

On the other hand, if we bear in mind the whole nechanism of digestion, it will readily be seen that in cases of weakness stomach, when every part of the food cannot be sproperly presented to the ktion of the digestive juices, the introducinto the stomach of a moderate mount of water may be of no slight bene-

the mass of food will become more plable, and so more easily operated upon the weakened muscles,-New York

A Bruzdside of Statistics. If there is one talent which commands ject in the house of commons more

an another, it is a talent for figures. atistics are in the very blood of Englishand the master of statistics is the haster of the house of commons. Str Henry Fowler is a master of statistics. He an take up a whole bundle of figures and handle them with the facility and dexter-by of a juggler dealing with balls. When stormy attack has been made on a Libal proposal, when the landed interest mis out through some one of the squire Mehy that radicalism has oppressed and urdened the land and that radicalism A the encerty of the farmers and the agriare of the country, Sir Henry Fowler Pts up and, rolling off figure after figure, and pelting them at his hapless opponents bugh he were delivering a fusillade that shot, leaves the poor country gentle-

ben sprawling, cowed, speechless with

Shell as guilt.—T. P. O'Connor in Har-

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

## Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

# Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

GEN. LONGSTREET MARRIED.

The Bride Miss Bilen Dortob, Assistant Librarian of the State of Georgia-Ceremony at the Executive Mansion

in Atlante. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, September 8.-Gen. James L. Lone street, Major General in the Confederate army, former United States Minister to Turkey and prospective Commissioner of Railroads to succeed Gen Wade Hampton, was married at the Executive Mansion, on Peachtree street, at 8 30 o'clock this afternoon, to Miss Ellen Dortch, Assistant Librarian of the State of Georgia.
Governor and Mrs. Aikinson had is-

sued a limited number of invitations to State officials and intimate friends of the bride and groom. These formed a distinguished party, which filled the "Blue Room" of the Executive Mansion, where the ceremony was performed. The Rev. Schadewell, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiated. Judge I. B. Gaston, Mayor of Gainesville, Gen. Longstreet's home, was best man, and the bride entered on the arm of Gov. Atkinson, who gave her away, in the absence of her brother, who is in Texas.

Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet will spend two weeks at Porter's Springs, Ga., after which they will return to Atlanta, where Mrs. Longstreet will resume her duties at the State Library. It is understood that she will not retire from the race for the librarianship which she entered several months ago.

A striking coincidence was supplied in the fact that to day is the anniversary of the battle of Molina Del Rey, in the Mexican war, where Gen. Longstreet

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE Arrived at New York From Havana-Would Not Talk of Cuban Aff.ire.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, September 8 - Consul General Fitzbugh Lee, accompanied by his son, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., arrived from Havana on board the Seguaanca to-day. The General said that he had been suffering from biliousness for some time past, but he felt very much better after

return to Cuba or not, the General shook his head and said: "I cannot answer that: I would rather not talk on Cuban affairs until I make my report in

In speaking of the case of Evangelina Cossio Cisneros, the General said: "The young woman is not confined in Casa Rechidas. She has never been tried and I do not think that it was ever intended that she should be banished. The stories of her ill treatment are exaggerated and were it not for the hubbub which has been raised about her, the girl would probably have been released long ago. In fact, I was given to understand that her name was on the pardon list. She has comfortable quarters and is treated as well as possible under the conditions. There is a good deal of suffering in Cuba, but the Americans, numbering about 1,400, are being cared for from the fund of \$50,000 which was

appropriated for that purpose. They receive relief daily, and up to the present time about \$15 000 has been expended." "Is there any sign of business improving or a change for the better in Cubo?" asked the reporter. "No. I am sorry to say there is not," replied the General, "and there will not be any improvement

until the war is ended." 'When will that be, Genera'?" To this last question General Lee replied in Spanish, a free translation of which is, "That is too much for me; I cannot say." General Lee and young Fitzhugh Lee, Ir., went to West Point to-day to see his other son, George M., who is at the military academy' there, and to-morrow they will leave for Washington,

Rucklen's Arnica Saive.

THE BEST SALVE IN the World . Of Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK-Steamship Pawnee-15,000 shingles, 10,000 feet lumber, 36 bdls empty bags, 110 pkgs mdse. 25 bales deer tongue, 20 bbls crude turpentine, 80 do pitch, 748 do tar, 207 do rosin, 483 do spirits, 49 cases cotton flannels, 42 bags peanuts. FOREIGN.

CAPE HAYTI-Schr Tacoma-180,818 feet lumber, valued at \$172.871; vessel by Jas T Riley & Co; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Company.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

want of tone on the part of the muscles | Cotton; and Woollens Continue; F.rm—Fancy Calicose, in Fair Demand-All at Strong Prices.

> By Telegraph to the Morning Star. New York, September 8 .- The dry goods market is firm to day, in both cottons and woollens. The trading is lighter this week and there is an absence of orders. The re-order business is beginning to take the place of direct orders obbers continue to find store trading heavy, the buyers being present in large numbers, due to Merchants Association excursion. In staple cottons the tone continues firm. Prints continue fairly busy, with staples exceedingly firm and fancy calicoes in excremely fair demand, all at strong prices. Ginghams are well maintained at the advances recently quoted with a moderate demand reportd from day to day. Woollen goods are still quiet, but well sustained.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



### THE SIXTH SENSE.

HE PC WER OF WHAT WE CALL CLAIR-VOYANCE POSSIBLE FOR ALL

Julia" Cives Assurance Through William T. Stead That Anybody Who Pleases Can Do the Occult-A Few of the Simpler Instructions Easily Understood.

William T. Stead, author, journalist, theosophist and general student of all that is odd, now announces that he has received by the means of automatic writing from a very well known spirit the information that every living person has what is called the sixth sense. In other words, we are all mediums, contrary to the general supposition, even among the advanced disciples of spiritualism.

The message or communication is given to the world through Editor who for the time being is under the guidance of this feminine control, the real author of the statements being known as Julia. Her messages have been coming at intervals for five years and among the students of the occult are regarded as absolutely true. That is why Mr. Stead lays so much importance upon them. It is for this reason he holds that the communication between the inhabitants of the world and those who have passed away can be much more free if only people will have it

that way. In the message Julia says: "What I have to tell you is that all those who really wish to have the sixth sense, or whatever you may choose to term it, so developed that they can at will become sensibly or to their senses cognizant of the reality of the existence of the beings who encompass them about can acquire the gift or faculty if they will but adapt themselves to the laws of the region into which they wish to penetrate. It is a potentiality of the universal human race. Nor is it only human. Many animals have the open eye. They see when their owners are blind. But you can see if you choose.

It rests with yourselves. "There is no short cut to the sixth sense. There may be something like it in mesmerism and hypnotism, but that is not at all what I mean. What is possible is for every child of man to become what you call normally clairvoyant-that is, for any one to possess himself of the power of seeing and hearing, as plainly as he sees and hears material things, the invisible forms and voices that surround him.

"The power is one that ought to be under control. There will be only harm done if you do not shut at will the clairvoyant eye. Imagine the mischief that would happen, if when life and death hung on the absolute concentration of all faculties on the subject immediately before you, if at the supreme moment you were to see the whole phantasmagoria of borderland pass between you and the point of exclusive interest. If control your sixth sense, you had better not acquire it. It is much better to do without it than to be con-

"You should have the sense at command when you need it, as you have your microscope or your telescope, but better have neither if you are to be compulsorily doomed at other will than yours to interrupt the work of life by a spectacle of the infinitely little or the infinitely remote. Man should always be master of his senses, especially of

the sixth sense, as it is called." In her further statements to Mr. Stead Julia goes on to say that the investigator must always be simple and not to be constantly thinking of himself. In other words, self consciousness must be avoided, or it will play havoc with the chances of success. All one's mental faculties are needed. Everything must be examined and tested without prejudice and without partiality. Nothing can be achieved without time and pa-

The first thing to be done to see the invisible ones, Julia says, is to be very still and to wait. When quite still and passive, close your eyes and think of the one whom you wish to see. If it is a friend still alive in the body, it will help you if at the same time, although that is not essential, he or she be also passive and alone. When you have two spirits in accord, both seeking the same thing, the difficulties are less, but you must be agreed in heart and soul. If you could keep the concentrated quiet attention for a longer period than five minutes without becoming tired, then you had better do so. At no time, however, force yourself, for a strain means

If in this way, Julia declares, one succeeds in acquiring success, it is acquired forever. There will be no more parting between the one who has gained his object and the spirit world. The greatest dauger is that the sixth sense may control the individual instead of being in itself controlled .- New York

Warwickshire's Ducking Stools. Warwickshire boasts the possession of a larger number of ducking stools than any other English county, and two of the oldest have just been brought into public notice. The Warwick town council have carefully repaired the curious instrument of punishment which visitors to the crypt of the famous Beauchamp church there are familiar with. Kenilworth also possesses a well preserved ducking stool which is said to have been in use as a means of bringing scolds to a reasonable frame of mind so long ago as the period when Elizabeth graced Earl Leicester's castle with her presence and before the Amy Robsart legend became in any way associated

with the building .- Westminster Ga-Mabel-Mr. Sweetser tells me I am

the only woman in the world he cares anything about. Edith-I suppose he doesn't class May Golding among women. I know be always calls her an angel. - Boston Transcript.

His Political Career. "Yes, I held a public office once," said the man in the mackintosh as he proceeded to light a cigar, and the other hastened to get to windward of him. "Have a contract for sweeping it out?" queried the man with the green goggles.

'Somebody die and will it to you?'

asked the man who had his feet on the "You have never been in public life either of you," he retorted. "That's all that ails you fellows. I don't mind say ing either that my experience as an office holder was not a pleasant one. I was nominated at a township convention against my will for the office of town clerk. I protested, but it didn't do any good. Some of the boys had put up a job on me, and they rushed the thing through with a whoop. I was not only nominated for the office, but I was elected. It's one of those little jobs, you know, that are a whole lot of trouble and mighty little profit. I served the term out, but it was really an

business. It made all sorts of bother, and I was glad enough to lay it down at the "What did the office pay?" inquired the man with the white spot in his mustache

injury to me. It took me away from my

"It was worth \$800 a year." "Then what are you kicking about?" "It was really worth \$800 a year, I say, but the actual salary, all fees included, was only \$40. That's where the injury came in. And the people of the township added insult to the injury."

"How?" "They said the salary was more than I was worth." And the man in the mackintosh relight ed his cigar, smoked on in silence, and the others got still farther to windward of him.-Chicago Tribune.

## A SLIP OF THE PEN.

John Thomas saddled up old Hornet, out on his "cheps" and rode out across the tange to get the mail. John had a lot to do, as he would have told you himself, for he was to be married on Christmas day, and that is why he was so regularly riding twice a week to the postoffice.

Over at Antelope the telegraph operator,

who acted also as station agent and post-master, was sitting alone in his little of-fice—except the section house, the only house in sight—thinking of home and Mary Brand. Home was away down east and Mary Brand was just a black eyed girl who did not exercise this section. girl who did not care for him one bit, as he well knew, for he had asked her about it before he started west. But there is no law against thinking of a girl, even if you cannot get her. So the operator thought of Mary Brand, believed himself to be very miserable and piled more coals on the fire, though the little stove was already

Just when darkness succeeded the dull daylight snow began to fall, and with the first flakes came John Thomas. He got his letters and sat down by the operator's fire to read them. He was a big, comfortable fellow, in marked contrast to the discontented looking telegrapher, and so the latter thought, for he broke the silence

"I say, you seem pretty well satisfied with yourself. How do you manage it in hole like this?" 'Young fellow," said John, "the plains is the finest place on earth and the only place left where a man can get a start. Look at me. Came out nine years ago without a cent, worked four years on the trail and three for old Baxter, learned to carry a branding iron in my chaps and to rope anything my horse could catch, and now I've got a place of my own and an in-terest in a trail herd. What's the matter with me?" 'You're all right," admitted the boy

"But you couldn't do it again, now Tom Adams has got his maverick bill through "Don't fool yourself," said John. "Any mayerick my horse can catch is going to get my brand on. Do you know how many mavericks were sold for the benefit of the school fund on the fall round up in this district? I'll tell you. One. He fetched 75 cents. Oh, the law is all right." The operator was interrupted in his smoking by the click of the instrument,

and when he had taken a train order, the pipe was out. Picking up an envelope John had thrown down he thrust it into the coals, and as it flared up he noticed the postmark. "Hello!" said he, "Bangor is my town. Do you know anybody in Bangor?' "You bet I do," said the cowboy. "I'm going to marry the nicest girl in that whole town, and her name is Mary Brand.' If old Hornet outside the door had not got tired of standing there, 18 miles from

his supper, so that John at that momen made a rush to catch him, the operator's dismay would not have escaped notice. His jaw dropped and the beautiful pipe fell to the floor. John caught his horse and headed away toward the ranch through the falling snow. The operator went to the key and telegraphed for a pipe to be sent up on the

first train. Then he went to bed. He had

a bad night. John hummed a tune as his horse amoled along through the dark. Not an operatio air, but one of those bymn tunes all cowboys use on dark nights. He was certainly happy, for he didn't hurry his horse or spur him when he stumbled. One of those letters was from Mary Brand. She wrote she was leaving Bangor for her uncle's home in Denver on that day and that John was not to come down until Christmas eve because there was much to do and he"would be in the way." The other let-'Think we have a customer for your trail cows, and have engaged for you to meet him here some day next week. Will advise further soon." Snow was still falling when John reached home and turned in, reflecting upon the futility of all maverick

Snow was still falling next day. The railroad was blockaded and be could not get to Denver on the day appointed. The wires were down, so there was no telegraphing. Christmas was spent in the telegrapher's office, and for once John looked as discontented as the operator. The latter took no interest in coloring the new pipe, and wrote out his resignation, ready to dispatch as soon as the line should be open, announcing that he was going back to Maine by the first train. One of the first things sent when the line was open was John's message to Mary Brand at Denver, to the effect that if the

railroad wasn't shoveled out very soon be should start down on foot. That operator was a good boy, and he sent the message straight, and when an hour later he was called up by the Denver office to receive the following message to John Thomas about his trail cows: "You need not come down. Engagement off. Culver Bros.," he was still without guile. But his heart was full of Mary Brand. All day the wires had been singing Mary Brand. The key had been clicking Mary Brand. Small wonder when he took the pad of yellow paper and wrote out the nessage he made one small slip. He really

didn't do it. It did itself. "You need not come down. Engage ment off. Mary Brand," is the way it read when John received it. If this were not a true story, it might be written that John went in person and demanded an explanation. What he really did was to write a note suggesting the return of his letters. And Mary being a black eyed girl, he got them by return

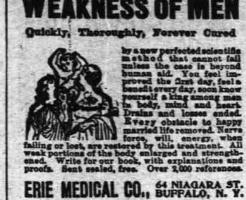
Mary Brand went home. The ranchman eturned to the winter vocation of riding the pastures and waiting for spring. The operator took an early train for down east. If he ever knew what he had done, he kept his own counsel and renewed his So Mary married the operator, and, being a black eyed girl, she makes him a

good wife.—Argonaut.

High Heel Shoes, Women are more often too short than too tall, and consequently try to gain height by putting on high heeled shoes, long as the wearer stands still, but in motion they are graceless, even in a room, and deform the feet. Thus women are made to minister to a very short lived fancy and, from a physiological standpoint, we cannot recommend them. American women, as a rule, have too small feet, which do not add to their beauty. The better shape a foot is the smaller it will look, but in the disproportionately small foot there is always involved an awkward gait. The foot of a large woman should be larger than the foot of a small woman or a slenderly built woman, and usuallyto her unnecessary sorrow—she has a large one. The foot in length should be the length of the ulna, a bone in the forearm, which extends from a lump in the outer portion of the wrist to the elbow. Of course the ulna is longer in tall people, and to be graceful the foot should be also. Most people would be surprised that the foot should be as long as the forearm and would be inclined to dispute the fact unless proved by experience. Large women pinch their feet in tight shoes because they to their bodies. Thus in time they deform them until they are out of all proportion to the body and sometimes in the direction they do not intend. The public eye being not critical of proportion, consider them small. Therefore there is no excuse for exchanging this kind of torture and the dignified carriage-two essentials to the greatest beauty. In fact, anything else could be better sacrificed than ease of motion.-Exchange. Wall Coverings.

Don't forget that a mistake in wall covering spoils the effect of any room. Don't have a cold background for your pictures -blue or gray, for instance-unless the room is very sunny. Have a dado in too high ceilinged rooms and a striped paper to increase the apparent height in a low room. A good warm shade on the walls gives a chance to hang etchings, sketches, plaster casts, etc., considered so desirable

Not a Welcome Topic. She-It was just three years ago tonight that you proposed. He-Now, what did you want to bring that up for on the only night of the week that I have away from business !-- Indianapolis Journal.



my 20 D&W tf

Spirits Turpentine ..... Rosin.... Tar...... Crude Turpentine.... Receipts same day last year--48 casks spirits turpentine, 855 bbls rosin,

COTTON. Good Ordinary ..... 6 Low Middling..... 6%

vear 399. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime. 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra

ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams. 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides. 7 to 8c. SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, Sides. 7 to

8.50 per M. STAR OFFICE, September SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 3714 ceats per gallon for machine-made casks, and 28% cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN.-Market steady at \$1 15 per bbl for Strained and \$1 90 for Good

TAR.-Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm; \$1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1,90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine steady, 21%; 21c; rosin firm, \$1.85, 1.40; tar quiet, \$1.05; crude

turpentine quiet, \$1 20, 1.55, 165. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin ..... Far .... rude Turpentine...... 49 bbls tar, 42 bbls crude turpentine. COTTON

middling. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 4% Good Ordinary..... 6 Low Middling..... 6% Middling ..... 7 Good Middling..... 7 5-16 " ' Same day last year, middling 71/4c.

ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c. SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch. hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2.25; six inch.

\$2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50, TIMBER-Market steady at \$5,00 to 8.50 per M. STAR OFFICE, September 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

firm at 27% cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 27% cents for country casks. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 15 per bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin,

RECEIPTS. Crude Turpentine .....

Receipts same day last year-145 asks spirits turpentine, 541 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine. Market quiet on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 4% cts % D Good Ordinary ..... 6 Low Middling..... 6% Middling..... 7 Good Middling ..... 7 5-16 " " Same day last year, middling 71/4c. Receipts-788 bales; same day last

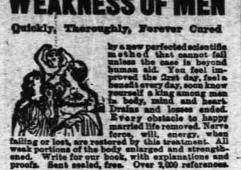
COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Spirits..... rime. 65c: Fancy 70C. Virgini Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c. CORN-Firm; 47%@50 cents per

N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2.25; six inch. \$2.25 to 8.25; seven inch; \$5.50 to 6.50.

STAR OFFICE, September 6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 26% cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 27% cents for country casks. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1.15 per

bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm; \$1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine firm, 211, 21c; rosin firm, \$1.85, 1.40; tar quiet, \$1.05; crude tur-

# WEAKNESS OF MEN



COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 9. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 2714 cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks, and 26% cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market s'eady at \$1 15 per bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good

TAR-Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl of 280 fbs, CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm: \$1 80 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine steady, 21%, 21c; rosin firm, \$1 85, 1 40; tar, quiet, \$1 05; crude turpentine quiet, \$1 90, 1 55, 1 65.

RECEIPTS. 116 bbls tar, 28 bbls crude turpentine.

Market quiet on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations for new cotton: Ordinary..... 4% cts # 1b Middling..... 7 " "
Good Middling..... 7 5-16 " "
Same day last year, middling 7½c.
Receipts—59 bales; same day last

Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c. CORN-Firm; 471650 cents per

hearts and saps, \$1 60 to 2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$5.00 to

SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch

Receipts same day last year-185 casks spirits turpentine, 289 bbls rosin, Market quiet on a basis of 7c for

Receipts-205 bales; same day last

rear 899. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime 56060c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy. 50c. CORN-Firm; 471/2050 cents per bushel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm: \$1.80 per barrel for Hard, \$1.80 | 8.50 per M. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine steady, 21%, 21c; rosin firm. \$1 85, 1 40; tar quiet, \$1 05 crude turpentine quiet, \$1 20, 1 55, 1 65.

Spirits Turpentine..... 146 Rosin..... 560

ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

TIMBER-Market steady at \$5.00 to 8.50 per M.

pentine quiet, \$1.20, 1 55, 1.65.

Spirits Turpentine..... Cosin.... Tar ...... Crude Turpentine ..... Receipts same day last year—175 casks spirits turpentine, 283 bbls rosin, 118 bbls tar, 86 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON. Market quiet on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 4% cts % ib ow Middling..... 6% Middling..... 7 6-16 " " New cotton, 7c for middling.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia— Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c. CORN.-Firm; 47% 050 cents per

Same day last year, middling 71/4c.

Receipts-884 bales; same day last

ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 80 SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch. nearts and saps, \$1.60 to 9.25; six inch, \$9.25 to 8.25; seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$5.00 to 3.50 per M.

STAR OFFICE, September 7. SPIRI1S TURPENTINE-Market firm at 27% cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 37% cents for country casks. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained. TAR.—Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm; \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1,90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 211, 21c; rosin firm, \$1 35, 1.40; tar quiet, \$1.05; crude tur-pentine quiet, \$1.20, 1.55, 1.65.

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... 898 Crude Turpentine..... 172 Receipts same day last year-79 casks spirits turpentine, 291 bbls rosin, 60 bbls tar, 33 bbls crude turpentine. COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 6%c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 5% Low Middling..... 614 Middling ..... 6% " "
Good Middling ..... 7 18-16 " " Same day last year, middling 7%c. Receipts—1,586 bales; same day last

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime. 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45@50c: Fancy, 50 CORN-Firm; 4716050 cents per ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 9.25; six inch \$2.25 to 8.25; seven inch. \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$5.00 to 8.50 per M. STAR OFFICE, September 8. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 27% cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 2714 cents for

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 15 per

bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.10 per bbl of 280 fbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market bales; exports to Great Britain 6 211 firm: \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine firm, 2114, 21c; rosin firm,

turpentine steady, \$1.20, 1.55, 1.65. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... 143 Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-112 casks spirits turpentine, 786 bbls rosin, 110 bbls tar, 68 bbls crude turpentine.

\$1.85, \$1.40; tar steady, \$1.05; crude

COTTON. Market quiet on a basis of 7 18-16c for niddling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 4 7-16 cts % II Good Ordinary..... 5 18-16 " " Low Middling..., ... 6 7-16 " " Middling...... 6 13-16 " "
Good Middling...... 7½ " " Same day last year, middling 7%c.

Receipts-649 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c. CORN-Firm; 4716050 cents per

bushel. ROUGH RICE-65@70 cents per oushel. N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams, to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$5.00 to

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS. For month of August, 1897. 19.726 4,700 RECEIPTS. For month of August, 1896. Spirits. Rosin. 4,649 16,437 Tar. 2,879 EXPORTS. For month of August, 1897. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Crud. 977 3,501 000 1,80J 858 8,883 4,801 9,246 4,709 EXPORTS. For month of August, 1896. Cotton, Spirite, Rosin, Tar, Crude. 4,500 9,853 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Sept. I, 1897. Athore. Affeat. Total. 1,889 40,894 opening, highest, lowest and closing: ................. Par.... STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 1, 1896.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Sept. 8-Evening .-Money on call steady at 11/011/2 per cent., last loan at 11/2 and closed offered 11/011/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8%@4% per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers bills at 486 1 @486 1 for demand: 488 1 @484 for sixty days. Posted rates 484 2 485 2 and 486 2 @487 2. Commercial bills 488. Silver certificates 58@54. Government bonds were firm; new lours, reg-istered, 126; new fours, coupon, 126;

2,691 35,626 5,173

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

North Carolina sixes 126; North Caro lina fours 108. Railroad bonds strong. CASTORIA.

fours, registered, 111%; fours, coupon, 118%; twos, registered, 99, fives, registered,

114; fives, coupon, 114. State bonds dull

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE

EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK. I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Last Flitchis wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Cathelicking wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is

Samuel Pitcher on . D. March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chart Flitcher. Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

COTTON MARKETS.

President.

NEW YORK, September 5 .- The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3 to 4 points on more favorable. English news than looked for, but almost immediately gave way under rumors of good rains in Texas, increased estimates for port receipts and signs of weakness in the English market, indicated by subsequent advices. Liverpool was a fair buyer on the call, but turned seller on the decline. New Orleans sold lightly this morning, but purchased the late months in a small way in the afternoon. September was about the only cpilon that showed pronounced weakness. The late months improved in the afternoon on light local covering, started by rereceipts and fears that Friday's government report will be more bullish than had at first been anticipated. The market closed steady with September six points lower, October 2 points lower and the balance of the list 1 point higher.

NEW YORK. Sept. 8 .- Evening. Cotton easy; middling 71/4c. Cotton futures market closed steady: sales 79.100 bales; Jan'y 6 81. Feb'y 6 84, March 688, April 6 91, May 6 94, July -August -, September 7 02, October 81, November 6 75, December 6 77. Spot cotton closed easy; middling iplands 71/c; middling gulf 7%c; sales

878 bales; exports to Great Britain 211 bales to France 676 bales; to the Continent 1 888 bales: forwarded 3,788 bales; sales -- bales; sales to spinners 656 bales; stock (actual) 42,258 Total to-day-Net receipts 16.099

Cotton-net receipts - bales; gross

bales: to France 676 bales: to the Continent 2,118 bales; s ock 118,693 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Mororo : Star. NEW YORK, Sept. 8-Evening .-Flour firm and fairly active: M.nuesota patents \$5 40@5 90; winter patents \$5 85 @5 68. Wheat-spot active; No. 2 hard \$1 04% delivered, options opened firm and advanced on higher cables 'No 2 red May \$1 00 %. closed 1 00%: September \$1 02 % 01 08 1 16, closed 1 02%; December 99% @\$1 00%, closed 1 00%. Corn-No. 9, 86%c at elevator and 87%c affoat; options opened firm on bad crop report, but weakened under general unloading and light export demand, closing 1/2c net decline: September 86% 386 15-16c, closed 86% c; October closed 87% c: December 88% @89c, closed 88%c. Oats—spot firm; No 2 24% @24% c options dull but steady at \c net advance; September closed 24c; December closed 25%c. Lard dull; Western steam \$5 20, October closed \$5 10; refined steady. Pork quiet. Butter steady: Western cream ery 19@18c; factory 8@19c; Elgins 18c; imitation creamery 10@18; State dairy 10 @16%; do. creamery 19@18. Cheese CHEESE - P bsteady; State large, white —; fancy small white 91/4c; large, colored 9c; small colored 914c; part skims 614@7; full skims 81/404c. Rice firm. Molasses firm. Tallow steady and dull; city (\$2 00 per package) 4c, nominal; country (packages free) 8% @4c, as to quality. Cotton seed oil firm at 28@29c. Coffee-op-

5 points better than No. 7, at 6%c; 600 Maracaibo. Sugar-raw firm; fair refining 8%c; centrifugal 96 test 3%c; sales of 5,000 bags centrifugal 69 test at 8%c from store; refined firm. CHICAGO September 8.—Wheat closed to-day at a decline of 16c in December, the active future. The decline was due to short selling and was in the face of a very urgent export demand. Corn was weak at about 1/4c decline, the predicted break in the long disastrous drought injecting some ginger into the bears. Oats declined 1/2c, pork 20c and ribs 5@7%c. Lard was only a shade lower. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Cash quotations: Flour-the market was quoted firm. Wheat-No. 2 spring 96%c; No. 8 spring 91c; No. 2 red 98%c. Corn -No. 2, 80%c. Oats-No. 2-19%c; No. 2 white 1. o. b. 21%c; No. 8 white f. o. b. 201/c. Mess pork per barrel, \$8 60. Lard, per 100 lbs \$4 75. Short rib sides, loose. \$5 00. Dry salted shoulders, boxed. \$5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 871/4. Whiskey \$1 22. The leading futures ranged as follows,

Wheat-September 97, 97, December (new) 96%, 96%, 95%, 95%; May 96%, 97%, 95%, 96%c. Corn—September 31%, 81%, 81, 81; December 80%, 82%, 83% 88; May 86%, 36%, 86, 86%c. Oats—No.2 September 19%, 19%, 19%, 19%c; December 20%, 21, 20%, 20%c; May 28%, 28%, 28%, 28%c. Mess pork—October \$8 80, 8 80 8 5714, 8 5714; December \$8 85, 8 90, 8 6214, 8 6214 Lard-October \$4 82%. 4 82%. 4 77% 4 77%; December \$4 93%, 4 92%, 4 85, 4 85, Short ribs—September \$5 63%, 5 63%, 5 47%; October \$5 65, 5 65, 5 47% . 5 47% BALTIMORE, Sept. 8 .- Flour strong and higher; Western superfine \$8 00@ 8 50; do extra \$8 75@4 65; do family

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Schr J C Cottingham, 226 tons, Thomas, New York, Geo Harriss, Son Schr Edgar C Ross, 880 tons, Quillen,

Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr Wade Hampton, 87 tons, Relyea, New York. Geo Harriss. Son & Co. Schr Bayard Hopkins. 212 tons, Eskridge, New York, Geo Harriss, Son Steamship Pawnee, 859 tons, Hale, Georgetown. H G Smallbones. Schr Jennie Hall, 862 tons, Leighton, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr R S Graham, 820 tons, Outten.

New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Br steamship Naparima, 1048 tons Grindlay, Barbadoes, Alex Sprunt & Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr Chas C Lister, 266 tons, Robinon, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamship Croatan, 886 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones. ARRIVED AT FORT CASWELL. Schr Priscilla Scribner, 898 tons, Van Gilder. Wilmington, Del, Geo Harriss,

Steamship Pawnee, 859 tcns. Hale. New York, H G Smallbones. Schr S Warren Hall, 168 tons, Hill, Georgetown, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr Priscilla Scribner. 898 tons, Van Gilder, Darien, Geo Harriss, Son Br schr Tacoma, 209 tons, Matheson,

Cape Hayti, Jas T Riley & Co.

Wholesale Prices Current. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the Stan will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles The following quotations represent Wholesale rices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. 2 D Jute...... Standard.... WESTERN SMOKED— Shoulders & B Second-hand, each Northern
BUTTEKNorth Caroling \$ b, ......
Northern
CORN MEALPer Bushel, in sacks .....
Virginia Meal
COTTON THES—\$ bundle.....
CANDLES—\$ b-

Adamentine orthern Factory ........ Darry, Cream, ..... COFFEE-9 b-DOMESTICStions c'osed firm at unchanged prices to 5 points net advance; spot Rio quiet; Cordova 10%@16%; sales 500 bags Rio, LOUR-W barrel-Low grade, ..... Chores Northern ..... North Carolina
LIME. Starrel
LUMBER(city sawed). M feet—
Ship Stuff, resawed
Rough-edge Plank.
West India cargoes, according

\$4 85@5 20; winter wheat patents \$5 80 @5 60; do spring \$5 65@5 90; spring wheat straight \$5 50@5 75. Wheat firm; spot \$1.00%@1.01; month \$1 00% @1.01%; October \$1.00%@1 00%; December \$1 011601.011; steamer No. 2

red 96% @97c; Southern wheat by sample 96c@\$1.0934; do on grade 98c@ \$1.09. Corn firm; spot and month white 24@241/c; others unchanged.

American On 125 B Sacks. SHINGLES, 7-inch, W M..... Common Cypress Saps SUGAR, 9 B—Standard Granu'd Standard A...
White Ex. C.
Extra C, Golden
C. Yellow
SOAP, & D-Northern
STAVES, & M.-W. O, barrel...

STAVES, @ M.—W. O. barrel.
R. O. Hogshead.
TIMBRR, @M feet—Shipping.
Mill, Prime.
Mill, Fair...
Common Mill.
Inferior to Ordinary
SHINGLES, N. C. Cyress sawed
@ M 6x24 heart.
"Sap.
5x24 Heart.
"Sap. 86 1 0 86 % c: October 86 % 0 86 % c; November or December, new or old, 86 % 6x20 Heart.

98 1 0 86 % c; steamer mixed 84 1 0 84 % c.

Yellow corn 88c. Oats firm; No. 8 WHISKEY, 9 gallow—Northern,