ADMIRAL DEWEY IN WASHINGTON.

His Journey to the Capital From New York Was One Continuous Ovation.

GREETING AT WHITE HOUSE.

With the President Reviewed the Parade From the Stand On Pennsylvania Avenue—Twelve Thousand People in the Procession.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The home coming of Admiral George Dewey—for henceforth the National capital is to be his home—was made the occasion for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. After the preliminary welcome in New York, itself surpassed in its kind, it remained for the highest and greatest in the official world to hold out the hand of greeting to the famous admiral, and to join with the people who are to be his fellow citizens in bidding him welcome. The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero.

The decorations were elaborate. Pennsylvania avenue was one mass of colored bunting along the entire line of march from the station to the White House, and not content with this, a few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their residences. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon, great search lights threw broad beams of bright light across the blue sky of a clear October evening, and the stately capitol stood revealed in all its queenly beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights. The same device was used effectively in the case of other public buildings within the range of vision of the distinguished party on the reviewing stand.

The prow of the white Olympia projected in bold relief from the stand at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, whereon stood Dewey, the central figure of the demonstration. On the facade of the newly completed general postoffice building flamed forth two inscriptions set in electric points, the one reciting the famous message of the President directing Dewey, then thousands of miles away in the Far East, to go forth to destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the famous admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." which marked an epoch in the history of the United States. Twelve thousand members of civic organizations paraded before him, beside tens of thousands of non-organized citizens, and in a roar of cannon rockets, the blaze of red fire, the thunderous cheering of the populace and the warm greeting of the head of the nation, Dewey came to the national capital to a welcome such as has not been known here hitherto.

One Continuous Ovation.

His journey here from New York has been one continuous ovation. The decorated special train which left the Pennsylvania railroad ferryship in Jersey City at 1.50 in the afternoon was fully in keeping with the distinguished passenger. It was made up of five cars, the Pennsylvania's prize special, the Atlanta, a dining car, a combination smoker and three parlor cars for the accommodation of the Washington reception committee. The special was given a clear track and the run to Washington was made without a stop except at Gray's Ferry, where engines were changed and a new train crew came aboard.

Almost immediately after going aboard the train, the admiral retired to his private car for luncheon which was served for six, Admiral Dewey, his son George, his brother and wife, Captain Lamberton and Lieutenant Brumby. Thereafter the admiral lay down and tried to get a little sleep, but this was impossible owing to the continuous cheering along the line.

It was said by the railroad officials and trainmen that the ovation during the run from New York to Washington was the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place along the line. Every town turned out its full population and every house and cross roads settlement turned out to see the flying special pass.

Freedom of the District.

The train as it reached the line of the District of Columbia stopped a few minutes at the little station of Deanwood while the reception committee went through the formality of presenting the nation's guest the freedom of the district. The ceremony was performed by District Commissioner Wright.

John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, first extended President McKinley's greetings, to which the admiral returned his thanks very briefly.

Commissioner Wright then said: "Admiral Dewey, you are now in the District of Columbia, and representing the commissioners of the District, I have the honor of tendering you the freedom of the nation's capital and in behalf of the people of the District from the most exalted to the humblest citizen, I give you a sincere and cordial welcome home. We feel gratified that Washington is to be your future home. It is the best place in the world to have a home, and it is fitting that you who have done so much for the nation should make your future home in the nation's capital."

Dewey's Reply.

Admiral Dewey's reply was as brief and characteristic as all of his other speeches have been. "I thank you very much, my friends," said he, "for this testimonial of your regard. It is true that as long as I live, and I hope to live a long time, [cheers] I intend to live in Washington. I thank you again for this expression." Then dropping the tone of formality in which this had been uttered he extended his hands and said heartily: "Now I want to see my friends. Charlie, old boy, how are you?" and he grasped C. C. Glover by the hand and went through the party shaking the hands of all who were within reach.

In a few minutes the train was in the brilliantly lighted depot. The throng about the railway station choked the streets for blocks about. Troop H, of the Third United States cavalry, which under the command of Lieutenant Merrill was to escort the admiral to the executive mansion, had drawn up on the east side of Sixth street facing the station entrance, and the United States Marine band had formed on their right.

A mighty roar went up from the crowds as the admiral alighted at the portico of the executive mansion. As he stepped from the carriage, Colonel Bingham, representing the President, stepped forward to escort him to the east room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen and a brilliant assemblage of naval officials were ready to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and as the admiral entered, the secretary grasped his hand and with enthusiasm said: "Admiral, I welcome you home. This is the Navy Department for the moment, and your associates of the navy are assembled here to give you a hearty greeting."

"Thank you, thank you," responded Admiral Dewey, first exchanging a few words of greeting with the secretary and then with Mr. Allen and the other officials. There was no formality, and after the greetings, Secretary Long invited the admiral to accompany him to the President's library, where Mr. McKinley and members of the cabinet were awaiting him.

Dewey Meets the President.

Arm in arm, Secretary Long and the admiral proceeded by the elevator to the upper floor of the mansion. The members of the cabinet assembled in the cabinet room, while the President was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the admiral, the President came forward to greet the famous sailor, and grasping his hand wished him a hearty welcome. The admiral acknowledged the cordial sentiments expressed by the President and then asked as to the health of Mrs. McKinley, saying he had heard with great regret that she had not been well. In reply, the President suggested that the admiral meet Mrs. McKinlsy. They stepped out to the room, which Mrs. McKinley makes a sitting room, and here found her with some of her lady friends. The admiral was presented, and received from Mrs. McKinley, as well as the President, a most hearty welcome home.

The greetings with the cabinet were brief. Then the President and Admiral Dewey headed the party toward the reviewing stand. They passed out of the rear of the White House, down the gravel walks and out to the street in rear. The crowds seemed to know that the hero was approaching, for a great wave of cheering went up and Pennsylvania avenue was bathed in light from end to end.

The stand had been erected at the head of Pennsylvania avenue just south of the Treasury department building and as Admiral Dewey moved through the stand to the prow built out from its front, leaning on the arm of President McKinley, the crowd started a mighty cheer which passed down the avenue and was taken up for blocks. The admiral frequently bowed his acknowledgements.

At the McLean Residence.

It was 9.10 o'clock when the fatigued recipient of the day's demonstrations reached the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, on K street, facing Farragut Square. He was accompanied by Chairman Moses, his two aides, Lieutenants Brumby and Caldwell, and his son, Geo. G. Dewey. The admiral was met at the head of the stair-case by Mrs. McLean and her daughters, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Ludlow, and her grandson, Capt. Fred. Burger. Mrs. McLean welcomed the admiral and turned over the house to him, for use during his stay in Washington. Mrs. McLean and the members of her family then left, going to her country residence Beauvoir, in the suburbs of Washington. The admiral had arrived sooner than was expected and before a crowd had collected. Presently the people surged in on all sides and for some time could not believe the officer who said the admiral was inside.

A band came up and serenaded the admiral, the crowd cheered, and finally Dewey appeared at the window and bowed his acknowledgements. Cries of "Speech, speech," were heard on every side, but met with no response. Luncheon was served by 9:30 and the admiral retired, though crowds lingered about the house for some time.

THE DANGER IN THE ROUND BALE.

A Prophecy As to What Will Happen When the Square Bale is Run Out.

[*From the Houston (Texas) Post.*]

The round bale people do not come into Texas with machinery to sell. They propose to operate all the plants put in themselves, or to exact a perpetual royalty as rental if any of their plants are used by others than the company. It is charged that the process of ginning and baling are such that the company owning the plants will be compelled to buy the cotton in the seed and handle it from the field to the factory—evidently the ulterior purpose of these round bale people. This consummation will, it can be seen, when effected, place the handling of the cotton crop of the United States in the hands of one or two round bale companies, and the consequences to the South can be better imagined than described. With the square bale run out, the competition in handling the crop wiped out, and the millions invested in the old-time gins and presses destroyed, the planters would be at the mercy of a monopoly strong enough to fix whatever price it pleased on cotton, and then to hold the crop long enough to exact from the mills its own figures. In a word, the cylindrical bale company will, after having its gin accepted and its package enforced, be absolute masters of the situation. What will become of the planters' interests? As the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* asks, Will the planter not be entirely helpless before this huge corporation, and would he not be compelled to take whatever the corporation was disposed to offer? There would be no competition, and Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, declares that the fostering of the cylindrical bale means the fostering of one of the largest trusts ever conceived by the mind of men, and the driving out of the cotton factors, exporters and pressmen! The question at once addressed itself to an intelligent public and lawmakers, whether a few present advantages should permit the destruction of millions of capital already invested in the old processes, and destruction of competition in the purchasing and handling of the 12,000,000 bales of American cotton, and the building up of a trust, by comparison with which the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts would be but pygmies? The trust once supreme, these present concessions and advantages to the planter would inevitably and at once be withdrawn, and the South, with all its vast business interests, which are absolutely dependent on cotton, would be in the cold, vice-like grip of a master with an office in Wall street! No more serious situation has confronted this section since the war of the rebellion. Not to in some way scotch this young and growing giant now is to be helpless later on. If the benefits of this new invention were given, as in the old processes, to the public, by a sale of the plants, we might see a step forward—existing ginning and compressing establishments would simply replace present with improved machinery, though the cost would be great. To refuse to do this, however, places the new company in a position where it can ask and expect few favors from the public. Texas, the greatest cotton producing State in the world, should at least be saved from the clutches of this most ambitious and dangerous of all the huge monopolies."

Read the advertisement of the East Carolina Real Estate Agency in this issue of the STAR. It offers for sale some very valuable farms. †

WAR MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Report That President Kruger Has Sent An Ultimatum to the British.

RUMORS OF A CONFLICT.

British Preparations—An Army Corps of 40,000 Men—Exodus of British From the Transvaal—Gold Shipments Seized by Kruger.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, October 4.—The most interesting announcement in connection with the Transvaal crisis to-day is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has already sanctioned the provisional expenditure of 3,000,000 pounds sterling and that the government will not exceed that limit without authority from Parliament, which will be asked to vote a sum not exceeding 8,000,000 pounds.

A meeting of the war board to-day discussed and drew up arrangements to ensure the safety of the route from Durban to Laing's Nek, so that large bodies of troops may, on disembarkation, be rapidly forwarded up the country to the front without confusion or crowding at the base.

It is stated to night that the war office has decided that the army corps for service in South Africa shall be much larger than originally estimated and that it now consists of over 40,000 men. The preparations for the dispatch of this force, including the chartering of big ocean liners, is steadily and satisfactorily proceeding.

Boers' Alleged Ultimatum.

On the other hand, a telegram from Brussels gives from a "well informed source" the news that Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the South African Republic, has received confirmation of the report that President Kruger had addressed an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the withdrawal of the British forces from the frontier within forty-eight hours, and that it was delivered on Monday. This report, however, still lacks official confirmation.

The confidence of the military authorities at the Cape is shown by a dispatch received to-night from Cape Town which stated that at a conference between the military authorities there and General Sir George Stewart White, V. C., who will command the British forces in Natal, and Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker, held to consider the situation, General White expressed himself as confident that the British would be able to present a force sufficient to repel any attack.

General White, who intended to go to Durban on board a warship, has now, in order to save time, abandoned the idea and will go by train to-night.

Exodus From the Transvaal.

A line steamer left Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa bay, to-day with twelve hundred Rand refugees. Large numbers were left behind and all trains are crowded with those taking part in the exodus from the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Volksrust says the Boer camp on the Natal border now comprises 8,000 men and is growing daily. The camp breathes a religious fervor. The commissarial arms, the dispatch says, are defective. One of the largest corps lay in the veldt without shelter during a heavy thunder storm.

Commandant General Joubert is momentarily expected to assume command of the Boer forces.

Confirmation of yesterday's report of the acquisition by the Transvaal authorities of 500,000 pounds in gold which was on the way to Cape Town from Johannesburg was received today.

The *Cape Argus* asserts that the Boers made the seizure at Vereeniging, the amount being the week's shipment of gold on the way from the Rand to Cape Town, and forwarded the treasur to Pretoria.

A London news agent publishes a dispatch from Paris saying it is rumored there that a semi-official exchange of views is proceeding between Russia, France and Germany with reference to the Transvaal crisis.

Critical Situation.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez reports that H. M. S. Philomel has gone to Durban for the purpose of landing 100 men and a gun.

Commenting editorially on the foregoing dispatch, the *Daily Mail* says it considers that the action reported indicates grave danger. The admiralty, says the *Daily Mail*, would not countenance such a measure except in circumstances of unusual emergency, and it thinks it probable that other British warships are converging silently upon the theatre of action.

A special dispatch from New Castle, Natal, dated Wednesday, says: "The Boers have left the laager at Volksrust and are moving towards the frontier. The situation is most critical. The magistrates and municipal officers have assembled in the town hall to concoct measures for the defence of the town against an expected attack. All the women and children have been ordered to leave for the interior of Natal.

Fighting on the Border.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 5.—The government publishes a telegram from Beshf, stating that the British forces have crossed the border and that fighting had commenced.

Another telegram says the troops have crossed the border but that no fighting has occurred. The government discredits the report.

SCHOONER EDNA AND EMMA.

Found Bottom Up and Towed to Saint Pierre Near Newfoundland, and Sold. No Tidings of Crew.

An Associated Press dispatch to the STAR from Baltimore, Md., says:

The owners of the schooner *Edna and Emma* were notified to-day by the United States consul at Saint Pierre, Miquelon island, near Newfoundland, that the vessel had been towed into that port, bottom up, and sold by the French government. The vessel left Wilmington, N. C., April 14th for Baltimore with a cargo of lumber. She was spoken on the following day but since then nothing has been heard of her or her crew. She was commanded by A. K. Richardson, Jr., of Baltimore. Her crew was made up as follows: Charles Woodrich, of North Carolina; Winfield James, of Maryland; D. M. Cook, of Georgia; J. M. Daniel, of New York; George L. Boynton, of Tennessee, and R. C. Gilbert, of Maryland.

It is presumed that the vessel capsized when near Hatteras and drifted along the coast until picked up and towed to Saint Pierre. The monetary loss is estimated at $7,000.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgent Forces Moving to Get in Rear of the American Garrisons on the Railway.

TWO ATTACKS ON CALAMBA.

Filipinos Repulsed With Severe Loss—Two Americans Killed and Seven Wounded. More U. S. Warships Ordered to Proceed to Manila.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, October 4.—Several hundred insurgents have re-occupied Porac, which was captured by Gen. MacArthur on September 28th and evacuated by the Americans the following day. The insurgent forces are also reported moving toward Mexico, southeast of Angeles. The object of the double movement is, apparently, to get behind the American garrison on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railway.

Reconnoisance from Mexico by the Fourth cavalry toward Santa Ana, northeast of Mexico, and toward Arayat, due north of Santa Ana, developed the fact that the insurgents are in position at both points. An American private was killed in the skirmish at Santa Ana.

The Arayal party learned that Scott and Edwards, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who are missing, are prisoners at Magalaye (Magalang).

Insurgents Attack Calamba.

The insurgents yesterday made two attacks on Calamba, in which the commanding officer reports sixty Filipinos were killed and many wounded. Two companies of the Twenty-first regiment repelled each attack, losing two men killed and seven wounded.

Bolo men surprised an American outpost near Guagua, killing two privates. The other two escaped.

While four sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore were entering the Bacoor river in a boat yesterday after the fight they received a volley which wounded three. It is understood that the volley came from United States soldiers, who, having been ordered to prevent the passing of boats, fired by mistake upon the Baltimore's men.

Vessels Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The President to-day directed the immediate dispatch to the Philippines of a number of vessels of the navy, including the cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboats Marietta and Machias.

The action is the result of Admiral Dewey's interview to-day in which he went over the Philippine situation with the President.

The orders given are in line with the expressed determination of the President to furnish the army and navy resources for stamping out the Philippines insurrection in the earliest possible time. At Admiral Dewey's extended interview with the President today the former went into the Philippine situation at great length, explaining carefully the existing condition of affairs and his views of the outlook, concluding with an earnest recommendation that the Brooklyn and some other vessels be sent at once to the Philippines. This reinforcement of the present fleet of the Asiatic squadron he urged as necessary, and said their dispatch should be directed as early as possible. The President immediately communicated with the Navy Department and instructed Secretary Long to issue an order carrying out the Admiral's recommendation, and to see that the vessels be got in readiness at once. Besides the Brooklyn, Marietta and Machias, the other vessels have not yet been selected. The Brooklyn is now with the North Atlantic squadron off Tompkinsville. The Machias and the Marietta are at the navy yard in this city, on waiting orders, having been brought here to participate in this week's celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. These reinforcements will add considerable strength to the Asiatic squadron, and the administration believes their presence will have a material effect in expediting the end of hostilities.

The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser of the first rating, carrying twenty main battery guns, having a total displacement of 9,215 tons, and is so well thought of by Rear Admiral Schley that he desired that she be assigned as his flagship in the new South Atlantic squadron.

The Marietta is a composite gunboat of 1,000 tons displacement and with a main battery equipment of six guns, and the Machias, with a displacement of 1,177 tons, carries a battery of eight guns. Their commanders are all veterans of long experience.

Attack Upon Paranque.

MANILA, Oct. 5.—An attack upon Paranque was made by the insurgents last night, and rebel sympathizers in the town set fire to a number of buildings. Colonel Daggett repulsed the attack and declined offers of assistance from Bacoor. The extent of the damage done by the fires has not yet been learned.

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Senate Financial Bill to be Introduced at the Approaching Session of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The *Post* to-morrow will say:

"On the first day of the approaching session of Congress, the Senate financial bill will be introduced in the latter body. It will not be on the same lines as the House bill, but it will declare without equivocation for the gold standard.

"Senator Aldrich, who, as chairman of the finance committee of the Senate has taken a prominent part in the framing of the bill, said yesterday that the measure had been prepared, but that it would not be made public until it had been shown to a number of Republican Senators.

"It is the present intention of the finance committee to ask a speedy consideration of the bill in the Senate, in order that it may be disposed of as early in the session as possible."

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

The East Carolina Real Estate Agency has excellent facilities for selling farms and timbered lands. It advertises all property and makes only a nominal charge unless a sale is made. For terms etc., address R. G. Grady & Co., Burgaw, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. George Devereux Miller, which occurred at his home in this city Monday evening, after a lingering illness of many months, patiently borne with unmurmuring heroism.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Rev. J. A. Perry, prominent among the Holiness people, died Wednesday at Elkanah College, of which he was the President. It is alleged that during his sickness his family, who are Christian Science believers, refused to give him any medicine.

— Durham *Herald*: The debt of $6,303.33 on Trinity church has been lifted and the members now feel that they are at home in the fullest sense of the term. A special effort was made by the members and after having raised all that seemed possible Gen. Julian S. Carr, who has contributed more toward the building than the balance of the whole membership perhaps, contributed an amount sufficient to pay the last dollar of the indebtedness.

— Greensboro *Telegram*: A worthy old colored woman, and by the way a most excellent cook, was asked by a lady recently if she could engage her services for the winter. The reply was: "Until them dark days come, missis. They is comin' the first of next year, and last three months; the sun and the moon and the stars aint gwine to shine, and the judgment is gwine to come." It is said that this superstition is more or less general among some of the colored people.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Shortly after noon Saturday Mr. Jas. Kerr, of the firm of Kerr & Karcher, livery-men, was shot by Mr. Claude Tomlin, of Olin township. The shooting took place in Kerr & Karcher's stable. The ball struck Mr. Kerr below the right breast, struck a rib and glanced and came out on the left side, making a painful but not a dangerous flesh wound. —— A killing frost occurred Sunday morning and another yesterday morning. This is early for a killing frost and some damage will result. Much pea-vine hay was uncut and it will be a total loss.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at 51½@52c.

CHARLESTON, October 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, October 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½c; sales 1,653 casks; receipts 1,044 casks; exports 115 casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; receipts 3,445 barrels; exports 260 barrels; quotations unchanged.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of September, 1899.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
60,058	2,830	10,531	6,289	1,137

RECEIPTS.

For month of September, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
45,480	2,464	12,549	5,515	744

EXPORTS.

For month of September, 1899.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	473	3,672	1,105	7,483	1,172
Foreign	42,957	000	12,027	1,000	000
	42,957	3,672	13,132	8,582	1,172

EXPORTS.

For month of September, 1893.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,272	2,300	1,037	4,404	662
Foreign	27,339	1,000	5,135	2	000
	28,611	3,300	6,172	4,406	662

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat Oct. 1, 1899.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	5,097	22 325	27,422
Spirits	157	000	157
Rosin	55,571	000	55,571
Tar	911	000	911
Crude	58	000	58

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat Oct. 1, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
22,772	176	51,627	3,578	114

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Nor barque Arcturus—6,039 barrels rosin, valued at $6,595; 1,000 barrels tar, valued at $2,068; total valuation $8,663; cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co, vessel by Heide & Co.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Schr J Percy Bartram—226,949 feet lumber, valued at $3,049.36; 400 bundles containing 20,000 shingles, valued at $140; cargo by master as agent; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

MAYAGUEZ, P R—Brig M C Haskell—230,848 feet rough lumber, valued at $3,234, 49,769 feet dressed lumber, valued at $747; cargo by Kidder Lumber Co, vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

BREMEN—Br steamship Almora—15,600 bales cotton, valued at $634,300; vessel and cargo by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

British steamship Marian, 1,218 tons, Martin, Manchester, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Steamship Oneida, 1,091 tons, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

Br barque Edith Sheraton, 314 tons, Michelson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamship New York, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

Br steamship Slingsby, 2,094 tons, Morck, New York, J H Sloan & Co.

Steamship New York, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Wm F Green, 215 tons, Johnsen, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Oneida, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

Nor barque Arcturus, Andreassen, London, vessel by Heide & Co; cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co.

Schr J Percy Bartram, Lord, Port-au-Prince, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Golden Ball, 272 tons, Gibbs, Boston, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Brig M C Haskell, 299 tons, Wingfield, Mayaguez, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Br steamship Almora, 2,835 tons, Williams, Bremen, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

2,400 Dozen Pairs Fine Hosiery FREE

We have secured at forced sale 2,400 dozen pairs of ladies' fine hose which we propose to clear out within six weeks by giving them away with our Illustrated Fashion Journal, in order to advertise & introduce it into new families. The old reliable Fashion Journal of New York is a complete family journal in every particular, the fashion department is unequalled; with every issue we give beautifully illustrated patterns of all latest styles with complete instructions free—contains household hints, fascinating stories & stands in first rank among metropolitan journals. The hose are heavy warm, well-made fashionable goods, in fast colors. All popular shades, cardinal, navy blue, seal brown, black, slate, tan, in fast colors & styles to suit all tastes. There is no need of paying from 25 to 75 cents for a pair of fall & winter hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. Positively, the entire lot (2,400 dozen pairs) to be given away during next 60 days for regular subscriptions. Or Better Still, we will send the Illustrated Fashion Journal 6 months free to 2,400 persons who will answer this advertisement and send us the address of 30 newspaper readers from different families. We are determined to lead the sale in useful premiums, hence this liberal inducement; it's a colossal offer & will not appear again. If you accept, send 10 cts. silver or stamps to help pay postage, mailing, etc., and your order will be filled same day it is received. Address Illustrated Fashion Journal, Station D, Box 35, Dept. 6252, New York City.
N.B.—A clean postal note given if desired in place of dollar. When you write be sure to mention size & colors wanted.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 49 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95 cents for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.30 per barrel for hard, $2.50 for dip and $2.50 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28½@28c; rosin, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine steady at $1.10@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	89
Rosin	200
Tar	285
Crude turpentine	58

Receipts same day last year.—78 casks spirits turpentine, 288 bbls rosin, 185 bbls tar, 43 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary	4 1-16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 7-16	" "
Low Middling	6 1-16	" "
Middling	6½	" "
Good Middling	7	" "

Same day last year middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—4,189 bales; same day last year, 3,714.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c; extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.05. Virginia —Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 49 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.30 per barrel for Hard, $2.50 for Dip, and $2.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28½@28c; rosin, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine steady at $1.10@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	51
Rosin	82
Tar	122
Crude turpentine	25

Receipts same day last year.—69 casks spirits turpentine, 374 bbls rosin, 374 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 1-16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 7-16	" "
Low Middling	6 1-16	" "
Middling	6½	" "
Good Middling	7	" "

Same day last year middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—3,685 bales; same day last year, 3,803.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c; extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.05. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 49 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel for Hard, $2.80 for Dip and —— for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28½@28c; rosin, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine steady at $1.10@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	142
Rosin	390
Tar	199
Crude Turpentine	33

Receipts same day last year.—82 casks spirits turpentine, 640 bbls rosin, 190 bbls tar, 75 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 1-16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 7-16	" "
Low Middling	6 1-16	" "
Middling	6½	" "
Good Middling	7	" "

Same day last year middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—1,927 bales; same day last year, 138.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 85c; extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.05. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $2.25 to $3.25; six inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to $9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 49 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel for Hard, $2.80 for Dip and —— for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, firm at 28½@28c; rosin, nothing doing; tar steady at $1.20; crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	26
Rosin	176
Tar	221
Crude Turpentine	18

Receipts same day last year.—54 casks spirits turpentine, 260 bbls rosin, 144 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 7-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 13-16	" "
Low Middling	6 7-16	" "
Middling	6⅞	" "
Good Middling	7¼	" "

Same day last year middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—1,610 bales; same day last year, 2,347.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.05. Virginia—Prime 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm, 52 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 49¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 48¾ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cts for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel for Hard, $2.80 for Dip, and —— for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29@28½c bid; rosin, nothing doing;; tar steady at $1.20; crude turpentine, nothing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	43
Rosin	226
Tar	110
Crude Turpentine	15

Receipts same day last year.—29 casks spirits turpentine, 78 bbls rosin, 145 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6⅞ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 7-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 13-16	" "
Low Middling	6 7-16	" "
Middling	6⅞	" "
Good Middling	7¼	" "

Same day last year middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—2,384 bales; same day last year, 3,647.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.05. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams