# GREAT GATHERING AT KANSAS CITY.

## The Democratic National Convention Held Its First Session Yesterday.

## NO NOMINATION WAS MADE.

### Permanent Organization Was Perfected and an Adjournment Taken Last Night Until 10.30 A. M. To-day. Scenes in the Convention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KANSAS CITY, July 4—It is the Fourth of July and the opening day of the Democratic National Convention. Early the crowds began to turn towards convention hall and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng surging towards the many entrances and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With them came bands, marching clubs and drum corps, and to the confusion of the crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, sizz of bombs and crackers as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with each other in celebrating the day. The surrounding streets presented the appearance of a State fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants, giving evidence that a good share of this sweltering mass which has descended upon the town is living upon sandwiches and lemonade.

At 10.30 o'clock the streets surrounding the convention hall were densely packed, and every minute added hundreds more to the eager, surging mass. Lines of wire cable had been thrown around the building ten feet from the wall to keep back the gathering throng, and within this area a policeman maintained a clear space, while the tide of humanity pressed up to the cables and threatened to take the building by storm.

At 10.45 several of the doors were opened and the great sweep of seats began to be belted with groups of spectators Soon the aisles leading from the public entrances became moving currents of men and women hurrying to the points of vantage. Gradually the huge circle took on motion, animation, color, and the hum of many voices echoed through the hall An unusual number of ladies was in the assemblage, their bright summer dresses vying with the splendor of the decorations. It was evidently a free and easy gathering, as the large proportion of the men divested themselves of their coats, and sat in shirt sleeves, mopping their shining faces and wielding palm leaf fans.

#### Convention Opened.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, July 4.—At exactly 12.02 o'clock Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din could be heard his voice, announcing: "The convention will come to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the aisles are cleared.

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh.

Chairman Jones now announced prayer by Rev. S. W. Neel.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic Mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered on Democratic soil and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the forefront of the political fights of the country.

When he declared that in the name of that Democracy he bid the visiting delegation welcome, and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers and the applause when he finished was loud and long.

#### Demonstration for Hill.

The delegates and spectators had listened with attention but no very great enthusiasm to the address, but heartily applauded the closing sentence. Senator Hill entered just at this moment and the applause turned to him. "Hill of New York," "Hill," Hill," they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm. Hill came in with Eliot Danforth, of New York, and stopped at the row. Delegate John McMahon, of Rome, arose and gave his seat to the ex-Senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill," "Let us hear Hill," with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman finally rapped them to order. A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed their disapproval with hisses. When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Governor Thomas, of Colorado,

#### The Temporary Chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer—dignified, tall, black garbed, his face showing intellectuality and force of character. He held in his hand the type-written manuscript of his speech and in full, round voice, easily reaching the longest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.

As Governor Thomas proceeded, his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval. Despite his strong voice, tee confusion in the hall became so great that the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators. An incessant hum sounded through the building, mingled with the rustle of thousands of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator.

The audience grew fretful under the disorder and the inability to hear and there were shouts of "louder" mingled with demands for order.

Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and there was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the reference to the Isthmian canal to know that it was to be under American operation and control. At the conclusion of the speech, the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

The first semblance of genuine enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A Walsh of Iowa, arose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, that the

#### Declaration of Independence,

"drafted by that Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson," be read to the convention on this, the anniversary of the nation's Natal day.

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted, while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs n lead of the enthusiasm.

As the vast audience was quietly settling down to listen to the reading of the declaration, two men appeared upon the platform, bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the stars and stripes. These were placed, the one upon the other, immediately to the right and front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur.

#### A Dramatic Scene.

Quickly advancing to the flag-draped object a handsome man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr Bryan. As the familiar features of their distinguished leader were recognized by delegates and spectators a tornado of applause swept over the audience. From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know whom it represented.

When the applause had subsided Charles S. Hampton, of Petosky, Michigan, read in magnificent voice the immortal Declaration of Independence. As the full and rounded sentences of the great state paper rolled through, the hall amid cheering and enthusiasm and when Mr. Hampton had concluded the tremendous applause fairly shook the building. When the orator had finished the Declaration of Independence and the applause had ceased, Miss Fultoni, of New York, was introduced and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The audience standing and cheering applauded after each verse.

It was an innovation at a national convention. Then as she finished the last strain the band took up "America" and led by Miss Fultoni, the mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring words: "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Singing it through with unison and closing with a cheer.

#### More Cries For Hill.

Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill," "Hill." In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, were on their feet waving their standards and yelling "Hill!" "Dave Hill." The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow. This was the signal for pandemonium, and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, VanWyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats, not joining in it. For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new State standard was pulled up and waved the applause began anew. After his first bow to the audience Hill kept his seat, but he could not disguise the gratification that he felt at the reception accorded him. Friends urged him to take the platform, but he kept shaking his head negatively. On the platform the chairman and the sergeant-at-arms tried in vain to get order.

Finally Mr. Hill tried to stop the applause. Then the crowd howled themselves hoarse. "Hill," "Platform," they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," he ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause. "Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say and was drowned out again, sinking laughingly into his seat.

After fifteen minutes order was restored. Governor Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to do business and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly order the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries.

#### The Committees.

The call of States now began for naming the members of the various committees. This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus selections of the several States and Territories. When the name of Carter Harrison was called as the Illinois member of one of the committees it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which for a moment threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration. The names of Governor Overmeyer, Senator Blackburn, George Frederick Williams and W. J. Stone, brought cheers also. When Augustus VanWyck was announced as the New York member of the Platform Committee there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers, and another demand for Hill. Delegates Grady and Mallory, of New York, led in the applause for Mr. VanWyck's name. It took vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent gesticulations, and then, mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion.

While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height, the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, and down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk, came the band which came here with Clark of Montana. And behind it in columns of twos or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jacksonian Club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie" and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always. The members of the Jacksonian Club had with them a number of ladies and as there were no seats for them a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk. It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered four feet from his desk, but some delegate near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock which was also put and carried amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew to what hour the adjournment had been taken.

#### Afternoon Session.

Although the afternoon session of the convention was to begin at 4 o'clock, there were not over fifty delegates in their seats at that time and the galleries were not more than half filled. At the moment the convention should have opened, a small messenger boy was perched in the chairman's seat inundating himself with copious draughts from the chairman's private stock of ice water. By 4.30 about half the various delegations were in their seats, and the band was pounding out "Rag Time" to entertain the crowd, which filled every seat and occupied every square foot of standing room outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates. Chairman Thomas, warm and perspiring, mounted the rostrum at 4:33. The recess gave a chance to the Hill admirers to crowd about him and for fully twenty minutes they kept him from leaving the hall, shaking his hand and congratulating him. When the convention began re-assembling the principal point of interest seemed to be the New York delegation, and around it swarmed the delegates from other States anxious to see Hill, VanWyck and the other celebrities.

Mr. Daniels, of North Carolina, offered a motion to adjourn until 8:30 o'clock to night.

Amid considerable confusion Chairman Thomas at 4:51 declared the motion carried.

#### The Night Session.

At 8.33 Chairman Thomas rapped the convention to order, although considerably less than two-thirds of the delegates had arrived. "The convention will now come to order," he shouted, "and pending the coming reports of the committees the convention will listen to an address from ex Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois."

Gov. Altgeld unwittingly touched off a mine by using the expression, in discussing the attitude of certain Democrats toward the silver question, "Now, my friend Hill." That was as far as he got, for several minutes. The name of Hill again started the uproar that had marked the first session of the convention. From all sides of the hall and particularly from the Southern delegates came loud cries of "Hill," "Hill." Mingled with the calls for the New Yorker came hisses in plenty and despite the vigorous use of the gavel all semblance of order was lost and nothing was heard save the calls of "Hill," and the disapproving hisses.

It was not possible for Governor Altgeld to continue immediately and as the Committee on Rules declared itself ready to report, Governor Altgeld discontinued his address and left the platform.

The report of the Committee on Rules was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as presented.

Chairman Thomas then called for the report of the committee on permanent organization. When it was announced that Hon. J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, had been selected as permanent chairman, cheers swept over the great audience.

Chairman Thomas, after the adoption of the report, without debate, appointed a committee, consisting of former Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, Daniel Campau, of Michigan, and Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, to escort the permanent chairman to the platform.

Mr. Richardson repeatedly bowed his acknowledgment of the cheers that swept in wave after wave through the hall.

The first token of approval given to his address was that which greeted his first mention of 16 to 1. The applause, however, was rather feeble and scattering. Much more energetic was the shout that followed the declaration that the coming campaign was to be a trial of the republic against the empire.

At 10:34 P. M. the convention on motion adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to morrow, the larger business of the convention awaiting the completion of the platform.

Senator Jones, chairman of the committee, made an earnest appeal for the retention of the ratio provision. He said that not a vote would be gained by the omission, while the retention of the provision would greatly strengthen the ticket in the Mississippi valley States. He also appealed for the granting of Mr. Bryan's wishes in the matter, saying that his impressions came from his close contact with the people and were apt to be right.

NIGHT SWEATS, loss of appetite, weak and impoverished blood, colds, la grippe and general weakness are frequent results of malaria. ROBERTS' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC eliminates the malaria, purifies your blood, restores your appetite and tones up your liver. 25c. per bottle. Insist on having ROBERTS'. No other "as good." R. R. BELLAMY, JOS. C. SHEPARD, JR., and J. HICKS BUNTING. †

## FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 4, 4.10 P. M. — Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices higher; American middling fair, 6 9 32d; good middling 6d; middling 5 27-32d; low middling 5 23-32d; good ordinary 5 19-32d; ordinary 5 13-32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 12,200 American. Receipts 2,000 bales, including 1,500 American.

Futures opened firm and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.) July 5 43-64@5 44-64d seller; July and August 5 36-64@5 37-64d seller; August and September 5 25-64d seller; September and October 5 4-64@5 5 64d seller; October and November 4 52-64 @4 53-64d buyer; November and December 4 46-64d seller; December and January 4 43-64d seller; January and February 4 40-64@4 41-64d value; February and March 4 39-64d buyers; March and April 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyer.

That Throbbing Headache

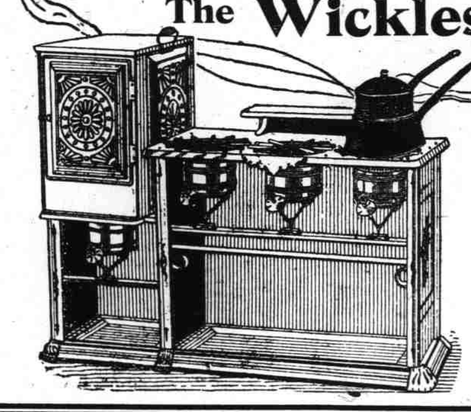
Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves, and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25c. Money back if not cured. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HERE'S Something New for Summer Cooking

The handiest, cleanest, *safest*, coolest and most economical summer cook stove ever sold.

The Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove



*Burns ordinary kerosene.* Combines the efficiency of the coal range and the convenience and comfort of the gas range at a fraction of the expense of either. An absolutely safe and clean stove; will not smoke, smell or get greasy; can't explode. Can be moved anywhere.

Sold wherever stoves are sold. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

# NO FOREIGNERS ALIVE IN PEKIN.

## All the Ministers and Members of Legations Murdered by the Chinese.

## NO RELIEF FORCE AVAILABLE

### Allies at Tien Tsin and Taku Fighting Against Overwhelming Numbers—Admiral Seymour Wounded—The Powers Shakey.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 5, 2:30 A. M.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin. So far from taking the offensive the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the eight thoussnd others at Taku and immediate points can barely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery pieces than the allies.

This telegram has been received:

"*Shanghai, July 4.—11:10 A. M.*, via Che Foo.—Tien Tsin city fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30th."

It is understood that Shanghai undoubtedly referred to the native city of Tien Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own.

More advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

The correspondent of the *Express* at Che Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says Seymour was wounded, while sitting in a house at Tien Tsin, by Chinese sharpshooters.

Official news received at Che Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is know as ling-che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retaliating by the wholesale shooting of natives.

#### Hope Abandoned.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Vice Admiral Alexieff's official announcement of the impossibility of advancing on Pekin without reinforcements and the necessary pontoons and stores, has caused despair and it is regarded as tantamount to abandoning the Europeans.

#### Not a Foreigner Alive.

LONDON, July 4, 12.50 P. M.—"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Pekin" is the latest news which has reached Shanghai. Other Shanghai reports describe the condition of the British legation as awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsung Li Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt.

The Associated Press cablegram from Taku seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army. It is felt here that a retreat of the troops is likely to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai to day report continued fighting at Tien Tsin, while the German consul at Che Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded, and that the women and children are to be removed.

#### Fighting at Tien Tsin.

LONDON, July 4, 10:25 A. M.—A dispatch from Taku, dated Friday, June 29, and Shanghai, July 3, says:

"A reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Commander Keys of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the New City and Port twelve miles from Taku on June 28th. There was little or no opposition. Two blue jackets were injured by an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken tow boats and lighters.

In the second attack on the east arsenal, June 27tht, he Russians were required to return for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans and thirty Americans then engaged the enemy, who with four guns, made a determined resistance until the whole allied forces supported the artillery. The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force. As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal, fifteen hundred imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians soon drove them back. The British casualties number five killed and twenty-one wounded. The Americans had only one wounded, the Germans two killed and five wounded, while the Russians lost seventeen killed and wounded.

BERLIN, July 4—The representative of the Associated Press learns from a reliable diplomatic source, that despite repeated official assurances, the entente between the powers is rather shakey, especially between Russia and Japan and England and Russia respectively. Russia strongly opposes Japan's acting for the powers and Japan wants assurances that her efforts will not result as they did in 1895.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 3rd, 1 P. M., says:

The following information has been communicated to me from a trustworthy quarter. It was brought by a special courier, who left Pekin June 27th. He states that 15,000 Boxers and Chinese troops attacked the legations on that day. They were repulsed with loss. The Emperor and Empress Dowager are there, surrounded by their personal attendants—all Boxers. The Imperial princes have erected an altar in the palace, where Boxer rites are performed.

The attack of the allied forces upon the native city of Tien Tsin began at 8 A. M., June 30th, and the city was taken at 2 P. M. The main object is the destruction of the city fort, from which the foreign settlement is shelled.

I am informed that the total Japanese troops embarked is 15,000, and that a further force of 30,000 has been mobilized, and is ready for embarkation.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

### Contest Over the Question of a Monetary Ratio—No Agreement--Two Reports Will Be Submitted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—The contest over the question of a monetary ratio, which has been brewing ever since the delegates to the convention began to assemble found expression in the Committee on Resolutions when it assembled to-day. The committee was called together soon after the first adjournment of the convention, but then only elected its officers, adjourning to meet again at 3.30 p. m. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was unanimously chosen chairman, and Mr. Metcalf, of Nebraska, secretary.

When the committee re-assembled, Mr. Metcalf present a draft of a platform covering all questions of public interest, which draft all the members accepted as Mr. Bryan's. Mr. Garrard, of Georgia, also presented a platform, as did Mr. Van Wyck, of New York. All these documents took practically the same ground upon all questions, except that of the finances. Mr. Metcalf's declaration was for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in letter and spirit, and t lemphasized and reiterated specifically the declaration for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Both the other drafts simply re-affirmed the Chicago platform without reference to the ratio.

The reading of Mr. VanWyck's document brought Mr. Ball of Texas to his feet with the suggestion that the financial question should be immediately taken up and passed upon. He said it was apparent to all that there was no division upon any other question of the platform and with the financial plank disposed of the preparation of the remainder of the platform would be merely a matter of clerical work,

This suggestion was adopted and the committee immediately entered upon the effort to settle the question of ratio.

The session proved a very interesting one, and many speeches were made.

Mr. VanWyck led off with a brief statement, saying that while in his platform he had referred to four issues as prominent, namely; those of imperialism, militarism, trusts and the finances, he considered that only three of these were of current consequence, believing that the money question had been crowded into the background by other subjects which had pressed to the front during the past four years.

Senator Daniel of Virginia, somewhat to the surprise of some of the members of the committee, followed Mr. Vanwyck in support of his view of the question. The Senator said that no man who knew him would doubt for a moment that he now stood where he had stood on the silver question in 1896, and that he entertained precisely the same views on this subject which then controlled him. He was, however, anxious to bring back into the fold of the party those who had left it four years ago on account of the position taken on the silver question, and if this could be accomplished, as he believed it could be, by omitting all reference to the ratio, he, for one, was content to pursue that course, simply reaffirming the Chicago platform.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Colorado, followed in a warm speech denouncing in most emphatic language any effort to minimize the financial question. He asserted that the omission of a declaration on ratio of the two metals would be a mere evasion and concealment; that such evasion would fool no one. He declared that if such declaration was not made even Colorado could be counted a doubtful State.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, also made a spirited argument for a specific declaration on the question of ratio. He asserted that the Democratic party had become a new party since it had incorporated a new financial plank in its new declaration of principles, It had become a virile and live party since 1896, and this fact was due solely to the circumstance that the money question, which was the question of the present, had been the paramount issue. He eulogized Mr. Bryan in high terms, spoke of his self abnegation and patriotism, and said that it would be cowardly to ask that gentleman to recant what he had been preaching throughout the country for the past four years. While not pretending to say what Mr. Bryan would do, Mr. Williams asserted emphatically and significantly that if placed in Mr. Bryan's position he would decline a nomination upon an equivocal platform. As for himself, he did not believe in deserting those who had left their own parties to support the Democratic policy of four years ago for the purpose of regaining the support of traitors and trimmers who had left the Democratic party because of its financial position. "There is no reason," he exclaimed, "for making any concession to treason."

Mr. Williams was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Daly, of New Jersey, who made a plea for conservatism and for concessions to the moderate wing of the party. He said that he had cheerfully supported the platform of four years ago, and had stumped the country for Bryan, but he felt that the time had come when the money question was no longer paramount and he implored the committee and the convention to put it somewhat in the background and make the fight of 1900 upon other issues.

At the conclusion of Mr. Daly's speech the committee concluded to take a recess until 8 o'clock in order to allow its members to get their dinners.

Upon all questions other than that pertaining to finances the three platforms presented were practically the same except that Mr. Van Wyck's draft did not cover so many questions as did the other two.

— Clarkton *Express*: Mr. W. N. Campbell has a mule that is now going in his 34th year, and can still back his ears and lift his heels when a customer whom he does not fancy approaches.

LOOK! A STITCH IN TIME

Saves nine. Hughes' Tonic new improved, taste pleasant, taken in early Spring and Fall prevents Chills, Dengue and Malarial Fevers. Acts on the liver, tones up the system. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c and $1.00 bottles. †

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS

### For the Wilmington District—R. F. Bumpass, Presiding Elder.

Zion, Bethel, July 7, 8.
Wilmington, Bladen Street (night), July 8.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, July 15.
Wilmington, Grace (night), July 15.
Bladen, Bethlehem (District Conference), July 18, 22.

Up to 11 o'clock last night 126 bodies had been recovered from the waters of the North river, victims of the disaster at the North German Lloyd steamship docks. There are yet over a hundred and fifty people missing.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in the back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAGGING— | | | |
| 2 ℔ Jute | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Standard | | @ | 9½ |
| Burlaps | 6 | @ | 6½ |
| WESTERN SMOKED— | | | |
| Hams ℔ ℔ | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| Sides ℔ ℔ | | @ | 8 |
| Shoulders ℔ ℔ | | @ | 8 |
| DRY SALTED— | | | |
| Sides ℔ ℔ | 7½ | @ | 7⅞ |
| Shoulders ℔ ℔ | | @ | 8½ |
| BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— | | | |
| Second-hand, each | | @ | 1 45 |
| New York, each | | @ | 1 45 |
| New City, each | | @ | 1 45 |
| BEESWAX ℔ ℔ | | @ | 25 |
| BRICKS— | | | |
| Wilmington ℔ M | 6 75 | @ | 7 00 |
| Northern | 9 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| BUTTER— | | | |
| North Carolina ℔ ℔ | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Northern | 25 | @ | 30 |
| CORN MEAL— | | | |
| Per bushel, in sacks | 57½ | @ | 58 |
| Virginia Meal | 59 | @ | 60 |
| COTTON TIES—℔ bundle | 1 40 | @ | 1 45 |
| CANDLES—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Sperm | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Adamantine | 8 | @ | 11 |
| CHEESE—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Northern Factory | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Dairy Cream | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| State | 11½ | @ | 12 |
| COFFEE—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Laguyra | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Rio | 9½ | @ | 11 |
| DOMESTICS— | | | |
| Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard | | @ | 5½ |
| Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s | | @ | 70 |
| EGGS—℔ dozen | 10 | @ | 11 |
| FISH— | | | |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel | 22 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl. | 11 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl. | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Mullets, ℔ barrel | | @ | 4 00 |
| Mullets, ℔ pork barrel | 7 00 | @ | 7 75 |
| N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Dry Cod, ℔ ℔ | 5 | @ | 10 |
| " Extra | 4 35 | @ | 4 50 |
| FLOUR—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Low grade | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| Choice | | @ | 4 00 |
| Straight | 4 10 | @ | 4 40 |
| First Patent | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| GLUE—℔ ℔ | 10½ | @ | 11½ |
| GRAIN—℔ bushel— | | | |
| Corn, from store, bgs—White | 60 | @ | 62 |
| Car-load, in bgs—White | 59 | @ | 60 |
| Oats, from store | 38 | @ | 40 |
| Oats, Rust Proof | | @ | 45 |
| Cow Peas | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| HIDES—℔ ℔— | | | |
| Green salted | | @ | 5½ |
| Dry flint | 10 | @ | 13½ |
| Dry salt | | @ | 9 |
| HAY ℔ 100 ℔s | | | |
| Clover Hay | | @ | 1 00 |
| Rice Straw | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Eastern | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| Western | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| North River | | @ | 90 |
| HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔ | 3¼ | @ | 3½ |
| LARD, ℔ ℔— | | | |
| Northern | 7½ | @ | 8¾ |
| North Carolina | 8 | @ | 10 |
| LIME, ℔ barrel | 1 15 | @ | 1 30 |
| LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft— | | | |
| Ship Stuff, resawed | 18 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Rough edge Plank | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| West India cargoes, according to quality | 13 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, seasoned | 18 00 | @ | 22 00 |
| Scantling and Board, com'n | 14 00 | @ | 15.00 |
| MOLASSES ℔ gallon— | | | |
| Barbadoes, in hogshead | | @ | 25 |
| Barbadoes, in barrels | | @ | 28 |
| Porto Rico, in hogsheads | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Porto Rico, in barrels | 28 | @ | 32½ |
| Sugar House, in hogsheads | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Sugar House, in barrels | 14 | @ | 15 |
| Syrup, in barrels | 15 | @ | 25 |
| NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis | 2 95 | @ | 3 00 |
| PORK, ℔ barrel— | | | |
| City Mess | | @ | 13 50 |
| Rump | | @ | 14 50 |
| Prime | | @ | 13 00 |
| ROPE, ℔ ℔ | 10 | @ | 22 |
| SALT, ℔ sack, Alum | | @ | 1 25 |
| Liverpool | 90 | @ | 95 |
| American | 85 | @ | 90 |
| On 125 ℔ Sacks | | @ | 60 |
| SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M | 5 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Common | 1 60 | @ | 2 25 |
| Cypress Saps | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd | 5⅝ | @ | 6 |
| Standard A | | @ | 5⅞ |
| White Extra C | | @ | 5¼ |
| Extra C, Golden | | @ | 5 |
| C Yellow | | @ | 5 |
| SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern | 3¼ | @ | 4 |
| STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel | 6 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| R. O. Hogshead | | @ | 10 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| Common mill | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Fair mill | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Prime mill | 6 50 | @ | 7 50 |
| Extra mill | 8 00 | @ | 9 00 |
| SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed | | | |
| ℔ M 6x24 heart | 4 25 | @ | 5 00 |
| " Sap | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| 5x20 Heart | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| " Sap | 1 60 | @ | 1 75 |
| TALLOW, ℔ ℔ | | @ | |
| WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern | 1 00 | @ | 2 10 |

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEW YORK N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 42½c per gallon for machine made casks and 42 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.05 per bbl for strained and $1.10 for good strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.60 per barrel for hard, $2.60 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 35½@35c; rosin quiet at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm at $1.35, $2.00@2.10.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits turpentine | 126 |
| Rosin | 467 |
| Tar | 50 |
| Crude turpentine | 146 |

Receipts same day last year.—145 casks spirits turpentine, 145 bbls rosin, 58 bbls tar, 100 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Nothing doing.

Same day last year middling steady at 5⅞c.

Receipts—2 bales; same day last year, 00 bales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 77½@80c Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 85c; upland, 50@60c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 11 to 12c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; sides, 10c.

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 $10.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, June 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 42¾ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 42¼ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.05 per barrel for strained and $1.10 for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.60 per barrel for hard, $2.60 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 35½@35c; rosin quiet at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm at $1.35, 2.00@2.10.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits turpentine | 137 |
| Rosin | 183 |
| Tar | 60 |
| Crude turpentine | 79 |

Receipts same day last year.—144 casks spirits turpentine, 585 bbls. rosin, 41 bbls tar, 59 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Nothing doing.

Same day last year middling steady at 5⅞c.

Receipts—00 bales; same day last year, 3.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 77½@80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

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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 $10.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, June 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 43 c