

A WATERLOO FOR THE BULLS.

Collapse of the Phillips Corner—Millions of Bushels of Wheat, Corn and Oats Thrown on the Market.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, April 3.—Bulls in grain met their Waterloo on the Board of Trade today when millions of bushels of long stuff were thrown aboard on crumbling quotations, which ceased falling only a quarter of an hour before the close. Heavy bull speculation headed by George H. Phillips, who manipulated a squeeze in Novosa corn and thereby obtained a large following, had succeeded in keeping May corn up close to the 45-cent mark for several days last week. On Saturday professional short selling, reinforced by increasing receipts, began to tell on the market. Phillips, credited with holding nearly ten million bushels of corn, about half as much of oats, and two or three millions of wheat, was called for \$225,000 margin. He responded promptly, and on Monday it was thought that short sellers had run their course. During the latter part of the Monday session, however, the bears rebounded their efforts and it was said that Phillips was again called for \$200,000. The market, however, was no session yesterday, a measure of confidence began to run through the bull ranks. Bears took advantage of this market, but failed, however, to pound prices on the outside exchange and at Liverpool, and when the looks came up at the opening to-day they immediately saw that their hopes were well nigh gone. Wheat started the panic by opening at a decline of a cent all around. Corn did likewise. Oats were also weak. The bears were not, however, to be discouraged, but by noon they had the longs in a pocket. Millions of bushels of wheat were immediately thrown on the market, regardless of price. While Phillips let go his immense holdings on the declines there were no signs of any financial difficulties on the exchange.

SEVERE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg the Centre—Damage There Estimated at Over \$250,000—Railroad Traffic Delayed

By Telegram to the Morning Star

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—Pittsburg was the centre of a snow storm that began early in the morning and continued with great force until after doing thousands of dollars worth of damage it rendered practically useless for a time every electric wire in the city, suspended all street car travel, and in the early hours isolated the city from the outside world. Heavy rain fell before the storm came and all reports from upriver points tell of rising streams which may bring about a flood here and below. The losses cannot be fixed to night, but conservative estimates place the amount at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Telegraph and telephone companies are the heaviest losers, because their lines are the most part of the storm district. Early in the morning a heavy wet snow began falling. It clung tenaciously to everything it touched, and in places it was so thick that the city was coated with snow. The trunk lines of the central district were the first to give way and most of the electric lines followed. The latter are attributed to the failure of the service. The poles were heavily laden, carrying 150 telephone wires and cables. Wherever a pole gave way the long stretches of poles were broken and fell over into the street, breaking trolley and electric line wires as though they were threads. All railroad trains from the east are held up, and many having encountered in the mountains snow to the depth of twelve and fifteen inches, which was so wet and clinging that the engines could not clear the track. For a time it was feared there would be a blockade on both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, but tonight all trains are getting through, but not on anything like schedule time. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are heavily affected, the former not having a wire on its regular eastern routes up to late hour to night and the latter having only two as far east as Johnston.

BIG BLOW AT NORFOLK

Some Damage to Shipping—Houses Unroofed—Heavy Rainfall.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

NORFOLK, Va., April 3.—A heavy gale passed over this section last night and this morning, the severest of the winter. The wind in the city blew forty two miles an hour and at Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras it attained a velocity of fifty miles. The rain was about two inches. A number of small houses were unroofed and off Sewall's point the new breakwater came crashing heavily, anchors, but rode out the storm in safety. A coal barge that was lying alongside the Variag was sunk, but her crew escaped. The Bay Line steamers were delayed. The blow off the coast, shipping men believe, may easily prove to have been disastrous.

ELECTIONS IN KANSAS.

Show That the Prohibitory Sentiment is Still in the Ascendancy.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 3.—Results of municipal elections over the State yesterday show that the prohibitory sentiment is still in the ascendancy. In Atchison and Lawrence the temperance issue was not brought up, city improvements and other questions taking the precedence. In Wichita, the temperance people made a fight for supremacy, but were defeated by a majority of the vote. Numerous cities went straight Republican. In nearly every case the Republican candidates were on the successful side. Only 18 per cent of the vote in Lawrence was for the prohibitionist.

When Travelling

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and relieves the bowels, prevents fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Over For 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, cures the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature: Cast. Watson

CHINA REFUSES RUSSIA'S DEMANDS

Has Finally Determined Not to Sign the Manchurian Agreement.

RUSSIA CONTROLS SITUATION. She Has Possession of the Country—The Japanese Are Bellicose—Question in Peking—Indemnities Situation Still Underestimated.

By Cable to the Morning Star

PEKING, April 3.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia, that China, owing to the attitude of the Powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. "It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with the Powers, but she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the Empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the tenderness of the Powers." "However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one Power, when others object it is impossible that she should grant to any one nation friendly, she should alienate the sympathies of all others." Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely, and that Russia is notified to the same effect March 29th. "Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against the agreement," says the notification. "Great interest in Washington."

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Great interest was manifested in official and diplomatic circles to-night over the Associated Press report from Peking that the Chinese had formally notified Russia, that China, owing to the attitude of the Powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian agreement. The official information had reached this government through the principal foreign consuls in Peking, and the Chinese ambassador, Count Cassini, the next day. A great surprise, as he had hoped for a successful conclusion of the convention. The Chinese, he said, had informed the Powers that they were not to sign the Manchurian agreement, and that their desire was to make such arrangements as would avoid the repetition in the future of the Boxer troubles of last Summer. The ambassador declined, in the absence of official advice, to indicate what probably would be the future course of the Chinese government. "Russia, in a measure at least, controls the situation in Manchuria, as she has possession of the country and the greater part of the railway lines. It is within that territory, China having refused the terms specified by Russia, the Russians assert she may take her course with the Powers, and it is not to be expected that she will be inclined to do so."

Look! A Stitch in Time

Save time. Eugene's Tonic now improved, saves time, taken in early Spring and Fall, keeps the system in good health, and acts on the liver, tones up the system. It is the best medicine for the system. It is the best medicine for the system. It is the best medicine for the system.

TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

A Disastrous Fire in Progress—Another Oil Well Destroyed.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

BEAUMONT, TEX., April 3.—A disastrous fire is in progress in the oil fields to-night. Heywood's well struck a heavy flow of gas to-night and it caught fire from a spark from the engine. The flames shot up to the air high above the derrick and continue to burn. The derrick was destroyed and all the machinery is damaged. No attempt is being made to night to extinguish the fire.

Question of Indemnities.

PEKING, April 3.—As soon as the generals of the Powers notify the ministers as to what disposition is desired of articles VIII and IX of the protocol, everything will be practically settled. The present attitude of the only claims not ready being the British, German and Japanese. The Germans say they can be ready in two days, and the Japanese assert that they have no objection in local communities.

The Cores Incident.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, which briefly states that the Korean situation has been satisfactorily adjusted. Brown was an Englishman, charged with the management of the Korean Customs Department, and it is reported that he had been removed under Russian influence. Although Mr. Allen does not state directly the basis of settlement, it is known that the sympathies were strongly with Brown, so it is believed that the official must have been reinstated. The immediate result of this settlement is to remove what promises to be an ugly issue between the United States and Russia, for the American minister's report shows clearly that Brown's removal would have serious international commercial interest in Korea.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, April 3.—Flour was dull and weaker with wheat. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 3 red 80c; options were weak and heavy all day, reaching demoralization in the afternoon under top loss selling, a collapse of corn prices, weak English cable, active short selling and the total absence of buyers, except for occasional shorts. A heavy export trade made a little impression on the market in the last few minutes. The sales effected included: May closed 78c; July closed 78c; September closed 77c. Corn—Spot weak; No. 3 45c; options experienced a heavy decline under a bear attack, facing big sales of long corn on stop orders, and promoting active short selling. Prospects for better weather and cables also had an effect. Closed weak and 1/4c lower; May closed 47c; July 46c; September 46c. Oats—Spot easier; No. 3 30c; options were weak and lower with corn. Lard firm; Western steam 38c; refined firm; continent 39c; South American 37c; compound 34c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania at mark 15c; 14c; Southern 13c. Petroleum easy; New York 87c; Philadelphia and Baltimore 87c; do. in bulk 85c. Butter steady; fresh, creamery 28c; spot 27c. Coffee—Spot 18c; Rio 18c; Java 18c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair 15c; refined 16c. Cattle—Spot 18c; 18c; 18c. Hogs—Spot 18c; 18c; 18c.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES.

Testimony of Representative of the Merchants' Association of New York Before the Industrial Commission.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, April 3.—J. M. Langley, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, to-day testified before the industrial commission that it was utterly useless for the Interstate Commerce Commission to attempt to govern freight classification rates. The railroads, Mr. Langley stated, exercise power that amounts to arbitrary taxation, and in the making of these classifications, which really amount to rates made for the merchants have no representation. The change, he said, in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi amounted to an advance of about two thirds in two hundred items of classification and a complaint he had made was dismissed by the roads as too general, despite the wholesale nature of the advance. He cited a large number of instances of alleged discrimination between carload and less than carload rates, and also between rates which he claimed to be unjustifiable. There were two classes of discriminations, he said, arbitrary charge in classification and in broken bulk, the latter being the difference between rates on carload lots and on fractions thereof. "The merchants contend that in the latter the rates are not governed by the cost of handling, the merchants in the Southern States, he contended, are discriminated in their respective goods on the old freight basis while a merchant outside is subjected to the advanced classification. This failure to recognize the general classification rates on inter-state business, in his view, he said, to building up the jobbing interests of the particular State. The witness said there are three classes of rates in the territory that are higher than the highest rates in the trunk line territory. This higher tariff for the South may be due to the fact that it has no good railroad facilities in the South as elsewhere and also to the light return traffic from the South. The witness regarded the discrimination as of a sectional nature and detrimental to the South. He contended that the roads were afraid to accept new rates, but that they accomplished the same end by shifting items of freight from one class to another. "In other words," he said, "the roads are afraid to accept certain interests." The protest of the merchants is not primarily that the rates are advanced, but that the advances are made unequally and add burdens to the small dealers. Mr. Langley referred to the system of inspection of freight at stations and transfer points by inspectors employed by the railroads and railroad associations, and charged that rates are often put by the inspectors "looking the other way," in inspecting freight of the larger and more powerful shippers. This right to open freight consignments, the witness said, was assumed by the roads and the merchants did not object. Objection, he stated, would not inure to their interest.

THE GREEN PEA LOUSE. Very Destructive In Some of the Corn Belt States. Perhaps no insect in recent years has attracted more attention than the destructive green pea louse. It became conspicuous, first, on account of its voracious attacks upon pea fields, a crop heretofore practically immune from the ravages of insects, and, second, from the fact that it was a species not recorded in science. It appeared last year from Maine along the Atlantic coast, and westward to Nova Scotia and westward to Ohio and it was observed in Nova Scotia and Ottawa, Ont., and in Wisconsin. So states Professor W. G. Johnson of Maryland, who in a recent paper records his observations on this pest as follows: "From the first I have held that this insect is probably a clover pest. It has been observed upon both red and crimson clover, and this season hundreds of acres of red clover have been destroyed by it. I am of opinion that red clover is its original food. Without doubt it is a native American insect and has spread its attacks to crimson clover and peas." It was estimated last year (1899) that the total loss from the attacks of this creature along the Atlantic coast was \$5,000,000 and that the pea crop was only one-half the normal output. A canned goods journal gathered the information that the crop of peas of the Atlantic coast this year (1900) would not exceed one-third of what it was last year. We have shown conclusively in experiments and work in the field that this insect can be kept in control to a very great extent if taken in hand in the first place, the peas must be planted in rows 24 or 30 inches apart and not broadcast or in drills, as has been the case over a wide area throughout the southern states. On the place of a large tractor of Baltimore a 600 acre pea plantation was practically saved by persistent efforts this season. All the methods from a practical standpoint were tried on this place, and it was found that the brush and cultivator method was the most effective. Forty men were engaged to work in the field, and the 600 acres were brushed and cultivated every day for three weeks, and the brush and the entire field was saved, netting the owner from 25,000 to 30,000 cases of peas of two dozen each. It is a fact not questioned by those who are familiar with this pest, that the brush and cultivator method was followed the greater portion of the peas would have been destroyed by the insect. Last year the peas over the same area were reduced to one-third of the normal output of fighting the pest, and 450 acres were entirely ruined by it. The brush and cultivator method is a simple one. A good pine switch is used to brush the peas back and forth along the rows of the peas, and in this manner the insects are covered and a very large proportion of them destroyed. The cultivation should not be repeated until the third day, as it requires usually something over 48 hours for the destruction of the adult insects when they are brushed. On the other hand, we also sprayed a large acreage. Suffice it to say that we have found that no spray can be used which can destroy a percentage of insects large enough to warrant the expense of the operation. We have also used the "brush and pan," in which instance a bushel of live weevils caught to each row 125 rods long. The importance of establishing wood lots or shelter belts on farms that lack them is no less obvious than the necessity of raising the staple crops. The provident farmer cannot really afford to buy firewood, fence posts or building timber any more than he can afford to buy corn and wheat. A part if not all of the wood material used on the farm can and should be grown there. The profit on this timber growth rightly belongs to the farmer, and it therefore is a most economical agriculture cannot neglect.

Costly Ruin.

Not many years ago one of the most popular and expensive shops on upper Broadway was owned by a man of such skill in his particular line of work that his eccentricities of manner were tolerated for the sake of the excellence of his wares. He was ill natured and cross grained, and his customers toiled hard to come to deal with him. Advance age did not make his disposition any more agreeable, and finally his patronage dwindled away to such an extent that he sold his business to a man of an entirely different character from that he controlled only a few years ago. The former proprietor, who had acquired a prosperous establishment owing to the same reputation among his clients, and the two who reside here, flowers near a department store. Both of these men are known to have ruined themselves commercially only through their own fault, in the course of which are striking instances of the value of politeness in retail business.—New York Sun.

Russian Red Tape.

Here is a story of Russian red tape: A gentleman in Moscow ordered a particular kind of horse from one of the government breeding establishments. After a delay of three weeks he received an official communication, spread over much paper, to the effect that as he had omitted to forward a stamp for a reply there could be no answer to his request. The document was signed by several officials. The gentleman apologized and sent the stamp at once. In the course of the next week he received another communication from the breeding establishment to say that a horse such as he required could not be supplied.

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SUPERINTENDENT AT BUFFALO EXHIBITION.

Sickness Driven from Entire Family by Paine's Celery Compound.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

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ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

T. F. Hennigar Committed to Jail to Await Grand Jury's Action.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 3.—T. F. Hennigar, who was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of his wife, was to-day committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. It developed at the preliminary examination that Mrs. Hennigar carried a life insurance policy of \$30,000, which was held by her husband upon which a three months premium had been paid the day before her death.

DANGEROUS PROJECTILES.

Another Shell Exploded in the Bore of a Naval Gun.

By Telegram to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A second explosion of a 12-inch shell in the bore of a naval gun is having the effect of causing some anxiety as to the safety of this type of ammunition. The accident happened aboard the Kentucky and the officers were very reluctant to talk about these mishaps, but assert that in this case the projectile burst as it left the gun, doing little damage.

This Will Interest Many.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.), the famous Southern blood purifier, quickly cures cancer, blood poisons, pimples, eruptions, itching, and makes the blood pure and clear. It is a most valuable remedy for all blood and skin troubles. B. B. B. is a most valuable remedy for all blood and skin troubles. B. B. B. is a most valuable remedy for all blood and skin troubles.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The impeachment trial, according to the figures furnished by the auditor, has cost the State up to date \$5,062.20. This amount is divided as follows: Senators, per diem, \$8,633; attorneys' fees, \$3,800; clerks and other employees, \$772.00; managers, per diem, \$609; witnesses, \$548.00. Of the five attorneys appearing for the State, the three who lived in other cities (Messrs. Watson, Davidson and Guthrie) were here on expense, received \$600 each, and the two who reside here (Messrs. Pou and Busbee) received \$400 each. Of the \$548.00 paid for witnesses, \$356.50 was paid to witnesses for the judges and \$191.50 to witnesses for the State.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10 cents at Dr. R. B. Bellamy's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.)

STAR OFFICE, March 28. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 34 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 35c cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN—Nothing doing. TAR—Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl of 380 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.10 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 53c; rosin nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine nominal at \$2.00@2.25.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... 490 Rosin..... 60 Tar..... 15 Crude turpentine..... 23 Receipts same day last year—19 casks spirits turpentine, 272 bbls rosin, 212 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 7 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 7/16 cts. #10 Good ordinary..... 6 7/16 " " Low middling..... 7 7/16 " " Middling..... 7 7/16 " " Good middling..... 8 3/16 " " Same day last year middling firm at 9 1/2c. Receipts—155 bales; same day last year, 181.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 38 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c. CORN—Firm, 58 to 60c per bushel for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 15c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c. EGGS—Dull at 9c per dozen. CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 20c @ 28c; springs, 10c @ 20c. TURKEYS—Live, dull at 9 to 10c; dressed, 10 to 12c. BEESWAX—Firm at 25c. TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60c. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.)

STAR OFFICE, March 29. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. SLES quiet at 3 40 P. M. at 34 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 35c cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN—Nothing doing. TAR—Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl of 380 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.10 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 53c; rosin nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$2.00 @ 2.25.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... 24 Rosin..... 297 Tar..... 232 Crude turpentine..... 23 Receipts same day last year—49 casks spirits turpentine, 355 bbls rosin, 320 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON. Market steady on a basis of 7 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 7/16 cts. #10 Good ordinary..... 6 7/16 " " Low middling..... 7 7/16 " " Middling..... 7 7/16 " " Good middling..... 8 3/16 " " Same day last year middling firm at 9 1/2c. Receipts—40 bales; same day last year, 310.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 38 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c. CORN—Firm, 58 to 60c per bushel for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 15c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c. EGGS—Steady at 10c per dozen. CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 22c @ 28c; springs, 10c @ 20c. TURKEYS—Live, dull at 9 to 10c; dressed, 10 to 12c. BEESWAX—Firm at 25c. TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60c. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.)

STAR OFFICE, March 30. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. SLES quiet at 3 40 P. M. at 34 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 35c cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN—Nothing doing. TAR—Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl of 380 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.10 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 53c; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine nothing doing.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... 50 Rosin..... 324 Tar..... 136 Crude turpentine..... 23 Receipts same day last year—8 casks spirits turpentine, 297 bbls rosin, 338 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 7 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 7/16 cts. #10 Good ordinary..... 6 7/16 " " Low middling..... 7 7/16 " " Middling..... 7 7/16 " " Good middling..... 8 3/16 " " Same day last year middling steady at 9 1/2c. Receipts—168 bales; same day last year, 138.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—