

NOT SATISFACTORY TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Imperial Edict Forbidding Importation of Arms Into China—British Want More Troops.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PEKING, August 28.—The Imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign ministers. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the government and that it is part of the Chinese punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the government's voluntary act, prohibiting Chinese subjects from importing arms and munitions as the country is in a state of anarchy.

Later in the day it was announced that the ministers had decided to accept the edict, but to omit the first paragraph in publishing it as part of the appendix to the protocol.

It is understood that the British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, proposed to return the edict to the Chinese peace commissioners as unsatisfactory, but the proposal failed. Several of the diplomats, including Mr. Rockhill, opposed this feature of the protocol. Another reason was that it was not responsible for enforcement, and that it was illogical, while insisting that the Chinese government maintain order to deprive it of the means of so doing.

LONDON, August 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the British authorities at Peking have telegraphed for more British troops.

A STRIKE IS DECLARED.

In the Olympia, Granby, Richland and Capital City Cotton Mills at Columbia, S. C.—About 1,000 Employees.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 28.—Textile Union No. 211, at its meeting tonight, declared a strike in the Olympia, Granby, Richland and Capital City mills at the authorities rescinded their order for the operatives to abandon the strike. The strikers operative declare that they have no fear of being idle indefinitely, but will not accept the propositions that have been offered. They have made their fight against the mills.

It is understood that the Textile Union will have the sympathy of the Federation of Labor in the strike now on.

Conservative estimates place the number of strikers at 900 or 1,000. It is expected that this number will be considerably augmented during the next week.

The mill officials to-day began the serving out of warrants to eject the striking tenants from the dwellings which are owned by the mills and leased to the operatives for two weeks at a time.

President Smith Whaley in a card to the operatives to-day deny his reported statement that "the mill men in South Carolina have entered into an agreement not to employ any more strikers."

So far the operatives have been quiet and orderly and no violence is feared for the present.

BOERS MURDER PRISONERS.

Sworn Evidence—Severe Retaliatory Measures Suggested to Lord Kitchener by British War Office.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, August 25th, which has been brought to our notice by General Elliott than the June 6th Lieutenant Mar, of the New South Wales artillery, and Privates Harvey and Blunt, were shot down after surrendering to the Boers near Beit's. I have forwarded to Botha and Steyn copies of these statements.

The War Office has telegraphed to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"We understand that you have not yet received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vaalfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of August 25th, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed will be captured and after trial proved guilty, be held guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando be sentenced to death, and that the other members be punished with death or less, according to the degree of complicity."

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Sultan Said to be Preparing for War. French Flag Hauled Down From Embassy at Constantinople.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The French flag was hauled down from over the embassy of France after the departure of the ambassador, M. Constant, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the embassy remains here, but there is no charge d'affaires. The French consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests.

Besides the immediate causes of the agreement, it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in Turkey, which contributed to M. Constant's resolution. All the embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

Sultan Will Go to War.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The *Tagblatt* to-day publishes a correspondence from Constantinople which says that the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands; that he has ordered 300,000 rifles and 300,000 cartridges for Germany.

As a result of the visit of the executive commissioners of the various States and nations of the Pan-American Exposition to Chicago, 20,000 square feet of space was taken by the United States and countries which had not previously arranged to exhibit at the Cotton States' Exposition.

STEEL COMBINE CONTINUES TO GAIN.

Announces That It Will Run All the Plants With Non-Union Men.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—What is known as the Independent Employment question precipitated a hot fight at the meeting of the Grand Encampment. It ended by the grand master sustaining the ruling of Grand Master Lloyd, who holds that to be in good standing a Knight Templar must maintain its standing in both chapter and lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence brought in a report sustaining the grand master in his position that a grand master cannot create a Knight Templar at sight, after the ancient fashion, who knighted soldiers on the battlefield. This question has been a prominent one, as it has been an element favoring the granting of the privilege to the grand commander, who would thus be able to honor prominent men in the way universities and colleges confer degrees upon distinguished persons.

The encampment decided to put the assessment of Sir Knights back to five cents per capita a year.

A committee to select the time and place of the next convocation was appointed. The committee will report probably on Friday.

THE SAY THE STRIKE IS OVER.

Strike Leaders Declare to the Contrary. Their Men All Firm—Mills Started Are Doing But Little Effective Work—Arbitration Talk.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—The Steel Corporation continued making gains in this district and to-day again sent men to its force at the Star plant to insure the working of two mills, double turn, night and day from now on. The management claims that the entire plant will be in full force to-morrow. The strikers claim that they cannot be made good and the claim is being made merely as a bluff.

In pursuance of its announced plan to run all of its plants absolutely non-union, the American Tin Plate Company today commenced advertising for non-union men for all its plants. All applicants are offered the highest wages and permanent jobs, but in every case the application must be personally made by the applicant to declare himself free from all union control. The company has not as yet made the attempt to start either the Monongahela or Demminer plants, but it is announced that both will be started soon.

When asked to-day what he thought of the Tin Plate Company's avowed intention of breaking away from the union entirely, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said:

"Where will they get the men to run their plants? If we thought the men would be so easily won, we might as well give up. Until that time, these are forthcoming we will keep our nerve."

Steel Men's Declaration.

The latest official declaration from steel sources is that the strike can now be settled by the going back to the mills. The position of the officials, it is said, is that the strike is over so far as their dealing with the strikers is concerned. They will not employ women for the idle mills and men who want work can have it for the asking at wages paid before the shut-down. They may be union men or not, but they will have no say as to their work or wages.

Another Arbitration Scheme.

Notwithstanding the well defined position taken by the steel corporation as to a settlement, another arbitration scheme was launched this evening by the president of the Window Glass Workers Association. Mr. Burns proposes an arbitration committee selected from among such men as Archbishop, Bishop Potter, Seth Low, M. A. Hanna and others of like prominence, who, after having the entire matter explained to them by the president of the controversy, will have absolute authority to settle upon terms of settlement. Their decision is to be final and accepted by both parties.

Mr. Burns says he has President Shaffer's sanction for the move, and if the corporation will agree to the plan the strike will be declared off at once. He says that the president will discuss the matter in any way.

Strike Leaders' Claims.

Mr. Shaffer declared to-night that the strike, in spite of the claims of the other side to the contrary, is proceeding satisfactorily and his association is making such serious inroads upon the corporation's business that it will be compelled sooner or later to come to terms. His men, he says, are firm all along the line and are determined to stand for their rights to the end. He says that the mills that have been started are doing but little effective work. The fact that the corporation is adding to its force daily does not worry the president, who believes that he will be either unskilled or poor workmen, who will be a draw-back rather than a help to their employers.

The steel people are now trying to get the point for the mills work and the product turned out. Actions, they say, speak louder than words.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Few Prisoners Captured and Two Americans Wounded in an Engagement.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, August 28.—Owing to the heavy rains active operations against the insurgents in the island of Samar have been temporarily suspended. Captain Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth infantry, has been engaged with Gonzales, in Batangas province. The insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few prisoners were captured and two Americans were wounded.

Greensboro Record: Just before Judge Shaw adjourned court for the term on Saturday afternoon, Roscoe Murrow, the young man convicted of intimacy with a girl under the age of seven years on the roads or pay \$1,500 to the use of the girl and \$500 to the county school fund, through his counsel, was sentenced to the State penitentiary instead of paying out and was taken to jail at once. To-day he was sent to the roads. It is a most remarkable case. Young Murrow was sentenced to the State penitentiary and says he would serve fourteen years before he would pay her a cent. He is 23 years old and when he was arrested he was only 17 years of age. It is said that his father can easily raise the money, but that the son declared he would not allow him to do so, protesting that he was 22 years of age. The son was his mother's thing to do. The son was with his mother and wife as well as other relatives was pitiful, that of the other especially, who hoped for a quick trial to the very last. It is clear that public opinion sustains the jury. All of Mr. Murrow's friends told him after the first day of the trial that he should be acquitted. There was no other hope from the evidence adduced. One thing is sure, if he is innocent, he is one of the most injured men who ever lived.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Encampment Sustained Ruling of the Grand Master On the Independent Membership Question.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—What is known as the Independent Employment question precipitated a hot fight at the meeting of the Grand Encampment. It ended by the grand master sustaining the ruling of Grand Master Lloyd, who holds that to be in good standing a Knight Templar must maintain its standing in both chapter and lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence brought in a report sustaining the grand master in his position that a grand master cannot create a Knight Templar at sight, after the ancient fashion, who knighted soldiers on the battlefield. This question has been a prominent one, as it has been an element favoring the granting of the privilege to the grand commander, who would thus be able to honor prominent men in the way universities and colleges confer degrees upon distinguished persons.

The encampment decided to put the assessment of Sir Knights back to five cents per capita a year.

A committee to select the time and place of the next convocation was appointed. The committee will report probably on Friday.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

George Howard, Member of a Mob Which Lynched a Negro, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WETUMPKA, ALA., Aug. 28.—George Howard, a member of the mob which lynched Robert White, a negro, in this county some months ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The case was called in the Circuit Court to-day. After the State's evidence was submitted the attorney for the defense announced that Howard desired to make a statement. Upon being sworn Howard admitted his participation in the lynching, and gave the names of the members of the mob, which numbered thirteen. After being out almost two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Howard is one of the most prominent farmers in his section of the State. White was accused of shooting a white man.

The case against six others, accused of being members of this mob are now being tried. All others who are alleged to have been members of the mob have left the county.

UNDER CONTROL.

The Wild Oil Well at Beaumont, Texas. Country Flooded With Oil.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

BEAUMONT, TEX., Aug. 28.—The wild Palestine Beaumont oil well, which is responsible for three deaths, was placed under control to-day without further fatalities by Frederick Chase, who had worked since last night at the task. As the land surrounding the well is covered with water, the country will be flooded with water. This will, it is believed, carry the oil to the Techee river, whence it will flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

SHAMROCK THE SECOND.

Fourth Trial Spits of the Cap Challenger in New York Harbor.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The fourth trial spit of the Shamrock II, in these waters, sailed to-day, was not attended with any exciting incidents. The yacht did not go outside Sandy Hook as expected, but sailed from South West Spit Buoy to Staten Island, twice during the four hours she was out, covering a distance of about thirty miles. The Shamrock covered the first half of her course in one hour fifteen minutes, against a strong tide, and the second half in just fifty minutes. This was considered by the experts to be very good work, considering the breeze she had.

Hobbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the subject, is narrated by the following: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in the back and sides, and no sleep. I gradually grew weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and I bought a bottle. I took it for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed me of my grave. I would like to see one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store."

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Flour was firmly held at 100 1/2c above buyers' views. Wheat—Spot easy. No. 2 red 75 1/2c. No. 3 red 74 1/2c. No. 4 red 73 1/2c. No. 5 red 72 1/2c. No. 6 red 71 1/2c. No. 7 red 70 1/2c. No. 8 red 69 1/2c. No. 9 red 68 1/2c. No. 10 red 67 1/2c. No. 11 red 66 1/2c. No. 12 red 65 1/2c. No. 13 red 64 1/2c. No. 14 red 63 1/2c. No. 15 red 62 1/2c. No. 16 red 61 1/2c. No. 17 red 60 1/2c. No. 18 red 59 1/2c. No. 19 red 58 1/2c. No. 20 red 57 1/2c. No. 21 red 56 1/2c. No. 22 red 55 1/2c. No. 23 red 54 1/2c. No. 24 red 53 1/2c. No. 25 red 52 1/2c. No. 26 red 51 1/2c. No. 27 red 50 1/2c. No. 28 red 49 1/2c. No. 29 red 48 1/2c. No. 30 red 47 1/2c. No. 31 red 46 1/2c. No. 32 red 45 1/2c. No. 33 red 44 1/2c. No. 34 red 43 1/2c. No. 35 red 42 1/2c. No. 36 red 41 1/2c. No. 37 red 40 1/2c. No. 38 red 39 1/2c. No. 39 red 38 1/2c. No. 40 red 37 1/2c. No. 41 red 36 1/2c. No. 42 red 35 1/2c. No. 43 red 34 1/2c. No. 44 red 33 1/2c. No. 45 red 32 1/2c. No. 46 red 31 1/2c. No. 47 red 30 1/2c. No. 48 red 29 1/2c. No. 49 red 28 1/2c. No. 50 red 27 1/2c. No. 51 red 26 1/2c. No. 52 red 25 1/2c. No. 53 red 24 1/2c. No. 54 red 23 1/2c. No. 55 red 22 1/2c. No. 56 red 21 1/2c. No. 57 red 20 1/2c. No. 58 red 19 1/2c. No. 59 red 18 1/2c. No. 60 red 17 1/2c. No. 61 red 16 1/2c. No. 62 red 15 1/2c. No. 63 red 14 1/2c. No. 64 red 13 1/2c. No. 65 red 12 1/2c. No. 66 red 11 1/2c. No. 67 red 10 1/2c. No. 68 red 9 1/2c. No. 69 red 8 1/2c. No. 70 red 7 1/2c. No. 71 red 6 1/2c. No. 72 red 5 1/2c. No. 73 red 4 1/2c. No. 74 red 3 1/2c. No. 75 red 2 1/2c. No. 76 red 1 1/2c. No. 77 red 1/2c. No. 78 red 1/4c. No. 79 red 1/8c. No. 80 red 1/16c. No. 81 red 1/32c. No. 82 red 1/64c. No. 83 red 1/128c. No. 84 red 1/256c. No. 85 red 1/512c. No. 86 red 1/1024c. No. 87 red 1/2048c. No. 88 red 1/4096c. No. 89 red 1/8192c. No. 90 red 1/16384c. No. 91 red 1/32768c. No. 92 red 1/65536c. No. 93 red 1/131072c. No. 94 red 1/262144c. No. 95 red 1/524288c. No. 96 red 1/1048576c. No. 97 red 1/2097152c. No. 98 red 1/4194304c. No. 99 red 1/8388608c. No. 100 red 1/16777216c.

WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING.

Many men make their living by buying up cast-off wrapping paper and large stores and sorting and selling the paper and the other side dealers. Many others buy the newspapers that accumulate in office buildings and sell them into money in the paper mills, though the price paid is low.

A business peculiar to the east side is that of buying up the cast-off paper and the men in this line seldom receive the pledges and realize on their sale. They buy the tickets at 5 to 10 per cent of the amount, and the paper mills pay them at 40 to 25 per cent of the amount.

Only articles of considerable value are inspected before the sale or purchase of the tickets, and the brokers charge 25 cents for any such inspection. If the value of the ticket is more than the amount of the sale on the judgment of the pawnbroker.

A profitable business in some old cities is that of selling the cast-off paper and the other side dealers. Many others buy the newspapers that accumulate in office buildings and sell them into money in the paper mills, though the price paid is low.

A business peculiar to the east side is that of buying up the cast-off paper and the men in this line seldom receive the pledges and realize on their sale. They buy the tickets at 5 to 10 per cent of the amount, and the paper mills pay them at 40 to 25 per cent of the amount.

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FALL OF AN EMPLOYEE.

The Comment of an Aristocratic Railway President.

When Charles M. Hays assumed the general management of the Grand Trunk railway, he was met with a reign of democracy over that system, and Americanized Grand Trunk officials made "business" the password which opened the doors of the exclusive and hitherto inaccessible sanctums. Sir Henry Tyler, the president of the road before Mr. Hays, was an aristocrat of such sensitiveness that he shunned all personal interviews with the employees. Upon his official tours, which contact with the men was unavoidable, Sir Henry was accompanied by a superintendent, who made all the necessary reports. If Sir Henry found it necessary to put questions to an employee he would talk to him through the superintendent, and the superintendent would submit his reply to the superintendent.

On his last tour over the road Sir Henry arrived at a small station in Ontario, and in the course of his inspection of the company's buildings Sir Henry went into the dispatchers' office and found a fire burning in the stove.

"What's this?" Sir Henry exclaimed, turning to the superintendent. "What's the matter with this fire?"

A dispatcher who was standing near volunteered an explanation and in so doing desired to make a statement. Upon being sworn Howard admitted his participation in the lynching, and gave the names of the members of the mob, which numbered thirteen. After being out almost two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Howard is one of the most prominent farmers in his section of the State. White was accused of shooting a white man.

The case against six others, accused of being members of this mob are now being tried. All others who are alleged to have been members of the mob have left the county.

CASTORIA.

Signs the Signs of a Very Productive Spot.

Castoria is a small spot of land upon which vegetation absolutely refuses to grow. The surrounding soil, though apparently very fertile, is very unproductive. The spot is less than 20 feet in diameter and is located in a grove which tradition declares to have been the torture ground of the Barbwire Indians.

THE ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

He is a Dreaded Witness in Murder by Poison Cases.

That prisoner who has to face a charge of murder by poison into the arena against him who is much to be dreaded as the analytical chemist. In many cases the life or death of the prisoner has depended upon the simple experiment of the laboratory of the chemist. One method of tracing poisons is to transform the suspected deposit into a crystalline salt, which is then subjected to the powerful scrutiny of the microscope. But that test is successful only where comparatively large doses of the poison are present. In the case of a fragment of copper foil or the residue of a liquid in a miniature crystal, where arsenic is suspected as the cause of death, the copper foil method is tried. If the result is a dead black deposit, the case looks equally black for the prisoner.

Styrene, when administered in a small amount, is detected by a simple experiment. The concentration by means of the suspected fluids are reduced to a single drop, which is placed in a tiny glass globe. Into this is then dropped a minute particle of potassium chromate. If styrene is present, the result is a display of changing colors—red, blue, green, and lastly, a rich mauve tint. "These colors are pretty looked at, but they may mean death for the accused." When the analysis is completed, the fluids are chemically cleaned and then reduced to a drop or two. Nitric acid is first applied, and then the mixture is revealed by the drops changing to a lovely carmine blue. Then if sulpho molybdic acid is applied the drops change first to a brilliant magenta color and then to a sky blue.

In spite of all the care and knowledge devoted to chemical analysis in criminal cases, there are some cases in which one occasion a famous analyst, Professor Tyler, was nearly the unconscious cause of a man's death. Tyler, who was a chemist, was called upon to analyze a sample of a man's blood. The professor, after careful experiments, declared that arsenic had been the cause of the death with which the prisoner was charged. The analysis proved that the prisoner was the only man who possibly could have administered the poison. The man pleaded his innocence and was set free. The professor, however, was sentenced to death, and the day of his execution was the day of his death. Professor Tyler, who had been called upon to analyze a sample of a man's blood, was nearly the unconscious cause of a man's death.

DONE IN AMERICAN STYLE.

Up to Date Advertising in the Land of the Rising Sun.

One day when Mr. George Ade was out walking with a guide in the avial quarter of Kyoto, Japan, he observed coming down the street the head of a great procession. Interested at once, he passed on to watch the procession pass. On they came, gaily in apparel, but grave in face, bearing flags and great banners, on which were Japanese inscriptions. The mournful chant which accompanied their approach was broken only when the Ketchikums or tamtams were pounded or the cymbals clashed. As the weird and solemn procession approached Mr. Ade uncovered and bowed his head reverently, being his custom and set the highest principle for the rites and ceremonies of the procession pass. On they came. He is a firm believer in the doctrine, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." His face was very grave.

The procession was long nearly a block in length, but Mr. Ade remained uncovered during the entire time of its passing. He was not the only one who was uncovered during the entire time of its passing. He was not the only one who was uncovered during the entire time of its passing.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$36 per gallon for machine made casks and \$32 per gallon for country casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin steady at \$1.20@1.25; tar steady at \$1.40; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 108 Tar..... 381 Crude turpentine..... 265

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—2 bales; same day last year, 120.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 56 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm; 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13 to 14c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.

EGGS—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Growns, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEEF—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per cwt.

TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2@6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 33 1/2c per gallon for machine made casks; nothing doing in country made casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine dull at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 76 Rosin..... 510 Tar..... 207 Crude turpentine..... 70

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—11 bales; same day last year, 197.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 56 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

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CHICKENS—Firm. Growns, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

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TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2@6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 28.

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CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine dull at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 86 Rosin..... 138 Tar..... 353 Crude turpentine..... 119

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—39 bales; same day last year, 6.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

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PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 56 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm; 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

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CHICKENS—Firm. Growns, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEEF—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per cwt.

TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2@6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 33 1/2c per gallon for machine made casks and 32c per gallon for country casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine dull at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 86 Rosin..... 138 Tar..... 353 Crude turpentine..... 119

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—00 bales; same day last year, 371.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 56 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm; 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13 to 14c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.

EGGS—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Growns, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEEF—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per cwt.

TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2@6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 33 1/2c per gallon for machine made casks and 32c per gallon for country casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine dull at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 54 Rosin..... 138 Tar..... 353 Crude turpentine..... 36

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—00 bales; same day last year, 371.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$36 per gallon for machine made casks and \$32 per gallon for country casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin steady at \$1.20@1.25; tar steady at \$1.40; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 112 Rosin..... 201 Tar..... 342 Crude turpentine..... 27

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—2 bales; same day last year, 120.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 56 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm; 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13 to 14c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.

EGGS—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Growns, 22 to 25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEEF—Firm at 16@16 1/2c per cwt.

TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2@6 1/2c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Nothing doing.

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

STAR OFFICE, August 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 33 1/2c per gallon for machine made casks; nothing doing in country made casks.

ROBIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for strained and \$1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at \$1.35 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.00 per barrel for hard, \$1.80 for dip and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 95c per gallon; rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1.40; crude turpentine dull at \$1.20@2.20.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine..... 76 Rosin..... 510 Tar..... 207 Crude turpentine..... 70

Market dull on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5 9-16 cts. # lb Good ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Low middling..... 8 5-16 " " Good middling..... 8 5-16 " " Same day last year middling nothing doing.