CHICAGO'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Police Secured a Clew and Developments Expected—Two Important Arrests Made Last Night.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The police obtained their first clew of value in the Bartholin case to-night and developments that will go far toward solving the mystery are expected within twenty-four hours. Inspector Hunt late to-night found a woman who declared that at daybreak on the morning following the night in which Minnie Mitchell disappeared in company with William Bartholin, she saw Oscar Thompson, driver for a laundry company, and who is now held in custody by the police, John Claffy, the barn boss for the same concern, and a man wearing a Panama hat and a dark sack coat, at the corner of 74th and State streets, where Minnie Mitchell's body was found. They were going back and forth in the weeds and acting in a suspicious manner.

While police have always contended that Thompson, who was a boarder in the house of Bartholin, had knowledge of her death, they had not suspected that he was in any way connected with the murder of Minnie Mitchell. The description of the third man, as far as it described anybody, is a description of Bartholin the night he was last seen with the Mitchell girl.

Officers were at once sent in search of Claffy and he was taken into custody without difficulty. The police will talk to him later.

Thompson was then called into the office of the inspector and informed that he had been seen with Claffy and Bartholin on the morning following the night of the killing of the Mitchell girl.

The information had a marked effect upon Thompson and he seemed for a minute to be on the point of collapse. He rallied, however, and declared that he was not there and knew nothing of the case in any way.

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.

Contracts Made for Construction of New Lines, Double-Tracking and Other Improvements.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ROANOKE, VA., Aug. 13.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company have just given contracts for construction of new lines, double-tracking and other work which will necessitate the expenditure of several millions of dollars.

Among the most important work is the new line on Big Sandy river, West Virginia, which is being pushed since the coal miners strike has subsided. The road will be about eighty miles long and shortens the distance between Wayne and Kenova about twenty-two miles.

The contract to complete the Cripple Creek extension from Ivanhoe, Va., to Speedwell, Va., a distance of twelve miles, has been let and work will commence at once. This line will open up large mineral deposits that are owned by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company in that section.

Contracts are out for 24,000 tons of steel rails to be used during the next year. Fourteen thousand tons are to be rolled by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and 10,000 tons by the United States Steel Company. The greater part of these rails will be used in double-tracking between Kenova, W. Va., and Columbus, O.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Mishaps to the Sylvia While in Charge of Volunteer Jackies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Sylvia, one of the navy's converted gunboats, turned over to the naval militia of Maryland by the Navy Department, is reported as having arrived at Norfolk.

This ship has had several mishaps. While on her way down Chesapeake bay her machinery became deranged, causing some delay and shortly afterward while going out of Hampton Roads she became unmanageable and collided with the marine hospital ship Jamestown. She was damaged to such an extent that she was obliged to go to the Norfolk yard for repairs. It is such accidents as these to a ship in the hands of naval militia which makes the Navy Department chary about placing ships of value in the hands of volunteer jackies.

The District of Columbia naval militia applied for the monitor Miantonomah, but the Department practically has decided that she is too valuable to be turned over to amateurs. It is pointed out that if the Sylvia had been the Miantonomah when she collided with the Jamestown, the latter probably would have been sunk.

GOV. AYCOCK'S LETTER.

Concerning the Negro Wanted in Durham to Answer to a Charge of Arson

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Governor Crane had a letter to day from Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, denying the contention of friends of Monroe Rogers, the young negro wanted at Durham, N. C., charged with arson, that if Rogers were returned to North Carolina he could not be given a fair trial. The Rogers case has attracted much attention since the application for extradition papers, because of the claim that Rogers would be lynched if sent back to the South. Governor Aycock, in his letter, stated that the most ample protection would be given to Rogers. The Attorney General of North Carolina also has written to Attorney General Parker, of Massachusetts, giving assurances similar to those of Governor Aycock.

ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

George McFadden, Colored, Wanted in Lumberton, N. C., for Murder.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—George McFadden, colored, to-day confessed to the police that he is wanted in Lumberton, N. C., for the murder in November, 1900, of Elizabeth Smith, also colored. McFadden was employed by a contractor here and he boasted to the other employes of his alleged crime in the South. The police were informed and McFadden was arrested and confessed the crime.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fevers is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c. sa tu th

WERE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Contractors Gaynor and Greene, Arrested in Quebec Under Extradition Proceedings.

DEFRAUDED U.S. GOVERNMENT

Turned Loose by Judge Caron, of the Supreme Court, on Habeas Corpus Proceedings--Technical Defects in the Warrants Alleged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

QUEBEC, August 13.—Judge Caron, of the Superior Court, to-day released Captain Green and Colonel Gaynor, the American contractors who are wanted in the United States for alleged frauds against the United States government involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Judge Caron based his decision upon the absence of dates on the warrants under which the prisoners were first arrested in Quebec; discrepancies in the charges on which true bills were obtained against the prisoners in the United States, and discrepancies between those charges and the charges made in the application for extradition.

The prisoners were at once released and received the congratulations of their friends and the court adjourned.

Mr. McMaster, counsel for the United States government, was asked whether the prosecution intended to take any further action looking to the extradition of Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene. Mr. McMaster replied that he was unable to speak positively on the subject until after a conference with Messrs. Erwin and Stewart, which was held to-day at the Chateau Frontenac.

There was a large attendance of both legal luminaries and spectators.

Col. Gaynor and Captain Greene left the court room soon after Judge Caron had concluded and proceeded to the Chateau Frontenac. Colonel Gaynor, who is suffering from rheumatism, retired to his room.

It is understood that the United States government will institute new proceedings for extradition, but up to a late hour no step had been taken by counsel representing the Washington authorities.

DUXBURY, MASS., Aug. 13.—The decision of Judge Caron of Quebec, releasing Benjamin D. Greene and Jno. F. Gaynor was shown to Solicitor General Richards at his Summer home here to-day. He expressed no surprise at the action which had been taken, and said that he would not at this time go into a discussion of the case or express an opinion as to the attitude of Judge Caron.

He would say that if there were any technical defects in the warrant these could be easily corrected by the United States government, and having done this, the government would renew its efforts to get the two men back into this country for trial.

Mr. Richardson said that in his own mind he had formed an opinion as to the standing of the men in the light of the law, for it had been part of his duty to argue the original case, that against Captain Carter in its several stages until it was before the Supreme Court. Capt. Carter had been convicted and imprisoned. He had no reason to believe that under the treaty Greene and Gaynor could not be extradited.

Assistant General Attorney Hoyt, who also is visiting here, would not consent on the release of Greene and Gaynor.

BEVERLY, MASS., August 13.—Attorney General Knox was informed by the Associated Press to-night of the release of Gaynor and Greene at Quebec and also was shown Judge Caron's decision. He read the latter carefully and then said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to Judge Caron's decision. It would be highly improper and extremely indelicate for me to make any comment on any decision of a foreign court in which the United States government is involved, especially when the case goes against the government."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The decision of Judge Caron in the Greene and Gaynor cases was a decided disappointment to the government officials to-day, as they had hoped for a favorable outcome of the efforts that have been made to secure the extradition of the two men. Attorney General Knox is out of the city and in his absence General Beck is acting as the head of the Department of Justice. Mr. Beck declined to comment on the decision, further than to say that he regretted it.

Mr. Beck sent a telegram to the counsel for the government at Quebec, requesting the particulars in the case. About ten o'clock to-night a reply came from Mr. Marion Erwin, but Mr. Beck declined to reveal its contents. The full text of Judge Caron's decision in the case will be mailed to Washington and the officials think it should arrive here to-morrow night or early Friday morning. Pending its receipt they prefer not to make any comment on it.

No one in Washington is prepared to say what the future action of the government will be in the cases of Messrs. Greene and Gaynor. That matter will be determined by Attorney General Knox, who has been giving the case considerable personal attention, and who has felt confident that the efforts of the government to secure the extradition of the men would be successful.

QUEBEC, August 13.—Messrs. McMaster and Dandurand, counsel for the United States government, and Mr. Gervaise, counsel for Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, returned to Montreal this evening.

Since judgment was rendered to-day the accused have enjoyed their liberty and to-night could be seen among the promenaders on the terrace. According to the judgment, the accused are perfectly free to travel in any part of the British Empire.

The action of Judge Caron in discharging the prisoner from custody and the grounds stated for his conclusions in the judgment rendered, came as a surprise to the counsel for the United States. They say that there were but two motions pending before the judge:

1. The motion of the United States to quash the writ of habeas corpus and to remand the prisoners to the custody of the jailor of Montreal.

2. The motion of the prisoners' counsel to have the extradition hearing proceed on its merits before Justice Caron.

The first of the motions alone was argued, with the understanding that the counsel was to have the opportunity of being heard on any other question when that was determined. The point made in the opinion that the warrant of arrest of remand did not set out the date when the offence was committed, they say, was immaterial. The judge had before him the complaint, which charges specifically the date of the offence. The warrant and remand were in the exact form prescribed for use in the criminal code and were held sufficient by Justice Andrews. The point made in the opinion that the warrant does not set out that the acts charged constitute a crime under laws of both countries, they say, is without force as it is specifically set out in the complaint that the acts charged were contrary to the laws of the United States.

ATTACKED BY MOROS.

Outpost of American Troops Surprised. One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—A small party of Moros surprised an outpost of the Twenty-seventh infantry at Camp Vicara yesterday. Sergeant Foley and Private Carey were killed and Private Van Dorn was severely wounded. The Moros, who numbered only a dozen, were armed with spears and swords. The morning was dark and foggy. The attacking party crawled to within a few feet of the sentinels and then sprang upon them suddenly. The entire outpost rushed to the relief of the sentinels, but they were too late and the Moros had escaped, although possibly a few of them were wounded. The American sentinels were terribly cut by the swords and spears. The attacking Moros were all from Bacolod, and the occurrence probably was in a move against that town, which has a strong force and other defences.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

Revolutionists Attacking Cumana and Preparing to Storm the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORT OF SPAIN, Aug. 13.—The Venezuelan revolutionists are attacking Cumana and intend to storm the city within twenty-four hours. The government cannot oppose more than 350 to the 1,100 revolutionists composing the attacking party.

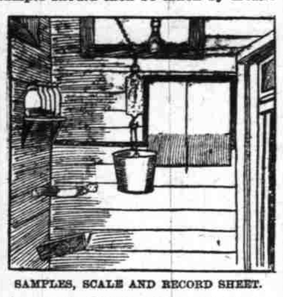
Cumana is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the State of Bermudez on the Gulf of Cariao.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

Have a Standard and Keep a Record of Individual Cows.

A prominent dairy authority has recently said, "If the death angel should sweep over the state and in one night destroy the poorest third of all the cows in Illinois, the dairymen would awake the next morning financially better off." Frequently dairymen are keeping one-half of their herd at an actual loss. They are perhaps making a little profit on the whole herd and are thus apparently satisfied, whereas if they would dispose of their unprofitable cows they would make more money and also save labor. Generally speaking, cows cannot be kept at a profit in Illinois that do not produce the equivalent of 250 pounds of butter annually.

To determine exactly what a cow produces in a year every milking must be weighed and sampled, but if the herd is given a one week test every three months it will be sufficient to yield valuable results. All the apparatus necessary for this purpose is a spring balance, as many common glass fruit jars as there are cows in the herd and a four bottle Babcock milk tester. The milk may be weighed on any scale, but a spring balance is most convenient. The scale should be so adjusted that it will balance the empty milk pail with the hand at zero, as shown in the cut. The weight of the milk may then be read directly from the scale without subtracting the weight of the pail and may be quickly recorded opposite the cow's name on the milk sheet provided for the purpose and placed on the wall convenient to the scale. A sample should then be taken by means



SAMPLES, SCALE AND RECORD SHEET.

of a small dipper holding about two tablespoonfuls and placed in the jar bearing the cow's name or number. A cartridge shell of the proper size, with a wire attached for a handle, makes a very convenient dipper for this purpose. To prevent the milk from souring until the end of the week to each glass jar should be added as much pulverized potassium bichromate as will lie on a one cent piece. Potassium bichromate, although a rank poison, is one of the best preservatives to use for this purpose for the reason that it imparts a lemon color to the milk, thus making it easy of detection and obviating the possible mistake of feeding it to calves or pigs.

At the end of the week the composite samples in the jars are tested with the Babcock milk test to determine the per cent of butter fat. This gives the average amount of butter fat contained in each cow's milk for the week. The total weight of the milk for the week multiplied by the per cent of butter fat gives the total butter fat produced by that cow for the week.

This test should be made every three months or thirteen weeks, and in computing the yield of the cow for the three months the six weeks previous to and the six weeks following the test should be taken.—W. J. Fraser, Illinois Station.

— Winston *Journal*: Advices received here from Col. P. M. Pearsall, Gov. Aycock's private secretary, state that the Governor has considered the matter of a pardon G. W. Pruett, who is serving a sentence for shooting Rex Gass, some time since, and has decided not to interfere in the matter. The result is that Mr. Pruett will about sixteen months yet on the roads. —— Sandy York was killed in Mount Airy Saturday night by John Angel. The affair occurred some time after dark Saturday night at Angel's home. Both men are said to have been drinking. They were getting ready for a barbecue or some kind of a supper. A quarrel arose over a chicken, York saying either in jest or earnest that Angel had stolen a chicken, which was a part of Angel's contribution to the feast. Angel said that any one who said that he stole the chicken, told a lie. This was resented and Angel went in the house after his gun, emptying a load of shot into the upper part of York's stomach.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Only 50 cents. †

A Noted Medical Specialist Speaks for the Benefit of Hot Weather Sufferers.

He Maintains That

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is a Banisher of Disease and a Restorer of Health.

A noted medical specialist—a physician possessing ample wealth—ever ready to acknowledge worth and merit, speaks of Paine's Celery Compound as follows:

"In summer time, when strength fails, when that tired, listless feeling is experienced from day to-day, when the digestive organs are not doing their work properly, when constipation is poisoning the blood, when disease with iron hand takes possession of the body, Paine's Celery Compound will be found a marvelous banisher of disease and a true health restorer."

This strong statement should influence all weak, rundown, and half sick men and women during the hot August weather. This remarkable indorsation of Paine's Celery Compound by an acknowledged specialist should at once convince the suffering and diseased that Dr. Phelps' great medical discovery is what they need to restore perfect health. The thousands of lives fast wearing away can be saved and made happy and useful to families and friends. May Heaven speedily convince the doubting and despondent, and direct them to that unfailing life giver—Paine's Celery Compound.

CANE GROWING.

Sugar Cane as Salable as Cotton and Much More Profitable.

It is my opinion that it will pay every planter living within a mile of the railroad to plant a part of his crop in cane sugar. The best land should be used for it. The same implements on the cotton farm will do the work for cane. Plowing for cane should be done deep and well and 500 pounds of fertilizer used per acre and the crop thoroughly cultivated. Now that we use derricks and slings for taking the cane from the wagon to the car the ordinary cotton wagons answer well for delivering cane to the car.

To make a comparison, land which will produce without fertilizer three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre, with proper preparation and thorough cultivation and with the addition of $5 worth of fertilizer will produce fifteen to eighteen tons of cane. The cotton crop will sell for $26.25 and the cane for $56.25 to $67.20. Deduct 50 cents per ton for freight to the factory, and we have for the gross proceeds $40 and $60 against $26.25 for cotton. At present sugar cane is as salable as cotton. There are several factories along the railroad which will purchase all that is offered and contract to do so for a number of years. Sugar cane is a hardy plant and will stand storms and wind better than any crop we have, but it requires good cultivation and plenty moisture, and will yield well favorable seasons. When the months of July, August and September are excessively dry, the tonnage will be light.

The amount of money coming in from 50 or 100 acres of cane is so much greater than that received for cotton that I am sure planters will find it profitable to have a small acreage of it every year. I think cane can be grown on the same terms with the labor as cotton—viz, on halves, the cost of seed and fertilizer being equally divided between the planter and the labor, the planter giving close enough attention to the planting and cultivation to insure proper work. Where the cost of seed and fertilizer is as great as for a crop of cane it will not do at all to plant in a careless manner. Good stands are essential to good growth, but when this is done I see no reason why the crop should not make money for both. I have on my plantation a number of tenants who plant small patches of cane, and all of them seem to do well and are the first to pay up accounts.—Hon. U. S. Dougherty, Louisiana, Before Farmers' Institute.

Pumpkins For Hogs.

Pumpkins for hogs can be kept quite late in the fall by placing on shelves in a barn where they will be dried. Of course they should be fed out before very cold weather arrives.

For Over Sixty Years

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

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, August 13.—Cash prices: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 73c; No. 3 spring 70@72c; No. 2 red 70¼c. Corn—No. 2, 58c; No. 2 yellow 58¼@59c. Oats—No. 2, 26¼@28c; No. 3 white 50c; No. 3 white 32¾@42c. Rye—No. 2 50@50¼. Mess pork, per barrel, $15 90@15 95. Lard, 100 lbs., 10 37½@10 40. Short rib sides, loose, $9 40@9 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed $9 00@9 12½. Short clear sides, boxed, $11 50@11 62½. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 31.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September 69⅝@69⅝, 70¼, 68½@68¾, 70⅛@7¼c; December 67⅛@67⅜ 67¾, 66⅜@66¼, 67⅛@67¼c; May 69⅜@70, 70¼, 69¼, 70⅛@70¼c. Corn—No. 2, September 52⅝@52⅝, 52⅝, 51⅜, 52⅜c; December 40⅝@41, 41⅜, 40⅜, 41⅛c; May 39⅝@39⅝, 39⅝, 38⅜, 39⅛. Oats—No. 2 September, old, 26, 26⅛, 25⅝, 26⅛c; September, new, 30⅛@30½, 30⅛@30¼, 30, 31@31⅛c; December, 28⅝@29⅛, 29⅛, 28¼, 29⅛c; May 29⅞@30⅛, 30¼, 29¼, 30⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl—September $15 25, 16 25, 15 97½, 16 00; October $16 37½, 16 45, 16 10, 16 15; January $14 40, 14 47½, 14 20, 14 27½. Lard, per 100 lbs—September $10 57½, 10 57½, 10 40, 10 50; October $9 70, 9 70, 9 50, 9 50; January $8 40, 8 42½, 8 25, 8 27½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—September $9 85, 9 85, 9 50, 9 50; October $9 30, 9 35, 9 00, 9 00; January $7 57½, 7 57½, 7 42½, 7 42½.

The Navy Department was informed yesterday that at the trial of the torpedo boat Chauncey, off the Barren Island course yesterday, she made 28.6 knots, her contract speed being 27 knots.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SWINE BREEDING

I think there is more injury done breeding hogs by overfeeding than by any other one thing. Whenever I go into a pig lot and see slop in a trough and corn lying around, I do not want to buy a pig there, says a writer in The Swineherd. Always feed a hungry pig. I never want to stop a pig from squealing for want of feed. I like to hear them squeal. I never have any trouble to get a pig to eat all that is necessary, which is an injury. It is taxing the digestive system unnecessarily. The food comes through them nearly as strong as when eaten. I like to keep the growth going smoothly along. It ought not to stop at any point, because if it does it is a loss, because the pig has got to make a new start in growth. I have seen men turn their hogs into a field of grain stubble off a clover pasture. A growth would start up, the pores open and oil would shine on them. When they have eaten up the grain and are turned back into the dry clover without giving them any grain, the growth is all lost. If he has no corn, he should buy it. If one has no money, he should sell one hog and buy feed for the balance and keep the growth going, either of a young pig or an old hog. But never feed a pig unless it is hungry.

Champion Boar.

HALL MARK.

Hall Mark, whose picture is reproduced from American Cultivator, is a champion English Berkshire boar.

Cereal Slop For Farrowing Sows.

An Iowa correspondent writes to The Breeder's Gazette: "My sows are farrowing, and I wish to know if flaxseed ground with corn and barley will make a slop or swill as good for them as I can get."

Mr. A. J. Lovejoy makes this reply: A mixture of ground corn, barley and rye with flaxseed ground with it and all made into a slop would in my opinion be all right if your correspondent has the grains on hand, but instead of using flaxseed I would prefer to substitute oilmeal. If the feed has to be purchased, I would rather have a good quality of wheat middlings and a little cornmeal and oilmeal. The sows should not have much oilmeal just before farrowing or immediately thereafter for fear of starting too full a flow of rich milk, which would be quite sure to cause scours in the little pigs, as they would be getting a richer feed than they could stand when so very young.

After the pigs are a week to two weeks old the sow may have all the rich slops she wants without much fear of causing scours. Should your correspondent have any trouble with "white scours" when pigs are quite small, he can stop it by reducing the richness of the sow's feed and giving her in slop a tablespoonful of sulphur twice daily for a day or two. I have never kugwn this to fail.

Treat the Hog Decently.

Winter mortality in hogs is largely the result of neglect. Do not treat the hog as a tramp or interloper. He is certain to resent it at your expense.

Winter mortality is largely inimical to profits and can be avoided by proper methods. House your hogs in dry, clean quarters and above all provide an abundant supply of absolutely clean water. Never let them sleep in a straw stack, emerging in the morning sweating and steaming. Thousands die from this cause.

Give them some clover hay to balance the corn, and do not forget wood ashes.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station has demonstrated the value of the latter.

Intelligent treatment of the hog will have returns in dollars and cents. —Chicago Live Stock World.

Wood Ashes For Pigs.

The best pigs that we have ever raised had all the wood ashes, with a little salt mixed in it, that they would eat, says A. C. Green, the well known breeder of Winchester, Ind. We think it is much better to keep a mixture of wood ashes and a little salt in a box where the pigs can go to it at will. They will go and eat the ashes in the morning before they will eat their feed. We do not think it best to mix the ashes in the slop or feed, as that would make them eat more than they would want and might be more than they ought to have. We have found soft lye soap made from wood ashes to be good to feed pigs to make them hearty and grow well. We think wood ashes and a little salt, kept where the hogs can get to it, is worth more than all the cholera remedies put together.

Silage Not Good For Hogs.

Silage is not considered a desirable food for hogs. Knowing what I do of its nature and composition, I would not recommend it in the ration of either fattening or breeding hogs, says H. W. Mumford, the Illinois breeder. I much prefer roots, sugar beets or mangels for succulent food in winter for brood sows. If it is desirable to feed something a little more bulky with the roots, as I believe it is, I should use well cured clover hay.

Shorts For Pigs.

This feed is especially valuable for young pigs and when fed in connection with corn is not only excellent for growing, but is also valuable for fattening hogs as well.

Do You Believe It?

The oldest chestnut about the dog which could count sheep and bark as every hundredth passed through the gate has been improved upon somewhat. The latest version is that of the man who owned a bitch and a pup. When the sheep were running past, the mother gave a yap for every fifty sheep that passed, and the pup instantly made a scratch on the ground with its paw. Thus, after the flock had gone through, all the man had to do was to count up the pup's tallies to arrive at the total number of sheep. It is said that there are some people who have not themselves seen this remarkable instance of canine sagacity who don't believe the story.

Good Horses In Demand.

The editor of the Maine Farmer, in response to an inquiry, says regarding the breeding interests in that state: "Not for thirty years has there been so good an opening for a live young man with a clear idea of quality to engage in the horse breeding industry. Work out your fancy breeding always to the best, and watch sharply after the blood inheritance of the individual. Be sure that sire and dam not only have the size, action and courage wanted, but that they represent these in their blood. There is no room for poor horses today, but there is every chance to expect a profit by growing a good, free, stylish roadster."

The Torture of the Slangy Man.

When I fare forth to meet with mind,
Also with culture thought refined
And higher aims * * * when men with brows
Exploit philosophies that rouse
My soul to terror, though the while
I grin with comprehensive smile,
Oh, how I long to call their stuff
By its befitting name of "guff!"

When brainy women of the club
Swoop down on me—"aye, there's the rub,
Whether 'tis nobler" in a man
To argue with them (if he can)
Or make believe to only grasp
High meaning from the tones that rasp—
I madly yearn aloud to scoff
And say: "Come off! Great Scot, come off!"

And when with beauty I am put
To sit and gape down at my boot
'Ware of the artless wiles that art
Has taught the maid—how she would start
To know that while she smartly chats
Of books and lore I'm thinking, "Rats!"
That more than o'er I yearned for pelf,
I yearn to say, "Go, chase yourself!"

—Brooklyn Life.

CURING COWPEA HAY.

A General Plan Outlined—Not Safe to Haul From the Windrow.

The following directions for curing cowpeas sown early for hay, have been given by Dr. Duggar of Alabama:

Long exposure to sunshine causes the leaflets, the most nutritious portion of the plant, to drop. Hence cowpea hay should be cured largely in its own shade—that is, with as little exposure as practicable of the mass of hay. This is the foundation principle in hay curing, but its application will vary greatly according to the state of the weather and the succulence of the vines when cut. No definite rule can be given as to the necessary number of hours of sunshine, but a few examples will show the method pursued at this station under same conditions:

Ordinarily it is safest not to haul direct from the windrows, but to leave the partially cured hay in cocks for several days and if necessary to open out these cocks an hour or two before hauling.

Very rapid curing and of storing hay in barn in very green condition, as is sometimes done with clover in the north, has been advocated for cowpeas in the south when threatening weather hastens hauling.

It is claimed that when hay is stored in a very green condition it should be tightly packed and not afterward moved, however much heat may develop. Instances where heat and white mold have developed in hay field cured for several days, but stored too green, raise the suspicion that in our moist climate hay cannot be stored in as moist a condition as is sometimes done in the north. We should avoid both extremes, of storing hay when too green and of exposing it too long in the field at the expense of color and nutritive value.

If urged to outline a general course of procedure founded on average results here, we would suggest cutting one day and twenty-fours later raking into windrows, where the hay may remain twenty-four hours, then cocking and, if practicable, leaving these cocks in the field for two or three days, at the end of which time they may be opened for a few hours before hauling or hauled without opening, according to the condition of the hay.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared to cure Piles and DOES IT in short order. Easy to apply, every box guaranteed, 50c. and $1.00. All druggists or by mail. WILLIAMS M'F'G Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by J. C. Sheppard, Jr.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet at 9c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,264 bales; stock, 90,952 bales.

Spot cotton market closed quiet; middling uplands 9c; middling gulf 9¼c; sales 540 bales.

Cotton futures closed very steady: August 8.40, September 7.94, October 7.81, November 7.74, December 7.74, January 7.76, February 7.76, March 7.74, April 7.75, May 7.76.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

SAGGING—			
¾ ℔ Jute		6¾@	7
Standard		@	7¼
Burlaps		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12½@		14
Sides ℔ ℔	10	@	10½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9	@	10½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	9 60	@	9 75
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9	@	9¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 35	@	1 35
Second-hand machine	1 35	@	1 35
New New York, each		@	1 35
New City, each		@	1 35
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	25	@	32½
Northern	22	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	75	@	77½
Virginia Meal		@	77½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 10½
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	11	@	12½
Rio	7	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	0
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	3 75	@	4 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	7 50	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	6	@	10
Extra	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade	3 50	@	3 75
Choice	3 75	@	4 00
Straight	4 25	@	4 50
First Patent		@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	8	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	88½@		85
Mixed Corn		@	88½
Oats, from store (mixed)	57½@		60
Oats, Rust Proof	70	@	75
Cow Peas	1 10	@	1 15
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted	4	@	5
Dry flint	10	@	13
Dry salt	9	@	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
No 1 Timothy	95	@	1 00
Rice Straw	50	@	60
N. C. Crop	75	@	80
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2¾@		3¼
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12½@		14
Dairy Cream	12	@	13½
Half cream	10	@	12½
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	8¾@		12½
North Carolina	10	@	12½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 10	@	1 25
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	18 50
Rump		@	18 50
Prime		@	17 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11	@	28
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 25
Liverpool		@	90
American		@	90
On 001, ℔ bags	45	@	45
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5 00
Standard A		@	4
White Extra C	4½@		4¾
Extra C, Golden		@	4¼
C Yellow		@	4¼
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	@	32 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	32
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29	@	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29	@	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	17	@	27
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 50d basis	2 40	@	2 50
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 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 50
Prime mill	6 50	@	7 50
Extra mill	8 00	@	8 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x18 Sap	6 25	@	7 00
" 5x20, Sap	5 50	@	6 00
" 5x20, Heart	3 50	@	4 00
" Sap	2 50	@	3 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00	@	2 10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, August 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 43c per gallon.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for strained and $1.15 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel of 280 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.40 per barrel for hard, $2.50 for dip, and $2.60 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at 95c@$1.00; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine quiet at $1.00 @2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	52
Rosin	326
Tar	63
Crude turpentine	104

Receipts same day last year—72 casks spirits turpentine, 67 barrels rosin, 186 barrels tar, 46 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	7¾	" "
Low middling	8⅜	" "
Middling	8¾	" "
Good middling	9 1-16	" "

Same day last year, market quiet at 8¼c for middling.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year, —.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c. Spanish, 77 @80c.

CORN—Firm; 80@82½c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@16c per pound; shoulders,