

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$3.00 per year, \$3.60 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, in advance. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions, Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "until forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transit rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor, he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

THE MORNING STAR.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SAURDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1891

COUNTING ON THE CROPS.

The Republican politicians are counting upon the good crops to pull them through next fall, and well they may for they had nothing else to count upon. They were trembling in their boots at the revolt amongst the farmers which had helped to consign so many Republican statesmen to the shades of private life last fall, and revolutionized the politics of some States which had been Republican for a generation.

of money by the Government at a lower rate of interest than the Government pays on its outstanding bonds.

When people are in good humor and there is a prospect of prospering individually and collectively they are more disposed to tolerate abuses in government than when they are pinched, find it difficult to make both ends meet and have to scratch gravel to pay their taxes, and possibly this may keep some farmers in the Republican hulk who were disposed to get out of it, but it would be a poor commentary on the intelligence or common sense of the farmers of the country if they would give the Republican party the benefit, and by inference at least, the credit for the rains and the sunshine and the abundant harvests which God Almighty had sent them.

The Republican party may be benefited by this and it may not be. The probabilities are that it will be benefited some; but suppose there had been no failure of crops across the sea and no extra demand for American farm products with the immense crop of this year, over twenty-eight per cent. larger than last year, and over fourteen per cent. larger than any year since 1880, resulting in a much larger surplus, with no market where would it have been then? Instead of praising the Lord for the big crop, the Republican bosses would have looked upon it as a calamity, and as far as the Republican party is concerned it would have been a calamity. But the misfortune of Europe opens up a brighter vista to them and gives them at least something upon which to base a hope of not being swept from the face of the earth as a political party.

MINOR MENTION.

W. R. Vaughn, whose full name is Walter Raleigh Vaughn, an ex-mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at present a citizen of Omaha, Neb., who is booming or trying to boom that \$500,000,000 pension business for the ex-slaves, has got Fred Douglass to endorse it, although Fred's endorsement don't amount to much in a \$500,000,000 transaction. Walter Raleigh Vaughn tells people when he talks on this scheme that he has no selfish or mercenary motive in it, as he is a man of independent fortune, while Mr. Fairbrother, editor of the Durham Globe, who formerly resided in Nebraska, and seems to have some knowledge of Mr. Vaughn, says he couldn't borrow ten dollars in the city he lives in. The probabilities are that he thinks he has a soft snap in this business, and that with the endorsement of Fred Douglass, the confiding colored citizen, who expects to get something out of it, will respond liberally in contributions to work it up and get it in shape to present to Congress, when, of course, it will be consigned to the "archibed ob gravity," never to be fished out again in this or coming centuries. With shrewd manipulation, however, there will be a chance for some one to make some cash out of the colored brother in the meantime.

According to the latest statistics of cotton spindles in use in the United States the total number is 15,497,302 as compared with 14,457,024 in 1890, an increase of 1,040,188 or about 7 per cent. In the Southern States the number is 1,955,323 as compared with 1,598,502 an increase of 356,821 or about 22 per cent. within the same time. While there was a loss in New York, Ohio, and Connecticut, Massachusetts made an increase of 403,050, having a total of 6,308,925, about 40 per cent. of all employed in the United States and more than three times as many as are employed in the Southern States. The striking increase in the number of spindles in Massachusetts shows that she has no idea of abandoning cotton manufacturing and that she thinks she can hold her own notwithstanding the increase of cotton manufactures in the South and the many advantages they have.

Speculation continues wild in the grain centers of the West. About the coolest man of all concerned is the farmer who has the grain to sell. Like Brer Rabbit, "he lay low and say nuffin," while the other fellows are raising pandemonium, selling and buying what they haven't got and don't want. While some of those speculators keep cool heads and know what they are doing, thousands of them show little judgment or common sense, but buy and sell evidently under excitement and upon the vaguest rumors. Two illustrations of this were furnished in the grain market of Chicago Thursday and in the New York cotton market, in the former of which the

price of grain was materially advanced by rumors one of which was that the Russian fortresses were being victualled, which was construed as an indication of imminent war, and prices went up accordingly, although there wasn't a buyer or seller in the pit who knew anything about it or had the slightest idea whence these reports emanated or whether there was any foundation for them. In the New York cotton market, where men are not running wild, however, the price was advanced near the close by an article in the Savannah News emanating from Mr. Hunnicutt, Professor of Agriculture in the State University, in which he estimated the Georgia crop somewhat lower than it had been previously estimated. He may have been right, he may have been wrong. The cotton sellers and buyers didn't know whether he was right or wrong, but the price was affected all the same. With the few this future dealing may be governed by judgment but with the majority it is mere chance and these are the men who get hurt and ruined in the long run, who furnish recruits for the mad houses and subjects for the coroner. The coroner of Cook county had one Thursday, when Clark Woodman, of Omaha, depressed by losses on grain committed suicide. There will be more of them before the end of the craze.

If Alliance Lecturer Purvis of Ohio, isn't too free with his ciphers we don't see what's the use of McKinley fooling his time away running. Purvis, who says he has been feeling the pulse of the Alliance men and of farmers who are not Alliance men, says Campbell's plurality will be 100,000. He said this, too, before Col. Brice got that English boodle and the silk importers had raised that \$500,000 purse. With the farmers kicking in this style, and all this lucre thrown in to demoralize and debauch the Republican voters, the Democratic majority ought to be about 150,000, more or less, so to speak. As McKinley is counting on a majority of about 25,000, the arithmeticians must be on a bender out there.

AS TO MORING BATHERS.

Why it is Better to Bathe Just Before Going to Bed. Dr. Robert Waller, in *Lavus of Health*. Cold water is a narcotic, as alcohol is. It deadens the sensibilities of the skin, and hence prevents the sensation of cold. It relieves the disposition to chilliness because of this deadened sensibility, and as colds and catarrhs are due to hypersensitiveness of the skin, we readily see that the cold morning bath prevents the cold by reducing the sensitiveness. But the cold morning bath does something more. It arouses nervous activity by calling upon the vital system for increased animal heat. The contraction of the vessels due to the cold is followed by a relaxation of them, explained by the principle of reaction, and so through the cold both action and reaction are established, which frequently give delusive excitements to the victim.

HOW A KING KEEPS COOL.

Although one may not keep cool, it is some satisfaction to read how others manage it. There is the King of Siam for instance. He is said to have in one of his country palaces a wonderful pavilion. It was built by a Chinese engineer as a refuge during the extreme heat of summer. The walls, ceiling and floors are formed of pieces of plate glass an inch thick. They are so perfectly fitted together with a transparent cement that the joints are invisible and no fluid can penetrate. The pavilion is 28 feet long and 17 wide, and stands in the middle of a huge basin made of beautiful colored marbles.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

If He Isn't, Stuff Like This Ought to Make Him. Paris Cable Dispatch. The Paris *Elclair*, which is not given to sensationalism, prints the following story as confirmed by unquestioned authority: On the night of the departure of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern from England the crew was beaten to quarters and was surprised to find the quarter deck brilliantly illuminated. An altar had been erected on the deck bearing the Old and New Testaments and the Kaiser stood by wearing a white chasuble with a crozier in his hand and a white and black mitre on his head. He read the most warlike passages from the Testaments and invited the crew to respond. He then preached a long sermon on the duty of sovereigns to their people, the whole service lasting from 11 p. m. to 2 a. m. The crew were then piped below. At 5 a. m. the Kaiser appeared on the bridge in the uniform of a High Admiral, looking extremely haggard, and addressing the commander, said: "Sir, retire to your cabin; I shall take charge." The commander replied: "Sir, permit me to observe that we are in a dangerous passage, and that it is advisable for your Majesty's safety, as well as for that of the crew, that a sailor remain in command."

NAMING A TOWN.

The town of Abundale, Wis., received its name in a peculiar manner. Years ago, when that section was comparatively undeveloped and land was cheap, a man named King located there and built a mill. The place had good shipping facilities and the mill soon became the nucleus of quite a thriving, bustling little town.

THE FATHER OF SEVEN RED-HEADED SISTERS.

Mr. King. "The citizens wanted to call the place King's Mills, but the old gentleman objected. He said he didn't want his name tacked on to any one-horse or two-horse village. "Now, the old man was the happy father of seven bouncing daughters, and the villagers suggested that the name of one of them should be given to the new town. "This idea pleased the father as much as it pleased the seven daughters, but which one of the seven fair ones should be honored above her six sisters? The town could not be hampered with all the seven names. "Finally a happy thought struck the old man. Every one of his daughters was red-headed. He decided to honor them all by christening the town Abundale, and Abundale it remains to this day."

PERSONAL.

Senator Squire of Olympia, Wash., will probably accept the Chinese mission tendered him by President Harrison.

There is a fair chance that Austin Dobson, the English poet, may make a short visit to America in the late autumn.

Not only was the late Countess de Chambrun a great patron of music art, but her husband who has been blind for the past five years, is also.

Fredrick K. Rindge, of Cambridge, Mass., has in the last three years given to charitable, religious and municipal institutions more than \$3,000,000. He inherits his money.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Specimen Case.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Pa., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

FOR TENDER FEET.

GROVER'S Soft Shoes

FOR TENDER FEET, AT

Geo. R. French & Sons.

GOOD FLOUR,

Rio Coffee, 160 BAGS.

The Unlucky Corner.

Good Corn Beef 10c per Pound. Nice Fish Roe 45c a Dozen. Large Mackerel 15c Each. Good Hams 12 1-2c a Pound. Eggs and Chickens.

S. W. SANDERS & CO.

Pure Lead and Oil. I SELL PURE WHITE LEAD AND PURE LINED OIL. Subject to any test or by any body, at low prices, at GEO. A. PECK'S, 20 South Front St.

All Aboard!

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, August 21st. Tickets \$7.00, now on sale by A. PRUMPER, No. 7 South Front St.

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA. LARGES CORPS of superior Teachers. Best advantages in Literature, Music and Art Departments. Attractive surroundings. Healthful and accessible location. Terms reasonable. Catalogue on request. W. P. DICKINSON, Principal.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Aug. 21. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 83 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROBIN—Market firm at \$1 00 per bbl for Strained and \$1 05 for Good Strained.

TAR—Firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 25 for Hard, and \$2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Nothing doing: Ordinary 4 1/2 cts #1 b Good Ordinary 6 1-16 " " Low Middling 6 13-16 " " Middling 7 3/4 " " Good Middling 8 1/2 " " "

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Table with columns: Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude. Rows for Domestic, Foreign, and weekly totals.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 21—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 7/8. Commercial bills 48 3/4 @ 48 5/8. Money easy at 3 @ 3 1/2 per cent, closing offered at 3 1/2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent 118 1/4; four and a half per cent 100 1/2. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina issues 122; four 97; Richmond and West Point Terminal 12; Western Union 81 1/2.

NEW YORK, August 21—Evening—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 7 15-16; low middling 7 1/2; good ordinary 6 1/2; net receipts at this port to-day — bales; gross 4,413 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 749 bales; sales 330 bales, all to spinners; stock 135,398 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 125 bales; gross 9,929 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,181 bales; to France 58 bales; to the continent 1,254 bales; forwarded 1,846 bales; sales 1,828 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 2,811 bales; exports to Great Britain 26,666 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; stock 208,815 bales.

Consolidated net receipts 17,497 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,107 bales; to France 718 bales; to the Continent 2,731 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 6,925,231 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,206,969 bales; to France 568,376 bales; to the continent 1,851,734 bales; to the channel 15,856 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 4,413 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 95,000 bales at quotations: August 7.74 @ 7.77; September 7.88 @ 7.89; October 8.03 @ 8.04; November 8.16 @ 8.17; December 8.27 @ 8.28; January 8.38 @ 8.39; February 8.49 @ 8.50; March 8.60 @ 8.61; April 8.70 @ 8.71; May 8.80 @ 8.81; June 8.90 @ 8.91; July 8.98 @ 8.99.

Southern flour firm and quiet. Wheat moderately active and unsettled, closing lower; No. 2 red \$1 12 1/4 @ 1 14 1/4; elevator; ungraded red \$1 07 1/4 @ 1 10 1/4; options advanced 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 on good foreign buying, and especially England, but declined 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2, with much feverishness on all sorts of reports regarding the political situation; Russia and Germany, it was feared, would have trouble over the former's position regarding grain exports, and the market closed steady at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 under yesterday, with trading active; No. 2 red August \$1 12 1/4; September \$1 12 1/4; October \$1 12 1/4; December \$1 12 1/4. Corn—Higher, dull and scarce; No. 2, 83c at elevator; ungraded mixed 67 1/4 @ 69c; options advanced 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4, declined 1/2 @ 3/4, chiefly on August, with wheat, closing steady at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 under yesterday; August 77c; September 78 1/2c; October 79 1/2c. Oats—spot active, unsettled and higher; August 39c; September and October 39 1/2c; No. 2 white September 42c; spot No. 2 38 1/2c @ 40 1/2c; mixed Western 37 @ 41c. Hops easy and quiet. Coffee—options lower; August \$16 60 @ 16 65; September \$16 05; December \$13 70 @ 13 80; spot Rio dull and easy; fair cargoes 19c. Sugar—raw steady and quiet; centrifugals, 96 test, 8 1/2-16 @ 31c; refined nominal; New Orleans firm and quiet. Rice firm and more active. Cotton seed oil firm; crude, off grade, 27 @ 30c; yellow, off grade, 32 @ 35c. Rosin steady and quiet, Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 83 1/2 @ 87c. Pork dull and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; farmers' hand-picked, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2. Middles dull, 60 @ 62; Wool quiet. Middle dull, 60 @ 62; October 58 @ 59; September 56 @ 57; October 56 @ 57; November 57 @ 58. Freights to Liverpool firm; cotton 1/4 @ 5-32; grain 8d.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1 04 @ 1 04 1/2; No. 3 red \$1 04 @ 1 04 1/2; No. 2 white \$1 04 @ 1 04 1/2; No. 3 white \$1 04 @ 1 04 1/2. Corn—No. 2 34 1/2 @ 35c; Oats—No. 2 21 1/2 @ 22c; Lard, per 100 lbs., 66 1/2 @ 67 1/2.

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