

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sundays, at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$0.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at 12 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 four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$5.00; three weeks, \$5.50; 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 year for each insertion. Every 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 transient 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 received as the publisher.

Advertisements 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 a longer period than one week during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1891

ON THE RIGHT LINE.

The Alliances of the South have been for some time considering the cotton problem and what to do to get the cotton planter out of the embarrassing position in which the large crops of the past few years have placed him.

When the Alliances of the respective States consider questions like these, study the means of correcting blunders, and try to introduce sound business methods in this greatest of all but least understood and appreciated industries, they are on the right line, and are approaching permanent relief by a shorter way and a better and surer plan than anything which the sub-treasury scheme promises if it was in active operation today, for there is no sub-treasury scheme which can make profitable a crop of anything which is twice as large as the market which it seeks.

MINOR MENTION.

It seems that the building in Park Place, New York, by the collapse of which thirty-five people, and how many more is not yet known, lost their lives, was a shaky old shell that was condemned as unsafe thirteen years ago, and yet in that old shell was placed heavy machinery on the top floors, and scores of people were daily employed in the various industries that were carried on within it.

On the third floor were heavy printing presses, the jarring motion of which would test even strong walls, and it is not surprising that under the constant vibration caused by the operation of these heavy presses the mortarless walls finally suddenly gave way under the heavy weight on the upper floors.

Now the authorities talk of prosecuting the owners of the building, whom they hold responsible for the disaster. Perhaps they ought to be prosecuted and punished, and so also should the officers whose business it is to look after such matters be prosecuted and punished, if there be laws under which they could be, for permitting this hulk to stand and be used for thirteen years after it had been officially pronounced rotten.

There is law to compel the making secure for removal of unsafe buildings and the officers who failed to enforce it in this case are responsible for this disaster followed by the torturing death of so many human beings.

One of the serious facts that Mr. McKinley and his party has to face in the present campaign in Ohio is the decline in the price of American wool.

When the tariff was increased, which was done to humbug and catch the votes of the wool growers, they assured them that the result would be an advance in the price of wool, which meant, of course, money in the pockets of the wool growers.

But instead of advancing as predicted the price of American wool has been going down, and has fallen from two

ness in the world conducted on such random methods would soon come to grief and it is not surprising that the agricultural industry has.

The unusually large grain crop of the West this year has left the farmers there with an immense surplus over and above their own needs and what the home market requires.

Notwithstanding the fact that there still remained unsold 50,000,000 bushels of wheat they sowed as much if not more than they did last year.

With the wide acreage the favorable seasons have given an immense crop, the largest by considerable harvest in ten years.

Fortunately for them the short crops in Europe create a demand which will require all this surplus at better prices than the farmer has received within twenty-five years, so that he becomes a gainer rather than a loser by the large crop.

But he is simply fortunate in this. It is not the result of judgment or foresight, for neither he nor anyone else anticipated the accidents, so to speak, by which the grain crops in the supply countries of Europe fell short.

As far as he is concerned it was simply an accident, which rounded to his benefit while it brought disaster to his brother farmer on the other side.

If it were not for this the big crop would be a disaster to him, and he wouldn't get fifty cents a bushel for his wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel for his corn or oats, nor five cents a pound for his beef or pork.

He would be in precisely the same boat with his Southern brother who shuts his eyes, plants about twice as much cotton as the manufacturers of the world have any use for and finds himself with an immense surplus of three or four million bales on hand to keep down prices when the next crop is made.

With the high prices of this year the probabilities are that there will be an increased grain acreage next year, and the result will be, if the seasons should be favorable, a large surplus again, and unless there should be war or rumors of war to keep prices up, they will tumble and the Western grain-grower, who is rejecting now will find himself in the suds with a big surplus on his hands.

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Prof. Holmes is undoubtedly correct, for to this may be attributed not only much of the typhoid fever, but many of the other diseases that people suffer from. Of course there are other causes, such as filthy premises, badly ventilated homes, the eating of unwholesome food, &c., but bad water does as much, if not more harm than all these. It has been demonstrated in what are called the malarial districts in some sections of the South and in other countries that the boring of artesian wells, yielding a supply of water not affected by the washings from the surface, has reduced sickness in those localities more than fifty per cent., and practically extirpated some of the diseases of a fatal character which were periodically prevalent. In portions of Eastern North Carolina where these wells have been bored the health of the communities using the water has been materially improved.

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PERSONAL.

Associate Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court is taking a vacation at Bethlehem, N. H.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming's relatives and friends are being socially ostracized for their loyalty to him.

Mrs. Lavinia Fillmore, one of the late President Fillmore's relatives, celebrated her 104th birthday a few days ago. She lives at Clarence, near Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. Rachel Gurney, the protegee of the Duchess of Bedford, who is to marry the young Earl of Dudley, is being very handsomely entertained by her friends in England.

Sir Windham M. Petit, one of the most famous men in the English Queen's Indian colony, is a millionaire and philanthropist, owns thirteen of the largest spinning mills in India, and with one exception is the only native ever knighted by Victoria.

The Norwegian National Assembly has granted Dr. Fridtjof, of Nansen, \$50,000 toward his Polar expedition, and thirteen Norwegians in their private capacity, one of them being the king himself, have given the intrepid ice-cruiser \$80,000 more.

The Marquis of Ailesbury, who has just been refused permission to improve the family estates by selling a £750,000 slice of them, is a sporting man who, having once won a big race with his horse Savernake, has managed to gamble away more than a hundred times as much upon worthless horses and polished blacklegs.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous English speaker, has found enough of spare time in his busy life to become a botanist, a floriculturist and a practical landscape gardener, and his Norwegian residence has glass houses, gardens and grounds surrounding it which are the envy of the neighborhood. He knows every garden, and every choice plant in New Gardens.