ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square any, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$1.50; one week, \$4.00; are weeks, \$5.00; ince week, \$4.00; inco weeks, \$5.00; three weeks, \$5.50; one month, \$10.00; two months \$17.00; three months, \$54.00; size months, \$60.00; two months \$17.00; three months, \$54.00; size months, \$60.00; two months \$17.00; three months, \$50.00; the lines of old Nouperell type make one square. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday ording at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for all mouths, 50 or three months.

anouncements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops,
s, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will
reed regular advertising rates.

regular advertising rates. ader head of "City Lums" 20 cents per line trion, and 15-cents per line for each subseper instited in Local Colombi at any

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Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Pontal may Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only he remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be arged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every ser day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, achirds of daily rate.

Someposcations, unless they contain important news discuss briefly and properly set octs of real interest, But wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, will invariably be twiceted if the real name of the not a withheld.

in withheld.

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the position desired,
Advertuers should always specify the same or ustues
they desire to advertise in. Where no more is named
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during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor
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Assumement, Auction and Official adve

## The Morning Star. BY WILLIAM IS GERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY. MORNING, JUNE 24, 1894

### FREE WOOL.

The Republicans in the Senate made a hard fight to put wool on the dutiable list, and predicted dire disaster to the wool-growing industry of this country if this was not done. They made this contention not because of the interest they took in wool or in the wool growers, but because they thought that by doing so they could pull the wool over somebody's eyes, and make them believe that the Democrats in Congress were intent upon sacrificing the wool hear the wool racket played from the stump and the Republican organ, both of which will allege that wool was sacrificed by the votes of Southern Senators after them had taken care of the staples in which the South is interested.

There is an impression prevailing at the wool industry is practically confined to the North and mainly carried on by a few Western and Northwestern States, and taking advantage of this impression they will build up their speeches on the assumption that putting wool on the free list was a Southern movement intended especially to cripple a great industry on the other side of the line. There is about as much truth in this as there is in a good many of their other assumptions, for as a matter of fact there is no tariff legislation which affects all sections of the country as equality as the putting of wool on the free list,

There is nothing sectional about it. If there was and Southern Representatives and Senators were governed by sectional considerations, they would have given wool protection, for there are on an average more sheep in the Southern States East of the Mississippi than in the Northern States East of the Mississippi, while West of the Mississippi about a half of the number of sheep reported are in the Southern States and Territories. This disposes of the assertion that sectionalism had anything to do with putting wool on the free list.

But aside from this there is nothing in the whole tariff business about which there has been so much arrant humbuggery as there has been about protection to the wool industry, an industry in which not one farmer in ten has the slightest interest, although to hear these protectionists rave about the blow at the farmers one might think that every farmer was vitally interested in having wool protected. We doubt very much whether there are two farmers in a hundred in the United States who give any attention to the raising of wool, while there are thousands upon thousands, North and South, who haven't a sheep on their farms and don't try to have them. There are others who raise a few, or rather let them raise themselves, if they can manage to keep out of the way of the dogs which are constantly on the lookout for fresh mutton. These they never go to the trouble of shearing and occasionally kill one for mutton if the dogs don't get the

start of them. While there are more or less sheep in every State, the wool-growing industry, as an industry, is pursued on a large scale only in a few States, where they have bred a superior kind of sheep or where the range is with broad, the pasturage abundant and ber of dogs by about 90 per cent. the climate favorable. In such a section there is no need of protecconditions do not exist protection is

of the Mississippi where it costs tence has been exploded often, by more to raise them, and where they must be very superior wool-pro- and the wages paid, but these exducers to make their keeping pay. posures have not prevented the In these States protection has not | manufacturers from continuing to protected the industry to the extent | play the same old hypocritical game. of making it an extensive or growing | The following extract from the

But even if it did protect and foster the industry, the sheep raiser must be considerably interested to be benefitted by that protection, for if he is not the extra cost of the woolien clothing he buys, would, in consequence of the duty on manufactured goods, largely exceed any benefit he might derive from the duty on wool. The protective duty on the wool of a small flock of sheep would soon be eaten up by the cost of the woollen garments worn by the farmer and his family. What the average farmer in this country wants is cheaper woollen and less shoddy clothing, and he can very well afford to take that for the delusive protection on wool.

### MINOR MENTION.

"Senatorial courtesy" and "Senatorial dignity" got a big send off Friday when they were so forcibly illustrated by that edifying colloquy between Senators Hill and Harris. They were both mad, of course they were mad, for Senatorial dignity has never yet prevented the average Senator from getting mad when another Senator trod upon his Senatorial corns. But they must have been very mad when two gentlemen, both pretty well along in years, got to accusing each other of indulging in "plantation manners" and in the manners of the "slums." This "plantation" talk has sometimes been indulged in by Northern Republicans in Congress when they wanted to vent a little spleen against some Southern member, but this is the first we remember to have that particular line of denunciation indulged in by a Northern Democrat, a fact which must have surprised Mr. Hill's friends quite as much as it must have amused the Republicans, to whom, by the way, Mr. Hill has been getting very close lately. When the thermometer runs high, and things are not going on to suit Senators growers, because wool growing is they can't be expected to continue in currently supposed to be a Northern | the best of humor, but we think the industry in which the South has very universal verdict will be that both little interest. We may expect to Senators Hill and Harris made a very unseemly exhibition

turned their tempers loose Friday,

and performed to the amusement of

some and the disgust of a much

larger number.

We have been waiting with interest to see what position Senator Sherman would take on the income tax, which he so ably and zealously defended in 1870, when he contended that it was not only the most equitable of all methods of taxation, but the only one which put the burden of taxation where it should be put, upon those best able to bear it. We knew that he was slippery and unscrupulous, but in this instance he had made such a record on that question that we were curlous to see whether he would stand on it, or if not how he would crawfish out. He crawfished, and justified the crawfishing on the ground that although the income tax was the fairest of all taxation, it wasn't necessary now, and therefore he was opposed to it. Mr. Sherman, in 1870, objected to depending for revenue on taxes on consumption, and contended that the wealth of the country should bear its just part, but now that taxes enough, in his opinion, have been levied on articles of consumption, there is no reason why the man of wealth should be required to contribute anything more than he ordinarily does. Mr. Sherman has suddenly lost the sympathy he had for the overtaxed consumer, who is taxed a good deal more now than he was in 1870, but the income tax then was a Republican measure, and now it is a Democratic measure, which makes a good

There is a great deal of nonsensical talk indulged in these days about protection to the sheep raising industry by means of a protective tariff. There isn't much of that kind of talk in the South, although there is some. Sensible people in the South know that they could raise wool if they wanted to without a protective tariff, and that it isn't that they need but protection against the packs of dogs that lay in wait for the sheep and destroy them. If it was not for the dogs North Carolina could be one of the greatest sheep raising States this side of Texas. There is not a weekly exchange that we read that does not from time to time record the ravages done by dogs. In one night a couple weeks ago a far-mer near Windsor, Bertie county, lost thirty five fine sheep by dogs; dogs, according to the local paper, "owned by negroes." There was a dog-killing shortly after that but that didn't restore the farmer his sheep or pay him for the loss of them. Sheep culture could be a great industry

deal of difference in the eyes of John

The manufacturers of this country have been demanding protection to enable them to pay good wages to their workmen, and to protect their As a proof of this, while the flocks have increased in the West and the Southwest where fand is comparatively cheap and pasturage and caring for sheep correspondingly so, they have decreased in the States east to protect and to benefit their workmen, and not themselves. This pre-

the figures of the cost of production Philadelphia Times shows how it works in Pennsylvania:

"The steel workers of Pittsburg and Braddock are after explanations. They want to know why the labor cost of a ton of steel rails is only \$8 with the tarif at \$13.44. This is the tariff intended to provide a compensatory wages balance and that has provided nothing but reductions. The puddlers now getting \$ a ton are also inquiring why the labor cost of a ton of iron should be as low as \$4.57 with the tariff at \$5.98. There will be no answers to these questions, as the subsidized iron and steel interests teel perfectly secure in the double profits they receive, assured that when the time comes the mill men and puddlers can be scared by the same old stories. tween the dead equality racket and the tariff dividends there is no time left to explain the beauties of the bounty sys tem and why the tariff is for the interest that own the product and not for the la borer who makes it,'

### CURRENT COMMENT.

- It is a noteworthy fact that the Philadelphia Manufacturer, the organ of the Pennsylvania tariff lords; is for the free coinage of silver. So is Senator Cameron. Add to this that every Republican convention thus far held has adopted a silver plank along with a high-tariff plank. What does it all mean? Is the drift of Republican leaders toward loose financial views real or only a show to win allies for the tariff lords? In Tennessee and Alabama the Republicans have fused with the Populists instead of standing up for sound money. Is the grand old party demoralized ?- Baltimore Sun,

- The New York Times yester day published a statement showing that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who had as much to do with making the McKinley Tariff act as any other man, and who is the foremost opponent of tariff reform in the present Congress, is a partner of Mr. Searles, the treasurer of the Sugar Trust, in a street railway speculation to which the Trust has advanced \$1,500,000. This statement makes clear Mr. Aldrich's activity in seeking to promote the interest of the Trust, and furnishes to the public a further proof of the farreaching corruptions that have grown up under the wing of Protection .-Phil. Record, Dem.

Comptroller of Currency, Eckels, says the banks have a plethora of money which they are anxious to put out. If they would send a lot of it down this way there wouldn't be anybody much put out about it. He | Collins lived by himself. predicts that when the tariff bill is settled the money will find its way out and that there will be "a healthier condition of trade than we have had for some years."

# FAMOUS PAINTINGS.

Seperal Lew. Wallace, Will Carleton, John

Clark Ridpath. These are the three most prominen and popular writers in America. All of them have written descriptive and biographical articles for "Famous Paintings of the World." This is a guarantee that the introduction and descriptions of the "Famous Paintings of the World" contained in the collection will give clear dea of the meaning of the pictures, and point out their artistic merits. This se-

ries will contain SUPERB REPRODUCTIONS of 820 great European and American paintings." It will embrace the finest specimens of French, English, German, Austrian, Italian, Scandinavian, Russian and American art from the principal public galleries, famous cathedrals great private collections and studious of emi-

This series of portfolios will bring to American homes, at a merely nominal cost, an art gallery and an inspiration in

the direction of an art education. This great work entertains, instructs educates. Painting competes with literature for the first place in the development of the human mind, and in the dissemination of great ideas and senti-

ments. THIS SPLENDID PORTFOLIO of the loftiest productions of artistic genius, with the bright descriptions of the paintings, will turnish pleasure and instruction. Nor has it been forgotten In making the selections it is part of the province of art to amuse and furnish

oure recreation. Weary workers of all ages and both sexes will forget the worries and trials of life as they turn its bewitchig pages.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Readers of the STAR sending orders for portfolios must be explicit about what is wanted. When you send money and coupon, send name and postoffice address plainly written. Do not write about anything else in the same letter. State exactly which portfolio you want. A close observation of these instructions will save us much trouble and insure prompt delivery of your portfolios. See advertisement for ull particulars.

- Twelve Parts of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary are now ready Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part.

John Y. MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure are wonderful, and from my dealings with you for the past three years I know your guar-antee is perfectly good." J. H. HARDIN,

Guaranteed Cure We authorize our advertised druggist we authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money turn the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruines, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblams, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and par box. For sale by R. R. P.

# THE STAR'S FASHION HINTS.

ALONE.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

The embers burn low on the hear And still is the air of the househo

And hushed is the voice of its mirth; The rain splashes fast on the terrace, The wind past the lattices moan,

The midnight chimes out from the stee

And I am alone.

want you, my darling, my darling.

would nestle in silence beside you,

'm tired with care and with fret;

And all but your presence forget,

In the hush of the happiness given,

To those who through trusting have

To the fullness of love in contentment;

But I am alone.

call you my darling, my darling,

My voice echoes back on the heart;

I stretch my arms to you in longing.

The words that we only have known.

I need you, my darling, my darling!

I shrink from the jar that it makes;

Old doubt make my spirit their own;

O, come through the darkness and s ve

For I am alone.

- Learning is the greatest alms

- The religion that never goes

away from home to do good is not the

kind that Jesus introduced,-Ram's

will not be half the quarreling or a tenth

part of the wickedness there is. - Mrs. L. M., Child.

- There is but one way for any

of us to exert a true influence, and that

is by being true and faithful ourselves .-

- The pastor who makes up his

mind to put in all his time building up

character or leading social reforms, may

as well turn the water out of his baptis-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

well informed business man say the

their cotton this year at a cost of about

up on the Catawba river and west of that

stream vesterday afternoon was extraor-

dinarily severe and shook things up con-

siderably. At the little town of Maiden,

between Newton and Lincolnton on the

Narrow Guage road, the electrical dis-

play was terrific. A man named Wilkins

was going toward his house in the place

- Shelby Review: Chevis Col-

lins, a citizen of Grover, was found dead

tremens, and on Saturday he left home

trying to escape from imaginery demons

who were after him. He did not return

to his home by Sunday, and a search

was made for him. Late Tuesday even-

ing he was found lying upon the ground dead in a large body of woods some dis-

- Scotland Neck Democrat: Mr.

Peter F. Smith tells the Democrat that a

few days ago he killed a snake, and when

he cut off the snake's head a frog came

forth from the throat of the reptile and

made good his escape in his usual man-

ner of locomotion. — A gentleman has opportunity to make considerable

observation said to the Democrat a few

days ago that the people of this commu-

nity are taking more interest in im-

proyed farming than ever before. They

are studying the question and seem to be

more alive to the possibilities of this sec-

- Raleigh News and Observer

News reached here yesterday of a horri-

ble outrage, said to have occurred about

three miles from Apex. The report was

to the effect that a Miss Wimberly and

her uncle were going to a neighbor's

about sunset when they were attacked

according to the uncle's story; by two

men, who ordered him to leave and

assaulted the young lady. It is reported

that she was found early yesterday morning in an unoccupied house, her

head badly cut and her skull fractured.

At last report she was said to be in a

TWINKLINGS.

sn't this a pretty time of night for you

- No man ever complains that a

- Fond Mamma (to clerk in china

store)-"I see you have mugs marked

Tom and Jerry; have you any with Willie

- "Has that horse a pedigree?"

"Noppe," replied the honest farmer.

'nothin' but he heaves."-Washington

- Twelve Parts of the "Famous Paint

ings of the World" are now offered. See announcement in another column for

woman talks too much when she's a girl

and he's engaged to her.-Somervil

to get home?"-Texas Siftings.

and Charlie on them."-Life.

asked the tourist.

particulars.

- The Woman Question-"Now

very critical condition.

tance from his home.

ion than ever.

in the woods near that place Tuesday.

and was killed instantly by a stroke of

- Charlotte News : The storm

other day that the farmers would make

Wilson Mirror: We heard

tery. - Central Baptist.

four cents a pound.

lightning.

- Make people happy, and there

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

that can be given .- Fuller

O.d sorrows rise up and beset me,

Till the blank of the dumb air is bitter,

For I am alone.

With its yearning my very heart aehes:

The load that divides us weight harder-

I whisper the sweet words you taught

And lo! they fall empty apart;

AN EVENT LONG REMEMBERED. It Occurs When a Girl Gets Her First

The first evening dress of a young girl is a very important thing, at least to her, and should be chosen carefully with an eye to setting off her youthful freshness and the nce of an air of maturity. It is a creat mistake to put young girls in thick silks and satins and smother the simplici-



HER FIRST EVENING GOWN. y that is their chief charm under a load of expensive materials that they have neither the years nor experience to carry off well. China silks, embroidered india mull, airy nets and all sheer, dainty fabrics are suitable and may be trimmed with silk or velvet ribbons and light lace. If jewels are worn, they should be of the simplest. The most fastidious taste dispenses with them entirely until the ingenue stage is passed. It is also much the best form to have the corsage cut only half low. An extremely pretty gown worn by a girl of 17 at a late-wedding recention was made of plain. ng reception was made of plain white silk muslin, with a full waist gathered into a belt, the neck being cut down but two inches all around and shirred with a little heading. The puffed sleeves reached to the albow, and a few sprays of smilax were the only adornment. This unusually simple attire gave the young girl, who, although pretty, was rather heavy, a delicacy and rent of appearance which a more elaborate toilet, such as she will have to wear in two or three years, would have put out

The gown of which a sketch is given is not so plain as the one just mentioned, but is nevertheless simple and appropriate mough for the average young girl. It is of embroidered silk muslin, pale green in tint, made over a silk lining of the same color. The full muslin skirt hangs over a bell skirt of the silk, around the bottom of which are set moss green velvet rosettes at regular in-tervals. The full bodice is gathered in at the waist under a belt trimmed with velvet tes. The neck is cut square and is sur rounded by a shirred ruffle of the muslin. The sleeves, which extend almost to the elbow, are very full, and over the upper half velvet straps are tacked, ending in bows and rosettes. White gloves are worn. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Beady Made Clothing For Children Is Now



# Right Arm Paralyzed

Saved from St. Vitus Dance. "Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best abustians. toms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid." MRS. R. B. BULLOCK, Brighton, R. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.



of the question

REST FOR MOTHER'S TIRED HANDS.

Pretty and Inexpensive. It is a marvel that any mother will spend me in making the garments for her young children, when their entire wardrobe can be obtained ready made—and well made t so reasonable a cost. The children's ng shown this season is remarkably pretty, and much of it is inexpensive. Blue or pink and white striped lawn waists.



LITTLE GIRL'S SUMMER FROCK. ed with ruffles and wide collars, may bought to go with little boys' fancy s, besides the usual white embroidered ones, while the suits themselves are shown in black, blue and drab, trimmed with braid, the jacket being made short enough White lawn aprons ruffled around the armholes and with ribbons run through embroidered beading about the low neck and tied in bows on the shoulders are a no elty for small girls, while the display of frocks and coats for very little people is dainty in the extreme. There are fine ging-ham dresses mounted on a white embroidered yoke, with a bertha of white embroid ery falling over the sleeves; charming, old fashioned little gowns of white corded nain-sook sprinkled with tiny colored flowers and made with full bodice, skirt and sleeves and a wide nainsook sash; white Marseilles costs, with capes, both trimmed with wide ery, and etherealized sunbonnets. very perky in the crown and flaring in the and prettily embroidered. A beautitiful dress for a 4-year-old child is of bright red cashmere. It is gathered into a tucked yoks of the same material and has very full sleaves gathered into a band at the wrist. Full epaulets of cashmere, finely embroid-ered with white silk on the edge, hang over the shoulders.

The fashion of dressing very little girls

in short sleeved and low necked frocks, at least during warm weather, has again come around. It is charming to see the soft littie necks and arms uncovered, but gowns made in that style ought always to be provided with a guimpe, to be adjusted at the first hint of dampness or falling temperature. An illustration is given of a frock made of blue and white figured nainsook. It is mounted in box plaits on the pointed yoke, which is made of bands of blue and white insertion and surrounded by a ruffle of embroidery to match. Blue ribbons are astened at the under arm seams and tied in a bow at the back, and blue bows adorn the shoulders. JUDIC CHOLLET.

ntity, Not Quality

Young Husband—If I were a million-aire, you would love me a great deal more, wouldn't you? The Wife (with an eye to stunning cosmes)—I would love you a great deal tener.—Vogue.

F. M. Kinns of Knoxville, Ia., owns finely articulated skeleton of an mu. It is as tall as the average man

# FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND. What an Old Man of Eighty Has Done For Boys and Girls.

'Hello yourself, little man. How are

"I'ze well. I'ze Kenneth. moved. Wasser you's name?" "Oh, my name's Herman. It's a nice norning, Kenneth." "Ess. I'ze comin to see oo,"

A moment later the baby trotted through the gate and took a seat by the side of the old man. They were a great contrast, the snowy

head and the golden one—the old man laying off life's armor, the little lad just buckling it on, yet they were not so very far apart, after all. They talk of the flowers, the birds and the shimmering water before them.

They watch the white sails appear and disappear. The little boy prattles of himself, and the old man listens. And a wonderful friendship springs up between the two. As the summer



rable. The old man's eyesight is failing. The boy becomes eyes to him. After a lifetime spent in the thickest of life's battle the old man is spent and worn. He finds rest and consolation in the company of the child, and with him he lives over once more his childhood days. One day the little fellow's cheeks are wet with tears. In answer to anxious queries, he says:

"I'ze been cwyin." "Yes, I see, but what about?" "I bweaked my toy wagon."

"Oh, that is too bad," And with many expressions of sympathy the tears are wiped from the rosy cheeks, and the child is comforted until ne is smiling again. "Does you ever bweak your toys,

randpa?" he asks. "Sometimes," the old man thought fully replies as he brings to mind various shattered business schemes, broken idols of one sort and another that have strewn his pathway, "sometimes, but," he adds, "the toys are not worth crying about.

"Did you cwy, grandpa?" "Yes, I cried when I broke my toys, just like you, little boy. "Well, why ain't de toys made strong so dey won't break?"

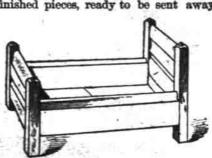
Dear little fellow! He does not know that grandpa's toys and his were different, and grandpa does not tell him of the frailer toys than his broken cart men love and weep over their destruction, fashioning with his penknife a new cart to take the place of the broken one, a cart that will bear a child's usage, such one as will delight the heart of the

When finished, it was a beautiful toy, strong and durable, made of pine, smoothed and oiled and trimmed in brass headed nails.

A primitive workshop is fitted up and little carts are made and presented to other children. At last the idea gathers force until from the tiny shop go diminutive chairs and cradles, rockers, bedsteads, complete sets of doll furniture to the various hospitals in the city. Into many a destitute home where childish lives grow stunted and dwarfed, where little faces are gaunt and eerie, these tokens of an old man's love found

Wagon loads of soft pine wood have come to the workshop to be changed into these toys. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-five pieces have been scattered over the state, some even making their way into France and Germany. For five years the little shop has been

crowded with lumber, and the shelves about the walls piled with the pretty, finished pieces, ready to be sent away



therever there is a mourning childish heart. These are gifts. Not one toy has ever been sold-it is the old man's way of asking children's blessings ere the

hoary head lies down to rest for aye. The name of this friend of the children is Herman Baldwin. He has been a resident of Chicago 33 years and of northern Illinois 51 years. He is now in his eightieth year. The eyesight is gone entirely from one eye and nearly so from the other, yet with the aid of three sets of spectacles he is still able to see somewhat. He is a remarkably well preserved and handsome man, his face showing few wrinkles, and with a clear, raddy complexion. — Chicago Inter

A Chat With Dolly.

Dolly, Pre a woman; Dat's 'ot papa said Jes dis very mornin 'En I jumped out o' bed. So l'ae never doin to tiss Gemmen any more, Tos 'tain't proper, Dolly, Tos today I'ze four. An 'ot do you fink? lieve he's coral: He's all over pink.



Professor Penbody, who gives in The Forum some facts concerning the Dutch houses and few ablebodied paupers in Holland. There is a tract of public hind containing 5,000 acres. It is divided into six model farms, and to one of into six model farms, and to one of these is sent the poor person applying for public relief. If he voluntarily serves till he learns agriculture, he is allowed to rent a small farm for himself and be what is called a free farmer. Every pauper who is thus reclaimed to honest, regular industry is so much gain to the state. There is also a forced labor colony, where beggars and vagrants are sent and made to do farm and other work, whether they want to or not.

### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, June 23. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Firm at 971/2 cents per gallon bid. No sales.

bbl. for Strained and 9714 cts for Good Strained. TAR .- Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl.

ROSIN.-Market firm at 921/2 cts per

of 280 Ths. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market quiet at \$1 00 for Hard, \$1 70 for Yellow Dip and \$2 15 for Virgin.

COTTON-Steady: Ordinary..... 45% Good Ordinary..... 5% Low Middling ..... 6 Middling..... 7 Good Middling..... 7 5-16 BECEIPTA.

Cotton. ..... Spirits Turpentine...... 216 casks Rosin..... 538 Tar.....

Crude Turpentine..... 57 bbls DUMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Sunt.]

Financial. NEW YORK, June 28-Evening-Money on call nominally 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 81/04 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, actual business bankers' bills at 4871/04871/ for sixty days and 488 % @488 % for demand. Commercial bills 486 1/20487 1/4. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 1141; United States twos 96. State bonds dull: North Carolina fours 101: North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the Sock Exchange to-day was neglected

7.88c; January 7.87@7.89c; February 7.43

Flour dull but steady at quotations;

winter wheat, low grades \$1 85@2 50:

patents \$2 90@3 25; Minnesota clear

2 25@2 65; patents \$3 65@4 30; low ex-

tras \$1 85@250; Southern flour dull and

firm; common to fair extra \$2 00@

3 00; good to choice do. \$3 00@3 50.

Wheat dull and 1/2c lower but steady;

No. 2 red in store and at elevator 62 1/4c;

afloat 62 14 @ 62 1/2c; options declined 1/4 @

1c on foreign seiling and a weaker West,

rallied %@%c and closed firm at %@

c under yesterday; No. 2 red June 6214;

July 62%c; August 68%c. Corn dull

and easier, closing steady; No. 2 eleva-

tor 46c; afloat 46c; options dull, weak and

%@¼c lower; June 45%c; July 48c; Au-

gust 46%c. Oats dulland meak; options lowerc; July 49 August 37%c; September

35%c, spot No. 2, 52c; No. 2 white 53c; mixed Western 53c; white Western 52

@58c. Hay steady; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 75@85c. Wool steady

and moderately active; domestic fleece

dull; family \$12 00@14 00; extra mess

\$8 00@8 50, beef hams quiet at \$20 00

@20 50, tierced beel dull; city extra In-

dia mess \$18 00@19 00. Cut meats quiet

and steady; pickled bellies 7c; pickled

houlders 5%; pickled hams 10@10 c;

middles nominal. Lard quiet and steady; Western steam closed \$7 10 asked; city

\$6 50@6 631/4; July \$7 05, nominal; Sep-

ember \$7 28, nominal; refined quiet; Con-

tinent 87 40; South America 87 80; com-

pound \$5 87% @6 00. Pork in moderate

demand firm old mess \$13 75@14 00;

extra prime \$12 50@14 00. Butter firm

and in fair demand: State dairy 12@17c

do. creamery 15@18c; Western dairy 10

@15; do. creamery 14@18c; do. Elgins

18c. Cotton seed oil dull and firm;

crude 29c; yellow 321/633. Petroleum

quiet and unchanged. Rice fairly active

and firm; domestic, fair extra 8%@5%c;

apan 4%@4%. Molasses -loreign nom-

nal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to

choice, dull but steady at 27@37c. Pea-

nuts steady. Coffee-options barely

steady and unchanged to 10 points

down; July \$12 25@12 30; September

\$14 10; spot Rio dull but steady; No.

7, 16 4c. Sugar-raw quiet and firm; fair

@7.44c; March 7.50@7 52c.

YORK, June 23-Evening-Cotton steady; middling gulf 7 9 16c; middling uplands 7 5-16c; sales 682 bales. Cotton lutures closed very dull; sales o-day of 22,700 bales: June 7.03@7.1oc; uly 7.09@?.10c; August 7.14@7.15c; September 7.14@7.16c; October 7 20@7.21c, November 7 25@7 27c; December 7.31@

G S . libones. well, master. etteville, Jas Madden.

delphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. MARINE DIRECTORY mington, N. C., June 24, 1894.

BARQUES. Emma Muller (Ger), 505 ton, Kadirg Jas T Riley & Co. SCHOONERS

Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

The following quotations representates generally. In making up small or rices have to be charged.

New New York, each BEESWAX # D ..... CORN MEAL— Per bushel, in sacks ... Virginia Meal COTTON TIES- & bundle CANDLES-# b-

refining 2 11-16c; refined firm and in fair demand; standard A 4 1-16@ 414c; cut-loaf 476 05 1-16c; crushed 476 CHEESE-# b-@5 1-16c; granulated 4 3-16@4\c Dairy, Cream. Freights to Liverpool firm; demand fair. CHICAGO, June 28.-Cash quotations: OFFEE-W B-... Flour dull; prices steady. Wheat-No. 8 spring 604@61%c; No. 3, red 59c. Corn-No. 2, 41@411/c. Oats-No. 2, 45c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$19 591/20 19 55. Lard—per 100 lbs., \$6 70 Short ribs sides, loose-per 100 lbs. \$6 621/2 @

6 65. Dry salted shoulders, boxedper 100 lbs. \$5 6914 @ 5 8714. Short clear sides, boxed-per 100 lbs., \$5 80@6 90. Whiskey \$1 15. The leading tutures ranged as follows pening, highest lowest and closing Wheat-No. 2 June 5814, 5914, 5814, 59c; July 58% @59%, 59%, 59%, 59%; September 61@61%, 62, 61, 62c; December 64, 65, 64, 65c, Corn—No. 2 June 40% @40%, 41, 40%, 40%@41c; July 40%@ 40%, 41%, 40%, 41@41%; September 41%@41%, 41%, 41%, 41%c. Oats—No. 3 June 44%, 46, 44%, 46c; July 40, 40%. 40, 40 4c; August 31 %, 81 %, 31 %, 81 %c; September 30% @30%, 30%, 30%, 30% c Mess pork, per bbl, July \$12 5214, 12 5214. 12 5214, 12 5214; September \$12 65, 12 65 12 60, 12 6314. Lard, per 100 lbs-July \$6 6714. 6 70, 6 4714. 6 70; September \$6 80, 6 85, 6 80, 6 82 1/2. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-July \$6 50, 6 5214, 6 4714, 6 55;

September 86 521, 6 55, 6 50, 6 55. BALTIMORE, June 23 .- Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easy: spot and June 60 1 @ 60 1 c; July 60 4 @ 6014c; August 614@6114c; September 6256@6234c; steamer No. 2 red 5746 asked; miling wheat, by sample, 60@61c. Corn dull; mixed spot and June 47c bid; July 46%c asked; Southern corn, by sample, 51@56c; do on grade 55c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white Western 53c asked; No. 2 mixed do 51@52c.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Str Inne 23.-Galveston, quiet at 7cnet receipts 59 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 73-16-net receipts 18 bales; Balitimore, nominal at 7%c-net receipts - bales Boston, quiet at 75-16c-net receipts - bales; Wilmington, firm at 7cnet receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, firm at 7 11-16c-net receipts - bales; Savannah, quiet at 7c-net receipts 273 bales: New Orleans, quiet at 7c-net receipts 1,506 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6%c-net receipts — bales; Memphis, steady at 7 1-16
—net receipts 24 bales; Augusta, steady at 71/4c-net receipts 11 bales; Charleston, steady at 71/c-net receipts 11 bales; Cincinnati, quiet at 7%c-net receipts 568 bales; Louisville, quiet at 7 5-16; St. Louis quiet at 7 3-16c net receipts 21 bales; Houston, quiet at 7c-receipts 1,237

Malaria kept off Brown's Iron Bitters. pose Ttf DAW chi

New Millinery.

Villare now opening the Latest Styles of Millinery, FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Sta-LIVERPOOL, June 23.-12.30 P. M.-Cotton quiet at unchanged prices. American middling 4 1-16d; sales 6.000 bales, of which 5,200 were American, peculation and export 500 bales. Re-

ceipts 6,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Futures dull at the decline and demand freely supplied; July and August de livery 8 6 64d; August and September delivery 3 62-64d; September and October delivery 3 63-64d; October and November delivery 4d; December and

January delivery 4 1-64d. 1 P. M.-Cotton, American middling 4 1-16d; (l. m. c.) June 3 61-64d, seller June and July 3 61-64d, seller; July and August 8 61 64@3 62-64d; August and September 8 62-64@3 63-64d; Septem ber and October 8 63-64@4 64 64d, Oc tober and November 4d, buyer; November and December 4@4 1-64d; Decem ber and January 4 1-64@4 2 64-January and February 4 2-64@4 3 640 Futures closed steady.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Head ache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are sfil cted to procure bottle and give this remedy a fair trial In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cales here resist the use of this medicine. Try once. Large bottles only Fitty cents a R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store

# MARINE

Port Aimanse-June 24. Rises . . . . . . 4 43 A M Sun Sets ..... Dag's Length ... 14 h 36 m High Water at Scuther 1158 A M High Water at Wilmington 145 P VI ARRIVED.

Steamship One da, Ingram, George own, S C. H G Smallbones. Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point well, master. Steamer Cape Fear, Robinson, F. tteville, Jas Madden. CLEARED.

Steamer Oneida, Ingram, New York Stm. W T Daggett, Ward, Point ( Steamer Cape Fear, Robinson, F Ger barque Madre, Scotto, L nd-Eng. Jas T Riley & Co, cargo by S 1' Shotter & Co. Schr Emma C Cotton, Avres, Print

List of Vessels in the Port of Mil-

Sarah C Smith, — to s Corson, Go Harriss, Son & Co. Mattie Newman, 327 tors. Love and Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Hattie Dunn, 413 tons, Tolera ton Harriss, Son & Co. Kate E Gifford, 398 tons, Henry

Wholesale Prices Curren

WESTERN SMOKED-RY SALTED ARRELS— Spirits Turpestage Second-hand, cash .....

Mullets, 9 pork barre UR-# barrel-Straight

GLUE-# 1-... GRAIN- W bashe Corn, from store, but Corn, cargo, is bulk-Corn, cargo, is bulk-White... Corn, cargo, it bags-White... Corn, mixed, from store... HIDES, # D-HAY. W 100 Ds-

OOP IRON, W D. North Carolina LIME, # barrel .... 

to quality
Dressed Flooring, seasoned
Scantling and Board, commo MOLASSES, W gallon-New Crop Cuba, in hhds ... Porto Rico, in hhds. Sugar-House, in hhds ...

NAILS, # keg. Cut, 60d basis . . . . POULTRY-Turkevs PEANUTS, & bushel 28 Ds. .... POTATOES, # bushel-

AGS. W B-Country. COPE. W D.....

HINGLES, 7-inch, & M ......