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The Morning Star

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 5, 1913

WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

For a generation the Democratic party representing the masses of the American people, and the Republican party representing certain favored classes of the American people have been contending over the tariff question, the former fighting for a broad, statesmanlike policy which would open the gates of the world to our commerce and our gates to the commerce of the world, the latter fighting for a narrow, shortsighted policy which would close the gates of the world to our commerce and our gates on the commerce of the world, which has been doing.

After the fight of a generation the Democratic party triumphed over its antagonist and was able to put its policy into partial effect, but not until the harm had been done, and American industry found rivals in the field to compete with it in the markets of which it once had a practical monopoly. While our statesmen were contending over the issues for or against which their parties were arrayed, and the Republican leaders, made bolder and more confident by the continued lease of power, went to greater and greater extremes in their narrow, shortsighted policy, the nations which suffered by it were quietly seeking other fields from which to draw the supplies they needed, and the result was that before this destructive policy could be changed, the competitors who had entered the field grew formidable enough not only to wrest a large part of the trade in breadstuffs, &c., from this country, but have shown a capacity for production that gives ground for the apprehension that they may eventually wrest it all.

Isn't it strange that the advocates of this commerce-destroying policy didn't see this destructive competition growing up or if they did that they didn't have sense enough to comprehend its meaning and let up in the suicidal course they were pursuing? They saw the surplus of the farmer's acres growing greater year after year, prices falling year after year until the market price of the principal staple products had fallen to or below the average cost of production, and still with an incomprehensible stupidity they pursued the policy which caused this, and made no effort to save the greatest of all our industries, while taxing their ingenuity to build up, as they said, others, and sustain them by tribute exacted from the masses of the people. Is it strange that under these circumstances agriculture has become depressed, our farmers discouraged, and thousands upon thousands of them, after years of toil, forced to the verge of bankruptcy with little hope of escape?

Australia and South America compete with the American wool-grower in growing wool. They can grow wool for less than the American wool-grower can. How then is he to hold his own against them? By levying tribute on the farmer who grows wheat, and on every one else who wears woollen garments or uses other woollen fabrics, to make wool-growing profitable? That's what the protectionist says, and that's what a protective tariff means.

That's what the protectionist says, and that's what protection means.

Getting down to the marrow of it, the policy of protection as pursued by its Republican advocates means that the follower of one industry must be taxed to make another industry "self-sustaining," and the follower of that taxed in turn to make the other which had been taxed for him "self-sustaining," a kind of a sec-saw business, in which each is benefited and some ruined. There is neither sense nor business in that.

When a business man finds himself confronted by competition that cuts down his profits and endangers his business what does he do? He changes his methods if defective, or changes his business, or if can't do this he seeks a wider market and new customers where he may escape dangerous competition, and that is precisely what the nation should do which finds itself confronted by a competition against which it cannot successfully contend. It should change the methods by which old customers were lost and recover their trade, if possible, and seek new markets where there would be less competition, and where it would always have the advantage. There are living in the countries which border upon the Pacific ocean 800,000,000 of people, who raise neither enough to eat nor to wear. Open the way to them and the American farmer would no longer depend upon European countries to buy his surplus grain, his meat, or his butter, and he need no longer fear the competition which has been causing his surplus to increase and his profits to grow less.

MINOR MENTION

Now that Congress has adjourned and there is an end to speculation as to what might or might not be done, the country will look to Washington and give more attention to business. With a pretty well settled conviction that the tariff will remain substantially as it is for several years, at least, manufacturers and importers may go on and make their plans with some confidence. Free wool has already given a stimulus to woollen manufacture, and notwithstanding the reduction of the tariff on tin-plate, iron manufactures, &c., there has been a revival in these industries, which, of course, will have its effect on other industries directly or indirectly connected with them or dependent upon them. The financial question still remains in statu quo, but the quarrelling will be transferred from the halls of Congress to the press and the forum, where less importance will attach to it, and the discussion will not be watched with the same interest either by the great body of the public or by the smaller body which controls the bank vaults and the volume of the currency. As far as the finances are concerned the Fifty-fourth Congress will not be materially different from the Fifty-third, about the only difference being that there will be more Republicans in the House of Representatives and fewer Democrats in the Senate, but the same element which held the balance of power in the last Congress will hold the balance of power in that.

The cable announcement that Russia has protested against the proposed annexation of Korea by Japan, and of the probable failure of Li Hung Chang to negotiate peace, gives additional interest to the East-west question. Russia has kept a close eye on Japan through all this war, and is not going to see China make any concessions which might jeopardize Russian interests. To be prepared for an emergency Russia has been for some time massing troops in her possessions on the Manchurian border, and if Russia can drive a bargain with China which will extend Russian dominion in that direction it will not be long, should Japan be too exacting, before these troops will be found giving aid and comfort to the Chinese. In that event it will be time for England to hustle to protect her trade with China, which has suffered very much since this war began, and may suffer still more if Russian influence should come to the front in China.

"The Sons of the Missionaries" had an eye to business in the sentences they imposed on those convicted of taking part in the late "rebellion," when they piled on those \$10,000 and \$5,000 fines. If they could have a rebellion about once a month, which could be quashed as quickly and easily as that one was, and get enough of fellows with some cash to take part in them, enough revenue might be raised from this source to run the Republic. Aside from the fines thirty-five years is a pretty long term to serve in prison for engaging in a little racket like that, which, notwithstanding all the fuss made over it, didn't assume the proportions of a respectable riot. The probabilities are, however, that they will get tired feeding these prisoners after awhile, and leave a hole in the fence so that they can crawl out and get aboard of some passing vessel.

A New York man who had been summoned as a juror was excused by the judge because he had inadvertently sat upon a box of matches and didn't feel competent to sit on a jury.

CURRENT COMMENT

The 18,000 negro voters of New York went solid for Mayor Strong last November, and they are now petitioning him to do the fair thing and put one or more of their names on the ballot, and they are not likely to get what they want. The negro has no right to hold office in the North. Knoxville Tribune, Dem.

It is incredible enough for the North Carolina Populists to ignore George Washington's birthday and immediately thereafter adjourn as a token of respect to Fred Douglass but to lie about it afterwards is infinitely worse. Had any one of these Populists been the boy to cut down a cherry tree, his parent would have had no opportunity to exclaim: "Come to my arms, George." Mobile Register, Dem.

The United States Senate has just given a new practical definition of Senatorial courtesy. While measures for the relief of the people in almost every case, and in many cases a vote, at the cost of many a groan on the part of the country, on the ground that Senatorial courtesy required that no vote should be taken as long as any Senator chose to filibuster. But when a proposition came up to take \$300,000 of the people's money and buy a house in order to prevent the building of a new one, the courtesy of a United States Senator, Senatorial courtesy required that this disgraceful proposition should go through at once. Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

Charlotte News: Mr. Martin L. Barringer, one of the honored landmarks of the city, died last night of a stroke after a long sickness. For over a year he had been practically helpless under a stroke of paralysis, a repetition of a stroke which he received in 1889, and had been expected for a long time, death had been expected for a long time.

Rocky Mount Argonaut: Died Monday the 28th, at Pantego, Beaufort county, of congestive chill, Mrs. M. L. Fygan, nee Siddle Dankel, daughter of our respected townsman, Mr. C. Dankel, in the twenty-second year of her age. As near as we can come at it, there has been sixty-four dwelling houses erected in Rocky Mount during the past year, also eleven other buildings, stores, &c.

Durham News: Deputy John Shelburn and several other officers left Tuesday morning and went out on a raid in Person county, about 25 miles north of this place, near Moore's mill. They captured a big still near the residence of Elijah Townsend. When they got there the worm and cap had been taken off, but there were 1,500 gallons of beer. A still, cap and worm were found not far from the residence of Townsend's house. One barrel of whiskey was found in a barn lot, and another in a tobacco barn and two small kegs in a dwelling house upstairs—in all about 75 gallons of good whiskey.

Salisbury Herald: Last night between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Salisbury was the scene of another tragedy. Colored social circles suffer in this instance. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a man, employed by P. W. Brown around his bar, entered the house of a concubine of his named Callie Roberts and shot her in the head, inflicting a probably fatal wound. At the time that Brown entered and shot the woman she was in bed, and had no opportunity or means of escape, after the shooting he quietly left the house and arrested this morning by Officer Pace was at his usual work in the bar.

Raleigh Visitor: Mr. W. Y. Piper, who was for many years a resident of Raleigh, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Piper, near Hutchingson's Store, this county, twelve miles from the city. He died of cancer, with which he had been afflicted for many years.

At the present time a man employed by P. W. Brown around his bar, entered the house of a concubine of his named Callie Roberts and shot her in the head, inflicting a probably fatal wound. At the time that Brown entered and shot the woman she was in bed, and had no opportunity or means of escape, after the shooting he quietly left the house and arrested this morning by Officer Pace was at his usual work in the bar.

Useless Sand Dunes Converted Into Valuable Land With Pine. The French thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from systematic tree planting. Tracts of sand have been covered with pine forests, and the world has been transformed into a garden. The German, in losing its meaning of "waste." Till a century ago a large portion of the forest of Fontainebleau consisted of bare sand hills, but the planting of pines has been so successful that the sand is now a fertile soil, and the trees are evidently found, and millions of trees now diffuse healthy and agreeable odors, besides furnishing timber for the navy.

TWINKLINGS

"Well, Jane, have you found the rose for my hair yet?" "Yes, madame, but now I cannot find the hair." Life.

"Are you superstitious, Mr. Spinkins?" "Well, I think it is lucky to be run over by a cable car." Harper's Bazar.

It is almost as easy to believe one when he speaks in derogation of others as when he speaks in praise of ourselves. Boston Transcript.

Hetty Green complains that conspirators want to kill her. Why not let them go ahead, Hetty? Look at the board bill you might save. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I'll tell you what to Congress," she cried, as she turned to her lecture. "Oh, I won't," said a man in the back row. "I'm not an immortal." Harper's Bazar.

How could you conscientiously tell Miss Elder that she is the only woman ever loved? Boston Transcript.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—None the Authors. Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR. No. 1—A Regent's Life; by White Collins. No. 2—The Red Hill Tragedy; by Emma D. E. N. No. 3—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 4—The Duke's Daughter; by Emma D. E. N. No. 5—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 6—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 7—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 8—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 9—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 10—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 11—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 12—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 13—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 14—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 15—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 16—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 17—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 18—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 19—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 20—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 21—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 22—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 23—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 24—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N. No. 25—The Story of a Girl; by Emma D. E. N.

It will astonish you how quick Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Internal and external; \$1.00 size 50 cents; 50 cent size 25 cents. J. H. HARDIN, J. HICKS BUNTING.

One Disease and One Remedy

"The art of painting," said Millais, "consists in selecting the right colors and putting them in the right place." "The way to win a battle," said Napoleon, "is to put the enemy's army in the wrong place." "The way to cure many ailments," said the great Dr. Abercrombie, "is to put the poisoned spring in which they arise, generally the torpid and inflamed digestive system." Thus wisdom and experience simply and coarsely. Thus the Shakers of Mount Lebanon reasoned when they sought, and finally found, a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia. Where one person has something else, they argued, a thousand have it. The Shakers would almost rid the world of sickness. Why should we vex ourselves with confusing definitions? A good digestion is health and happiness. Hence, from the healing and stimulating mountain herbs, they extracted the principles which make the Shaker Digestive Cordial the safest and most effective remedy for indigestion, and one only—indigestion and dyspepsia.

You suffer from any of these miserable feelings—depression of spirits, heaviness and pain in the stomach after meals, bad taste in the mouth, wind in the bowels, irritable disposition, nervous weakness and alarm, dizziness and vertigo, a profuse, irregular, or scanty bowels, nausea, palpitation, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite and sleep, dry skin, etc. Don't indulge in fifty foolish fancies. You have indigestion and dyspepsia and nothing else. Set the disordered stomach right with the one medicine which will surely do it. Shaker Digestive Cordial. The symptoms will vanish with their cause. A good effect will follow the first dose. Even chronic cases soon yield.

MAY MARRIAGES UNLUCKY.

Old Superstition Which Has Powerful Influence With European Bridal Couples. The municipal statistics of the city of New York for the last night of the month of April, 1894, there were registered at the mayor's office in that city no less than 94 marriages. Why this enormous number? Because, according to an ancient tradition, couples that marry in the month of May are themselves to great danger—death will soon smite the unfortunate, or, at the very least, their union will not be blessed with children. Therefore a large number of the couples who were registered in the last days of April to join themselves in wedlock.

This curious superstition is by no means confined to Marselles, M. le Blant, a French investigator, writes to the present day the superstition has become so strong that it is still observed in the month of May. It is said that among the inhabitants of Ferrara many young nobles and ladies in the present day are themselves to great danger—death will soon smite the unfortunate, or, at the very least, their union will not be blessed with children. Therefore a large number of the couples who were registered in the last days of April to join themselves in wedlock.

It may be that of this ancient principle that the Roman Catholic church has made the month of May sacred to the Virgin. However this may be, it is a fact that the superstition has become so strong that it is still observed in the month of May. It is said that among the inhabitants of Ferrara many young nobles and ladies in the present day are themselves to great danger—death will soon smite the unfortunate, or, at the very least, their union will not be blessed with children. Therefore a large number of the couples who were registered in the last days of April to join themselves in wedlock.

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JULIUS ON THE JURY.

UNUSUAL, BUT A GOOD JOKE ON AN OMAHA LAWYER.

Because of Jurymen No. 11—A Defendant Who "Knows More About His Case as Anybody," and I Proceed to Do So. "It happened ten or a dozen years ago," said he. "One Julius Goldfarb, an east side merchant, had sought the protection of insolvency proceedings several times, but with praiseworthy perseverance had followed the motto, 'If at first you don't succeed, fail again.' In his last undertaking, however, his creditors alleged that he had been outside of the protection of the law, and had secured the sequestration of property of various kinds to the amount of \$10,000. To recover this suit was brought in the court of common pleas. I was retained as counsel for the defendant.

"When the day and hour set for the trial of the cause arrived, I was busy, so I sent my clerk over to represent the defendant, with instructions to both sides to appear at the trial of the cause, and to be ready to reach the scene in time to try the case. After disposing of the matter in hand I went over to the common pleas courtroom, entering just as the opening statement was being made by the counsel for the creditors, the attorney being the late R. H. Newcomb, commonly known as Dick.

"As I took my seat I glanced around the bar and then about the courtroom in search of my opponent, but he was not visible. I had on my 'near' glasses, so I 'winked' them off, put on my 'far' glasses and repeated the search, with the same result. Then I put on both pairs of glasses and looked at the defendant, my missing client. Wondering at the absence of Goldfarb at such a time, I 'winked' off both glasses and turned toward the jury box as did Newcomb, who was completing a statement of the creditors' side of the case.

"Newcomb, as you may remember, was a man possessed of an oratorical 'gift' and inordinately fond of displaying his linguistic ability, no matter how small a province he was allowed by the nature or merits of the case. On the present occasion Disraeli's characterization of Gladstone, 'intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity,' would fairly apply to Newcomb. He was not only 'intoxicated' but 'intoxicated' against the 'moral obliquity' and 'ingrained turpitude' of the defendant.

"As he took his seat he leaned over to me and whispered: 'How is that for an opening statement?'" "How is that for an opening statement?" "That's all right for an opening statement," said I, "but I don't think I shall try this case with you today."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Newcomb in astonishment. "I don't think I shall look at Mr. N.," I said.

"Well, what about him?" "Do you know him?" "No, who is he?" "Julius Goldfarb."

"You don't mean the defendant in this suit?" "Precisely."

"Quivering with indignation and disgust, Newcomb sprang to his feet and addressed the jury in the following terms: 'May it please your honor, it has just come to my knowledge that juror No. 11 in that box is no other than the defendant in this action. I am, therefore, Chief Justice Larimore, who was a great stickler for the observance of all prescribed forms and jealous for the dignity and respect due the bench. Turning toward the jury box, he said sternly: 'Juror No. 11, stand up.'

"He obeyed."

"What is your name?" demanded the judge.

"Julius Goldfarb, shudge," answered the defendant in this suit.

"Are you the defendant in this suit?" "Ja wohl, shudge. So I vos."

"What do you mean by getting your own sworn in as a juror to try your own case?" asked Chief Justice Larimore.

"Vos shudge," answered Goldfarb coolly. "I vos call my name, und you dole me to shooed up dere, und I vos answer all der questions, und dos man (indicating Dick Newcomb) said I vos all right in this action. I vos here ver I vos dole. Dos's all, shudge."

"Judge Larimore's face had grown redder and redder during Goldfarb's story, and when the latter finished the judge treated him to as severe a lecture as he could deliver from the bench. Goldfarb listened with a meek and lowly mien, but the twinkle of his eye showed that he was not so much impressed by the judge's reproach as he would have the jury to believe.

"After court was adjourned for the day Newcomb walked over to Goldfarb and said: 'See here, Goldfarb, do you mean to say you would have gone on and tried your own case?'"

"Ja wohl, vos not?" "And I suppose you would have brought in a verdict for yourself if you could?"

"Now, Minder Newcomb, you vos a lawyer. Vos vos I dere for anyhow?" "But suppose the evidence had been all against you? Suppose we had proved that you had made away with the property?"

"Ach, Intelligo Moses! I know more about dot case as anybody. Vos I vos dere of broving anydings so vhen I vos dere vos I vos dere?"

"Newcomb walked away in eminent disgust. The result of the case proved all right with Julius Goldfarb, and a full failure. His name had chanced to be among those drawn for trial jurors for that term of court, and by mere accident he had been drawn from the box for his own case. The case, however, had been handled by Dick Newcomb had done the rest."—Omaha World-Herald.

Dutch Toast. Dutch toast is a simple dish for using up scraps of bread. Crumble the bread and place in a frying pan with a slice of butter or dripping. Add salt, pepper and sage if liked. It should be seasoned with a little onion. Add a quantity of boiling water, cover closely so the steam will soften the bread, stir several times and serve hot. What with cream toast, codfish and fruit toast, you may have that beha. Severe kidney trouble and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. For large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Fry Fish

and other food in Cottles and there will be no complaint of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is more healthful, more economical, better in flavor than any other shortening. Genuine put up in pail with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Will Appear in His Book. "One of the American characteristics that has impressed me most forcibly, you know," said the Englishman who had just landed, "is the sort of narrow view your people seem to take of everything. It shows even in your national hymns. Only an American, you know, could ever have written: 'Let independence be your boast. Ever mindful what it cost.'"

"Still," pursued the visitor, willing to give every possible allowance, "I expect to find your country quite interesting."—Chicago Tribune.

An Amended Spelling. "Look here. This isn't right," said a teacher in the high school—now, was it the high school or the academy?—the other day. "How do you suppose you have spelled 'income'?"

Student—I don't know. Teacher—I-n-c-o-m. Student—That's funny; don't see how I left that 'h'."—Albany Journal.

Had Attached to It. Father (to small son with black eye)—"What's the matter, Dick?" "Small son—Johnny Higgins hit me this afternoon."

Father—Well, he's a boy of your size. I hope you hit him back. Small son—Oh, I hit him yesterday. New York Sun.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, March 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 81 cents per gallon. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.15 per bbl. for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.10 for Hard, \$1.50 for Yellow Dip and \$1.70 for Virgin. COTTON—By Cable to the Morning Star: Liverpool, March 4.—13.20.—Cotton, demand fair and prices hardening; American middling 3/4, sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,700 were American, speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 45,000 bales, of which 40,000 were American. Futures opened steady, at the advance and demand moderate; March and April 9 3/4; May and June 9 3/4; July and August 9 3/4; September 9 3/4; October 9 3/4; November 9 3/4; December 9 3/4. Futures closed quiet but steady.

FOREIGN MARKET. By Cable to the Morning Star: Liverpool, March 4.—13.20.—Cotton, demand fair and prices hardening; American middling 3/4, sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,700 were American, speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 45,000 bales, of which 40,000 were American. Futures opened steady, at the advance and demand moderate; March and April 9 3/4; May and June 9 3/4; July and August 9 3/4; September 9 3/4; October 9 3/4; November 9 3/4; December 9 3/4. Futures closed quiet but steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star: NEW YORK, March 4.—Evening: Money on call has been easier—highest 3 per cent, and lowest at 1 1/2 per cent, closing offered at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with rates as follows: London 48 1/2; 48 1/2 for sixty days and 48 1/2 for demand. Commercial bills 48 1/2. Government bonds steady; United States 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100, North Carolina sixes 127, Railroad bonds firm.

Silver—The Stock Exchange to-day was 90 1/2 for three ounces. COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, March 4.—Evening: Cotton steady; middling 5 1/2, middling uplands 5 1/2. Futures closed firm, with sales of 137,000 bales; March 5 1/2