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THE WERKLY STAR is published every Friday portaing at \$1 00 per year. 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

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

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The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MORNING, MAR. 30, 1895

WHY THEY WANT IT?

The demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver comes mainly from the West and the South. There is not much said about it in the Eastern and the Middle States, where the masses of the people give themselves very little concern about it either way. The leaders of the parties are almost solidly against it.

Why are the people of the West and the South clamoring for it, while the people of the other sections are indifferent, if not opposed to it? Simply because the Eastern and Middle States are the money lending States, money is plentiful there, it can be borrowed on reasonable terms, the farmers have but little occasion to borrow, and the want of money is not generally telt as it is in the West and in the South. It is useless to talk about the large volume of money in circulation, about the twenty-four dollars per capita, compared with the fifteen or ten dollars per capita in past years, when the masses of the people were much more prosperous than they are now. There might be double the volume of circulating medium, double the per capita, but you couldn't convince the masses of the people there was money enough if they couldn't get it when they had some-" thing to sell, or wanted to borrow it.

This is precisely the predicament

the West and the South is in. The great banks of the country which | tributed as they have been, they do have it in their power to control the \$150 worth of good. volume of the currency, to expand or contract it at will, are in the Middle and Eastern States, and when the banks of the West and the South have a demand for more money than they can supply they must go to these big banks to borrowit. There isn't usually money enough in the West when the crops begin to be marketed to move them, nor money enough in the South to move the cotton crop. The grain and cotton buyers must wait until the local banks can arrange with the Eastern banks for the extra amounts needed. When the Treasury first began to need gold to keep up the reserve and before Secretary Carlisle made his first issue of bonds, bills were so scarce in the West that bankers sent several millions of dollars in gold to the Treasury in exchange for bills of small denominations. Nothing but a currency famine would have induced them to do that.

Every one knows who knows anything about it that there is a very great scarcity of money in the South and West, and every one knows who knows anything about it, too, that this scarcity is at the bottom of the demand for the unlimited coinage of silver. That is the only way by which the people think the volume of the currency could be increased. They want more money, they have need of it, they believe it would make times better and that is why they are demanding the free coinage of silver. But they are expecting too much from that. If we had free coinage now and the mints were put to work to their full capacity it would be some time before the effect would be felt. The coined dollars would not go at once into circulation, but into the bullion offered for coinage. It are disposed of, in the event that the would trickle slowly into the channels of trade, but it would not come to the speedy relief of the Southern and Western business men and farmers, who needed it. It would doubtless help in time if the coinage went is putting in a claim of jurisdiction steadily on, but it would not give the over some of the best seaports, the

relief they hope for. But in addition to this while the Eastern banks control the volume of currency they would for some time control that which, under the present monetary system, would flow that way, in the payment of interest on Legislature didn't object to giving loans, insurance money, internal revenue taxes, pensions, freights, &c. on railroads, and for various other things which constantly draw best of them, which we had supposed the money of the South and West | belonged to us.

Eastward. Free colnage would doubtless give some relief, but there can never be under the present monetary system an equable distribution of money which would make the volume in the South and the West, in proportion to population, anything to be compared with the volume in the other sections.

The only effective remedy for this s in a system of State banks of ssue, which would put it in the power of the people of the South and West to supply a currency of their own which would stay with them, or if it went away would come back to the bank of issue for redemption, the main objection to it being one of its best attributes. If the people had State banks of issue, which they would soon have if the ten per cent, tax was repealed, and the national bank law were so amended as to let the banks issue notes to the full face value of the bonds deposited and to lend money on real estate security, the money question would soot settle itself, and there would be little clamoring for the free comage of

MINOR MENTION.

When Secretary Morton, of the

Agricultural Department of Agriculture, recommended that Congress reduce the appropriations for the purchase of seeds for distribution, and let them henceforth be sent out directly by the Department instead of by the members of Congress he had very good reasons for advising as he did for he had discovered that the law under which Congressmen and Senators drew their annual allowances was not only a failure in accomplishing the purpose for which t was intended but was very much abused and made a source of gain by many Congressmen who took advantage of it for their own profit and not to benefit their constituents. As a rule the Congressmen who did distribute the seeds to which they were enti led instead of converting them into cash showed more favoritism and politics in the distribution than desire for the useful application of the seeds, and consequently it was the constituent of presumable political influence who received most of those evidences of houghtful remembrance from his epresentative entirely regardless of the fact, whether the aforesaid constituent had any use for the seeds sent or not, or could tell a gourd seed from a cocoanut. But in addition to this the Secretary has been making a note of how the seed quotas were disposed of, and has the names of nearly a hundred statesmen who have given orders for transfers of their quotas, presumably, in some cases at least, for a cash consideration, and he has also the names of some who sold the seed outright to the Department for less than one-fourth of the cost, and got the cash. These seed purchases cost the Government somewhere between \$150,000 and \$200,000 a year, and

The news we get from Cuba about the progress of the "insurrection," is about as unreliable as the news we get from the scene of hostilities in China, or from the South American "revolutions." The Spanish authorities exercise a strict censorship over telegraphic reports sent out or published in Cuba, so that very little of an unfavorable character to the Spaniards finds its way to the world. We can, therefore, form but a very vague estimate of the strength of the insurrectionary movement, or its ability to cope with the army sent to suppress it. That it is not an affair to be treated lightly shown by the fact that Spain thinks it necessary to send eight thousand men into the field, which ought to be enough to overrun the island in a short time and effectually suppress the insurrection unless it is very wide-spread and deep-rooted. The probabilities are, however, that this uprising will terminate as have the numerous others that have preceded it, in the suppression of the movement, the dispersing of the "patriot" bands, and the capture and imprisonment or execution of the leaders who do not find safety in flight and escape from the island. Their only hope of success is in their recognition as belligerents by this or other Governments. especially this Government, in which event they could command material aid that is not within their reach now. But Spain is not going to give this Government a reasonable excuse to do that.

it is doubtful if on the whole, dis

As a claimant there is no Government on this earth which can hold a candle to Great Britain. After the British Government makes it necessary for this Government to take an active part in the disposition of them, we may have to turn our attention to Alaska where Great Britain people who need relief the speedy possession of which would have very much bearing upon the commerce of that territory. The Legislature of the State of Washington has recently entered a protest against some of these claims, and insists that this Government put its foot down firmly in resisting them. The Washington Great Britain a mountain or two and some mining land which she claimed, but thinks the line ought to be drawn on the seaports when she claims the

The Grand Rapids, Michigan, doctors are puzzled over the case of man who, contrary to precedent, persists in living, although his head was crushed under a car wheel and he lost over half his brains. This is a somewhat remarkable case, although there are men who have gone through life with very few brains and never seemed to miss what they didn't

CURRENT CUMMENT.

- International bimetallism is the half-way station between sound currency and free silver coinage. By taking to international bimetallism the Republican politicians expect to evade the honest money issue in the next Congress. But with the tariff also dropped out of their programme, upon what issue do they propose to go to the country in the next election for President, now that the howls of calamity no longer frighten the public? How would the Venezuelan boundary question or the Gothenburg liquor law do for a Presidential issue in 1896?-Philadelphia Record, Dem.

-- There are unmistakable signs of business improvment in the east and the south. The tendency toward better times is positive, but gradual, Many business men, however, still talk despondently because they ex pected that after the adjournment of congress there would be a business boom. They expected too much. It is true the export of gold has ceased. and congress with its financial vargaries, is numbered with the things of the past, but because the way has been opened for better times it dosen't follow that better times will come at once. They will come slowly and almost imperceptibly. - Savannah News, Dem.

SPIKITS TURPENTINE.

- Raleigh News and Observer Three illicit stills were raked in at a single haul yesterday. And three depaties made the raid. All the stills were taken in within a few miles of each other in Granville county, Brassfield's township, just at the point where Wake,

Granville and Franklin come together. - Monroe Enquirer: Mrs. Hugh Norwood, of Walkerville, Jackson township, gave birth to triplets, all three boys, on the 21st inst. The boys are living and doing well. - Mr. A. J. Austin, of Goose Creek township, is the father of five sons whose combined weight is one thousand and eighty-five pounds. Mr. Austin's weight is two

hundred and fifty pounds. - Charlotte News: Mrs. W. A. Cochrane, wife of contractor Cochrane, died at her home this morning after an illness of several weeks. — Dr. Charles E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, has gone to work in earnest to secure the \$100 000 additional endowment for Wake Forest College. He has already succeeded in raising \$15 000 of this fund, of which \$10 000 is for the en-

dowment of the Royal Cnair of English. - Weldon News: Captain W. H. Kitchin will bring suit to test the question as to whether or not the new directors of the penitentiary were properly elected. It they were elected Captain Kitchin is to become manager of that institution, if not, the Democrats hold t as heretofore. - Mr. William C. Thorne, Solicitor of Halifax county Inferior Court, died at his home at Enfield last Friday night, aged about 36

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligener: Mr. Tom Teal, an aged citizen of Morven township, died last Friday. Mr. real had been an invalid for a long time and his death was not unexpected. The better element of the Populist party in th s county are bitter in their denunciation of the Douglass Legislature, They cannot stomach the actions of the mongrel crowd that came near ruining the State in the sixty-three days they were in session, and they now see clearly that there is no longer room for decent men in such company.

- Southport Leader : A . white man named Synder, was brought down from Wilmington and lodged in jail here for recently robbing the Methodist Church, defacing the furniture and committing outrageous depredations on the premises of people living in upper Brunswick county. He was arrested by Constable S. J. Rowell, three miles from Wilmington. Snyder, it seems, has terrorized many ladies in this county, and his arrest will afford great relief to many of them. Snyder went from residence to residence begging, and for some tancied affiont he has threatened the life of several ladies. He had a list of their names when he was arrested.

TWINKLINGS.

- Morton-Are you sure that Penman and his wife really love each Dorton-Yes, I am sure of it, for she reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—Sketch.

- Judge-Did you assault this man on St. Patrick's day? Pat-Shure, yer honor, he looks so diff'rint from what he did befoore Oi shtruck him that Oi wuldn't loike to be afther sayin' it wuz the same mon .-

- Jess-Well, I must go and take off my bicycle trousers.

Bess-What for? Jess-I've got to attend a meeting of the society for the introduction of dress skirts among Turkish women.-New York World

-Mrs. Hicks-Your teacher says he saw you fighting with Tommy Higgins, a boy much younger than yourself Dick Hicks-Well, if she expects to see me plugging any old professional swatters, she's going to get leit .- N. Y.

- Young Wife (dreamily)-How lovely it would be if all things in this world would work in harmony. Husband (thoughtfully)-My, Yes! For instance if coal would only go up and down as the thermometer .- New

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar-Note the Authors. the hands of the men who owned | Venezuelan and Nicaraguan affairs | You can get the 25 books for one cou-Examine this list of standard novels. sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books. THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins. No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson, No. 48—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E Nouthworth No. 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 48—Meeting Her Fate; Ry Miss M E Braddon.
No. 49—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth
No. 40—The heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M
Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 35—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Haw

thorne.
No. 33-The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter No. 31-No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.

No. 29—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade.

No. 27—The Squire's Darling; By Chorlotte M
Braeme, anthor of "Dora Thorne."

No. 23—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer sytton:

No. 22—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.

No. 29—Mr Giffil's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.

No. 19—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv Cobb, Jr.

No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island. No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island,
y Mrs Anus Stephens.
No. 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
No. 14—Nurse Revels Mistake; By Florence Warden
No. 12—The Belle of Lyun, or The Miller's Daught; By Charlotte M Braeme, anthor of Dora Thorne.
No. 6—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 6—The Corsican Brothers; By Alex Dumas,
No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
No. 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

THE SHAKERS' IDEAS OF MEDICINE

Now a days when a man goes to his doctor, he is usually told that he has some unheard of disease with a long name, and when he leaves the office he does not know whether it is St, Vitus' Dance or consumption that is gradually indermining his health.

It is therefore refreshing to talk with of His First Meeting With One. the Shakers, for their very simplicity commands confidence and respect, and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that they have devoted themselves to the study of disease and its

cure for more than a hundred years. The venerable old man whom the writer saw was only too glad to discuss his pet subject. He said that strange as it might seem, very few doctors realized that three quarters of the most prevalent diseases were all attributable to faulty

He then went on to say that a child of average intelligence knows that putrid meat or decaying vegetables are poisonous and must be aovided, and yet these same foods, even if taken into the stoma h in the freshest possible condition soon decompose unless digested and absorbed.

In such cases the resulting poisons enter the s.s em, when aches and pains, weakness and debility soon tollow as a natural consequence.

It was recognition of this that led the Shakers to devote their energies to the perfection of a product which would stimulate the digestive organs and assist them to perform their proper work. The first symptom of disordered diges tion, is loss of appetite, and the Shaker Digestive Cordial is wonderfully efficient

n supplying any deficiency in this respect at the same time it relieves all distress after eating. Furthermore, as was caretu ly explained by our venerable friend, it s absolutely barmless. Better evidence of the Shakers' confidence in it could not be found, than in the fact that they have placed 10 cent sample bottles in the hands of all druggists, assured that if once tried it will

produce such immediate and marked

AN ITALIAN CHURCH

benefit that it will be continued.

HOUSE OF WORSHIP CALLED "CHURCH OF THE RAGPICKERS."

It Is the Queerest Place of the Kind in New York and Probably In the Country-There Sons and Daughters of Italy Combine Religion and Business.

Not many New Yorkers have even heard of the "Church of the Ragpickers." In the neighborhood of Roosevelt street, where it is located, this is the familiar name of the Roman Catholic church of St. Joachim, of which Father Vincini is the pastor. The members are Italians exclusively, inhabitants of the densely populated district roundabout, and as some of them are ragpickers and have rented the lower half of the church for the storage of their goods the nickname which designates the church as the peculiar place of worship of this class came into use.

Years ago, when Roosevelt street was not so squalid and as overflowing with human beings as it is today, this church belonged to a Methodist Episcopal congregation. There were merchants, solid men of down town New York, living there, and the neighborhood was eminently respectable.

Now the church stands with a cheap lodging house on one side and a typical slum grocery store on the other. A nest of tough saloons are near by, up and down the street. Organized in 1888, the Italian population thereabouts grew so rapidly within a radius of a mile that the church has now one of the largest congregations in the city.

The building is of brick and is dingy and dirty. It is only by standing across the street that you can see a small cross on the roof, the only thing about the edifice that suggests its religious character. Looking in on the first floor, you will witness a curious spectacle. The whole depth and breadth of the floor is filled with rags. Rags loose, rags in piles and rags in bales ready for shipping are all about. Big cranes and chains for hoisting purposes run here and there. Half buried in these piles of rags are men, women and children—the men and women busy assorting rags and the fat, brown youngsters tumbling about in play or leeping, as the case may be.

It is the biggest ragshop in this city. It is wholesale and retail in the sense that here the individual ragpickers of the town dispose of their wares, which are assorted and baled and sold for manufacturing purposes. The pastor of St. Joschim's rents this lower floor to the company that conducts this rag business at a good rental, and indeed were it not for that the mission would suffer. Italians are very practical about their

religion, when they care for it at all, and they are very slow at contributing to the support of the church and expect a good deal of religion for a very little money. The church proper is on the floor over the ragshop, and this in itself gives an odd character to the services at times. On weekdays the men are at work in the basement when services are going on up stairs, and one can plainly hear them joining in the responses and chants during the celebration of the mass. While a reporter was there the other day one of the ragpickers in the basement sang a hymn to the Virgin while the services were going on, and his voice was of rare sweetness and purity.

At certain hours of the day laborers will come in, set their picks and shovels in a corner, and then join in the devotions. The peanut venders and fruit stand keepers in the neighborhood always attend the services for at least a few minutes each day. Bootblacks wander in with boxes on their backs and say a few brief prayers, and the Italian population generally comes and goes. Six masses are said in St. Joachim's

church every Sunday, and from 1,200 to 1,500 persons attend every mass, so that some 9,000 or more people worship in the little church every week. Father Morilli, who established this mission, and who conducted it for years, has been sent to New England to organize Italian churches there. His place has been taken by a younger priest. Father Vincini. The position of parish priest of St. Joachim's is that of a patriarch. Not only does he marry his parishioners, baptize their children and bury their dead, but is their constant adviser in other matters. He settles their disputes of all sorts, from business

differences to lovers' quarrels. One trouble the priest has to contend with is the manner in which his charges get married. Coming from Italy, where civil marriages are the proper thing, the Italians believe that the same laws obtain here. As a result the Italian quarter is filled with professional marriage

brokers and matchmakers. They bring couples together for a fee, then steer them to the city hall, where two men have for years done a steady business securing aldermen to marry couples, in getting certificates for them and arranging all the details of city hall weddings. Father Vincini tries to impress upon his people that he will marry them for nothing at all, but they still flock to the city hall. Some of them buy pictures of the building and send them to Italy so that their friends may see the palace in which they were married .-New York World.

She Had but Poor Balt. Miss Leftover -I once fished a whole day without getting a bite. Miss May Budd-You must have been lahing for compliments.—New York

AN ASP AND DEADLY.

AMERICA'S MOST DEADLY SNAKE IS THE PICHU-CUATE.

It Is Found In the Southwest—Even Snake Charmers Are Afraid of It-A Tiny Thing, but It Kills Very Quickly—A Writer Tells

The southwest is more liberally supolied with venomous things than any other area in the Union. In the burning deserts, in the inhabited but arid expanses of New Mexico and Arizona, the rattlesnake abounds, and in several varieties, including the strange and deadly "sidewinder," Crotolus cerastes. The so called tarantula—really only a gigantic bush spider, but none the less langerous because of the misnomer—is decidedly common. Scorpions are none too rare in the southern portions of the territories, and in all parts centipeds of 7 to 8 inches long are frequent and neighborly. But the chief distinction of the region in this respect is the presence of the pichu-cuate, the deadliest nake in North America.

The pichu-cuate matches the worst serpent of India. Not only the most highly venomous, but the tiniest and most treacherous, he would be also the most dangerous-but, luckily, he is the rarest. He is the only true asp on this continent, and in the United States is never found outside of New Mexico and Arizona. That he was also known to the ancient Mexicans is apparent from his name-pichu-coatl, an Aztec word, which was brought up to our territory by the Spanish conquerors. My first meeting with one was in

Valencia county, N. M., in June, 1890, on the sandy flanks of the Cerro del Aire. I was out hunting jack rabbits, in company with some Indian friends, and had dismounted to stalk, leading my pet horse by the bridle. My eyes were on a small chapparo bush ahead, when suddenly Alazan snorted and reared backward so violently as almost to unhinge my arm. I looked about in surprise, for Alazan was too good a horse to mind trifles. As there was nothing to be seen, I started to pull him forward. Again he protested and with evident terror, and chancing to look at my very feet I understood his fear and felt very grateful that his senses were better than mine, for in another step I should have walked upon my death.

The only thing visible was a tiny object, not nearly so large as a good stag beetle—merely a head and perhaps an inch of neck. But it was the most frightful object in its kind that I had ever seen. The head, certainly neither so broad nor so long as my thumb nail. had a shape and am air of condensed malignity impossible to describe. It seemed the very essence of wickedness and hate, fairly bulging with deadly spite, and growing upon one until it looked several times its actual size. The ugly triangle (which is the distinguishing mark of all venomous snakes. being formed by the poison gland back of each eye) told me at once that Alazan was keeping up his reputationnever did he shy at a harmless snakeand the tiny horns, which added a peculiar and grotesque hideousness, left no doubt that this was a pichu-cuate. He had buried himself most to the head in the gray sand, against which his upper skin was barely distinguishable, and thus in ambush was waiting for something to turn up.

Turning Alazan loose, I knelt at the safe distance of a yard to study the little creature, which fairly swelled with murderous rage. It not only struck madly at the chapparo switch I thrust to it, but at last, evidently discerning that the blame lay back of the switch. actually followed it up, and with such agility that I had to jump up and back without loss of time. The idea of retreat never seemed to enter that flat head. Sometimes he would lie and puff out with impotent rage, throwing his mouth so wide open that it seemed the venom must start, and sometimes he glided toward me, his head an inch above the ground, with an attitude which seemed to say, "Stand still there,

and we'll see who laughs." At last I killed him. He was neither larger round nor longer than an ordinary lead pencil; a cold, leaden gray on the back, but underneath rosy as the mouth of a conch shell. The fangs were tiny, not much more than an eighth of an inch long, and as delicate as the tiniest needle. A wondrous mechanism, this mouth, with its two automatic needles, so infinitesimal, yet so perfectly competent. I opened the ugly little jaws wide. pressing upon the sides of the head, and when the recurving fangs had risen from their grooves in the roof of the mouth and stood tense a stream so inconceivably fine that the eye could barely note it spurted from each, and in the space of two or three inches melted into invisible spray. Yet that jet, finer than a cobweb strand, was enough to give swift death to the largest and strongest animal that walks.

When the hunt was over, I told my Indian chums of the pichu-cuate and asked them many questions. They all knew of the snake, though several had never seen one, and all agreed that it is extremely rare. The crotalus ranks among the Pueblo divinities, and their charmers have no difficuty with that steady going and respectable reptile. But even among these people, with whom the cult of the rattlesnake has such astounding features and where until recent years every Pueblo kept a sacred rattlesnake in asacred room, with special priests to attend him, the vilainous little sand viper is accursed. Even those who have "the power of the snake" can do nothing with him. He scorns to be tamed even by the dropoing upon his head of the mystic pollen of the corn blossom.—C. F. Lummis in New York Sun.

A Thorough Test. A very wise man once said that when he began to feel too important he got a map of the universe and tried to find himself on it.

A Curious Coincidence.

Not so long since a stowaway was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National line of steamers. He had concealed himself before the steamer left Liverpool and died of suffocation. Curiously enough, in his pocket was found a novel entitled "Doomed on the Deep. "-Chicago Times.

Pimples, blackheads, moles, freckles, tan and sunburn removed by Johnson's Orliental Spap. Medicinal, J. H. HARD. ING, J. HICKS BUNTING. THE BEST SALVE in the world for

Cuts, Bruises, Sores. Ulclers, Salt. Rheum, Fever Sores. Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

The Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discov ervI owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe andtried all the physi-cians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in mys tore I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Has Upset

the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking-What? COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is clean, pure, healthful, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs.

of Cottolene equals 7½lbs. of lard, saving 1/3 the cost. Get the genuine, with trade mark-steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every pail.



Made only by K. Fairbank Company, ST. LOUIS and

CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa chan-e

New York's Women Fencers Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, fences in a bewitching costume of black china silk, accordion plaited, with a blouse waist of blue silk. A skirt, black as to color and accordion plaited, with a waist of any bright color, has been one of the favorite fencing costumes the past winter. Miss Frances Brayton Ives, a this year's debutante, who has devoted a morning occasionally to fencing, has worn an old rose silk waist with her black skirt. Miss Mary Turnure, a tall brunette, has been a member of the class to which Miss Ives belongs and is considered one of its bright and shining lights. Her costume, too, is a somber one, brightened only by the bodice. Miss Pomerov of the Fencers' club has the reputation of "fencing like a man," which her maitre d'armes thinks is the highest praise he can bestow upon her, and he adds, "Miss Pomeroy is capable of fencing with any man, no matter how expert, without expecting that favor be show her because

she is a woman."—New York Sun. ▲ Thoughtful Empress.

That was a womanly act of the empress of Germany, who, in consequence of the great want of work felt by the humbler Berlin dressmakers, had all her spring and summer traveling and walking dresses made by 14 dressmakers in a small way of business. They worked at the palace under the direction of the empress' head dressmaker. The empress herself chose the materials from one of the big Berlin houses. - Berlin Correspondent.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent Wholess The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for an

VESTERN SMOKED-Hams % D.
Sides % D.
Shoulders % D.
DRY SALTED— Sides 9 b. Shoulders 9 b. BARRELS— Spirits Turpeutine— Second-hand, each New New York, each...... BEESWAX 9 D..... RICKS— Wilmington, & M... Northern BUTTER-North Carolina, & D ... CORN MEAL-COTTON TIES- 9 bundle CHEESE-9 D-COFFEE-9 D-... Laguyra

Mullets, 9 barrel 3 25 @ Mullets, 9 pork barrel 8 50 @ D-y Cod, 9 b 5 @ 5 2 50 @ 3 2 75 @ 4 3 25 @ 3 50 @ 4 25 @ Straight Corn, from store, bags—White.
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White...
Corn, cargo, in bags—White...
Oats, from store...
Oats, Rust Proof. Cow Peas... en IAY, \$9 100 ms-HOOP IRON. W D. North Carolins Porto Rico, in hhds.... Sugar-House, in hhds.

Tar.... Deck and Spar OULTRY-Chickens, Live, grown.....

Turkeys
PEANUTS, # bushel 28 fbs..... Rump RAGS, P 2-Connery..... ROPE, W D.....

Americas n 125-19 Sacsk HINGLES, 7-inch, & N Cypress Saps.... Cypress Hearts.

SUGAR. & D.—Standard Granu'd
Standard A
White Ex. C
ExtraC, Golden
C. Yellow C. Yellow

SOAP, @ b.—Northern

STAVES, @ M.—W. O. Earrel ... 8 00

R. O. Hogshead ...

TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping ... 12 00

Mill, Prime ... 6 50

Common Mill ... 4 00

Inferior to Ordinary ... 3 00

TALLOW & b. ... 5

WHISKEY, & gallon—Northern ... 1 00

North Carolina ... 1 30

WOOL, & B.—Washed ... 14

Clear of burs ... 10

ern 3716 38c; No. 2 mixed, do 3416 85c asked. March 29-Galveston, quiet at 5 18-16 net receipts 1,974 bales, Norfolk, steady at 5%c-net receipts 1,427 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 61/4c-net receipts 1,802bales: Boston, firm at 6 5-16-net receipts 1,488 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%-net receipts 156 bales; Philadelphia,

COMMERCIAL.

bile, firm, quiet at 5%c-net receipt: 261

bales; Memphis firm at 6%—net receipts 461 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady

at 5%c-net receipts 1.427 bales; Charles-

ton steady at 5%—net receipts 159 bales; Cincinnati, steady at 6—net receipts 1596 bales, Louisville, firm at 5 15-16c; St.

Louis, steady at 5 18-16-net receipt 470

bales; Houston, dull at 5 18-16c-net re-

FOREIGN MARKET

Hy Cable to the Maraine St.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.-- 12 30--Cotto-

demand moderate and prices steady.

American middling 8 5-16d; sale: 8 000

bales, of which 7400 were American:

speculation and exports 500 bales. Re-

ceipts 1 000 bales, none of which were

American. Futures opened steady and

demand moderate. American middling:

April and May 3 15-64 3 16-64@3 15-

64d; May and June 8 17 64d; June and

July 8 18 64d, July and August 8 19-64,

3 20 64@3 19 64d; August and Septem.

ber 3 21 64, 3 20-74, 8 21-64@3 20 64d:

November and December 8 28 64d. Fu-

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-

4 P M-March 3 14-64@8 15-64d,

buyer; March and April 8 14 64@8 15-

64d, buyer; April and May 3 14 64@3

15-64d, buyer; May and June 3 15 64@3

16-64d, buyer; June and July 8 17-64d,

buver; July and August 3 18 64@3 19-

64d; August and September 3 19 64@

8 20 64d, buyer; September and October

3 21 64d, seller; October and November

3 23 64d, buyer; November and Decem-

ber 3 23 64@3 24 64d seller; December

and January 3 24 64@3 25 64d, buyer.

LIVERPOOL, March 29 .- The fol-

lowing are the weekly cotton statis-

week 61,000; American 56,000. Trade

takings including forwarded from ships

side 74,000; actual export 5,000 Total

import 83,000; American 73,000. To-

tal stocks 1 816.000; American 1 685.000.

Total afloat 97,000; American 95,000,

Speculators took 5 000; exporters took

For Over Fift, Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has

been used for over fitty years by millions

of mothers for their children while teeth-

ing, with perfect success. It soothes the

child, softens the gums, allays all pain

cures wind colic, and is the best remedy

for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor

little suffdrer immediately. Sold by

druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and

ask for Mrs Winslows Soothing Sy:up,"

MAKINE

Port Aimanac-March 30

High W. ter at Southport. 10.41 A

ligh Wate a Wilmington 12.28 P M

AKKIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette-

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Cas

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette-

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Cas-

MARINE DIRECTORY

6 20 F

12 h 30

and take no other kin t

Sun Rises

Sun Sets.

Day's Length

ille, las Madden.

well, master.

in bales: Total sales of the

tur squiet at the advance,

day 200 bales new dockets.

Futures closed quiet.

ceipts 3 988 bales.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, March 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 15 per

obl. for Strained, and \$1 20 for Good Strained. TAR.-Market quiet at 95 cents per

bbl. of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE,-Market firm at \$1 20 for Hard, \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.-Dull. Ordinary..... 83% Good Ordinary 4% Low Middling 5 5-16 Middling..... 5% Good Middling..... 6 1-16

RECEIPTS. Cotton 156 bale 98 casks Rosin.... Tar..... Crude Turpentine. 18

DOMESTIC MARKETS by Telegraph to the Morning State

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK. March 29-Evening Money on call has been easy at 2@21/4 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4% @5% per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488 for sixty days and 4891/64891/4 for demand. Commercial bulls 487/64871/4. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 1125; United States twos 95. State bonds dull, North Carolina fours 100, North Carolina sixes 127. Railroad bonds

active and strong. Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was at 65 bid and 66 asked for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 29-Evening. Cotton quiet; middling gulf 6 9 16c; midiling uplands 6 5 16c. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 104.400 bales; March nom n l, April 6.21; May 6 24; June 6.21; July 6.21c. August 3 22. September 6 21; October 6 24c; No vember 6 28c; December 6.88c. January

Net receipts 250 bales; gross receipts 5,805 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,856 bales; exports to France -- bales; xports to the Continent 3 173 bales; for

warded 776 bales; sales 400 bales, sales o spinners - bales; stock (actual) 202 188 bales. Weekly net receipts 1.896 bales; gross receipts 31,277 bales; exports to Great Britain 11.894 bales; exports to France .501 bales; exports to the Continent 10,049 bales; forwarded 6 863 bales; sales ,139 bales, sales to spinners 539 bales.

orts to France 2 bales; exports to the Continent 12,325 bales; stock 897,182 Total so far this week-Net receipts 116,460 bales; exports to Great Britain 61 801 bales; to France 8.002 bales; to

Total to day-Net receipts 2 1532 bales;

xports to Great Britain 33 274 bales; ex-

the Continent 57,196 bales; to the Channel - bales. Total since September 1-Net receipts, 7.279 601 bales; exports to Great Britain 2 868.875 bales; exports to France 687 483 bales; exports to the Continent

Flour quiet, steady and unchanged;

May \$7 85 nominal; refined firm; Con-

pound \$5 623 @5 75. Pork firm and

quiet; mess \$18 50@14 00. Butter-

tancv firm; demand fair; State dairy 9

@191/c; State creamery old 10@15c;

new 21c; Western dairy 8@181/c; do

creamery new 12@121/c, old 9@14

Elgins 21c. Cotton seed oil slow, firm;

crude 25@32c; yellow prime 261/2027c.

Petroleum nominal. Rice firm and un-

changed. Molasses firm and unchanged

Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and 15@

30 points down: April \$14 85; May \$14 75

@14 85; June \$14 70; July \$14 70. Sep-

tember \$14 70; October \$14 65@14 70.

December \$14 40@14 50, spot Rio quiet

quiet and steady; No.7, \$16 6216. Sugar

2 11-16; refined sugar quiet, steady and

unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet;

cotton,per steamer 1/8d; grain per steamer

CHICAGO, March 29-Cash quota-

tions: Flour has a good export demand;

the feeling was firm at unchanged prices

Wheat-No.2 spring 57% @61%. No.2 rec

54%@55%c. Corn-No. 8, 45%@45%

Oats-No. 2, 29@29%c. Mess pork-

86 92 1607 00 Short ribs, loose-per 100

ibs. \$6 15@6 20. Dry salted shoulders,

boxed-per 100 lbs.. \$5 37 16 05 50 Shorr

clear sides, boxed - per 100 lbs, \$6 45@

6 50. Whiskey-distillers' finished goods

The leading tutures ranged as sollow

opening, highest lowest and closing

Wheat-No. 3 March 54@54%. 55, 54%.

-May 55%@55¼ 56%@56¼, 55% 55%; July 56%@56%, 57% 56%, 57%

C mn-No.2 Merch 45 4 45% 45 4 45%

45%; May 46% 046% 46%, 46%, 46%. 0ais

-No. 2 May 2914 @295 3014. 2914 @ 295 2936; lune 295 2936, 295 2936;

July 28%. 29%. 28%. 29%. Mess per bol, May \$12 45, 12 55, 12 42%.

12 4214; July \$18 6214. 12 65 12 5714.

12 65. Lard, per 100 ibs May \$7 071/2.

7 0716. 7 0216. 7 05; July \$7 20. 7 2216.

717, 720; September \$7 40, 7 40, 7 35,

7 85 Short ribs per 100 lbs-May 86 25, 30. 6 25. 6 30; July \$6 45, 6 55, 6 40

6 45; September \$6 60, 6 60, 6 55, 6 571/4.

Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot and March

61%@61%c; April 61%@61%c; May 61%@61%c; July 60%c asked; steamer

No. 2 red 57@57%c; Southern wheat

by sample 60@62c; do on grade 59@

62c. Corn steady; mixed spot March

and April 50@50%c; May 50%@50%c;

steamer mixed 48% @48%c; Southern

white corn 49% @50%c; do yellow 49%

@50%c Oats steady; No. 2 white West-

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

quiet at 6 9 16c-net receipts 225 bales;

Savannah, dull and easy at 5%c-net re-

ceipts 2,851 bales; New Orleans, quiet

at 5 15-16c-net receipts 6,464 bales; Mo-

BALTIMORE. March 29 - Flour firm.

per gallon &: 26.

per bbl. \$12 8716. Lard, per 100 lbs

-raw quiet and steady; fair refining

tinent \$7 70; South America \$8 00; com-

2 003 636 ba es.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wimington, N. C., March 30, 1895.
BARQUES. Southern flour dull but steady, common to fair extra \$1 90@9 75, good to choice Alborga (Nor). Kj stvedt, Heide & Co. do. \$2,80@3 25 Wheat dull and firmer; Marco Poio (Noi), 752 tons, Halversen, with options. No 2 red in store and at Heide & Co. Louis (Ger), 590 tons, Wegener, Paterelevator 6014@60%c; afloat 62@6214c; options moderately active and firm at 160 son, Downing & Co. advance; No 2 red March #0%c. May 61; Fritz (Ger) 412 tons, Bradhering, E June 61 %c; July 61 %c; August 61% Peschau & Co. September 621/6; December 64%c Corn Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arndt, E Peschau dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 56c;affoat & Co. 571c; steamer mixed 51@521; options Ceres (Ger), - tons, Bulow, E Peschau were dull and firm at 16c advance; May & Co. 51%c July 51%c; September 51%c. Oats Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Ber dull and firmer; options quiet and firm: nard, Heide & Co. March, April and May 831/2c; July 84:; Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, No. 2 white April 36%c, spot-No. 2, Navassa Guano Co 3314@3314c; No. 2 white 3714c, mixed SCHOONERS. Western 34@85c. Hay steady and in Thomas Clyde 306 tons. Outlen, Geo, moderate demand; shipping 50@55c Harriss, Son & Co. good to choice 70@75c. Wool quiet Wm F Campbell, 201 tons, Stour, J T and firm; domestic fleece 15@19 pulled Rilev & Co. 12@33. Beef quiet, firm family \$10 00@ B I Hazzard, \$70 tons, Rafford, Geo 12 00; extra mess \$8 00@8 50; beef hams Harriss, Son & Co. strong at \$19 00, tierced beef firm; F Coolidge, 425 tons. Bragden, Geo. city extra India mess \$13 00@15 00. Cut Harriss, Son & Co. meats scarce and higher; pickled bellies Chas C Lester, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo 7c; pickled shoulders 5%c; pickled hams Harriss Son & Co. 8% @9c; middles firm; short clear nomi-Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley naic Lard quiet, easier: Western steam \$7 25: city \$6 75; March \$7 30 asked;

Seasonable Goods

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pouud.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb. CURRENTS, all prices, all grades. NUTS, all prices, all grades. We would like to call special atention to our assortment of the

above goods. CHEESE-Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat. Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated. The above are only a few of our

specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. With four wagons we can deliver

promptly. THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO. WILMINGTON, N. C.

relephone No. 14.

A LADY'S TOILET Is not complete * without an ideal AUMDI EXIUM CIVIL FFVIU POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine. IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 ly D. O'Connor, MEAL ESTATE AGENT. WIL

