ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).- One square ADVERTISING RATES (DAILV).—One square see day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 50; four days, \$3 50; four days, \$3 50; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks, \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months \$17 00; three months, \$20 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

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

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Halls, Hops, Plenies, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

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

Advertisements discontinued before the time con acted for has expired charged transient rates for time

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any dates for office, whether in the shape of communications or chical tions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal loney Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only ch remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Comsumications, unless they contain important net or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interes are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author's withheld.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1896

BUNCOMBE TARIFF TINKERING Under the pretence of raising revenue the Republican leaders in Congress have framed and passed through one House a tariff blll. which is the McKinley bill somewhat modified, the duties imposed being somewhat less than those imposed by that bill. While they parade this as a revenue measure it is not a revenue but a protection measure. As either a revenue measure or a protection measure it is a a fraud and would do more harm than good, even if it were admitted that it would do any good at all. The advocates of this new bill assert, and that is their excuse for offering it, that the deficiency in the revenues was caused by the Wilson bill, making no allowance whatever for the figancial troubles of 1893 and the business prostration which followed, which will go far to account for the fact that the expenditures of the Government exceeded the receipts. But this condition had begun before the new tariff went into effect, and the Republican leaders in Washington did all they could to make it worse, to keep business unsettled, and prevent a revival by protracting the tariff debate for eleven months when it could have been closed in sixty days, and let the business interests know just what they had to meet and give them time to adjust themselves to it. They protracted the discussion for the purpose of prolonging the uncertainty and perplexity and keeping business stagnated, calculating that this would redound to the advantage of the

But that they are not honest in the assertion that the new tariff is the cause of the financial embarrassments of the Treasury is shown by the fact that the receipts have been steadily increasing under the new tariff, and have reached the point where they are considerably in excess of expenditures, and this just at a time when the protectionists who want more revenue declare that the Wilson bill cannot supply revenue enough to meet the expenditures. A new tariff always does for a time more or less affect the revenues, because the people interested in this and in other countries must have time to adjust themselves to it, and the imports will naturally fall off. That was so under the first year of the McKinley tariff and it is a notable fact that while the revenues were reduced under the Wilson law, the receipts under that for the first year were considerably larger than under the McKinley law for the first year. The receipts under the new tariff have been steadily increasing, last month amounting to \$26,-288,937, while the expenditures amounted to \$25,747,332. The progressive increase gives reason to believe that with the improvement in conditions that should naturally come unless something unforeseen prevent it the revenue will be more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government if Congress be governed by a spirit of economy and indulge in no extrava-

what happened.

But neither is a new tariff necessary from a protection stand point, for as there has been a steady increase in the revenue, so has there been a steady and a notable increase in the amount and value of our exports of manufactures. The reports of the Treasury Department show that the exports for the first ten months of last year, exceed those of any previous year in our commercial history by about \$15,000,000. A large portion of this consisted of mineral oils, but omitting these the increase bear no comparison with the present was over \$4,000,000, nearly every cost. article of export showing an increase over any previous year. This is true

glassware and chinaware, of leather | country, save causing the death of a and manufactures of leather, of of manufactures of wood, india rubber, clocks, watches and numerous other things for which we are building up markets in other countries.

While doing this it must be remembered that our manufacturers were handicapped by not having an American merchant marine; being dependent upon the ships of other nations to carry their manufactures to foreign markets, thus reducing their profits and also their ability to compete with their rivals in other countries, who had the advantage of them in this respect. With ships of our own freightage would be lower, because the ship that took a cargo out would in all probability bring a cargo back, thus going loaded both ways, creating not only an export trade of larger proportions, but also an import trade. What colossal cheek the protec-

tionist must have who would in the

face of an increase of \$15,000,000 in

the volume of our exports in ten months, over the corresponding period of any previous year of protection, assert that there must be an increase of tariff duties to protect American manufacturers, especially when these manufacturers have not asked for more protection but have been hustling and not only taking care of ness. themselves but voluntarily increasing the wages of their workmen and while enlarging the home trade bravely reaching out for a world trade and not simply holding their own, and doing as well as they did when they had the maximum protection but better by over \$5,000,-000, presuming the last two months of the year to have averaged with the other ten. They have done this because they have been put nearer on a level with their Euro pean competitors by being enabled to buy their raw material on better terms in consequence of the re duced tariff duties which the new tariff gives them. The manufacturers do not ask for an increase o tariff, for they have adjusted themdoing well, even better than they expected, and they don't want any tariff tinkering now, especially when they know that it is all for bunсоше.

MINOR MENTION. One of the problems which the cotton planters have to confront is the cheapening of production which of British greed) was in South Amer will be necessary to enable them to ica; to-day it is in Africa."-Norfolk grow cotton at a profit with the ordi- | Landmark, Dem. nary acreage, the yield being generally larger than the demand for consumption. Some of them have succeeded in materially reducing the cost by more economical methods of culture, by using more home-made fertilizers and less commercial fertilizers, the production being less but the proportionate profits larger. One of the 'impediments to the reduction of cost, while keeping up the acreage, has been the cost of picking, and the trouble of commanding a sufficient picking force at the time needed without a high price inducement which the planter could not Republican party, for the people afford to pay. This has put inventors would hold the party in power responsible for the hard times. They calculated shrewdly, for that is just have been invented and many pat-

to work to invent a cotton harvester to do the work of the numerous hands employed. Many machines ented, for some of which it was claimed that they filled the bill, and some of which showed up pretty well in field trials of a few hours, but none so far have proved to be the machine that the cotton field demands. There were several of these machines at the Atlanta Exposition, one of which attracted favorable attention, to which the Atlanta Constitution refers as follows:

"Perhaps no feature of the Exposition moressed Southern visitors more than the American cotton picker which was successfully operated day after day in a cotton field behind the manufactures Thousands of farmers witnessed the

work of this machine, and the general verdict was highly favorable. "It is claimed that the machine will do the work of forty human p ckers. All that it requires is two mules and a driver. It picks 94 per cent. of the cotton on the plant without injuring it, and the cotton is cleanly lifted out of the bo.ls without the trash which a good. fast picker would get. As a rule the planters who saw it agreed that it is an invention fully as important as the cotton gin. The machine was operated by a typical co ton field under the eyes of experienced planters from many States, who would have been quick to point out a defect if they had been able to find

"The special committee appointed by the board of directors to witness the operation of the picker reported that they had seen it pick upwards of 95 per cent. of the cotton on the plant without injury to leaf, bloom or green boll, and that the sample was as good or better than the average hand picked cotton."

This is the invention of a Pitts burg man, and was awarded a gold medal as a "successful, practical cotton picker." This claim has been made for a number of machines, and it remains to be seen whether this one will in regular work maintain its, reputation. If it does it will be a big thing for the South, and will prove an important factor in solving the problem of the cost of production. It is estimated that it now costs about \$90,000,000 a year to pick the cotton crop, and as it is claimed that this machine will do the work of forty pickers it is apparent that the cost of picking with these machines would be so small as to

Dr. Jameson didn't accomplish of iron and steel, of machinery, glass, much by his invasion of the Boer

number of his followers, the capture chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c., of flax, of himself and the rest, and getting hemp and jut manufactures, of himself into a scrape that may cost him his life unless the friendly feeling that President Kruger has for him saves him; but he did stir up a pretty big racket in Germany and in England. The Germans are mad at England whose Government they consider responsible for the Jameson's operations, and the English are mad at the Germans for meddling in an affair which they consider all their own, and for showing such open partiality for the far-away Dutch Republic. The result is a mutual indignation and reciprocal jawing which indicate that the jaw ers would enjoy getting into each other's hair, and if they do it will be a right interesting performance for people outside of the ring. There is very little doubt that the South Africa Company was behind Jameson, as it had been in his previous raids, in which he fared better and it remains to be seen how far the Colonial Government was cognizant of and responsible for those movements. They have been repudiated by the home Government, by the Colonial Government and by the South Africa Company, but Jameson's story is yet to be heard and when that is heard it will in all probability show that he is not the party solely responsible in that busi-

## CURRENT CUMMENT.

- Germany has a bit of "Monroe" on its hand in South Africa! The German press will now find out how things are, and how they look, when are directly concerned. We wish the Germans joy of their little Venezuela case. - Chattanooga Times, Dem.

- The statement that Russia is hoarding gold for the purpose of going on the gold standard does not furnish any grounds for encourage. ment to us. It simply means another big fellow trying to cover up with the same little blanket that is insuffi. cient to cover those already trying to keep under it. There will be more vicious tugs at the corner, and we will be oftener exposed than ever .-- Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

- Notwithstanding the disavowal of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, eve !" selves to the present tariff and are the advance of Dr. Jameson into the Teacher-Quite right; and what then? Transvaal territory in South Africa will not improve the relations between Germany and England. It is evident from the attitude of the German press that there is a deeprooted suspicion that the expedition is connived at by the English Government, and already many of these newspapers are showing more mildness in their references to the Monroe doctrine. One goes so far as to say: "Yesterday it (the exhibition

# SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Nashville Optic: The venera-26, at his home near Finch.

- Rutherford Democrat: Messrs. G and G. K Brink, Of Saginaw, Michigan, have been here for some time prospecting. They have decided to invest in timber lands and put up wood-working plants.

- Salisbury Herald: Intelligence was received here last night of the death in Baltimore yesterday morning of Mrs. D Shirey, wite of Rcv. Dr. I. D. Shirey, President of North Carolina College at Mr. Pleasant. - Charlotte Observer: Mrs. Mary

Jane Crowell, wife of Elias Crowell, died suddenly yesterday morning. She was stricken with paralvsis Friday night, at Mr. J. A. Furr's, in Daworth. Deceased was about 60 years of age. - Louisburg Times: Franklinton's

new cotton factory has begun operations. It is quite a credit to our neighboring town, and will no doubt prove to be a paying investment to the enterprising men who have taken sinck. - Newbern Journal: Mr. Henry W. Wahab died in Makelevville, Hede

county, Saturday morning January 4th, at 1 o'clock. - The shipping of opened raw oysters from this city is no small item. One firm' Messrs. Geo. N. Ives & San, exported 7,000 bushels during the month of December. They paid fees during the month to the shell-fish inspector amounting to \$140 for his work of inspecting them. Mr. Ives save the demand for oysters this season has been

- Charlotte News: Jas. Morris, the palmist, who was arrested yesterday on charge of stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. J. Fasnecat, was arraigned before the mator this morning. The case against him was dismissed and he was given twenty minutes in which to leave town. He left, His partner, Fincher, was not so fortunate. The mortgaged horse and buggy that he tried to sell are at a livery stable, awaiting the pleasure of the owner, who lives in Sumter, S. C. Mr. W. F. Dowd ap peared and preferred charges against Fincher for stealing a bicycle. For this Fincher was put under \$40 bond. When arrested Fincher had a pistol concealed on his person, and for this he was put under a bond of \$85. He had that much cash and put it up. He could not give the \$10 bond, however, and went to jail. - Statesville Landmark: On Tuesday, the 17th, Mr. John Cranfil, while dressing lumber at his mill here, got his right hand caught in the knives and so badly lacerated that two fingers and his thumb had to be cut off. Drs. Harding and Hunt performed the operation. In a few days gangrene set in, and when it had reached his elbow, the doctors (Harding, Hunt and Hauser) eut his arm off near the shoulder. He stood the operation well and it was hoped for awhile that he would get well, but he began to sink last Saunday night and died last night. — Rev. Levi Hawkins, the colored minister of Cool Spring township who was severely bitten by a supposed rabid dog on Sat-urday before Christmas, was treated with Mr. C. W. Kesler's mad stone. The stone adhered from Saturday till Monday and the reverend s now supposed to be

safe from an attack of hydrophobia. APPOINTMENTS

for Visitations by the Bishop of East Care fins. Jan 8d-Friday-Williamston-Church of the Advent. M P-Morning Prayer. E P-Evening Praver. Holy Communion at all morning ser-

vices. The children catechized when practi-The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.
Offerings to be for Diocesan MisCERTAIN

Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,

Coughs, &c., &c. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Pace, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet. No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—Salem Observer. An article of great merit and virtue.—Class. Nonpareil.

We can bear testimony so the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Cincinanti Dispatch.

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—Montreal Pranscript.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine new in use.—Then. Orden. in use.—Then. Organ.

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain,
no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Newport (Kg.) Daily News.
It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—Busion Transiller. many Physicians.—Bosion Trapeller,
Beware of imitations, bay only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c. tu th sa

### TWINK INGS.

- "It ain't the mere matter of gittin' arrested I mind so much, said the pugilist, but suppose dey was to shut me The heelers shuddered.—Indianapolis

- "Yes, sir, our town has turned out some great men in its day."

"I deed. "Y s, sir, it turned me out."-Detroit Free Press. - A Mystery-Watts-Statesman

Wists says he never pays any attention to the papers. Potts-So? I wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes Indianapolis Jour-

- "This morning the doctor ordered me to drink water an hour before every meal, and here I've been drinking for the last forty minutes, but I'll be ggered it I could swallow another drop." - Humoristische Blaetter

- Customer -- Can I buy an engagement ring on the installment plan? Clerk-Yes, if you can give us any security. Customer-I can give you the name of the girl's father .- Puck.

- Teacher-When the wise men came to the king, what did they say? B v-They said, 'O king live for-

Boy-And immediately the king lived forever .- Tit Bits - Pounder-What's the matter, old mar?"

Rounder (who came home very late the night before)-Wny. I can see two of my faces in the mirror, here, and I don't know which one to shave."- Som erville Journal

HANDLING BOA CONSTRICTORS. The Trick by Which the Serpents Are

Managed Without Danger. Snake dealers in South America have a fine contempt for their squirming and venomous wares, though it is sometimes difficult to induce ship captains to carry them as freight. The snake dealers handle the boa constrictor with great deftness. This serpent bites, but his bite is not venomous, so that the chief danger to the handler is from the serpent's enormously powerful muscles. The dealers have learned that the boa, to be really dangerous, must have a fulcrum in the shape of something around which

he may coil his tail. The bea is, in fact, a lever in which the ordinary arrangement is power, weight, fulcrum. Knowing this, the dealers drop a soft hat over his head, that he may neither see nor bite, and then snatch him so suddenly from his resting place that he has no opportunity to brace himself by seizing a fixed object with his tail. After that the essential thing is to see that he is not brought within distance of any such object.

A snake dealer on a Brazilian steam er the other day was occupied in transferring his boas from one box to another. He opened the box an instant, dropped a hat over the head of one of the creatures, snatched it from its fellows, and rushing across the deck dropped it into the other box. The thing looked so easy that a deck hand, waiting until the snake owner's back was turned, essayed to repeat the act. He neglected to use the hat, and with a yell yanked a great snake from the box with its fangs fixed in his fingers. Not daring to let go, yet fearing to hold on, he began whirling the snake about his head, meanwhile dancing madly over the deck. The snake man managed to capture the reptile and box it in security. Then somebody expressed concern for the rash deck hand, to which the snake owner answered; "What, him? He's all right. But think of my snake! It's worth 20 of that mug!"-New York Sun.

#### STRAIN ON THE EYES. Children at School Are Inclined to Have

"the Academy Headache." One of the common causes of pain above the brows is the overuse of the eyes and the strain of accommodation in constantly looking at near objects. In its transient form it may be familiar to some as the result of a visit to a picture gallery, but in more senses than one this may be known as "the academy headache," for if it is temporarily developed in a morning spent at Burlington House it is even more readily excited and permanently established among the children at the board schools and the girls of the high schools, Seventy-two per cent of the children of today are said to be sufferers from defective eyesight, generally in the direction of difficulty in seeing near objects clearly. Headache is almost always present in the cases of the poor little creatures, whose bodies are starved while their minds are overfed in the scramble for educational grants.

istent with the anomic headache, especially in growing girls. Here we find frontal or supraorbital pain, due to eye strain, associated with the vertical pain felt all over the top of the head, which is characteristic of bloodlessness. Plenty of wholesome food, fresh air and out of door exercise will help to combat the anæmia, while the practice of looking at distant objects, and, alas! the use of appropriate spectacles may relieve the headache of eyestrain, but reading, writing and sewing will permanently damage the sight, so that for the sake of education and in the struggle for life the coming race is growing up purblind.

-Philadelphia Press. The Consecrated Life, All truly consecrated men learn little by little that what they are consecrated to is not joy or sorrow, but a divine idea and a profound obedience which can find their full outward expression not in joy and not in sorrow, but in the mysterious and inseparable blending of the two. -Phillips Brooks.

WOMEN MONEY LENDERS.

Terms to Borrowers. "Perhaps you will be surprised when I tell you that there are such people as women money lenders, as some of my poor parishioners know to their cost," remarked a hardworking London curate. "These women -there are two in my parish-out-Shylock Shylock. Twopence is the usual charge for the loan of a shilling for a week, or, rather often, it is not a week, but for a shilling borrowed any time through the week 1s. 2d. is expected on the following Saturday. Women are their only customers, and they make very few bad debts, as those who borrow generally do so without their husbands' knowledge and consequently are only too anxious to repay as soon as they are able, or else the lender would soon threaten to 'split' to their husbands. Besides. some of these people are so in the habit of borrowing 2 or 3 shillings every week that they are afraid if they did not repay the borrowed money on the Saturday their borrowing powers would be at an end. For a sovereign lent, a shilling a week interest is charged until the money is all repaid, and not less than 2 shillings a week is taken by way of installment, toward repay. ment of the loan. If any week the installment is missed, the interest must be paid, and no reduction is made in the interest as the principal is reduced. A woman is often cajoled into taking some article of finery from the irrepressible tallyman. thinking she will be able to pay for the article by the 'easy' installment plan so glibly explained to her. Getting behind for two or three weeks in her payments, the credit draper threatens to summon her husband. To avoid this the woman goes to the money lender, who 'obliges' her with a sovereign on condition that she repays 3 shillings a week for ten

"It is not often that these female usurers will lend more than a sovereign at a time. However, in the case of a person dying and pending the benefit of insurance being received they will lend £3 or £4 to the bereaved family, frequently demanding as much as £1 for the use of £4 for a week.

"One of the meney lenders to whom I refer deals only with female hawkers and street sellers. Owing to the precariousness of their call ing these people constantly find themselves without the wherewithal to purchase their stock in trade. On a Friday evening as many as 10 to 15 women will borrow sums varying from 5 to 39 shillings in order to make their purchases at the early markets on the following morning On a Saturday evening toward midnight the money lender makes the rounds of her clients' stalls, often taking every penny from the stallholder, which forces the hawker to trade on Sunday morning.

"It hardly seems credible, but one of these money lenders can neither read nor write, keeping account of all money due to her in her head with unfailing accuracy. This woman is an unbeliever in the stability of banks and always carries her stock in trade on her person, a not inconsiderable sum, seeing that one week she told me, she had lent \$135 in odd shillings."-London Correspondent.

In Old England. When Charles II ruled the land all strangers entering Southampton had to satisfy the authorities as to whom they were, whence they came and what they wanted there. Stone was so scarce Gravesend way that the names of the occupiers of church. yard ground were inscribed on logs of wood fastened to posts at each end of the grave, and for want of better fuel the people of Wilts used cow dung, which they dried in sum-WESTERN SMUKEDmer by daubing it against their houses and walls. Norwich butchers were compelled to sell all meat killed in the fore part of the week by Thursday night in order to encourage the sale of fish on the following days. A pleasanter peculiarity of the place was the annual feast of the mayor, aldermen and liverymen kept in the town hall, whereunto ladies were invited and presented with marchpanes to take home with them. With like gallantry the trade companies of Newbury allowed the sex to participate in the merry meetings they delighted in holding, on which occasions the men, arrayed in their best clothes, marched through the town with the town music playing before them, the women following after, finely dressed and all in steeple crowned hats, "a pleasant sight to behold."-Chambers' Jour-

Voices of Animals, The roar of the lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cryof the hyena and then the loot of the owl; after these, the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard 50 times as far as the horse and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of a hare can be heard farther than that of either the dog or cat.-Exchange. 799

Bucklen's Arpica Salve. 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

For Over Fifty Years

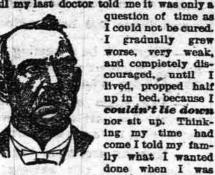
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the bes remedy for Diarrheea. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow s Soothreg Syrup,' and take no other kind

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

FEART DISEASE, III.

many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but Constantly grows werse. There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and Don't know what to take for it, as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows: "I had heart disease for 23 years.

my heart hurting me aimost continually The first 15 years I doctored all the time trying several physicians and remedies until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time a I could not be cured I gradually grew worse, very weak



gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannic Jones. of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 58 years old, 6 ft. 41/4 inches and weigh 250lbs. I believe I am fully cured, and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies." Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.6 bottles for \$5 or it will be sent, prepaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills Forsale by all Druggists. June 15 ly sa to th

Stevenson's Pity For Beggars. Stevenson's pity was a very marked quality, and it extended to beggars,

which is, I think, to go too far. His optimism, however, suffered a rude shock in South Audley street one summer afternoon. We met a stalwart beggar, whom I refused to aid. Louis, however, wavered and finally handed him sixpence. The man pocketed the coin, for bore to thank his benefactor, but fixing his eye on me said in a loud voice, 'And what is the other little gentleman going to give me?" "In future," said Louis as we strode coldly on, "I shall be the other 'little gentleman.' "-"Personal Memories of Stevenson," by

Edmund Gosse, in Century. Valley Forge's Lone Gravestone. Only one grave, that of John Watter man of Rhode Island, marked with rudely carved sandstone, has been identified of all who died at Valley Forge during that perilous winter of "J. W., 1778," are all the marks that are on the stone, but the records show whose grave it is. All the other graves have been plowed over for more than a century. - Richmond Dispatch.

In wealth Pennsylvania ranks next to New York, having an assessed valuation of \$1,683,459,016, owing largely to the enormous manufactures carried on with in the limits of this commonwealth.

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the sys tem. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

# Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles caused.

ı	Hams & B	18	VA	14
1	Hams & B. Sides & B. Shoulders & B.	7	***	
1	Shoulders & D	6		612
I			142	
۱	Sides W D. Shoulders W D. BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—	. 6	40	
ı	BARRELS- Spirits Turpentine-		18:00	174
ł	Second-hand each	1.00	0	I 10
l	New New York, each	1 ×5	0	1 40
I	New City, each	26	0	1 40
I	BRICKS-	44	0	27
ı	Wilmington, W M	6 50	0	7 00
ı	Northern	9 00	Ø	14 00
ı				1
ŀ	North Carolina, W B	15	.0	
١	CORN MEAL-	40	. •	
ı	Per bushel, in sacks		0	- 4936
ı	COTTON TIES— * bundle	43	63	45
l	CANDLES-9 D-			A 85
ı	Sperm	18	0	25
	Adamantine	.9	Ø-	10
	CHEESE-W D-	- 2		
	Northern Factory	10	9	11
	Dairy, Creem	-11	ğ	12
	COFFEE-9 b-	27	8	28
	Laguyra	20	ŏ	28
	DOMESTICS-	15	43	20
١	Sheeting 4.4 5 mark	-6	107	L
	Sheeting, 4-4, 19 yard,	18	•	20
	Yarns, W bunch EGGS—W dozen	10	8	1216
	FISH		-	/4
	Mackerel. No. 1, B barrel	22 00		80 00
	Macherel No. 1, W harrel	16 00	9	15 00
	Mackerel, No. 2 B half-barrel	8 00		9 00
	Mackerel, No S, W barrel	13 00	8	14 00
	Mackerel, No. 1, B barrel Mackerel, No. 1, B barrel Mackerel, No. 2 B barrel Mackerel, No. 3 B half-barrel Mackerel, No. 3, B barrel Muliets, B barrel Muliets, B barrel Mullets, B pork barrel N. C. Roe Herring B kee	8 25	o.	3 50
	Mullets, W pork barrel	6 00		6 50
	N. C. Roe Herring & keg	0 03	9	8 25 .
	Diy Cod. 9 b.	8 25	00	10
		٠		3 50
	Low grade		0	8 00
	Choice,	2 75	Ø	8 00
	Straight	8 75	9	3 85
	GLUS-B D	271	68	4 25
	GKVIN-A epilici-	.,	-	10
	Corn. from store, have. White.	40	0	45
	Corn, cargo, in bulk-White Corn, cargo, in bags-White	47	9	40
	Outs, from store	973	60	4216
	Oats, Rust Proof	40	80	35 45
	Oats, Rust Proof. Cow Pens. HIDES, W 15-	50	ŏ	62
	HIDES, P P		4	
	Grapa	***	.0	- 6
		***	.0	8
	HAY, \$9 100 hs= Enstern Western		.0	1 00
	Western			90
			8	85
	TARD TO BE	. 2	0	274
	Northern	61	60	00
	North Carolina	6	2	90
	LIME, 9 barrel  LUMBER(city sawed) 9 4 feet- Ship Stuff, resewed  Rough-Edge Plank  West India cappers according		. ~	1 25
	LUMBER(city sawed) & 4 feet-	••		W. 1964
	Rough-Edge Plank	18 00		9 00
	West India cargoes, according	19 00	@ 1	6 00
	to quality.	18 00	0 1	8 00
	Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00		2 00
	MOI ASSES & Board, common.	14 00		5 00
	New Cron Cube in block		_	1
	to quality.  Dressed Flooring, scasoned.  Scanting and Board, common.  MOLASSES, 9 gallon—  New Crop Cuba, in hhds		8	28
	Porto Rico, in hhdr	25	8	2714
	tt the in bblg	- 1	-	W4.75

Sugar-House, in hhids.

Syrup, in bbis

NAILS, W keg. Cut. 60d basis

PORK, S barrel— ^ess.... ....

ROPE, W D
SALT sack Ajum

1 iverpool
Lisbon
A ericus
cn 125 @ Sacks
SHiNGLES 7-inch, W M
Common Extrac, Golden C, Vellow SOAP, & b-Northern STAVES, & M-W. O. Barrel .... R. O. Hogshead.

TIMBER, & H. feet—Shipping. 30

Mill, Prime 00

Mill, Fair 650

Common Mill 400

Inferior to Ordinary 300

TALLOW & B

WHISKEY, & gallon—Northern. 100

North Carolina. 100

WOOL, & B.—Washed. 140

Clear of burs. 160 COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 6. NAVAL STORES. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,-Steady at 27 cents per gallon for country and 271/2 cents for machine-made

ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 80 per bbl for Strained and \$1 85 for Good TAR .- Market steady at 90 cents per

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market quiet at \$1 40 for Hard, \$1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 25c; rosin, strained \$0 97%; good strained \$1 021/4; tar \$0 95; cruce turpentine \$1 10, 1 60, 1 70,

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... Tar ..... Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-42 casks spirits turpentine, 93 bbls rosin, 105 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

Steady. Quotations: Ordinary ..... 53/6 Good Ordinary ..... 65/8 Low Middling..... 7 5-16 Middling...... 7% Good Middling...... 8 1-16 Same day last year, middling 5c. Receipts-87 bales; same day last

COTTON MARKET.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK, January 6 - Evening-Money on call was quiet at 5@8 per cent; last loan at 5 and closing offered at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 769 per cent. Sterling exchange was quiet; actual business in bankers' bills 487% for sixty days and 489@ for demand. Commercial bilis 486% @487. Government bonds steady: United States coupon fours 1081; United States twos 96. State bonds ower; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK. January 6-Evening-Cotton easy; middling gulf 8 9-16c; mid-

Cotton futures-marke closed quiet; anuary 7 89, February 7 93; March 8 01; April 8 06, May 8 11, June 8 15, July 8 18. August 8 20, September 8 03, October 85, November 781 Sales 109,600 bales. Cotton-net receipts 1 077 bales; gross 3 225 bales; exports to Great Britain - bales; to France 952 bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 889 bales; sales 1,774 bales, sales to spinners 990 bales; stock (actual) 181,970 bales, exports to Great Britain 6,100 bales; to France 952 bales; to the Continent

875, bales; stock 1,054.736 bales. Total so far this week- Net receipts 51,949 bales; exports to Great Britain 21,891 bales; to France 14 873 bales; to the Continent 5,896 baies. Total since September 1-Net receipts 8 554,886 bales; exports to Great

Britain 1,045,786 bales; exports to France

301 279 bales; exports to the Continent 893,832 bales. NEW YORK. January 6-Flour was quiet and generally steady; winter wheat, low grades \$2 25@2 65; fair to fancy \$2 65@3 30; patents \$3 45@3 75 Minnesota c.ear \$3 50@8 10: patents \$3 15@4 10: low extra \$2 25@2 65; city mills -Southern quiet and steady, common to extra fair \$2 10@2 80; good to choice \$2 90@3 00. Wheat-spot fairly active and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69%c; affoat \$1c; options were fairly active and irregular, closing easy at %c decline; No. 2 red January 66%c; February 6716c; March 68c; May 6616c Corn-spot duli and firm; No. 8 at elevator 34%c; afloat 35%c. options were dull Heide & Co -spot quie and firm; options dull; January 28 %c; February 28 %c; May 24 %c; spot prices-No. 2 28 %; No 2 white 24 %;

and fi m at 1/4 @ 1/4 c advance; January 84%c; February 84%c; May 84%c, Oats mixed Western 28% @24%. Hay in lair demand and firm; spring 70@721/c good to choice 90@95. Wool firm and quiet; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@ 84c. Beef was quiet and steady; family 10 00@10 50, extra mess \$7 50@8 50; beef hams dull at \$15 00@15 50: tierced beef quiet,city extra India mess \$16 50@17 CO. ut meais steady; pickled beilies 4%c. boulders 41/c; hams 8@81/c; middles nominal. Lard fiemer; firmer; Western team \$5 75; city \$5 25@5 80; January 55 75 nominal; refined quiet; Continent \$6 10; South America \$6 40; compound \$4 6314@5 00. Pork in moderate demand and firmer; mess \$9 50@10 00 Butter-fancy firmer; State dairy 190 31; do creamery 18@231/c; Western lairy 11@18c; do creamery -c; Elgics 5c. Cotton seed oil quiet and firmer: rude 24@231/4; yellow prime 28c; do off grade 27c. Rice was quiet and firm; domestic, fair to extra 806%; Japan 8%0 c. Molasses firm and demand fair; Nev Orleans, open kettle good to choice 27@ 7c. Peanutsirm; tancy hand-picked 14@4%. Coffee steady and 5@10 points p January \$18 25@13 80; February 13 15; March \$13 15; May \$12 65. Sepember \$11 85@11 90; spot Rio dull but nd easy; No 7 214 35. Sugar-raw m and quiet; fairrefining 8%: refined quiet and %@ &c lower; off A 414@4%c. standard A 4%c; cut loat -c; crushed -c; granulated 4% 65c. Freights to everpool were quiet; cotton by steam &d asked; grain by steam 8@31d.

CHICAGO, January 6 -Cash quotaions: Flour quiet, steady. Wheat-No spring 5616057%c; No. 2 red 59160 8%c. Corn-No. 325%c. Oats-No 3 714c. Mess pork, per bbl. \$9 25@9 8714 ard, per 100 lbs. 25 45 @5 47 %. Short ri ides, loose, per 100 lbs \$1 45@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, toxed, per 100 lbs 4 871/04 621/4. Short clear sides, boxed. er 100 lbs. \$4 621/04 75. Whiskey per allon \$1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. \$ January 57, 57%, 56% 14: May 1916@1914, 1914, 1914 1914@ 9% Mess pork, per bbi. January \$910. 85, 910, 985; May \$945, 965 965 47% 542% 547%; May \$5 70. 677% DS. Januagy 85 491 70, 5 771 Short ribs, per 100 lbs. Jan ary \$4 40, 4 50, 4 40, 4 50, May \$4 50, 85. 4 70. 4 80.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 6.-Flour dull; Western suprfine \$2 45@2 65; do extra \$3 75@8 00. do family \$3 15@3 50; winter wheat patent \$3 55@3 85; do spring \$3 40@8 60; do straight \$3 25@3 50. Wheat dull and easy; No. 9 red, spot and January 68%casked; March 67%@67%c; May 68 4 @68 4c; Steamer No. 2 red 64c asked; Southern by sample 67@68c; do on grade 64@67c. Corn firmer; mixed spot ard January 82%@82%c; February 88@88 c. March 88 4@88 4c; May 84%c bid; Steamer mixed 81%@ 81%c; Southern white 82@88c. Oats firm; No. 18 white Western \$1@241/c; No. 2 mixed do 221/@23c.

> COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 6 - Galveston, quiet at 8c. net receipts 6.107 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 15-16c, net receipts 8 878 bales; Baltimore, dull at 81/c. net receipts - bales; Boston, easier af 8 5-16 net receipts 1.806 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7%, net receipts 87 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 89 16r, net receipts 189 bales Savan-nah, quiet at 7 18 16c, net receipts 8,277 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7%c, net receipts 5,068 bales; Mobile, nominal at 7%c, net receipts 1,468 bales; Memphis, steady at 7%c, net receipts 1.411 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 7 18-16c, net receipts 876 bales; Charleston, steady at 7%c, net receipts 937 bales.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6 .- 12 80 P. M .-Cotton, fair business done and prices favor buyers. American middling 4 19. 82d. Sales 10,000 pales, of which 9 500 were American; speculation and export 1 000. Receipts 16 000 bales, of which 10 800 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. American middling (I m c) January and Febru-ary 4 26 61d; February and March 4 25-64@4 26-64d; March and April 4 25 64d; April and May 4 25-64d; May and June 4 25 64d; August and September 4 25. 64d. Futures steady.

Tenders none. 4 P M-American middling (| m c) January 4 27 64@4 28 64d value, Janu. ary and February 4 27-64d seller: Feb. ruary and March 4 26 64d buyer; March and April 4 25-64@4 26-64d seller; April and May 4 25 64d buver; May and June 4 25-64d buver; June and July 4 25 64@4 26 64d seller; July and August 4 26 64d value; August and September 4 25 64d; September and October 4 19 64@4 20 64d seiler; October and November 4 17 64d seller. Futures closed quiet but steady.

### MARINE.

ARRIVED. Schr Abbie G Cole, 232 tons, Cole, New York, J T Riley & Co. Br barque Peerless, 287 tons, Ell's, Porto Rico, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Boston, J T Riley & Co. Nor barque Salem, 411 tons, Hanson Caracas, Ven, Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Emily F Northam, 213 tons. Johnson, Norfolk, Geo Harriss, Son Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fay-

etteville, R R Love. CLEARED. Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New York, H G Smalloones. Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fay-

etteville, R R Love. EXPORTS.

COASTWISE. New York-Str Croatan-29 bales cotton, 848 casks spirits turpentine, 146 bbls rosin, 898 do tar, 206 do crude, 1 do pitch, 140,000 feet lumber, 170 pkgs

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wil-

mington, N. C., Jan. 7, 1886. STEAMSHIPS. Royalist, 2,024 tons, Pritchard, Heide &

SCHOONERS. W F Campbell, 168 tons, Stout, Jas T Rilev & Co. Fred B Balano, 247 tons, Sawyer, James T Riley & Co. R S Graham, 825 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Maggie Abbott, 212 tons, McIntosh, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Julia Fowler, 218 tons, Cummings, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Henry Crosby, 246 tons, Stubbs, Jas T Riley & Co. Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Melrose (Br) 186 tons, Albury, Geo Har-

riss, Son & Co. Bertha H (Bi), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co. John C Gregory 360 tons, Andressen Geo Harriss, Son & Co BARQUES.

Glenndal (Nor). 498 tons, Tennesen, Heide Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co. Emma Bauer (Ger), 586 tons, Niemann,

W. NORWOOD, W. J. TOOMER. President. Cashier. W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

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Dec. 13, Dec. 13, Dec 13, 1898, 1894, 1895 Surples and Net Profits. \$24,270 \$85 9.0 \$52,000 Premiums on U. S. Bonds. 3 957 None None Bai king House, &c..... 15,600 14,600 10,000 Dividends paid past two years, & per c'nt per Las installment of capital paid in October, 1892.

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Announcement.

TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my o'd friends and patrons that I have again leasted in Wilmington and may be found a Prempett's Barber Shop. No. 11 South by an attract, where I will be pleased to see you one and all. dec 20 tl | Respectful y, WILLIAM I. STEWART,