

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, published daily except on Sundays, is published daily except on Sundays, is published daily except on Sundays...

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1896.

IT WAS NO TEST.

The gold organs, both Republican and Democratic, claim the defeat of the Senate free silver bill in the House of Representatives as a great victory for "sound money" and another "death-knell" of free silver.

No one who took an intelligent view of the situation supposed for a moment that the Senate substitute would pass the House, for to have permitted that would have been for the majority in the House to have stultified itself by voting to kill a measure which had passed as a party measure after having sat down upon the Democratic minority by choking off debate, or allowing a few hours debate, which was to all intents and purposes the same thing.

Some of the Republican leaders in Congress seem to be apprehensive that this administration may receive some credit for endeavoring to maintain the credit of the Government. This will probably account for the fact that Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Monday, in opposing an amendment to a resolution in reference to the sale of bonds, which amendment provided that the inquiry cover the sale of bonds between 1873 and 1879, arraigned "the Democratic party and this administration for hostility to the credit of the country."

Reparative. "Kitty," he said to his wife, "I'm clever, but you can't touch my mother at making biscuits cut." "Of course not," she said, "the woman that does not know how to make a good biscuit is not fit to be a mother."

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gresses have always done, on this and other questions in which the money power was interested. The Republican leaders played their game shrewdly and well and with the co-operation of the money bags they won. We do not mean by this that they won by bribery, but by employing devices which were quite as effective but scarcely less immoral for they were based on false representation. They coined the deceptive phrase of "sound money" to impose on the people who want sound money but were taught that the aim of the silver advocates was to debase our currency and substitute spurious for good money. The wage-earner was told that if silver were re-issued that he would be brought to the level of the peon of Mexico and the cheap toiler of Japan and China. They got them by that and other disreputable devices and misrepresentations. Hundreds of newspapers were supplied with printed matter gratis by the "Sound Money League," whose bureau of information kept printing presses running and employed many men for months in printing and distributing through the mails and otherwise the millions of documents which advocated the gold standard side of the contention and misrepresented the silver side. They reached their destination and did their work in secret, because the recipients never saw the other side, and many took it for granted after reading the deceptive arguments and figures that there was and could be no other side. That was what they called the sound money campaign of education.

Again we ask it is surprising that a Congress the majority of which were elected under such conditions and by such devices should defeat a bill for the free coinage of silver? That's what they were elected for, that's what they went there for, that's what they were expected to do and if they had failed to do it they would have been justly charged with a breach of faith and with a betrayal of the power to which they were indebted for the seats they held. We see nothing in this defeat for an honest Democrat, whatever his opinions on the money question may be, to rejoice at, for it is simply the carrying out of the programme of the Republican leaders and the triumph of combinations which always have fought and always will fight the Democratic party until it sells itself to them and obligates itself to obey their commands and faithfully carry out their policies, as the Republican party has always done and is doing now, as evidenced by the Republican vote in the House of Representatives which defeated the free coinage bill.

MINOR MENTION. Some of the Republican leaders in Congress seem to be apprehensive that this administration may receive some credit for endeavoring to maintain the credit of the Government. This will probably account for the fact that Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Monday, in opposing an amendment to a resolution in reference to the sale of bonds, which amendment provided that the inquiry cover the sale of bonds between 1873 and 1879, arraigned "the Democratic party and this administration for hostility to the credit of the country."

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On the other side, The Englishman's national pride was pricked when he was called to law in the peremptory manner in which he was, and it rather got the better of his judgment when Lord Salisbury replied in the curt, bluff way he did. But on second thought after the first heat passed away, sensible Englishmen realized that England had a good many iron in the fire, too many to take the chances of tackling a power like the United States rather than accept the very reasonable proposition made by this Government. This sentiment has been growing ever since it began to manifest itself, and it would be probably safe to say that a majority of the English people would now be willing to let the "ever breeding jangle" slide than undertake to hold it by force, especially in view of the fact that a good many of them do not believe they have a good claim upon it.

The town of Constantine, Michigan, is proud of two sisters, aged respectively 16 and 14 years, the former of whom pulls down the stilliards at 450 pounds and the latter at 385. The heavier is five feet three inches in height, the lighter five feet two. Both parents are small, light weight people, and the children were below the average weight at birth. The parents can't account for this freak of the girls, as they know of no ancestral giants on either side of the house. The girls are still growing in height and in roundity, without any symptoms of holding up.

Wm. W. Astor, formerly of New York, but now of London, hungered for an ancestral crest, and employed a man in the British museum who is familiar with freaks to hunt it up for him. After climbing genealogical trees for about two years this man found Wm.'s ancestors among some Spanish nabobs perched upon a top of the tree branches. But these Spanish ancestors didn't know half as much about pelts as Wm.'s sire did, who wasn't thinking about ancestors when he was pursuing the skin business in Oregon and skinning the Indians who barked skins for his truck.

THE MORE TRANSPARENT. The more the Transvaal matter is stirred up the more evident it is that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the Hon. Cecil Rhodes were back of Dr. Jameson, and that Chamberlain and Rhodes were jointly representing their Government.—N. Y. Advertiser, Rep.

THE DIPLOMATIC CUE. The diplomatic cue between the patriarchal President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, will be watched with interest. It may lead to important consequences. It may even lead to a relaxation of the grip of Great Britain on the independent Republic of the Boers. Thus far President Kruger appears to have the best of it.—N. Y. World, Dem.

ONE THING SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED. It is the intelligent immigrants of the Northwestern portion of Europe that go to people the districts of the South and West. The lower type of humanity, that which we desire to keep out of the large cities, and which is an unassimilable and inert mass, as foreign to every American idea or instinct as can well be imagined. Part of them go to the mining regions of Pennsylvania, etc., and the latest reports we get from those districts are sufficient argument for shutting out this element.—Boston Commercial Bulletin, Ind.

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READY MADE SHOES.

Many Sizes, but Poor Shapes and Heels For Women and Children. Selling ready made shoes is a very different thing now from what it was some years ago. Formerly the shoes which you now buy them had their feet made to order. Sizes in ready made shoes have been greatly multiplied. Not only do men's shoes run up to No. 13 in length, but they vary in width from A.A. the narrowest to the widest. A salesman must know all about sizes and be able to make a pretty good guess at what a customer needs, but must also know what makes shoes of such run wide or long for their numbers.

Before all these notions of shodding were invented, the art of fitting ready made shoes to a customer's feet was a very simple one. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that there was no such thing as a fit in ready made shoes save for persons of normal and average feet. The long, slender foot was not provided for, neither was the short, thick foot. The numbers of men's shoes most called for now are 7, 7 1/2 and 8, with the widths A, B and C. In women's shoes the numbers in length most in demand are 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 and 5, with the widths A and B. But the unusual sizes above and below the normal provided in large numbers. There are many calls for 13 at the large concerns, where unusual sizes are provided. It is difficult in small concerns to get anything above 10 1/2. The difference in price for size is little or nothing, save that what are called "misses' shoes" are generally higher, and for some reason sold cheaper than women's shoes of like size. Some women know this and profit by it.

Women have from time immemorial been abominably ill shod, and most of them are so still. The makers of ready made shoes, and the makers of ready made fashions, and it is difficult for men to find a ready made shoe with a low heel and a roomy toe. Nine women out of ten have wretchedly abused feet, and the condition of their walking shoes at the end of six weeks' use is such that their brothers or husbands would not for a moment think of wearing them. Working women stand or walk all day long on French heels, partly through vanity, partly because leather shaped shoes have to be made to order at a comparatively high price. Children's shoes, save in rare instances, are still made in defiance of hygiene, and are responsible for half the pains of learning to walk. Doctors are recommending that infants be brought up barefoot.

The man or woman of normal and average feet is always welcome in the ready made shoeshops, because such persons can usually be fitted in less than ten minutes. It would hardly be possible to carry on business were there not comparatively few feet of abnormal size or shape, for a man or woman with such feet consumes from half an hour to an hour of a salesman's time and often goes away without buying. There must be small profit in selling ready made shoes to such a visitor.

It is a most unweird visitor "11; AA is a most unweird visitor in any shoeshop, though in all the large concerns salesmen manfully struggle to fit such customers. On very busy days the man or woman of abnormal feet meets with an early invitation that there is no fit to be had, and she is sent to the shoe store in the neighborhood of the shops and to be dodged by the salesman.—New York Sun.

THE AMERICAN QUICK LUNCH. The prevalence of indigestion in America has been variously accounted for, for cold water and sweets being two of the favorite explanations. But, as a matter of fact, it is not so much what one eats as the way in which one eats it which works the mischief. In America the way is a standing affront to the art of gastronomy, for in what other country than America, as a writer in The Critic asks, would the legend "Quick Lunch" prove an attraction to the hungry man?

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THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, SALES, RHEUM, NEURALGIA, BURNED, SCALDED, CHILBLAINS, COLIC, AND ALL SKIN Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or Hemorrhoids, and is guaranteed to cure every case of itching or money refunded. Price 35 cents per box. For sale by R. B. 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 inflamed membrane, breaks up the colic, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Old People. Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent aperient and aids digestion. Old People and it is exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R. B. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

DUKE CIGARETTES. The amount of wood pulp now produced in Scandinavia is reported to be enormous, and besides the many wood pulp mills there are a large number of native cellulose and sulphite works, the former supplying more than one-half the wood pulp production. Next to these come the sulphite mills, the wood pulp mills exporting barely half their production, or considerably less in quantity than the sulphite and cellulose. Almost all the paper exported from Sweden is said to be made from wood pulp. A recently published account of this industry shows a total of some 95 establishments, and for 55 of these the aggregate power usually vaunted, is reported to equal about 13,000 horsepower. The most important of these are thus enumerated: Those of Oron, Tralholm, 2,450 horsepower, with 24 horizontal and 3 vertical mills; that of Munkedal, Udvaldalen, 1,250 horsepower, with 10 horizontal and 1 vertical mill; and those of Otteberg, 900 horsepower, with 17 horizontal mills. There are 13 pulp mills, cellulose works and 17 sulphite establishments.—New York Sun.

Reasons of Ancient Days. If man at the very beginning was hairy, when did he cease to be hairy? The hair on his head and on his body is said to be left at least a portion of his hair? That brings us down at once to shaving. At first the hairs on the jaws and chin must have been plucked out singly. This is a process of this kind, outside of our ordinary shaving, and it is not during immeasurable periods, have produced a comparatively hairless race, as are our Indians? If man shaved first with a shell or a bit of flint, his sufferings must have been intense. The discovery of the razor, in the form of a straight razor, in Ireland, France and Italy used bronze razors, for we find them today. Generally these razors had a tang, with a hole in the tang, so that they could be suspended. The razors are rounded on the edge and resemble in shape those of the Chinese.—New York Times.

Two Ladies Saved. Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 389 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured him in two weeks. He is naturally thin, and it is such results of this medicine that are samples that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. B. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Wholesale Prices Current. The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices Current. In making up small orders there will be a charge for cartage. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the actual market price of the articles quoted.

Table with columns for various goods like BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, COFFEE, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various goods like FLOUR, GRAIN, LARD, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various goods like HAY, WHEAT, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various goods like SUGAR, SOAP, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various goods like STAPLES, etc., and their prices.

DUKE CIGARETTES. High Grade Tobacco. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Includes an illustration of a Duke Cigarette pack.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, FEB. 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 80 1/2 cents per gallon for country and 87 1/2 cents for machine-made country.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 25 per bushel for Strained and \$1 30 for Good Strained. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 90 for Hard, \$1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS. North Carolina—Prime, 80c; 85c per bushel of 38 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 70c; 75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET. Market quiet on a basis of 7 1/2c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary, 5 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 6 1/2c; Low Middling, 7 1-8c; Middling, 7 1/2c; Good Middling, 7 1/2-1/8c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. FINANCIAL. NEW YORK, February 18.—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 3 1/2-4 1/2c; last loan at 3 1/2c, and closing offered at 3 1/2c.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Evening.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; February 7 1/2c; March 7 1/2c; April 7 1/2c; May 7 1/2c; June 7 1/2c; July 7 1/2c; August 7 1/2c; September 7 1/2c; October 7 1/2c; November 7 1/2c; December 7 1/2c.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—18.30 P. M.—Cotton market quiet and prices steady. American middling 4 1/2-3/4c.

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