THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16

Extract from a speech of Hon John G. Carlisle, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1878: "I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, com-merce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must mevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money in

Extract from a letter written by Hon. Hoke Smith to Col. W. I Peek, of Georgia, Sept. 15th, 1890: " I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief the people that it was possible to pass. "1. Currency, with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in con-

the world."

ly forced contraction. "2. The free coinage of silver. "3. The issue of Treasury notes by which the Government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interestbearing bonds a legal tender currency, "4. A graded income tax, by which

stant circulation, and to prevent a year-

hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of Govern-"5. A reduction of the tariff generally

and especially on the necessaries of

CURRENCY REFORM

The report comes from Washington that the President will shortly send to Congress a special message urging the necessity of reform in our currency system to "restore confidence" and improve abroad the credit of American securities. It will be urged, it is said, that some thing like this is imperatively necessary to bring foreign capital this way and prevent it from going out of the country as much has already done and as much more will do unless some effective steps be promptly taken to put our monetary system on a sound basis. It is intimated that the Treasury guardians are becoming apprehensive of more draining of the Treasury and foresee impending gold raids, and that one of the objects in view in sending in this special message is the hope that Congress may be persuaded to do something to protect the gold reserve and obviate the necessity of another issue

At present there doesn't seem to be any extra demand for gold for shipment, and while this condition lasts the gold reserve will be pretty safe, but if there should be any extra demand and gold goes up as a consequence then the raiding will begin and the reserve will go glimmering, as the reserves have been doing for the past few years.

The Washington news gatherers do not enlighten us as to the recommendations that will be made in the anticipated message, for the reason, we suppose, that they didn't know and didn't want to guess, but it wouldn't be hard to make a guess that wouldn't be very far out of the way, if the President should decide to formulate and send to Congress such a message. In his recorded utterances, in the postive position he has taken in favor of gold and the aid and comfort he has been giving those who carry the gold standard are pointers enough to indicate the bent of his thought when he sits down to write that document.

He will plead for congressional recognition of the gold standard. There is no doubt as to that, and will urge that the refusal to do so will be construed by the capitalists of other gold standard countries as a desertion of gold, the practical effect of which will be to shatter European confidence and make it impossible for American enterprises to secure loans in these countries. It will be represented as practically putting this country on a silver basis, and favor of "sound money"-that is sage, if it comes, which is doubtful. to say the least.

The remedy he will propose to command confidence, and at the same time secure currency reform, outside of the declaration in favor of gold, is not so apparent, but there is little doubt that one of the steps necessary to show that we mean business he will point out to be getting rid of the greenbacks which, in the language of his friend banker Benedict, serve as a "pump" to drain the Treasury of its gold. There are \$346,000,000 in greenbacks, which is a little over onesixth of the total amount of our money. It doesn't require any guesting to arrive at this conclusion, yesterday. It was substantially the OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS

for Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Smith, Secretary Morton, Comptroller of the Currency-Eckles and scores of others who have been in close touch with the administration, have demanded and reiterated the demand for the retiring of the greenbacks as the essential step to the protection of the Treasury gold reserve. That is a matter of record, so that any paper on currency reform emanating from Mr. Cleveland would, without some suggestion about retiring the greenbacks, be like the play of Hamlet with Ham-

let omitted. The gold worshippers don't like the greenback any better than they do the silver dollar, nor as well, and the next move we may expect if they succeed in knocking silver out at the next election will be to knock the greenbacks out and commit them to the archives of antiquity or to the mascerating machine, the favorite way of doing them up before Congress passed the act directing that when redeemed they be re-issued and kept in circulation.

That's what hurts now. The Secretary of the Treasury wants the authority to tie the redeemed greenbacks up in big bundles with a strong piece of twine and shove them into a corner of the vault until authority comes to destroy them and the little dessicating, mascerating machine is put in operation. If they could get rid of the greenbacks this would remove the only effective agent for draining the gold reserve, and would also remove \$346,000,000 from the volume of the currency, which would make money that much the dearer, and that much the "sounder," according to the ideas of some of the gold standard financiers.

The only way yet suggested by which these greenbacks may be retired is by issuing bonds to get gold to redeem them and then get authority from Congress to destroy them. This is what has heretofore been recommended. Whether Mr. Cleveland has discovered any other way of retiring them the public has the large fortunes accumulated in the not been advised. But it doesn't matter so much what the recommendations may be in this special message, (if one should be sent to Congress, which we doubt.) for this late in the season there is not the slightest probability that Congressmen would give it serious attention or that there is the remotest probability of a currency bill being passed if one were presented on the lines laid down in the message. The Solons are becoming anxious to get home and they couldn't be induced to enter upon a financial debate this

His only motive could be in sending such a message to Congress to define and emphasize his position on the monetary question as he did on the tariff question in the last year of his first administration. That was then considered a very ill-timed and unfortunate message by some Democrats and this anticipated one might prove to be quite as ill-timed and unfortunate for the friends of the

HON. CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

In common with his hosts of friends the STAR regrets to learn that Hon. Chas. M. Stedman has decided to leave North Carolina to become a citizen of Georgia. About the first of May he will leave Asheville for Atlanta, where he will make his home and devote himself to the practice of his profession, the law.

There are few men in North Carolina whose departure would be more regretted, for there are few who are better known or more justly esteemed, not only by those who have the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance, but by the multitude who know him by reputation only.

A young and gallant soldier of the Lost Cause, when the flags were furled, he, like thousands of other young men, began the battle of life, and by his industry, energy and ability went to the front, where he took position and where he has remained ever since, filling the honored positions to which he had been called by his fellow citizens with credit to himself and honor to them. A Democrat without alloy, there never was an hour when he was not ready to respond to the call of his party. Brave and aggressive in the field he was cool and wise in council, and to him, and such as he, belongs the honor of redeeming North Carolina from the spoiler and putting her at the front as one of the great, redeemed, Southern commonwealths.

As a Democrat he was uncompromising and unselfishly loyal; as a citizen he was the zealous promoter of what he believed to be the best interests of his community or State; hastening the withdrawal of gold as a friend of progress he was ever from it. A positive declaration in ready by word and deed to aid in any meritorious enterprise; as a man gold-may be expected in this mes. he was amiable, courtly in manners, and drew friends to him whom his stirling virtues held friends for life; a lawyer thoroughly read, industrious, untiring, loyal to his clients. and singularly gifted with a persuasive power of oratory he ranked among the legal giants, and with all he was the genial, companionable, unselfish man who won friends wherever he went and never lost a friend he won. This is what Georgia and Atlanta gain when he casts his destinies with them and this is what North

Carolina loses when he goes from us MINOR MENTION.

Secretary Carlisle delivered his speech to working men at Chicago

same speech which he delivered at other places in the country when laboring to stem the "silver craze" and boost the gold standard, of which he has become the most conspicuous champion. He assumes in this speech, as he always does, and as the gold advocates always do. that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would result in a financial catastrophe such as this country has never seen, causing a universal breaking of the banks, in dustrial paralysis, with all the atten dant evils, making a picture quite as frightful as the lurid picture he drew in 1878 of the horrid consequences of demonetization of silver.

assumes all this and then from the assumption, which no silver man admits, he goes on and argues his case for gold and warns the workman against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The opponents of the free coinage of silver in 1878 predicted substantially the same results and they reiterated these predictions when Congress compromised on the Bland-Allison limited coinage bill, and were quite as positive in their predictions then as they are now. Did they pan out? Not much. The result knocked them out and discredited them as prophets of evil. They are playing the same old fake role now and Mr. Carlisle has joined them to fool people who they think may have forgotton their lurid prophecies in

We live in a day of civil commotions, wars and rumors of wars. but we also live in a day of mighty progress and of marvellous scientific discoveries, the end of which no mortal being can conceive. When Prof. Roentgen staggered the credulity of the scientific world by the announcement that with the so-called X ray he had succeeded in taking photographs through solid substances scientists familiar with electricity soon began to experiment, and their experiments not only confirmed all that the Professor had said but went far enough to show that he, like many other discoverers, had scarcely crossed the threshold. Among these experimenters was the great Edison. in whose works there is always somewonderful inventions by which the X ray may be effectively and al- charge of it and brought it to Salismost instantaneously utilized by the physician and surgeon, obviating the slow and tedious methods by which Prof. Roentgen achieved results. Edison expressed the opinion that the X ray would prove to be an effective agency for the destruction of disease germs, an opinion which some other scientists and physicians were disposed to consider as visionary. But the suggestion put other scientists not only to thinking but to working, the results of which are given in the following editorial reference to some experiments made in Chicago, which we clip from the New York Journal:

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the importance to humanity of the discovery, which two Chicago scientists report, of the fatal effect upon the bacteria of disease of the Roentgen or X rays. Professor W. P. Pratt and Professor Hugh Wightman, of the Bennett Medical College, Chicago claim to have taken every precaution to verify their discovery before making it public. They declare that in the case of the bacteria of diphtheria there is not the vaguest doubt that exposure to the mysterious rays resulted in the death of the pests. With almost equal confidence they report like results of experiments with the bacteria of cholera, influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and other less deadly infectious diseases. their conclusion be correct, plague and pestilence will be things of the past of the onward march of Asiatic cholera will be forgotten, for even the sacred pool from which that scourge proceeds may be so purged of its germs of pestilence that fanatical pilgrims may drink its waters and live."

The advocates of dear money say the single gold standard must be retained, or the country will be ruined. These same people insisted that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would bring about great revival of business. Has anybody discovered the revival?

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



To DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, ess, nerveless, as LaGrippe. Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says:
"In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks
of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nerwous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I became to improve and in one monthly time. I began to improve and in one month's time was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health. Dr. Miles' Passe Patts are guaranteed to stop Meassacks in 20 minutes, "One cent a dose," Formle by all Druggists, June 15 lv m tu th

CURRENT COMMENT.

Inasmuch as Weyler wants more cavalry it is evident that keep ing out of the way of the Cubans has an injurious effect on the wearing part of his foot soldiers .- Washington Times, Ind.

- The New York World has indertaken the task of nominating McKinley for the Republicans and Cleveland for the Democrats. This the most tormidable job the World has tackled since it boosted Mr. Coudert on to the Supreme Court bench.-Washignton Post, Ind.

- There is now no reason to doubt the fact that free silver has won a great victory in Alabama. The gold standard was entrenched there, with stronger defences than anywhere else in the cotton States; but the bond issues and the refusal of all currency relief seem to have aroused a spirit that could not be resisted .- Columbia State, Dem.

-- Creatures like Holmes are not only criminals themselves, but they are the cause of crime in others. To whet a morbid interest in such monsters is to sharpen innumerable axes and present the handles to weak-brained imitators of the monsters-in-chief. This may escape the dull, the reckless, the indifferent, the heedless wrecker of man's common decencies; but it is a pregnant fact n sociology and it stands out as plain as day .- Phil Record, Dem.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Raleigh Press Visitor: The State Museum received an alligator eight feet long yesterday afternoon. The animal was killed at Southport and sent here mounted. Taxidermist Brimley is working on the specimen and will soon have his ough wrinkled skin on exhibition in he Museum.

-Burlington News: We learn that couple of gentlemen from Ohio are outting in several thousand dollars with White Bros., at Mebane, for the manufacture of furniture. Mebane s growing. We learn there is not an empty house in that town and there great demand for them.

- Concord Standard: Ed. Higgins, colored, the noted ex-convict, is again in jail. He was arrested this (Monday) morning for beating his wife and attempting to shoot Al bert Smith, colored. Higgins was beating his wife when Smith attempted to reconcile him, whereupon Higgins tried to shoot Smith.

- Salisbury Herald: Revenue officer T. H. Vanderford ran up on five barrels of moonshine whiskey vesterday near the distillery of G. Kluttz. As the fire water was without an owner, Mr. Vanderford took bury. - The cherry trees on the farm of Mr. A. M. Glover were white with blossoms last November and were pretty full of fruit when the winter freezes came and kiled it. Because of this unusual freak, Mr. Glover feared that the trees would not bloom this spring. But he was disappointed and agreeably so, for the trees are now in full bloom and Mr. Glover says the prospects are that his cherry crop will be the biggest he ever had.

TWINKLINGS.

- She-"Do you write poetry?" He- The editors say not."-New York Herald - A woman is beginning to get

old when she has trouble in finding a hat that is becoming to her .- Atchison Globe. - Clara-"Mr. Nicefellow said my face was classic. What is classic?" Dora-'Oh, most anything old."-Good News.

- She-Did you see the Latin' quarter while in Paris? He-No, but I got several lead francs passed on me. - Truth, - She: "I thought I told you

your salary was \$25 a week?" He: "Ob, no: I said I carned \$35 a week, but only get \$8."-Amusing Journal. - Customer (entering poultry shop)—I should like to see a nice, fat Small boy-Yes, sir: father will be

down directly.— Tit-Bits. - "Jacques, how is it you never bring any good marks home from "Oh! papa, there are such a lot of us that when my turn comes there are none

left."—La Famille - "At last I have found a way to manage my wife properly." "Have, eh; how do you do it?" "Oh, just let her do as she pleases."-

St. Paul Dispatch. - "Marie, what are you doing up on that stepladder-and why don't you have Nora wash the windows?' "Because, if she falls and hurts herself 'll have to do her work."-Chicago

The old fashioned French windows that could be set ajar like so many doors make perfect ventilation possible, especially in those cases where they are to be found on several sides of a house, allowing a current of air to sweep directly through rooms and to penetrate every corner. The drawback to the ordinary window is that if opened two or three feet above the floor when the air pours in the heavy gases are apt to settle and stay inside. Even when a room is provided with a ventilator near the top the stratum of impure air above may remain. With a window extending from the floor to the ceiling and made so that it can be opened wide, a complete change of air in a

A French scientist of note maintains that a large number of the nervous maladies from which girls suffer are to be attributed to playing the piano. He shows by statistics that of 1,000 girls who study this instrument before the age of 12 no less than 600 suffer from nervous disor ders, while of those who do not begin till later there are only 200 per 1,000 and only 100 per 1,000 among those who have never worked at it. The violin, he says, is equally injurious. As a remedy he suggests that children should not be permitted to study either instrument before the age of 16, at least, and in the case of these possessing delicate constitutions not till a still later age.

Some Books Asked For. No doubt, after all, the chief requirement of railway travelers is fiction, but I am informed that the sale of "yellow backs," by which we must understand shilling and 2 shilling novels, of whatever tint, has been greatly interfered with by the popular shilling and sixpenny magazines. Some amusing inquiries are occasionally received at the bookstalls, as when, for instance, a person recently asked for a pamphlet published by the Society For the Promotion of the Drink Traffic. Another-but he was surely making fun of the clerk in charge—gravely ordered "The Life of Adam's Grandfather."— Good Words.

Chesterfield was so graceful that one of his contemporaries said it was worth s journey across England to see him A LOTTERY WRECK.

In the insane asylum at --- there is a white haired old man whose story interests every visitor.

When I saw him, he was sitting in the library at a desk apparently engaged in a laborious mathematical calculation. He covered sheet after sheet with figures

and occasionally paused to gaze at his work with intense interest. The busy worker was neatly attired in black, and his serene and intellectual face bore not the slightest trace of insanity. The superintendent who accompa me picked up a sheet of paper and called my attention to it. On every line appeared the figures 77,777. "Every sheet is like that," he said.

"The old man does nothing else all day

'What do these figures mean?' I asked at the suggestion of my companion. "It is the number of my lottery ticket, was the ready answer. "No. 77,777 in the lottery has drawn the capital prize of \$190, 000, and the money will be here tomo Then the poor fellow smiled, and a joy-

ful light came into his eyes. "It will make me the happiest man i the world," he said. "Not that I care for It myself, but I have made a present of the ticket to my wife, and she needs the "You are very fortunate," I replied, "in etting the tloket with the winning num-

"Yes, and I dreamed it," was the re "The number came to me in my reams three successive nights, and so bought the ticket. My wife laughed at me, but it drew the prize, and when it comes tomorrow I am going to give it to her in 100 \$1,000 bills." He bent over the table and began figur-

ing again in his slow and methodical way. "A strange delusion," I said to the suerintendent. "Has it any foundation?" "It is a very sad story," replied the official. "The old man has been here 30 years, and during all that time he has talked of nothing but his prize and the happiness it will bring to his wife. "His name is Colonel S-, and he came from one of our upper counties. He had a small estate and a wife with very

large ideas. "The colonel's house would have supported the two comfortably but for the fact that his beautiful and high spirited wife was always making extravagant de mands. She squandered his money, forced him to mortgage his plantation and then made him borrow large sums right and "At last the colonel could borrow no

longer, and his creditors began to press him. This made his wife furious, and she stormed and raged at him and told him that he must provide her with funds, "Her husband bore it all patiently, but he was driven nearly crazy by his creditors and his nagging wife. One night he dreamed that he had purchasd No. 77,777 in the lottery and that it was the winning ticket. He had the same dream three times that night, and the next day he went to the city and bought the ticket.
"His wife scolded him for his folly, and n her angry mood she threatened to destroy the ticket. The colonel knew that she was just the woman to do such a thing. and he concealed the precious bit of paper and waited for the next monthly drawing lonel went to the postoffice and cam

"Matters grew worse, and the two were hardly on speaking terms. One Saturday back at breakneck speed, spurring his He rushed into the horse all the way. house and throwing his arms around his wife's neck told her that they were saved and that his ticket had drawn the prize. "The woman turned pale and gasped for breath. Her husband showed her the offi cial list of the drawing and shouted for joy. But not a word came from his wife. A hopeless look of despair came over her face. and for the first time she was afraid to meet the eyes of the man who stood by her

"A terrible thought flashed through the colonel's mind, and without a word he hurried to the secret place where he had concealed the ticket. "It was gone. The beautiful tigress whose greed and temper had wrecked his life had carried out her threat. She had found the ticket and destroyed it. There was no doubt of that, for she was the only one in the house with the exception of he husband who had access to the room when the paper had been deposited.

"When the colonel returned to his wife" room, she threw herself on her knees at his feet. She wept and kissed his hands and refused to be comforted. The colonel knew that the case was hopeless, for the Havana lottery always required the ticket itself and no tale about its destruction would do any good. He helped his wife to her feet and kissed her, and told her that it was all right, they would make new start and get along somehow. "But the woman had made up her mind She tore herself away from her loyal, patient victim and went into another room locking the door behind her. The report of a pistol told what had occurred, and when the colonel broke open the door he found his wife dead, with a bullet through

her heart. "The neighbors found him sitting by the dead woman's side talking about his prize. His reason had deserted him, and since that day he has been just as you see him now. He believes that his wife is living, and his entire time is spent in devising plans for her comfort and pleasure. "Will he ever recover?" I asked the superintendent "Never. He has been in this condition

30 years and is now 65 years old. It is best for him to remain as he is. If he should regain his reason, nothing but sor-I walked back to the table and found the colonel covering another sheet of paper

with the figures 77,777. "I hope your prize will come tomorrow," I said pleasantly. "It is sure to come," he replied, "and then my wife will feel like a new woman. We are going to travel and build a new home and enjoy life. There are only two of us, and \$100,000 will be enough for us. am anxious for tomorrow to come on my wife's account. You see, she needs the money, and I don't know what she would

have done if it had not been for this stroke The superintendent and I left him at his work, smiling and happy, waiting for the tomorrow that will never come.—Wallace P. Reed.

Tears came to the surface of her brown "How can you treat me so?" she asked. "By eating a nickel's worth of peanuts at noon I take away my appetite, instead of spending 35 or 40 cents for lunch," was

She was at that moment disassembling her fourth plate of vanilla.—Indianapoli

Suckien's Arnica Saive.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulclers, Sale 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 re-funded. 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 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. Winslow a Soothing Syrup,

and take no other kind. Electric Bitters. Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted eeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No mediine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constination, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle at R.

R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-TBRNAL and BXTBRNAL use, and won-derful in its quick action to relieve distress. Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sere Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chelera, and all Bouel Complaints. Pain-Killer IS THE BEST rem-Bickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Pain-Killer is unquestionably the MADE, It brings speedy and permanent relic in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains Severe Burns, &c. Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Saller, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief. IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals. BY EVERYBODY. Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in leave port without a supply of it.

AST No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." dec 17

Picturesque General Wolford. The late General Frank Wolford was eturesque survival of the old time Kentuckian. It has been said of him that he was a cross between Davy Crockett and Bishop Bascom, and while he said "whar" and "thar" and "p'int" (for point) and "sot," he knew the Bible almost by heart. Once, when asked at Chamberlin's what dishes he preferred to choose from the elaborate bill of fare, he replied, "Drap dumplin's and a b'iled hen." He was an ideal soldier-the Forrest of the Federal army -yet he could not discipline his troops. When rebuked for this in a review of the Army of the Cumberland he said: "I know nothing about your drills and maneuvers, but my boys know how to shoot. You may take any two regiments in the army, station them whar you please, and I will take my regiment, and what I don't kill of them I will chase out of the state of Tennessee in 48 hours."-Exchange.

The Camel's Pace. Seven miles an hour is the camel's best pace, nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is about five miles an hour-a slow, lounging pace, beyond which it is dangerous, with nine camels out of ten, to urge them, or else, as Asiatics say, they "break their hearts," and die "literally" on the spot.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Starch.

Economize starch in the following way: Instead of throwing away the starch which is used for making cold starch, let it stand, after using, and settle in the bottom of clean bowl. When the water is clear above it, drain the water off, let the starch dry, cover the bowl to keep the dust away, and this starch is ready for use the next time it is required. Of course, it is sometimes necessary to add a little more to it.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my, wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seen.ed is it she could not survive them. A triend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1:00.

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

quoteu.		-	1
BAGGING-		180	
2-10 Jute		0	514
Standard	71	40	634
WESTERN SMILE Eller	.,		-/4
Hams # h	191	400	14
Hams @ D	183	20	734
Shoulders # 1		43	77
DRY SALTED-		-0	550
	63	40	614
Sides 9 D		10	434
BARRELS- Spirits Turpentine-	-/-		-/-
Second-hand, each	1 00	@ I	10
New New York, each,	1 35		40
New City, each	-		40
BEESWAX # D	26	ŏ ·	27
BRICKS-		٠,	5.55
Wilmington, 9 M	6 50	0 7	00
Northern	9 00	0 14	
BUTTER-			
North Carolina, & D	15		
Northern	23	0	1
CORN MEAL-	700		
Per bushel, in sacks	491	40	45
Virginia Meal	40	ě	4214
COTTON TIRS- 9 bundle		~a	85
CANDLES-9 D-		-	-
Sperm	18	•	25
Adamantine	_9	8	10
CHEESE-W D-	-	•	
Northern Factory	10	0	11
Dairy, Cresm	. 11	ŏ	12
State		•	10
COFFEE-P B-	27	ã	28
Laguyra	20	ŏ	29
Rio	14	ă	183
DOMESTICS-			
Sheeting 44 W yard	-		534
Yarns, & bunch	18	0	20
Yarns, & bunch	8	ă	9
FISH	100	_	
Mackerel, No. 1. 29 harrel	22 00	@ 30	00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel} \\ Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall \text{barrel} \\ Mackerel, No. 2 \$\forall \text{barrel} \\ Mackerel, No. 2 \$\forall \text{barrel} \\ Mackerel, No. 2 \$\forall \text{barrel} \\ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall \t	11 00	Ø 15	
Mackerel No. 2 W harrel	16 00	6 18	
Mackerel, No. 2 W half-harrel	8 00	8 3	00
Mackerel No. 3 19 horrel	18 00	0 14	00
Mullets, B barrel	8 00	6 3	25
Mullets, & perk barrel	5 75		00
N C Pos Hamles 10 ber	8 00	2	25
N. C. Roe Herring W keg	5 00	-	10
Diy Cod, W B	8 25	9 .	
FLOUR—W barrel—	0 40	0 8	50
	8 25		ko.
Low grade	3 25		50
Choice,			50
Straight	4 10	-	25
First Patent			50
GLUE-W B	73	40	10
GRAIN-W bushe:-	401	/-	40
Corn, from store, bags-White,	923	40	45
LOTE CSTOOL IN DRIE-White		678	49714

Western ... North Rive North Carolina

IME, \$\po\ \text{barrel} \text{ barrel} \tag{25}

UMBER(city sawed) \$\po\ \text{M feet} - \text{Ship Stuff, resawed} \tag{27}

Ship Stuff, resawed \tag{27}

Rough-Edge Plank \tag{27}

West India cargoes, according \tag{28}

13 00 \$\po\ \text{18 00} MOLASSES, & gallon—
New Crop Cuba, in hhds
in bbls
Porto Rico, in hhds
in bbls
Sugar-House, in bbls
in bbls
Sugar-House, in bbls

American on 125 % Sacks SHINGLES 7-inch, % M

WOOL, & B-Washed

Clear of burnessessessessessesses

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, April 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Firm at 25 cents per gallon for country and 251/2 cents for machine-made ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 40 per bbl for Strained and \$1 45 for Good TAR .- Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Firm. Hard 1.30, Vellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90

per barrel. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 27c; rosin, strained, \$1.15; good strained \$1 20; tar \$1.00; crude turpentine \$1 20, 1 90, 2 40,

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... 179 Tar Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-13 casks spirits turpentine, 216 bbls rosin, 42 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine. PEANUTS.

North Carolina-Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia--Extra Prime, 60@65c Fancy, 65@70c. COTTON MARKET. Market quiet on a basis of 7%c for

middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 5½ Good Ordinary..... 61/4 Low Middling..... 7 8-16 Middling..... 75% Good Middling..... 7 15-16 Same day last year, middling 61/6c. Receipts-72 bales; same day las

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK, April 15 .- Evening-Money on call was easy at 3@31/2 cent., last loan at 8, and closing offered at 8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 % @6 per cent. Sterling exchange was irm; actual business in bankers' bills 487% @488 for sixty days and 488% @ 488% for demand. Commercial bills at 486% @487%. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 109; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 105; North Carolina sixes 1221/4. Railroad bonds

were strong Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day vas quiet.

COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, April 15-Evening.-Cotton firm; middling gulf 81/6c; mid-

futures-market c'osed quiet; April 7 70, May 7 70, June, 7 72, July ? 71. August 7 71. September 7 85, October 7 25. November 7 16, December 7 17, January 7 22 Sales 70,000 bales. Cotton-net - bales; gross receipts 1,344 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,066 bales; to France - bales; to the Continent 2.194 bales; forwarded -

ners 241 bales; stock (actual) 146,532 Total to-day-Net receipts 5,189 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 245 bales to France - bales; to the Continent 13,113 bales; stock 492 002 bales. Total so far this week- Net receipts 25,633 bales; exports to Great Britain

bales; sales 841 bales, sales to spin-

15.555 bales: to France 4,809 bales; to the Continent 31.710 bales. Total since September 1-Net re eipts 4,863.116 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,925,501 bales; exports to France 143,617 bales; exports to the Continent

.540.013 bales.

\$2 40@3 00; good to choice \$3 00@ 30. Wheat-spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator nominal; afloat nominal; options were dull and firm at 16 %c advance; No. 2 red April 75c: May 721/4c; June 721/4c; July 72c; September 72c; December 73%c. Corn-spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 40c; affoat 41c; options were firm and quiet at 160%c advance; April 3716; May 36%c; July 37%c; August -; September Oats-spot firm; options dull and firm; May 24%c; spot prices—No.2 25% No. 2 white 26 1/2; mixed Western 25@ 261c. Hay quiet and easy; shipping 75 @7716c:good to choice 95c@\$1 05. Wool quiet, firm and unchanged. Beef duil but steady and nuchanged; beef hams quiet \$14 50@15 00; tierced beef inactive: city extra India mess \$15 00@15 50. Cut meats quiet, steady and unchanged. Laid quiet and steady; Western steam \$5 271/2 city \$4 75: May \$5 \$5; refined quiet; Continent \$5 50; South America \$5 85; compound \$4 37 1/4 @4 63 1/4. Pork slow, steady unchanged. Butter-market was quiet State dairy 9@16; do creamery 12@16% Western dairy, old 8@10c; Eigins 16%@ 18: Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania 111401114c; Southern 1040104c Western fresh 10% @11 4c; duck 18@ 23c; goose 35c. Cotton seed oil moderately steady; crude 211/022c; yellow prime 251/c bid; do. off grade 251/0 25%c. Kice firm, fairly active and unchanged. Molasses firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Peanout were quiet fancy hand-picked 4% 65. Coffee barely steady and 15 points down to 5 up; Apri \$13 10; May \$13 05@13 15; June \$12 70@ @12 80; July \$12 40@12 50, August \$11 95; September \$11 55@11 70, October \$11 35 611 40; December \$10 90@11 05; March \$10 80@10 90. Sugar-raw firm and dull; fair refining 3% @3%c; centrifugal, 96 test 41404%c; refined fairly active

pool quiet, steady; cotton by steam 1-16d; grain by steam 1d. CHICAGO, April 15.- Cash quotations Flour was dull, with prices unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 64%@65%c; No. 2 red 67% @69%c. Corn—No. 2 80% @ 80%. Oats—No. 2, 19%. Mess pork. per bbl, \$8 50@8 55. Lard, per 100 lbs \$4.95. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, \$4 85@4 40. Dry salted should ders, boxed, per 100 lbs \$4 50@4 6214 Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs \$4 50@4 621/4. Whiskey, per gallon,

firm and unchanged. Freights to Liver-

The leading futures ranged as follows -opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 64%, 65%, 64%, 65; May 65%@65%, 65%, 64%, 65%; July 65%@ 65¼@65¼, 65½, 64½, 66½; July 65½@ 66, 66¼. 65½. 66¾@66½c. Corn— April 29½, 29¾@29¾, 29½, 29½@29¾; May 80½, 80¼, 30, 80½@30½c; July 31½, 31¼@31¾, 31@31½, 31¼@31½c; September 32½@32¾, 82½, 83½, 32¾c. Oats—No. 2 May 19¾, 19¾, 195€, 19¾c; July 20½, 20½, 19¾, 20½c. Septem July 2014. 2014. 19% @20, 2014c; Septem ber 2014 @ 20%. 20%. 2014, 2014. Mess pork, per bbl. May \$8 5714.8 6214, 85214, 8 57½; July \$8 75, 8 80, 8 72½, 8 77½. Lard, per 100 lbs, May \$4 95, 5 00, 4 95, 5 00; July \$5 10. 5 12½, 5 10. 5 12½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May \$4 85, 4 40, 4.85, 4 40; July \$4 50, 4 55, 4 50, 4 50. BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour un-changed. Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot 71c asked; May 71c; July 70%@70%c Southern wheat, by sample, 75c asked do on grade 71@74c. Corn easy: mixed spot 85% @85%c; April 85% @85%c; May 85% @85%c; June 85%c; July 86%

88@361/c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white Western 26@261/c; No. 2 mixed do 24 1/2 @ 25c. COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. April 15-Galveston, steady at 7 11-16. net receipts 1,597 bales; Norfolk, firm at 75c, net receipts 212 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8, net receipts bales; Boston, firm at 7%c, net receipts 622 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 75, net receipts 72 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at

81/c, net receipts 257 bales; Savannah,

@86%c; Steamer mixed 8414@84%c;

Southern white 851/086c; do yellow

quiet at 7 9-16c, net receipts 1,000 bales, New Orleans, easy at 7 11-16, net recelpts 1,279 bales; Mobile, quiet at 71/2, net receipts 6 bales; Memphis, steady at 71/c, net receipts 141 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 7 11-16, net receipts 1,979 bales; Charleston, quiet at 71/2. net receipts 144 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Sta LIVERPOOL, April 15 .- 12,30 P. M .-Cotton, market quiet and prices steady. American middling 4%d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7 300 were American: speculation and export 506. Receipts American. Futures opened steady and demand poor. May and June 4 17.64d; June and July 4 15-64d; July and August 4 14-64d; August and September 11 64d; November and December 60-64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 4,100 bales new dockets, and bales old dockets. 4.30 P M-American middling (| m c) April 4 18-64d buyer; April and May 4 17 64d buyer; May and June 4 16 64@ 4 17-64d value; June and July 4 14-64@ 4 15 64d seller; July and August 4 13-64d buyer; August and September 4 10-64d seller; September and October 4 1 6460 4 2-64d buyer; October and November 60-61@3 61 64d buyer; November and December 3.58 64@3 59 64d buyer; January and February 3 59 64d seller. Futures closed quiet but steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New ork, H G Smallbones. CLEARED.

Steamship Croatan, Hansen, Georgeown, H G Smallbones. MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., April 16, 1896. SCHOONERS.

saiah K Stetson, 268 tons, Geo Harriss Son & Co. R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harris. Son & Co. Anna V Lamson, 812 tons, Dole Geo Harriss, Son & Co. da C Schoolcraft, 307 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm Linthicum, 158 tons, Brannock Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Sallie Ion, 523 tons, West, Geo Harriss Son & Co. Emma S, Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

BARQUES. Oxo (No.), 580 tons, Danielson, Heide Santa Anna and Maria (Ital), 413 tons. I River Thames (Nor), 454 tons, Jas 7 Riley & Co. Eugene (Nor), 508 tons, Hansen, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARQUENTINES. Agda (Rus). 346 tons. Landstrom. BRIGS. Moss Glen, 150 tons, Iverson, Geo Har-

riss, Son & Co.

Carolina (Aus), 467 tons, Negovetich,



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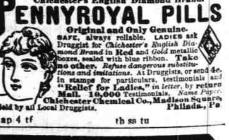
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