NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

THEY WILL BE ELECTED. FOR GOVERNOR: CYRUS B. WATSON. of Forsyth. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS W. MASON, of Northampton. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE : CHARLES M. COOKE, of Franklin. FOR STATE TREASURER : B. F. AYCOCK, of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe. FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION : JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg. ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT

A. C. AVERY, of Burke,

"You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your great cities and leave your tarms, and your cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union."-From Wm. J. Bryan's speech before Democratic National Convention.

GEO. H. BROWN,, Jr., of Beaufort.

"I am for McKinley, Russell and Gold," says Oscar J. Spears, one of the Republican candidates for Elector at Large.

"I desire to meet Mr. Russell on the hustings of North Carolina. I want the people to hear us and decide between me and what I represent, and what I think he represents. With their decision I shall be content. If elected Governor of your State, I shall see that every man, no matter what his station in life or what his politics, is given every privilege granted him by the Constitution of North Carolina." - Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

The gold organs contend that the annual increase in the supply of the world's gold is such that there will be enough to meet the world's demand for money and therefore there is no need of the free coinage of silver by this or any other country. As bearing upon this we clip the following from the Philadelphia Record:

The late Professor Scoetbeer, of Austria, was the leading authority on statistics pertaining to the production and use of the precious metals and kindred topics. His work has been continued by Professor Lexis, of the Trade Museum of Vienna who has brought down the data to 1895 in a recent re port which will furnish much food for reflection to those who are needlessly distressed concerning the scarcityol gold. By this report it is seen that the would's production of go'd in 1895 amounted to \$202,750 000, against \$181,510,000 in 1894 -the production of the latter named year having been greater than in any previous period of twelve months. It 1893 the chief gold production was sat down as follows: The United States, \$49,250,000; South Africa, \$46,750,000; Australia. \$45,000,000, and Russia, \$29.

The highest production of gold in the United S:ates (in 1853) was \$65,000 000 from which it gradually declined to \$33, 400 000 in 1875 and rose again to \$46. 900,000 and \$51,200,000 respectively in the years 1877 and 1878. But when the world's product of last year is summed up it exceeds that of the most productive period (1853) which amounted to \$155,450,000. It is shown that the production of silver in 1895 was six times as great as in 1853. What has become of all the gold is a

question which Professor Lex s does not undertake to answer with precision. On this point exclusive information appears to be possessed by the Populist statisticians of "Coin's Financial School who assert that most of the gold of the world is annually consumed in plugging teeth. But the fact has been established that in the ten years from 1885 to 1894 the gold coin by the nations of the world was nearly \$306,000,000 greater than the production, although it is impossible to ascertain to what extent recoinage and the application of existing supplies of gold bullion entered into this sum. In the years from 1885 to 1894 the average gold production of the world amounted to \$128,836,400, while the average yearly comage in the same decade was \$159. 425,000. It is estimated that in 1894 the amount of gold used for other purposes than coinage was \$51 250,000, distributed approximately as follows: England \$12,000,000; the United States, \$10,750. 000; France, \$8,375 000; Germany, \$8,375,000, and Switzerland, \$4,175,000 The figures indicate how little worth there is in the Silverite assertions concerning the consumption of go'd in the arts. From two-thirds to three fourths of the entire production enters into the world's use as money. But if gold should not be used as money at all it would still have great value in the arts and luxuries by reason of its superlor malleability, purity, solidity and beauty.

There is no doubt that there is a considerable increase in the world's output of gold, owing to the discovery of new gold fields and the cheaper processes of extracting the metal from the ore, but there is no telling how long this increase may be kept up. But even if it should be kept up indefinitely, the fact remains that the gold mines of the acclamation, as a just tribute to a world are owned by comparatively gentleman whose ability and qualifew men who can always control the fications were recognized by his colamount that is coined and goes into leagues in Congress, as shown by his active use as money, and these men selection as a member of several imcan thus control the volume of portant committees, but also as an money as far as the gold goes. It is expression of opinion as to the action to their interest to keep the volume taken in unseating him near the end of gold at such a figure as will pre- of the session. As far as he is convent it from becoming "cheap, "even | cerned this unanimous action of the supposing that the gold mines yield representatives of the Democracy of tonic.

all that the world needs for money. It may be said in reply to this that the silver mines are controlled by a comparatively few men, which is true, but while silver is demonetized and gold is the single standard of so many nations silver cannot come into competition with gold and the gold men have a practical monopoly of the world's supply of real money. The world needs silver as a check on the gold manipulators, and the silver miner as a protection from the rapacity of the gold miner.

But taking these figures as at least an approximately accurate statement of the go'd production, we would have in round numbers a little less than \$203,000,000 for the world. Suppose these figures to be kept up, and after deducting one-third, say, for use in the arts, all the rest were coined, it would give us an increase of about \$136,000,000 a year in the world's supply of gold coin, Divide these \$136,000,000 among the world's 1,400,000,000 of people and how much would it amount to per capita? Less than ten cents. Is there any danger of flooding the world with gold at that rate?

But we know that this gold is not all coined, and that a very considerable portion of it remains in the form of bullion, because it answers the purpose of the large money handlers better in that form than in coin for shipping purposes. They prefer the bullion to coin on account of the waste in coin by abrasion, which is doubtless one of the reasons why so much of it remains in the form of bullion. In view of this fact and the quantity of gold used in the arts, there is little probability of the world being overflooded with gold, even if the output of the mines be much larger than it is now.

But whatever the increase may be, while the single gold standard prevails this metal will be a metal of speculation and a metal for hoarding which will prevent it from becoming ener who is supposed to be a patria coin for general circulation, for otic citizen and desirous of prowhich it is unfitted even if were not a metal for speculation and hoarding, by its high value. For general circulation there is too much value in too small a coin, and for that reason even if it were abundant enough for general circulation people would not like to carry it why they protest against the wrongs and would prefer some other kind of | which were therein so clearly and formoney, either silver or paper. Its cibly pointed out. They fail to find in high value makes gold, as it has been | it an "anarchistic" or "communisso often truthfully called, the money | tic" utterance, or a syllable that of the rich man while silver is the might not be spoken by a Washing. money of the poor man. A dollar in silver is a coin of fair proportions, while a dollar in gold would be lost in a vest pocket and a \$2.50 piece would be buried in a handful of nickels. If the world had to depend on gold alone it would soon have to quit business or let a very tew men boss the business.

MINOR MENTION.

The organs and spokesmen of the gold standard have either been deluding themselves or attempting to delude others by professing to believe that the free silver sentiment was strong only in the South and in some of the States West of the Missouri river, but the probabilities are that their eyes have been opened since the extraordinary demonstrations of the people all along the line of Mr. Bryan's journeying from Lincoln, Nebraska, to New York city, where he was greeted with such enthusiasm as has welcomed no other man since Grant came fresh from the fields where victory gave him fame. We have had a sufficient expression of popular feeling by this time to know that the senti. high wages .- New Orleans States, ment for free silver is not peculiar to the South or the far West, but that it is a potent factor in all the States, and that in some which the so called "sound money" men have been claiming there is every indication that it is the controlling power. Indiana is one of these, in which the situation is thus stated by Hon. W. Boyle, First Assistant Secretary of the Indiana branch of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, who

I am certain from the outlook that Bryan and tree silver will carry Indiana of from 50,000 to 75,000 majority, and it would not surprise us to see it go to 100,000. Out of 50,000 belonging to our society I find that they stand as follows: Republicans, 27,521; Democrats, 20,318; Populists, 2,100; Prohibitionists, 61. On the money question they stand as follows: For silver, Republicans, 27,093. Democrats, 19777; Populists, 2,100; Prohibitionists, 81. For gold, Republicans, 498; Democrats, 541; Populists, one; Prohib tionists, 30.

This is corroborated, as far as the sentiment goes, without giving figures, by others, and some of them gold men, including Mr. Bynum, who after a tour through the State said he found the silver sentiment in the rural districts overwhelming. Mr. Bynum, who is said to have his eye on a Federal judgeship, is now one of the chief engineers of the Democratic gold convention, which is to put out a ticket to "help defeat" the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

The re-nomination of Hon. J. A. Lockhart as the Representative from this district was anticipated, and it was proper that it should come by

this district is an endorsement which carries with it a vindication which must be made more emphatic by the endorsement of the people at the polls in November. The majority for Lockhart then must be so large as to leave no ground for the charge of fraud nor for quibbling. No Democratic vote should be lost nor thrown away this year, nor should the vote of any friend of silver, whether he be in line with the Democratic party or not, for there will be a royal battle for silver in the next Congress, and on the result of that battle the fate of bimetallism in this country will depend. Doubtful of their ability to elect their President the opponents of silver are going to make desperate efforts to secure a majority in the next House of Representatives, and for this reason every silver man should be active in the support of the men whom they know will be true to silver. This is a contest not for a man nor for men, but for a great cause and for the people.

There wasn't any spreadeagle "boy" oratory in the address deliv ered by Wm. J. Bryan on the occasion of the notification of his nomination Wednesday evening, but there was a cool, dignified, masterly and thorough statement of the intents and purposes of the party of which he has been made the present standard bearer, a manly defence against the accusations and misrepresentations of its opponents, and a glorious vindication of the representatives of the Democracy who formulated the Chicago platform and nominated the standard bearers to battle for the principles enunciated in that platform. There is no attempt at oratorical display in this address, no flights of fancy, no fascinating word painting nor suggestive, captivating metaphors, but every sentence is a plain appeal to the thought and the reason of the listmoting the happiness and prosperity of his country and of posterity. No unprejudiced man can read that address without recognizing the patriotic spirit that inspires and pervades it, and that he who thus spoke for the people showed good cause ton, Jefferson or Jackson.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Candidate Bryan has the advantage of belonging to himself His candidacy is a great improvement on the syndicate system of running a man .- New York Journal,

-- The gentlemen who met at Indianapolis and resolved that twothirds of the Chicago Convention constituted a minority of the party, and that they themselves are the only ones who realize what is true Democracy, are in grave danger of infringing on the ideas of the tailors of Tooley street. - Washington Post,

- Every now and then we hear of delegations of workingmen going to Canton, Ohio, to chant to Mc-Kinley the praises of protection and yet strange to say labor does not share in the benefits of protection. When the McKinley tariff which was higher than the war tariff of 1881, was in operation wages were reduced in every line of industry and there were more strikes and lockouts than were ever known before in the history of the country. It appears however, that there are still a few working people who can be gulled by the talk of protection bringing

TWINKLINGS.

- "I'll never ask another woman o marry me as long as I live." 'Turned down again?" "No: accepted."-Philadelphia North American.

- "Does young Whittle know much about po itic-? 'Yes, I think he does. He has had several chances to run for office and didn t do it." - Washington Star. - Miss Gowanus-"I envy the way you can talk to Mr. Caustique; he

never sits on any of your remarks Miss Go ham - "No; I make them too pointed."—Judge. -Maud-Then why did marry his Grace? Mary-Oh, why does a woman buy

- "Why do you laugh at his stale okes?" 'If I did not laugh he would think I did not understand the jokes and would try to explain them .- Truth - Citizen (offering bonds) -"] own a six story flat house in Harlem." "Magistrate-"That's all right. Any

anything she doesn't want?-Detroit

Free Press.

ncumbrance?" Citizen-"Well, there's the janitor, - Camso-"Would you call Senator Milgrubs a successful statesman?" Cawker-"Yes, indeed! His speculaations in sugar alone net him fully \$25,-000 a year."-Puck.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON TRICT.

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder. Elizabeth circuit, Purdie's, August Magnolia circuit, Trinity, August Bladen circuit, Bethel, August 29, 30. Clinton circuit, Kendall's, September

12, 13, Onslow circuit, Swansboro, September 19, 20. Greenville Reflector: Mrs. John C. Powell died at Falkland Tuesday morning. Mrs. Powell was the wife

Misslon, Haw Branch, September

railroad in that section. 'Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve

of one of the managers on the lumber

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Raleigh Press Visitor: Deputy Sheriff W. J. Sears from White Oak township was in the city this morning and reports a splendid rain last night about Apex. Beyond Apex he says there was one of the worst wind and hail storms he ever saw, ruining crops. Walter Barker, Jack Maynard and others about Green Level say their crops will not be worth gathering. Mr, Sears says the wind cut an

oak tree in his front yard square off. - Pender Star : While little ohnnie Lee and her mother were eating supper at their home in Whiteville, Thursday night last, Johnnie was shot through the window and instantly killed, and his mother was wounded. He was an inoffensive boy of about 18 years old, and no motive is ascribed for the dastardly deed. The county is aroused and the clue to the pepetrator will be followed up. Clinton Democrat : Mr. Henry

Matthis died at his home in Taylor's Bridge on Sunday. He had been in feeble health for several years. --Mrs. James Duncan died at her home in South Clinton Sunday morn ing. Her death was sudden and unexpected, the result of heart disease, - Mrs. Patience Barden. relict of the late Woodard Barden, died at her home in Turkey on Monday morning, aged about 87 years. — A near relative of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, lives in North Clinton township, this county. He is Mr. Allen Whitfield, whose grandmother was a Bryan, and came from the same part of Virginia that the family of candidate Bryan went from.

- Goldsboro Headlight: Nathaniel Moore, who murdered his wife near Fremont, on the night of August 1st, is still at large. Reports as to his having been in this section have been circulated several times. --The sad news reached this city Saturday of the death of Mrs. Eliza Newton Ireland, at her home near Faison, in the 87th year of her age. The deceased was the relic of the late Samuel R. Ireland, one of the pioneer settlers of Sampson county. The sad and sudden death of Mrs. James H. Dixon occurred at her home in Georgetown, near this city, Monday evening. She seemed in as good health as usual that morning and had been attending to her domestic work. About 2 o'clock she was taken with a congestive chill and died before medical aid could reach her. She was 24 years of age.

-- Kinston Free Press: The farmers report that the hot, dry weather is burning up cotton. There is no doubt that cotton and tobacco are both badly cut off by the dry spell following so much rain. - Mr. Geo. B. Webb is making experiments to develop a new process, originated by himself, to cure tobacco. He has succeeded in curing small parcels of it a bright yellow. He says he expects to cure it from thirty to fifty days without any heat. If this process proves successful he will be able to cure a pound of tobacco to each cubic foot of room space, without any danger of burning, without any attention after first placing it, without chemicals and by a perfectly natural and inexpensive process retaining all the oils in the tobacco, curing it in a bright color, with a velvety finish, and perfectly curing the stem and leaf. If this proves practical it will be a great saving to the tobacco farmers, and will mean

a tortune for Mr. Weeb. The Valleys of Madagascar. No great faith is expressed by Genera Duchesne in the future of railways in Madagascar. "The road built by the French military engineers from Majungs to Andriba was," said the general i conversation with our Paris correspond ent, "child's play compared with the difficulties of the country through which the French had to go at an almost running pace. I had taken with me officers of the engineers to survey the country for a military railway, but when they saw the difficulties they gave it up. I looks very easy on a map to go up the valleys, but Madagascar valleys are not like those of other countries. They shrink into gorges and are cut up by mountain ranges. The whole country is a maze, and yet the west road is comparatively easy when compared with the east one from Antananarivo to Tama tave. The latter defies description. was taken down to Tamatave in a litter by active porters. I cannot make out how we came to our journey's end. You porters take you through quagmires, tumble down sheer cliffs and push through tangled forests. They cling to the boughs of trees like monkeys and balance themselves on rocks. I am bound to agree with travelers' good opinion of the climate, once you are through the fever zone. I never felt better than on the plateau."-London News.

Anybody Fit For Anything.

In one of his letters to Motley, John Stuart Mill, that English friend of the United States, deplored "the fatal be lief of your public that anybody is fit for anything." This optimistic conceit was no doubt developed by the practice of the earlier Americans, who turned their hands to anything, and, thanks to the bounty of a virgin continent, generally with good results. But progress has given rise to specialization, and the American, like the European, has become a specialist. He is learning to do one thing well.

Already the "fatal belief" deprecated by Mill has disappeared from business where it means ruin and bankruptcy and from manufacturing and transpor tation where it means arson and murder. But it still survives in our admin istration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unreform ed civil service, yet I suspect the bane ful character of what Mill calls that "fatal belief" is most strikingly revealed in our administration of education .-Forum.

Tanning. The most recent and expeditious process in tanning, according to The Revue Scientifique, consists in passing a cursome gaseous compound of hydrogen containing a certain quantity of arsenic through the liquid in which the hides are immersed. The hydrogen is obtained either from the action of commercial sulphuric acid upon zinc or iron or from that of steam upon iron, the calculation being, in fact, that in this case the hydrogen obtained will contain a sufficient quantity of arsenic. The gas, collected under pressure in a gasometer, is introduced into the bottom of the tanning vat through a pipe provided with a serapidly. History Comment of the

Sea Water For City Street The ancient idea of flushing the sew-ers and gutters of city streets with sea water is being vigorously discussed in many places. In England it has come into such favor that a proposition is now put forward to supply the city of London with sea water. The water would be taken from the sea at a sp not far from Brighton remarkably fre from pollution. It would be pumpe into a reservoir of 10,000,000 gallons. Thence it would be forced into another reservoir, from which it would gravitate to Lordon. The present consump tion of water in London is 200,000,000 gallons a day, of which 40,000,000 gal-lons is used for municipal purposes. This might be saved for domestic purposes by the introduction of sea water. The cost of the project is put at \$2,250, 000, and the sea water would be sup! plied by meter for public purposes at a fraction of the present cost of fresh water. One watering of the streets with sea water is said to be equal to two, or even three, with fresh water. It prevents the decomposition of street refuse, it is effective for flushing sewers, and particularly valuable for the extinction of fire. Of its value to health there is no doubt, and it would be easy to supply it to hospitals and to schools for

A Theater Incident. "At a theater where the seats are not numbered and to which I had gone early to get a good seat," said a man, "I found just the seat I wanted in the

swimming baths.

wear a big hat.

fourth row from the front. In the seat in front of me in the front row sat a man; the seat immediately back of him was vacant, and the seat back of that and directly in front of me was occupied by a small boy, sitting between his father and mother. So that besides a good location I had an unobstructed view, which was one of the things had in mind in choosing the seat. Of course I had to take the chances on that vacant seat, but the chances were at least even that it would be occupied by a man, and if it was taken by a woman there was a chance that she would not

"When the theater filled up, that seat was taken by a woman, and she had on a hat which would have covered the grass plot in front of a house in the suburbs, and there grew upon it flowers and things as tall as the hollyhocks in the front yard of a house in the country. "But she had no sooner taken the seat than she raised her hands and lift-

ed the big hat off. My view was quite unobstructed, after all, and I felt that I had reason to be grateful."-New York

A Model Regiment,

The story is told of an English militia regiment whose reputation was none of the best that on one occasion a detective from Scotland asked to be allowed to inspect the regiment to discover, if possible, if a certain malefactor were in the ranks. Permission being given, the detective, accompanied by the adjutant of the regiment, made the tour of the various companies, front rank and rear rank. When the official had got to the last man of the rear rank of the rear company, he stopped suddenly and gazed earnestly at the rather embarrassed warrior, "Why, you surely have made a mistake," exclaimed the adjutant indignantly. "Why, you have pitched on the best man in the battalion. He has been with us for more than 20 years and he is our pattern soldier. His arms are a mass of good conduct badges, and he is the example of all that is best in the life of a soldier. You surely do not know him?" "No," replied the detective, "I do not-but I know all the others."-San Francisco Argonaut.

The question is frequently asked What is a vegetarian community to use instead of leather? Of course substitutes would have to be found. At present, as hides are a waste product, there is no need to seek further, but when they become scarce other substances will certainly take their place. Other things have already begun to compete with leather. Formerly the doublet and breeches and even bottles were made of that substance. Now we use cloth for bookbinding and other purposes and may have artificial leather boots. Demand always stimulates invention and production. It may therefore be safely predicted that to make ample provision for our clothing, even under a vegetarian regime, is a task not beyond the resources of civilization. We may be sure that if we have followed nature thus far and trusted her for our greater wants she will assuredly not fail us in these lesser things. - Westminster Review,

The selling of ice cream appears to be the most profitable street hawking trade. The late Carlo Gatti, who first introduced the "penny ice" into the streets of London, once boasted, in a trial for compensation for removal, of having made a profit of £4,000 a year from that source alone. Starting single handed his success

was such that he imported many of his countrymen to help him, with the grand result named. At the Thames police court not long

since a vender of ice creams astonished the presiding magistrate by informing him that he sold for 8 shillings that which originally cost him 1, thus making a profit of 700 per cent. When the season of the year is not

suitable for ices, the street hawkers of that commodity turn their attention tither to fruits or baked chestnuts. -London Tit-Bits. Josiah Taken to Task.

"Josiah, wasn't you tellin me that there wuzn't no Methodists in France?"

"Yes, Miranda, "Why, here's four columns about Duman the elder, and he seems to have been a bigger man than any elder we have got in our church. Guess that's another time when you didn't know what you wuz talkin about, Josiah."-Washington Tribune.

Bucklen's Arnica Saive. THE BEST SALVE in the world tor Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, 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 Bifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fitty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, soitens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immedirent of hydrogen gas or a current of ately. 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.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling 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 mediries of apertures, and after bubbling up cine will act more surely in counteract-through the liquid it flows out through through the liquid it flows out through another pipe affixed to the cover of the vat. Vats of very large dimensions are employed, and the tanning proceeds very litters. 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

No Gripe

druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. bbl of 280 fbs, The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LYON & CO'S

ALL FOR 10 CENTS. YON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

A Wolf Battne. Outside the wood was drawn up a small

army in three divisions, who, on our approach, shouldered as one man what at first sight looked like guns, but which turned out to be thick sticks. On my inquiring who they were, our host answered that they were our beaters. "Our beaters!" said I. "Why, I thought the men with the huntsman were the beaters." laughed he, "those are only the officers of what you call the army." I bowed low with some awe, saying, "Mais, monsel gneur, c'est une chasse royale."

The personnel consisted of 1 grand veneur, or chief huntsman; 29 whips, of whom 4 were mounted; 702 beaters and 480 rabatteurs or stops, answering to the few men or boys we in England send to the end of a cover to hit the trees and keep the game from breaking cover-in all 1,212 men. Each man was given a glass of whisky and a piece of black bread, which they ate squatting on the ground. For the few who did not drink whisky there was a large caldron of hot tea. These men were all peasantry on the estate, and they glad ly give their services on such an occasion wolves and foxes being most destructive to their flocks and poultry.-Blackwood'

The flowers of many trees, like the oak, olm and hickory, are so inconspicuous that they are popularly supposed to be altogether lacking. No one knows when Zoroaster was born

The dates given vary between 200 and 6000 years B. C.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev | Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no besitation 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 .3 if she could not survive them. A triend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly sat isfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Wholesale Prices (urrent.

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

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

WESTERN SMOKED-North Carolina & D....... N rthera CHRESE Ph-COFFEE-# D-Loguyra DOMESTICS-ISH—
Mackerel, No 1, 9 barrel ...
Mackerel, No 1, 9 half-barrel
Mackerel, No 2, 9 barrel,...
Mackerel, No 2, 9 half-barrel
Mackerel, No 3, 9 barrel. ... Mullets, B barrel
Mu lets, B pork barrel
N C. Roe Herring, B keg.... Dry Ccd, # 10 xtra OUR- P barrel-

AIN—B bu-hel—
t orn, fro n store, bags—White,
Corn, a go, in bulk—White...
Co n, carge, in b gs—White...
O ts, from s ose...
Oats, Rust Proof HIDES, 19 1b-....... HAY, \$ 100 fbs-North Carolina....

City Mess.

Rump.
Prime
ROPE. %D
SALT, % sack Alum
Liverpool...
Lisbon
Ame ican

Ame ican
On 125 B Sacks.
On 125 B Sacks.
SHINGLEB, 7-inch, B M. 500
Common 160
Common 250
SUGAR, B D—Standard Granu
Sta dard A
White Ex C
Ext a C, Golden 4
C Yell W
SOAP, B D—Northern 3340
STAVES, B M—W. O. barrel 800 G
R. O. Hogshead
TIMBUR, BM feet—Shipping
Mill, Pr.m. 650
Common Mill 400 Inferior to Ordinary
TALLOW, B D. 650
WHISKEY B ga'lon—Northn, e 1 C0
WOOL, B D—Washed 12 G
Unwashed, 9

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

firm at 221 cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks, and 211 cents for country casks. Sales later at 221/4 ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 821/2 per bbl for Strained and \$1 87% for Good Strained TAR-Market firm at \$1 05 per

CRUDE TURPENTINE -Steady Hard \$1 20, Yellow Dip 1 55, Virgin 1 65 per barrel. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 251/6245/c; rosin, strained, \$115; good strained, 1 20; tar, 1 85;

crude turpentine, \$1 10, 1 60, 1 80. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine Tar.... Crude Turpentine.... Receipts same day last year-208 casks spirits turpentine, 758 bbls rosin, 442 bbls tar, 94 bols crude turpentine. COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 71/2c for niddling. Same day last year, middling 7c. Receipts-1 bale; same day

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime. 5050c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c. CORN-Firm: 88 to 4) cents per

N. C. BACON-Steady; Hams. o 10c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 71/6c. SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch,

nearts and saps, \$1 60 to 2 25; six inch, \$3 50 to 3.50; seven inch, \$5 50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.00 to .50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 13-Evening .-Money on call easier at 21/04 per cent; last loan at 214, closing offered at at 31/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 606% per cent. Sterling exchange dull, easy; actual business in bankers bills at 486 14 @486 14 for sixty days and 487 14 @487% for demand. Commercial bills 485 40485 %. Government bonds were steady; United States coupon fours 1(6, United States twos 911/2 bid. State bonds quiet; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110 bid. Railroad bonds were Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day

was unchanged. COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13-Evening.-Cotton cull; middling gult 81/2c; middling

Cotton futures-market closed steady August 7 79. September 7 45. October 753. November 749. December 754, Jan uary 7 57, February 7 61, March 7 65 April 7 69. Sales 231,400 bales. Cotton-net receipts - bales; gross

751 bales; exports to Great Britain pales: to the Continent 833 bales; forwarded 51 bales; sales - bales; sales to spinners - bales; stock (actual) 67,600 bales. Total to day-Net receipts 2.957 bales exports to Great Britain 3.506 bales: to France - bales; to the Continent 635 bales; stock 136,942 bales.

Total so far this week-Net receipts 12,355 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,246 bales; to France 1,250 bales; to

the Continent 4.854 bales. Total since September 1-Net receipts 5.176 865 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,253,783 bales; exports to France 464 564 bales; exports to the Continent 1783, 818 bales.

Flour was steady and urchanged Southern flour du'l and steady; com mon to fair extra \$3 00@2 60; good to choice \$2 60@2 90. Wheat-spot quiet and easier; options were fairly active and ansettled, advancing 1/4c, rallying 1/4c and closing steady at %c over yesterday No. 2 red August 621/6c; September 621/4 October 63 4c; November 64 4c; December 65c; May -c. Corn-spot dull and weaker; No 2 28 4c at elevator and 29 4c float; options were more ac ive and closed steady at 360 %c decline: August 19%c; September 28%c; October 29%c; December 80%c; May 82%c. Oats-spot dull and easier; options cull steady; Au gust 20%c; September 20%c; October 20% spot-price unchanged; No. 2 -c; No 2 white 2414@241/c; mixed Western 21@29c. Hay was quiet; shipping 68% 65c; good to choice 90695c. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam \$8 65 city \$3 25; September \$2 55; refined lard quiet and steady at quotations; Con tinent \$4 15; South America \$4 75, com pound \$3 87 1 @4 1214. Pork-demand fair; steady; old mess \$8 00@8 25; new \$8 00 @8 75. Butter firmer and demand fair; State dairy 10@14%c; do. creamery 11% @16c; Western dairy 9@12c; do creamery -c; Elgins 151616. Eggs steady, quiet; State and Pennsylvania 13@ 131/c; Western fresh 11@12c; do. per case 50c@\$2 40. Cotton seed oil steady and quiet,crude 19@20; yellow 22% @23c. Rice steady, quiet: domestic, fair to extra 4%c; Japan 4@4%c. Molasses was dull and steady; New Orleans, open kettle,

-raw steady; demand fair; fair refining 3; centrilugal, 96 test -c; refined quiet and unchanged. (HICAGO, Aug. 13.—Cash quotations: Flour was dull and easy; hard wheat, sping bankers were quotable at \$8 40@ 3 65 in wood; other grades were unchanged in quotations. Wheat-No. 2 spring 58@51%c; No. 2 red 57% @59c. Corn-No. 2, 22 1/2 @ 22 3/8 c. Oats--No 2 16@16 c. Mess pork, per bbl. \$6 40 @6 45. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$3 15@ 3 20. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, \$3 80@8 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs, \$3 75@4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs \$3 6214 @3 65. Whiskey \$1 22. The leading futures ranged as follows -opening, highest, lowest and clowing,

good to choice 27@37c. Peanuts steady,

quiet; fancy hand-picked 4@11/4. Coffee

steady and unchanged to 5 points down;

September \$9 70@9 75; October \$9 25@

9 30, December \$9 05; January \$9 05

March \$9 05@9 10; May \$9 05; spot

Rio was dull; No.7, \$11 00@11 00. Sugar

Wheat-August 54, 54%, 58, 54%c; September 54%, 55%, 58%, 55%, 65% 65% c; D --cember 58% 658%, 59, 57%, 58% 658%; Corn—August 23%, 23%, 17%, 22% c; September 231/8. 231/8, 221/8, 221/8c; May 27,271, 261, 27c. Oats-September 1514 @15%. 15%, 15, 15%@15%; May 18%@ 18%, 19%@19%. 18%, 19. Mess pork— September \$6 30, 6 45, 6 20, 6 45; October \$6 00, 6 07\forall, 6 00, 6 07\forall, January \$7 00, 7 05, 6 87\forall, 7 02\forall, Lard—Sep-tember \$3 17\forall, 8 27\forall, 8 15\forall, 8 27\forall, October \$3 25, 8 2214. 3 2214. 8 3314: January \$3 5714, 8 65, 8 55, 8 65. Short ribs -September \$ 2214, 8 3814, 8 1714, 8 3814; October \$8 30. 8 8714, 8 25.8 3714; January \$3 4914. 850, 8 8714, 3 50. BALTIMORE, August 18 .- Flour dull,

Wheat steady; spot and August 59%@ 59%c; September 60%@60%c; Steamer No. 2 red 56% @56%c; Southern by sam-No. 2 red 36% @36% c; Southern by sample 59@61% c; do on grades 58@61c. Corn weak; spot 27% @27% c; August 27% @27% c; September 27% @37% c; October 28@28% c; Steamer mixed 24% @24% c; Southern white 28% @29c; do yellow 29@29% c. Oats weak; No. 2 white 26@27c; No. 2 mixed 28% @24c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. August 13 -Galveston, steady at 7%. net receipts 615 bales; Norfolk, firm at 736, net receipts 21 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8, net receipts - bales,

Boston, dull at 8, net receipts 66 bales, Wilmington, quiet at 71. net receipts

— bales; Pnitedelphia, firm at 84. net receipis - bales: Savannah quiet at 7c, net receipts 110 hales, 93 new; New Orleans, quiet at 7 5-16, net recepts 2,118 bales, all new: Mobile, nomir al at 7%, net receips 9 bales, ali new; Memphis, steady at 71%, net receipts 18 bales: Augusta, quiet at 714 net receipts 114 bales; Charleston, sleady at 716, net receipts 18 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, August 13-12.30 P. M. Cotton, demand moderate and prices easier. American middling 4 11 32d Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8460 were American; speculation and exports 500. Receipts none. Futures opened easy and demand fair. August 4861@49. 64d: August and September 4 5 640 44-84d; September and October 4, 4 1 64 @3 63 64d; October and November 3 63 94, 3 62-64. 3 61 64@3 62 64d; November and December 3 61-64. 3 62 64 @3 61 64d; December and January 3 61 64, 3 63 64, 3 61-61, 3 60-61@3 61-64d; January and February 3 63 84 3 61-64. 3 60 64@3 61-64d; February and March 8 63 64d; March and April 40 8 68 64d; April and May 4 1 64d; May and June 4 2 64d. American spot grades 1-16d lower; American middling fair 4 23-82d; good middling 4 13 32d; middling 4 9 32d; low middling 4 3-16d; good ordinary 4 1-161; ordinary 3%d. Futures on the decline.

4 P. M .-- August 4 8 64d seller; August and September 4 4 64d seller; September and October 3 63 64@4d buyer October and November 3 61-64@3 62 64d; November and December 3 60 64@ 8 61-64d buyer: December and January 3 60 64@8 61-64d buyer: January and February 8 61-64d; February and March 3 62 64d seller; March and April 3 63. 64d seller; April and May 4d seller; May and June 4 1 64d seller. Futures closed barely steady.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., August 14, 1896. SCHOONERS. Seth M Todd, 187 tons, Johnson, G.o.

Harriss, Son & Co. W C Wickham, 313 tons. Edwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Augusta, (Nor). - tons, Fernebo, Pater-

son, Downing & Co. Madre (Ital), 447 tons, Scetto, Heide & Rosa Eliane (Fr), 550 tons, Le Croix, Emiranda, 563 tons, Duncan, to master.

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-AND-

LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Maxton, N. C. DIRECTORS. J. D. Croom, Maxton. Ed. McRae, Maxton. J. H. Kinsey, Maxton. G. B. Sellers, Maxton. G. B. Patterson, Maxton. Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

E. F. McRae, Raemont.

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W. B. HARKER, Secretary. UP TO DATE

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