WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District-W. H. Lucas, of Hyde. F. A. Woodard, of Wilson. Frank Thompson, Onslow. 4th E. W. Pou, of Johnston. W. W. Kitchin, of Person. 5th Jas. A. Lockhart, of Anson. 6th S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly. R. A. Doughton. Alleghany Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe

COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS. -Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbhrs, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all. - (Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

Every Democratic paper should print, d every Democratic speaker should read to his audiences, the following letter written by President Cleveland in 1898 to the editor of the Atlanta Consti-

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD BAY, Mass.

July 16, 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. I has a tone of true Democracy about it and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing. "I think the underlying principles o party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscien-

tious desire for party success. "I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign vour own service and the invaluable in fluence of the Constitution will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country. 'Personal advancement of man i

we advocate is everything. "Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

nothing; the triumph of the principles

HOW THE WORKMAN IS INTER-ESTED.

1 The soft-handed sons of toil are making appeals to the workmen these days as if they (the workmen) had no interest in the free coinage of silver, but were vitally interested in the maintenance of the gold standard. It does not seem to have occurred to these gentlemen who evince such a sudden and sympathetic interest in the toiler that the aforesaid toiler may entertain a suspicion that it is inspired more or less by selfishness, and that the appeals to him are made more in the interest of the makers than of those to whom

During the days of the protective tariff the same fraternal solicitude for the welfare of the workman in the protected industries was manifested by the protected manufacturers, who were striking for more and higher protection all the time, declaring that that was the way to came to them from this protection, and the workman hustling along the best he could for himself. With all their professed interest in the workman no one ever heard of the wages of the workman going up as the tariff

They are doing a good deal of that thing now, and Mr. McKinley, the ideal representative of these protection grabbers, is trying to stuff the workman with the belief that it is the "opening of more mills that is needed more than the opening of the or encouragement to persons in remints." There may be some workmen who, after the experience of these many years, may be humbugged with that kind of talk, but it would not be creditable to their intelligence to think that there were many.

Doesn't the sensible workman, no be employed, know that, like everything else that is exchanged for money, labor is a commodity the price of which is governed by the

Doesn't he know that when there

Doesn't he know that when there is much demand for laborers and but few to be had prices will be

Doesn't he know that when an article is put up for sale, if the article is scarce and in great demand, there will be lively competition in the bidding and that the price will run high?

Doesn't he know that when the farmer's harvest is ripe and when it must be speedily gathered and housed, that he pays harvesters four or five times as much per day as he pays the ordinary help that he employs the year 'round?

Doesn't he know that when a con flagration sweeps a city, destroys block after block of buildings which must be speedily replaced, that the wages of stone masons, brick masons, carpenters and other mechanics

advance double or more? Doesn't he know that when money is scarce and hard to get, that there is a disposition to economize, to hoard it, and to venture but little in new enterprises, or in the up-building of towns and cities, in the building of houses and barns in the country, in the building of shops, factories, railways and scores of other things that give employment to la bor, skilled and unskilled?

When there are few houses being built there is small demand for bricks and lumber and the brick makers and the lumber makers have but little to do and wages are low.

When few houses are being built there is little demand for bricklayers, carpeters, etc., many are idle and those employed receive small wages.

When the manufactories are running but little, and there is but small demand for the goods they make they require but few hands and the pay these is small because their places can be easily filled by others who are out of employment.

When the railroads are without freight and "thousands of cars stand idle on the side tracks," as Hon. Chauncey M. Depew said a few days ago is the case now, railroad men go idle and those retained must submit to cuts in their wages. Isn't all this apparent to the work-

man who thinks for a moment? And doesn't he also know that the price of money, as well as the price from a recent number: of wheat, or of meat, or of labor, is

Doesn't he know that if money be abundant that more of it will be paid for a desired thing than if it were scarce?

It should not take any reasoning to convince him of that, and yet the soft handed sons of toil try to make him believe that the free coinage of silver, which would increase the volume of money and make it easier to earn, will make it harder for him to get by his labor and make times harder with him.

The stupidity of this assertion is so amazing that it is astonishing that men, pretending to ordinary sense, would be making it. But they are, and they talk as if they expected workmen to believe them.

THE BLUE AND THE GREY.

The New York Herald calls the decoy ticket put up at Indianapolis the "Blue and the Grey" ticket. It was put up, no doubt, with a belief that it would catch a good many old soldiers, Palmer in the North and Buckner in the South. This is about the only reason that can be assigned for the nomination of these two venerable decoys.

Decoy Palmer has a variegated record for a man who is now held up as an exemplar of Democracy, whom all true Democrats are urged by the gold men to follow, for he has bolted into and out of the Democratic party a couple of times and bolted into and out of the Republican party, and came near enough bolting into the Populist party to receive Populist votes enough to elect him to the United States Senate.

But he also has a record as military Governor of Kentucky in 1865, which, in view of the fact that he is now held up as a typical representative of the "Blue and the Gray," associated with a distinguished citizen of Kentucky who wore the Grey, is interesting. In August of 1865 there was an election in that State, when as Military Governor he issued help the poor workman, they in the the following order, which disfranmeantime pocketing the profits that chised all the men referred to

"1. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oath's prescribed by law. or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the headquar-

ters of the Department of Kentucky. "2. All guerillas and others who without belonging to the regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

"8. All persons who, by act or word.

directly or indirectly gave aid, comfort dellion. I his applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerilla forces, who have voluntarily turnished any rebel with food or clothing, horses or arms, or money, to have harbored, concealed or otherwise aided or encouraged them. "4. All persons who were or have been directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the somatter in what kind of labor he may | called provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way submitted to either of said pretended Gov-

price of which is governed by the voting.

All persons of the classes aforesaid are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will, if they

plenty of laborers, the price will be voting or by appearing at the polls. be at once arrested and held for military "Aid will be given to civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the

> "By command of Major General, JOHN M. PALMER. "E. B. Harlan, Captain and A. A. G. Official, Ben W. Sultivan, Lieutenant

and Acting A. A. G." The object of this order was simply to put the government of Kentucky into the hands of the Republicans, of whom Decoy Palmer was then one.

MINOR MENTION.

The so-called Democratic gold organs and the McKinley organs have been trying to persuade their readers that the free silver sentiment is strong only in the rural districts of the West and South, among the deluded farmers, the "anarchist" plow-holders of the West who don't want to pay their debts, or pay for the labor they hire, and the "unrecon ciled slave-holders" of the South. They give themselves away when they devote so much of their valuable space day after day to appeals to the wage-earners and to "arguments" to show how they will suffer by the free coinage of silver, for if the wage-earners be all right and don't take any stock in this free coinage business why are these editors and the stumpers devoting so much time and so much labor in talking to them? But if the sliver sentiment be practically confined, as they say it is, to the rural denizans, how will they account for these monster meetings that are being addressed from day to day by William Jennings Bryan? They, can't explain it, and will not attempt it, for they cannot resort to the "curiosity" dodge as they did when Mr. Bryan started from his home in Nebraska, a little over a month ago, for New York city to be officially notified of his nomination. The "curiosity' stage was passed some time ago.

The Washington Post, gold paper but a sensible one and a fair one, some time ago asked where the "Fool Killer" was, that he didn't take a swing around and call at some of the sanctums of the gold editors in the East. It doesn't seem that, up to this writing, the "Fool Killer" has responded to this invitation of the Post, at least we infer as much from the following, clipped

"Mr. Bryan has been speaking to vast governed by the law-of supply and audiences throughout the countryaudiences of unprecedented dimensions and of indescribable enthusiasm. The New York newspapers in particular, and the gold standard papers in general, are foolishly endeavoring to delude the public by pooh-poohing these audiences, speaking of them as gaping jays, attracted by mere curiosity, and calling for no special notice of any kind. They appear to be afflicted with an infatuation, and imagine that they can defeat Bryan by the mere act of ridiculing and disparaging those who attend his meet-

Fighting the free silver movement by pooh-poohing and ridiculing it is about on a par with the Chinese method of fighting epidemics by trying to scare them off with the beating of gongs and firing of

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- If Mr. Hanna wanted to gain something through his Indianapolis Convention, he should have had a strong Democrat nominated for President. However, there was no strong, self-respecting Democrat who would take the nomination. Palmer is a life-long shifter, and has been a garrulous straddle-bug in the Senate.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

-- James Creelman has been through Iowa. He is the leading staff correspondent of the New York World, a gold-bug paper. His letter to the World says 30,000 Republicans have bolted to Bryan and the State is in danger. Before the campaign is over the Republicans will have their eyes opened in various States. - Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

- The Republican managers finding that money cannot stem the popular movement in tavor of Bryan, are now resorting to the calamity cry, which they raised with such poor effect in the campaign of 1892, when Cleveland was elected by a Democratic landslide. They have for the past two weeks been sending circulars to the country merchants of Illinois and Wisconsin, stating that the election of Bryan will precipitate the worst panic the country has ever experienced, and business and industry will be ruined. The Democratic National Committee is in possession of a number of these circulars, and has also received information that many large wholesale firms in Chicago are instructing their traveling men to preach calamity and work for Mc-Kinley or resign their positions .-New Orleans States, Dem.

PUBLIC SPEAKING:

HON. B F. AYCOCK.

Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will address the people at the folowing times and places: Auburn, Wake county, Friday, Sep-

ember 18. Princeton, Johnston county, Saturday, September 19. Hon. Frank Thompson, Democratic candidate for Congress, has been requested to speak with Mr. Avcock at all

appointments in the Third District.

Hon. E. W. Pou at all appointments

in the Fourth District. - Morganton Herald: Mr. John A. Dickson was in his cellar last Thursday during the storm, when the lightning struck a tree in his yard some forty yards away and felled Mr. Dickson to the ground. He soon rallied and was himself again. He says the theory of a cellar being a safe place in time of a storm is now an exploded theory, though

he was not in it for safety. - A woman would rather have nice clothes to wear when she is alive than to be buried in a mahogany coffin with silver handles .- Cincinnati Tribune.

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enis not much demand for labor, but shall in any manner interfere therein by ables it to accomplish wonderful cures. t

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Rutherford Democrat : Sebe Camp, colored, aged 19, was brought to his home here Wednesday from Saluda, and buried. He was killed at Saluda Monday evening in a singular way. He went to a well to get a bucket of water, lost his balance and fell in headforemost. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous. It was sometime after he fell in before the accident was discovered. Another report is that Camp was killed and thrown into the well and suspicion points to two negroes who are said to have threatened to kill him that night. It is also said that an open knife was found near the

well and that the well cover was down when Camp's body was found. - Lexington Dispatch: The people in and around Thomasville were shocked when the sad news came of the death of Mr. Robert Collett, a noble young man. Two of Mr. Collett's sons have been killed on the railroad in less than eight months. - The burial of Mr. Thomas Collett, the young man who was killed on the railroad in South Carolina was buried at Bethany county, brings to mind a a very strange co-incidence - if it be a co-incidence. Mr. Collett was one of the young men born and raised in this neighborhood, the other two, his brother Robert Collett and John Clodfellet. The three entered the railroad service and by their steadiness and ability climbed up to responsible positions. During the past eight months each one of them has been killed on the railroad, and are now sleeping the long sleep in Bethany Cemetery. Truly, it seems as if there was some strange fatality in

TWINKLINGS.

- Minnie-"What do the papers mean by the 'silly season?' " Mamie-"The political campaign sea son, of course, stupid."-Indianapolis

- Louise-Harry, I hate to ask you, but tell me, do you snore in you sleep? Harry-'Sometimes, darling; you know an active business man doesn't get time to snore when he's awake."-

Boston Herald. - "I refused him time and again, vet now he has saved me from drown-

I suppose you succumbed at once." No; I had presence of mind enough to pretend it was attempted suicide." - He-If I had known how sar-

castic you were I never would have married you. She-You had a chance to notice it Didn't I say 'this is so sudden when you proposed to me after a two-years' courtship.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

- May-Agnes says she just loves to slip down on the ice to the amusement of all the swagger children. Estelle (jealously)-Yes? I guess that new box of Parisian silk hostery she was expecting arrived at last .- Town Topics. - Variations in Styles-" Overcoats are to be short and trousers tight

this winter." "Well, I'm all right, only my trousers will be short and my overcoat tight."-Chicago Record. - Mistress-"Well, Jane, did the

children behave well during my absence?" Jane-"Oh, yes, only in the last hour hey lought like cats and dogs,"

"Because each one claimed having behaved best."-Fligende Blaetter.

THE MONARCHICAL THEORY. Has Received Some Severe Blows of Lat Years.

To the student of political institutions perhaps the most characteristic thing about the history of the German empire is the example that it gives us of the revival or reaffirmation, so to speak, of the principle of monarchy. That principle has received some rude shocks in recent years. The es tablishment of the French republic was one and the deposition of the emperor of Brazil was certainly another. Both events gave great encouragement to republican ideas. Kingship in the old absolute sens had long been on the wane. The French revolution almost shattered the founda tions of the old monarchical rule. In England the old kingship received its final blow when George IV surrendered his position on the question of the emancipation of the Catholics. No attempt has since been made to impose the royal will upon a reluctant ministry or parliament. In France the old kingship disappeared when Louis Philippe, the citizen king, was summoned to the throne, for the monarchy of July was built on strictly constitutions lines. Even in Prussia a very restricted constitution was reluctantly conceded.

King Frederick William IV vowed that he would never let a sheet of paper intervene between the God in heaven and his subjects, but even he was forced at last to yield to the spirit of the age, and, as Bismarck picturesquely put it, the crown itself threw a clod upon its coffin. The Italian states and Spain were for long in a condition of chronic revolution, and either constitutions were extorted or republics were established. It almost seemed as though the principle of kingship was doomed ere long to disappear. But the history of the German empire has done much toward the restoration of monarchy in its old illustrious position.-Macmillan's Magazine.

An Old Highland Woman.

She had lived near Mortlach for 6' years, and although the proprietor offered her and pressed her to take a charming cottage a mile or two farther down the glen Betty would not budge. "I have been here the maist o' ma days, and I'm no gaen to leave the auld bit." been there alone through all the rigor of last winter, and what must it not have been with the bitter frost, the howling storms and the wreaths of snow!

"Eh, sirs, it was tarrible cauld," sh told us, "and the rats were maist awfu'. I has seen them when I lookit oot o' me bed sittin, lots o' them, roun' the fire. catched two dizzin o' them in ae day in the trap-they were that hungered." favorite word was "tarrible." minister come to see you?" "That he does, and we had a meetin in the farmhouse the other day, and sic a tarrible los o' folk! I'm sure there were 12 or 14. 'What will you do, Betty, if next winter "That's what fears me, but the neebors are tarrible guid to me, an they say that if it comes on hard they'l just carry me to their ain house." Man little gifts were left for her by the lady o the manor, and the last word I heard was 'Eh, but ye're a' tarrible kind to me!"-

Good Words. His Only Speech In Tomb Chief of Police Hall of Paducah, Ky. says he once attended a political meetin at Tombstone, A. T. The most prominent speaker was Judge Eastin of Texas. The meeting opened, and the crowd straight-way called on the judge to speak. He arose, and, with dignity, began his address. "I was down in Texas," he said, "and held a lucrative position under the Democratic administration. Well, as usual, just as I began to accumulate a little money the Republicans came along and defeated us. 'Turn the rascals out!' was their cry, and''—with an attempt to be humorous-"I was one of the rascals." "Well, you look it!" yelled a rough old fellow away over in the corner. The roar that greeted this sally was so great that the judge concluded his speech in short order and never made another address to the people of Tombstone.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A TRUE ROMANCE.

William B. Walker, a gentleman who moved from the Mississippi valley to Seattle and has offices in the Bailey building, tells a story of an acquaintance of his whose experiences in South Africa are of a rather romantic character. Early in the eighties Henry Moore lived near Corinth, Miss., and was a shiftless sort of fellow He gathered courage enough to shift from there, however, and climbing on the end of a railroad train managed to ride bline baggage to Denver. He spent some time in Colorado, then drifted to the Arizons goldfields, lounged in the everlasting sun shine of Mexico for a while and one day found himself at Galveston. There drifted on board a sailing ship and the sblp drifted him to the eastern coast of

Here he found there was gold to be had without the digging. When the ship got to Liverpool he spent all his wages in trin-kets and worked his way back to Africa on another ship. -His exploits from the time he landed the second time throw those of Livingstone and Stanley entirely in the shade, for they went armed, with a retinue of followers, with baggage wagons and ents, commissary department and cooks. All alone, with as big a pack as he could carry, he started from the east coast in a direct line for the west. He disappeared in the so called impenetrable forests and was heard no more of for over a year. Not that there was any inquiry after him, for he was not a newspaper explorer and had, in fact, kept his project a secret. It was something over a year before he was again seen by one of his race or heard his native tongue. He got back to the coast, but was not carrying his pack. He had a string of camels and donkeys to carry it and it had grown to a goodly size. There were ivory tusks in it and gold nuggets and precious stones and curious things never seen before. All by himself he had gone nearly 1,000 .miles into the interior and "bin doin a right smart o' tradin with the coons," he modestly said. "Meet any savages?" he was asked. "Mostly all savages," was the quiet re-

ply.
"And cannibals?" "Yes, they is most all cannibals, but nary a one uv 'em ever eat me an I am here to prove it."

This is what he said when he got back to Corinth, some time later. What he did when he got his goods to the coast was to get them and himself on to a ship, and at Liverpool he disposed of them. With a small part of the money he invested in a still larger pack, and again went into the wilds of Africa, but this time with donkeys and camels and native servants. He passed through Mashonaland and to the northward. He carried many bundles of matches, and when he deftly and swiftly swung his right hand upward past his thigh, and fire was the result, the natives were ready to worship the firemaker. He also took a few firearms. When he came to a large village on the morning of a festival, he had the ruler informed that he could kill a man, and nobody would know "what had struck him." The king was curious about this and ordered out one of his young chiefs to be experiment-ed upon. Moore said his machine would work just as well upon a cow, and an animal intended for slaughter was placed 300 yards away, which dropped dead when struck by Moore's bullet. Moore said he could have had a bigger piece of land than the whole of the state of Mississippi, and its live stock thrown in, for that rifle, but he could only bargain for things that he could carry away with him. Some time after that, however, he did receive a donation of land about 70 miles square from ne of these African kings in and sold a half interest in it to an English syndicate for nearly \$1,000,000.

Moore got back to Corinth in 1887 and has been going and coming between Africa and this country ever since. When Chattanooga had a land boom, he went there and asked the price of a large tract. The price was \$75,000. "But how much cash?" asked Moore. He bargained it down to \$70,000 and

gave a check for that amount on a San Francisco bank. The land dealer laughed at it, but on a telegram being sent to San Francisco on which the check was drawn replied, "Moore good for \$250,000." Moore has \$500,000 in governm bonds, and large accounts with several banks. He is not married, and his family connections are all poor people-that is, they were poor before he returned. He has sent his brother's two daughters to a fashionable boarding school and given each a bank account of \$50,000. He has also taken his brother's boy and sent him to school. To the rest of his family and in-

timate friends he has also been liberal. "I have in my possession," said Mr. Walker, "a piece of seaweed that Moore brought from the Red sea, picked up near

the spot where Pharach's army tried to cross. This proves the wonderful romance to be perfectly true. - Seattle Post-Intelli-

The Roots Went Deep. Probably it is an adaptation, but a veteran Bangor dentist lays claim to being the hero of a good joke. As he tells the story, Pat came to his office one day with his jaw very much swollen from a tooth which he desired to have pulled. But when the suffering son of Erin got into the dentist's chair and saw the gleaming forceps he positively refused to open his mouth. The dentist hit upon an effectual scheme, however. He got his office boy to jab Pat with a pin, and when he opened his mouth to yell he grabbed the tooth, and out it came "It didn't hurt as much as you expected

it would, did it?" the dentist asked, smiling at his ruse. "Well, no," replied Pat hesitatingly, as if doubting the truthfulness of his admission. "But," he added, placing his hand on the spot where the boy jabbed him with the pin, "I didn't think its roots wint so far down as thot."-Bangor Com-

No Use For Towels. "I wanted to take a bath this morning, but the water is so infernally muddy that I had to postpone it," said an acquaintance to a reporter. 4
"Best fluid in the wide world to bathe in," said an old department clerk, who bathes occasionally. "It beats the cele-brated baths of the old world and has all the medicinal qualities of the baths at

Hot Springs." "But the water is so muddy," said the first speaker. "The dirt is so"-"That's just what makes it valuable Just fill your bathtub, jump in and enjoy your bath, but don't use any towels.' "Not use any towels?"

"No; let the water dry on your body. Then all you have to do is to take a dust broom and"-But the first speaker had fled .- Washington Star.

Skin removing for beautifying purposes is having a great vogue among the women who can afford it. At present the price for making over the face of a woman under 50 is \$50. An older subject who is greatly wrinkled has to pay \$100. The operation confines one to her room for five days and is somewhat painful, but not unbearably so, as the skin removing paste contains cocaine to numb the surface it rests upon. An odd thing is that if you have your wrinkles removed before you are really an old woman they will come again as you advance to the wrinkled age, but if you have them removed after you are as wrinkled as you are ever likely to be they do not return. And a danger of the operation, so far as its complete success goes, is that you will move your face while the paste is getting in its deadly work. If you do, a wrinkle forms and cannot be got rid of. Literally you must bear the pain with an absolutely placid countenance. Even a grin is detrimental. - Philadelphia Times.

the time of his marriage. Mr. Flabley—Yes, but J. says he never expects to know what it is to be hap-

py now. - Brooklyn Life.

asy to Take

masy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla



DICK CO'S

LYON & CO, TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C. The sundew is an insectivorous

flower, attracting its prey by glob-

ules of viscous matter and holding

fast the captured insect by drawing

its petals over the body. The Mexican sword, in use among the aborigines at the coming of the Spaniards, was modeled after the nose of the sawfish.

Bucklen's Arnica Saive. THE BEST SALVE in the world to 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 Fifty 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. I sooths the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind 'colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It wil 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.

The Ideal Panaces.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discov ery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

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 BAGGING— 2 D Jute Standa d WESTEKN SMOKED— Hams % D

Shou'der & D

NRY SALTED—

Sides 20 Wimington W M...... 6 50 @ Northern 9 00 @ 1 Northein
BUTTE North Carolina # b.....
N rthern
CORN MEAL Per Bushel, in sacks
Virginia Meal
COTTON TIES - # bundle
CANDLES - # b Sortm Sprm
Adamantine
CHRESE - 9 D COFFEE-19 D-Laguyra DOMESTICS— Mackerel, No 1, % barrel ...

Mackerel, No 1, % half-barrel

Mackerel, No 2, % barrel ...

Mackerel, No 3, % barrel ...

Mullets, % barrel ...

Mullets, % pork barrel ... Mu lets, @ pork barrel..... N C. Roe Herring, @ keg.... Cho ce
Straight
First Patent
GLUE—# D—
GRAIN—D bushel lbs, \$3 371603 40 Short rib sides.

Corn, cargo, in bulk—White,...
Co.n, cargo, in bulk—White,...
Co.n, cargo, in bags—White...
O.t., from sore....
Uats, Rust Proof.... How to Make a New Face. Green Dry HAY, 19 100 Ibs— Porto Rico, in hhds....

Porto Rico, in hhds....

Sugar-House, in hhds...

in bbls...

Sugar in bbls... City Mess..... Lisbon

All Hope Gone. Mr. Flabley-J. told me that he never knew what it was to be happy up to Mrs. Flabley-Haven't I always told you that marriage is the only happy

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 17. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quoted steady at 23 cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 21% cen s for country casks. Later, sales were made t 21% and 21%. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 35 per

bbl for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained. TAR .- Market steady at \$1 05 per CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Steady. Hard 1 80, Yellow Dip 1.55, Virgin 1 65

per barret. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine 2514@24%c; rosin, strained, \$1 1214; good strained \$1 1714; tar \$1 20; crude turpentine \$1 10, 1 50, 1 80,

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... Receipts same day last year-120 casks spirits turpentine, 588 bbis rosin. 214 bbls tar, 31 bbls crude turpentine.

Market firm. Quotations: Middling..... 73/4 Good Middling..... 8 1-16 Same day last year, middling 7%c. Receipts-1,701 bales; same day last

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime 0@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c. CORN-Firm; 88 to 40 cents per

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 111%c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch,

hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 225; six inch, \$2.50 to 3.50; seven inch \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.00 to

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 17-Evening .-Money on call firm at 5@8 per cent; last loan at 6, closing offered at at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady: actual business in bankers bills 481%@481% for sixty days and 483%@ 484 for demand. Commercial bills 480 % @481. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 167; United States twos 92 bid. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds higher. Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 17-Evening .-Cotton quiet; middling gult 8%c; middling uplands 8%c. Cotton futures-market closed easy: September 8 00, October 8 04, November 05, December 817, January 8 25, February 8 30, March 8 34, April 8 38, May 8 49, June 8 46. Sales 167,700 bales. Cotton-net receipts -- bales; gross 2.008 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 100 bales; forwarded 18 bales: sales - bales; sales to spinners - bales; stock (actual) 68,485 bales.

xports to Great Britain 7,841 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 11.757 bales; stock 455 518 bales. Total so far this week-Net receipts 203 434 bales; exports to Great Britain 41.484 bales; to France 239 bales; to the Continent 33,312 bales. Total since September 1-Net receipts 420.463 bales; exports to Great Britain 89,987 bales; exports to France 13,444

bales; exports to the Continent 43,869

Flour was quoted firm and unchanged;

Total to day- Net receipts 35.694 bales;

Southern dull and unchanged; common to fair extra \$2 00@2 60; good to choice \$2 60@2 90. Wheat-spot was more active and firmer; options advanced %@1%c, fell %c and closed steady at 1/4 65%c over yesterday; No.2 red May -c epiember 65%c,October 65%c; November 66%c; December -c. Corn-spot dull and firmer; No. 2 261/2c at elevator and 2716c affeat; options dull and firm at 1/6 1/2c advance; September 261/3c; October 26%c; November-; Decemier 28c; May -c. Oats-spot more active and firmer; options dull and firm; Sep tember 2014c; October 2014c; December 2114c; spot—No.2 2014c, No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 1862114c. Lard quiet and firm;. Western s:eam closed at 8 6714@8 70; city \$3 40; no option sales; September \$3 70; refined lard was slow; Continent \$4 00: South America \$4 45; compound \$3 75@4 00. Pork steady and slow; new mess \$750@8 25. Butter dull and weak; State dairy 10@ loc; do. extra creamery 11@15%c Western dairy -c; Elgins 151/016c. Eggs-choice steady: State and Penn sylvania 15%@17; Western fresh 14@16; do. per case \$2 10@3 60. Cotton seed oil steady quiet; crude 21c; yellow prime 24c asked. Rice firmand unchanged. Molasses fairly active, firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancyhand-picked 3% @ 4c. Coffee-options barely steady and 5 to 20 points lower and closed steady and 10 80 points down; September 89 45@ 9 50; November \$8 95@9 00; January \$8 75@8 85; March \$8 70@8 85; May \$8 30@8 75; spot Rio dull but steady No.7, \$10 25. Sugar-raw dull, steady fair refining 2%c; centrtifugal 96c test -c; refined dull steady and unchanged. CHICAGO, September 17.- Cash quotations: Flour was firm and unchanged Wheat—No. 2 spring 591/2060 1/4c; No. 2 red 621/6631/c. Corn-No. 2, 211/4. Oats-No 2, 16c. Mess pork, per bbl, \$5 75@5 80. Lard-per 100

loose, per 100 lbs \$3 10@3 20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs. \$3 75@ 4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs \$3 50@3 621/2. Whiskey \$1 18. The leading futures ranged as follows -opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-September 59% @60, 60%, 59% 59%; December 60% @60%, 61%, 60% @ 60%, 60%; May 64%@65%, 63%@65% 64%, 65. Corn-September 20%, 21,20% @21; October 2114, 21%, 2114, 2114 December 2114, 22, 2114, 2114c; May 24%, 24%, 24%, 24%c. Oats-September 15%, 15%, 15%, 15%; October 15%, 15%, 15%, 15%; December 16%, 16%, 16%; May 19, 19%, 19, 19@ Mess pork-September \$5 7914. 79%, 5 79%, 5 79%; October \$5 77%, 7714. 5 70, 5 7914: January \$6 7914 6 77¼, 6 70, 6 72½. Lard—September 83 87¼, 8 87¼, 8 87¼, 8 87¼; October 88 87¼, 8 40, 3 50, 8 87½; January 8 72½, 8 75, 8 7214, 8 75. Short ribs-September \$3 10, 3 10, 8 10, 8 10; October \$3 10, 8 1214. 8 10, 8 10; January \$3 85, 8 8714.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- Flour firm, Wheat strong: September 68 1/2 68 1/2 c; October 68 1/2 c; Southern by sample 69@65%c; do on grade 62@65c. Corn stronger; spot and September 261/2@ 26%c; October 26% @2716c: November or December, new or old, 26 1 @27 1 c; January 27 28 @28c; Steamer mixed 28 20 22 26; Southern white 27 @28c; do yellow 271/20281/c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 24@25c; No. 2 mixed 21c

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Sept. 17-Galveston, steady at 7 13-16, net receipts 12,179 bales: Norfolk,steady at 7 15-16, net receipts 2,072 bales; Baltimore nominal at 81/2, net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 8%, net receipts

883 bales. Wilmington, firm at 7%, net receipts 1 701 bales: Philadelphia firm at 8%c, net receipts 2 bales; Savannab, steady at 7%, net receipts 4,477 bales; New Orleans, easy at 7 13 16, net receipts 9,517 bales; Mobile quiet at 7 11-16. net receipts 444 bales; Memphis, steady at 7%. net receipts 2 139 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7% @7 13 16, net receipts 5,000 bales: Charleston, steady at 7%, net receipts 2 850 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS By Cable to the Morning Star

I.IVERPOOL, Sept. 17-12.30 P. M.-Cotton, moderate demand and prices easier. American middling 43/4d.
Sales 10 000 bales, of which 8,600 were American; speculation and export 500. Receirts 3 400 bales, all of which were American: Futures opened easy and demand moderate. September 4 34 64 @4 38-64d; September and October 4 28-64d; November and December 4 24 64@4 28 64d; December and Jan. uary 4 28 64d; January and February 4 23.64. 4 24-61@4 23 64d; February and March 4 24 64@4 28 64d: March and April 4 25 64@4 24-64d; April and May 4 25 64d. Futures quiet at the decline

12 45 P. M.—American spot grades 3-32d lower. American middling fair 5 1 16d; good middling 4 25 32d; middling 4 21 82d; low middling 4 9 16d; good ordinary 4 7 16d; ordinary 4 4d. 4 P. M.—September 4 36 64@4 57 64d buyer; September and October 4 31-64d seller; October and November 4 28. 64d buyer; November and December 1 26-64@4 27-64d seller; December and January 4 26 46d buyer: January and February 4 26-64d buyer; February and March 4 26 6@4 27 64d buyer: March and April 4 97 64@4 28 64d seller: April and May 4 28-64d buyer; May and June 4 29 64d seller; June and July 4 29 64m 4 80-64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamer D Murchison, Williams, Fay. etteville, James Madden.

CLEARED. Br stmr Sandhill, Williams, Bremen Alex Sprunt & Son.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN. BREMEN-Br stmr Sandhill-6'357

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

mington, N. C., Sept. 18, 1896. SCHOONERS. Schr Wm F Green, 254 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Lelia Smith, 264 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Thomas N Stone, 375 tons, Newcomb. Geo Harriss, Son & Co. STEAMSHIPS. Glenmavis (Br), 1,353 tons. Wallace, Alex Sprunt & Son Ormsby (Br), 1,828 tons, Robinson, Alex

John C Cottingham, 226 tons, Thomas,

Sprunt & Son. Thruston (Br). 1,178 tons. Wood, Alex Carlton (Br), 2,006 tons, Adams, Alex Sprunt & Son. BARQUES.

Pandur (Dan), 562 tons, Schmidt, J T. Riley & Co. Edith Sheraton, 314 tons, Mitchell, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. Verdandi (Swed), 807 tons, Westerburg I T Riley & Co. Italia (Ital), 595 tons. Acquamata. -Ore (Nor). - tons, Ostensen, las T

Riley & Co.

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DIRECTORS.

I. D. Croom, Maxton. Ed. McRae, Maxton. J. H. Kinsey, Maxton. G. B. Sellers, Maxton. G. B. Patterson, Maxton.

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