The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 18

INAUGURATING THE CAMPAIGN

The money powers which made such a desperate fight against the free coinage of silver, are not going to be content with their victory for "sound money," as they call it. Encouraged by their success, which was beyond their expectations, they have already inaugurated the campaign against the paper money of the Government. The starter was given a short while ago by the Indianapolis "Sound Money League," which met, resolved to keep up its organization and to labor for the retiring of the Government's paper currency.

Another scheme is to return to a hard money basis by retiring the Government paper and issuing no bill of a less denomination than $10, which has been suggested by some of the New York money lenders.

Secretary Carlisle favors retiring the Greenbacks, as he has done for some time, and it is said that President Cleveland will in his next message to Congress urge that this be done.

Some of the newspapers which so zealously espoused and fought for the gold standard in the past campaign are already devoting themselves to the education of the public on the importance of this movement as the finishing up of the "sound money" war, without which they contend the victory will be but partially won.

One of these, and one of the ablest, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, has entered zealously upon the work. It has published several editorials, from the latest of which we clip the following extract:

"The public sentiment which forced the St. Louis convention to make a declaration for gold, which kept the preservation of the monetary unit to the front during the whole campaign, and which gave Mr. McKinley an enormous majority, must now be brought to bear upon Congress to compel it to deal adequately with the currency question, and to deal with that at once. There are already indications in some quarters of a disposition to drop the embarrassing question of the currency on the pretext that the election of Mr. McKinley has settled that, and to take up the more familiar and congenial task of increasing the tariff duties, on the ground that the imperative need is for more revenue. Unless this disposition can be defeated most of the fruits of the victory secured November 3d will be lost.

"We understand perfectly well that a large majority of the earlier supporters of Mr. McKinley are protectionists, that he was nominated at St. Louis because he was the author of a famous tariff law, and that his party does not intend to be balked of its victory. Under the circumstances, it would be useless to ask that it should be. But, regarded simply as a question of party politics, this does not dispose of the whole case, and there is gratifying reason for believing that the President-elect and many of the most influential Republicans know it does not. It is not at all certain that Mr. McKinley would have been elected had not many thousands of Democrats swallowed their objections to protection because they believed that the interests of the country demanded first of all the security of its currency.

"We do not, and these sound money Democrats do not, put this obvious fact forward as a reason why the party of protection should waive its traditional tariff policy. But we do insist upon this, and we believe the country will insist up it, that the victorious Republicans shall not be outdone in patriotism by the sound money Democrats; that as the latter sacrificed party ties and surrendered political issues to which they are devoutly attached, in order to secure the present safety of the country, so the Republicans, sacrificing no party associations, and giving up no part of their distinctive programme, shall do first that which will secure the financial safety of the country and afterwards make such changes in the customs laws as they are committed to, and their allies the sound money Democrats are opposed to. A very large body of Democrats have put their country before their party to an extent never before witnessed, except in the presence of arms; now we appeal to the Republicans to do the same thing and put the country before party; they will have time enough to carry out their party programme after they have taken necessary measures for the common safety."

This is an appeal to the victorious Republicans to hold up on the tariff business until they have fixed up the financial question and get the "endless chain" tied up, an appeal which will in all probability meet with about as much favor as the appeal of the so-called Democratic organs met with during the campaign when they implored Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley to play mum on the tariff question and blow their trumpets only for sound money. Hanna and McKinley played it shrewdly, blowed on the "sound money" horn loud enough to retain the support of the gold men of the East and loud enough on the protection horn to retain the support of the manufacturers who marched behind Hanna and shelled out their cash to aid in the election of McKinley.

They have no more idea of even temporarily abandoning the tariff question than they have of surrendering the victory Hanna won on the 3rd of this month, a victory for which he shrewdly played the gold men of the East, because he felt that their help and their money were necessary to elect his candidate.

Mr. McKinley may very properly respond to these appeals if he be disposed to respond, that he stands on the St. Louis platform, and that while he is for sound money there is nothing in that platform which requires him to echo the recommendations of President Cleveland, or Secretary Carlisle, nor to finish up a job that they had undertaken but were unable to carry out. The St. Louis platform does not hint at retiring the Government notes, which are a creation of Republican statesmanship. The Indianapolis platform does say something about that, but while Mr. McKinley had the support of most of the men who professed to stand upon the Indianapolis platform, he did not run upon it and is under no obligation to carry out the declaration of a platform which its own builders deserted.

But the money power, now mainly represented by the "sound money" Democrats in the movement against the Government notes, will bring such pressure to bear as it can on the incoming administration to wipe out these notes, for that was a part of the scheme when the big bankers threw themselves into the fight against the free coinage of silver.

With these out of the way and no provision for free coinage of silver or expansion of the currency, they would be absolute masters of the financial field and could manipulate the volume of the currency as they saw fit, and this is practically what the demand for the retiring of the Government notes means. It means the destruction of $470,000,000 of currency without any other substitute than the national banks would furnish.

This is what they call solving the financial problem, which has only been more difficult to solve by departing from the law and undertaking to keep up a gold reserve to redeem notes which under the law are not redeemable in gold. The journal from which we make the above extract sees trouble ahead in this, and hence its appeal to the Republicans to help tie up the endless chain and do away with the necessity of a gold reserve. How much easier that would have been done if the law had been adhered to, or were adhered to now, and these notes redeemed in coin when presented for redemption.

They have won the victory, but they haven't settled the money question by a good deal.

MINOR MENTION.

England has two rivals for commercial supremacy, between which she will eventually be consigned to the rear. The United States is one, Russia the other. The United States will in time dominate the commerce on this side of the Atlantic, while Russia will contest for the trade of the far East, which England has for many years found a rich harvest field. The potent agency that Russia will have at her command, in competition with England's merchant marine, will be the trans-Siberian railway which will be completed within the next four years. What that will do is set forth in the following clipped from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"The enormous difference which the trans-Siberian railway is certain to make in the freight and passenger carrying trade of the world may be seen from the announcement that first-class passage will be sold from Moscow to Vladivostok for $56, second-class for $22. The freight rates are to be in proportion. The time required for the journey, extending practically from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean, will be nine days and eleven hours for express trains, and twelve days and fifteen hours for hauls of merchandise.

"At the present time the trip between the coasts—say from London via Suez to Yokohama—consumes thirty-eight days. Something like a week may be saved from this account by following the American or Canadian routes. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai consumes forty-seven days, and from Marseilles to Yokohama via the Messageries Maritimes line forty day. Taking the minimum time, thirty-one days, and while it is being covered by ship and car over British routes a Russian freight train can leave Moscow and run to Vladivostock and back again and have about five days' leeway.

"Regarding expenses the scale is as much in favor of the Russians as the time card. For example, a first class passage to Shanghai from Bremerhaven costs $390, second class $240. Adding $10 as the Russian steamship fare from Vladivostok to Shanghai and the same sum to cover the connection between Bremerhaven and Moscow, the figures in each instance being liberal, and the Russians can cut the German-English first-class rate by the sum of $314. The freight rate will be one-fourth the present sea rate. Of course, there can be no competition with Russia under this head, and English trade with the orient will either have to make use of the Russian transportation facilities or retire from the field. Even if steamship rates could go down to a cash basis of rivalry—which, of course, would be out of the question—the Russians would still have the advantage of providing a daily against a semi-weekly service."

This covers simply the matter of transportation, but another potent factor enters, which England may well view with concern. Russia is not yet what might be called a manufacturing nation, although she has within the past ten years made considerable progress as a manufacturer. But the trans-Siberian railway will not only open up an immense territory adapted to the growth of grain, cotton, &c., but one abounding also in fine timber, coal, iron and other minerals, supplying all the requisites for the successful establishment of numerous industries, in addition to which she has her own large population, and the countries of Asia to draw upon for labor. Under these conditions, with rapid and cheap transportation with which England with all her ships cannot compete, what is to hinder Russia from wresting the trade of the East from England when she enters the contest with a will?

***

The hollowness of the Republican demand for a higher tariff is shown by the figures of our exports which prove that our manufacturers have never so successfully demonstrated their ability to compete with the manufacturers of other countries as they have under the present tariff, which the Republican organs pronounce such a dismal failure. The following table taken from the reports of the Treasury Department shows how our exports of manufactured articles have increased since 1890, and how much larger they are this year than they were any year under the McKinley law:

Year.	Total exports (9 months)	Manufactured exports (9 months.)
1890.	$563,469,545	$113,899,554
1891.....	627,670,414	126,754,431
1892.....	653,836,620	111,987,911
1893.....	587,040,111	129,998,845
1894.....	562,278,557	133,293,880
1895.....	546,424,859	145,793,884
1896.....	650,956,854	184,792,443

In the face of such figures as these the Republican organs and campaign orators talked about "smokeless chimneys" and "idle workmen," for which the Wilson tariff was held responsible, and now they are rejoicing at the great revival in prosperity, while the same "destroying" tariff is in operation and no prospect of its being replaced by a higher tariff for some time to come.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In Allegheny county, Pa., Bryan's total vote was 30,922, or 60 more votes than Cleveland received in 1892. The Pittsburg *Post* says: "Fancy the 450 boltocrats that voted for Palmer reorganizing the 31,000 Democrats that voted for Bryan."—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Indiana Congressmen-elect have hit upon a scheme to save themselves annoyance from candidates seeking appointments to postmasterships. They will make recommendations only after an election has been held by the patrons of the offices to be filled, and then they will recommond the candidate who has received the majority of votes.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— The first "Mc" to sit in the White House is a descendant of a family which in the old Celtic days did not spell its name "McKinley." The original Gaelic form is supposed to have been Mac-an Ollaimh, "the son of the bard," corrupted later into McInally. To pass from poetry to politics has required not a few generations; and the modern Mac-au Ollaimh is still quite a "harper."—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The increasing use of electricity is resulting in an enormously increased use of American copper. The increase in our copper exports this year over last will not fall below $12,000,000. This means very great fortunes for some one, and the indications are that the control of the entire trade is now in the hands of less than a hundred men.—*New York World, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Mrs. Benham—Where shall we sit in church next year?

Benham—I don't care; I'm getting so I can sleep anywhere.—*New York Journal.*

— Author (describing play)—"Then, in a scene where you trample on all the ties of affection, you—"

Actor—"Cut that out."

Author—"What is the matter? It's a very strong scene."

Actor—"I don't care. I don't propose to tramp on any ties. It's too suggestive."—*Larks.*

— Son—"Are aldermen good wrestlers?"

Father—"Why, my son, do you ask such a question?"

Son—"Because Willie Boxley told me his father was thrown down by an alderman who promised to get him a job."

— Weary Willie—Yes, poor old Slobsy lost heart completely and committed suicide. He couldn't stan' dicruel, heartless world no longer.

Flowery Fields—Everybody against him, I suppose?

Weary Willie—Yes; everywhere he went folks wuz cfferin' him jobs.—*Judge.*

— New Roomer (sarcastically)—"Is this all the soap there is in the room?"

Landlady (decidedly)—"Yes, sir, all I will allow you."

New Roomer—"Well, I'll take two more rooms. I've got to wash my face in the morning.

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 18, Wednesday, Williamston, Advent.

November 20, Friday, Greenville, S. Paul's.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, M. P., Beaufort county, Zion Church.

November 23, Sunday, before Advent, E. P., Washington, S. Peter's.

November 26, Thursday, Thanksgiving, Chocowinity, Trinity.

November 27, Friday, Beaufort county, Calvary Chapel.

November 29th, Sunday, 1st in Advent, M. P., Pitt county, S. John's.

November 29, Sunday, 1st in Advent, E. P., Pitt county, S. Michael's.

December 2, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.

E. P.—Evening Prayer.

Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism. †

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 Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Shelby *Aurora*: On last Thursday evening near Duncan's Creek, in Rutherford county, Rufus Gettys and Charley Waters, two young men, took on more tangleleg than was good for them and the result was that, without warning, Waters drew his knife and commenced cutting Gettys. He made a number of ugly gashes across Getty's head, face, neck and bacd which are very serious and may prove fatal.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Mr. Wm. Fuller, reference to whose property as being rich in gold-bearing ore we have already made, brought us specimens of rock last week which to the inexperienced appeared to be full of the yellow metal. Samples have been sent off to be assayed, but Mr. Fuller assured us the ore sent was not a fair specimen, some of a much richer quality having been taken out. Two veins have been partially opened and the deeper it goes the better it is, so the expert says.

— Hickory *Times*: A very distressing accident occurred near here last Friday (the 6th inst.) afternoon. Mr. Charles Rowe and Mr. James Yount had exchanged guns, and the latter mounted his horse to go home. The horse was unruly, and in trying to manage it Mr. Yount let the gun fall to the ground and it was discharged. Kansas, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. Rowe, was playing in the yard and the shot from the gun struck her in the groin and leg, inflicting injuries from which she died Saturday (the 7th inst).

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Elder William E. Moore, the blind preacher of Campbellton, is dying with consumption of the stomach. He is one of the landmarks of Fayetteville, being the oldest employe of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad living. He was the first to use a spade on the Western Railroad and the last at the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. —— Every one was startled Sunday morning by the news that Mr. D. McD. Grady was dead. The day before he was seen on the streets in apparently perfect health, and the news of his death was hard to believe. About 8 30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Grady was in his yard on Green street, playing with his two children, when he suddenly rushed into the house exclaiming that his head was about to burst open with pain. His wife sent hurriedly for the doctor, but that gentleman arrived in time only to feel a slight fluttering of the pulse, and then all was over. The deceased's spirit had fled from his body in less than a half hour after he was stricken. The doctors say that death was due to apoplexy. A number of years ago Mr. Grady was kicked on the head by a horse, and ever since he has been complaining of pains in the head, and on several occasions remarked that he thought he would die from that cause.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmintgon, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

The Household Angel.

For a good everyday household angel give us the woman who laughs. Her pastry may not always be just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace missing buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battlefield nor life one long, unending fight. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of polishing up the dark one, is a very important faculty, one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Toilet Covers In Bedrooms.

The toilet cover will never be altogether banished from bedrooms. It looks so fresh and dainty. Modern housewives, however, are making theirs en suite with the bed and curtain furniture, the pretty jute brocades, damask or of dimity, a sweet, old fashioned fabric that is once more coming into vogue very much. Frills of self or edgings of torchon lace are modish, while many a busy winter worker has by her, ready for the embellishment of her own particular bower, a set of dainty ivory crochet. Ball fringe is a little displaced by the revival of the old favorites, but tassel fringe is fashionable and a nice change.—New York Mercury.

To Clean Ribbon.

Probably the greatest toilet crime of which a woman can be guilty is the wearing of soiled neck ribbon. To clean a neck ribbon, lay a clean towel on a cutting board and stretch the ribbon on this, pinning it firmly at either end. Pour benzine upon it until it is thoroughly saturated, and then without a moment's delay begin to rub it with a clean flannel. Continue rubbing until it is quite dry, after which turn and treat the other side in the same way. Leave it for an hour or two where the air will blow upon it and carry away any odor. Never apply the benzine in the neighborhood of the gas or a fire.

To Clean Marble.

The marble of a table or bureau which has become discolored may be cleaned and polished by rubbing with emery powder. Fasten a piece of felt cloth over a small flatiron, leaving the handle exposed. Cover the felt with emery powder and rub the marble; then polish with a damp soft cloth dipped in pulverized pumice stone and emery powder.

Remember in selecting a carpet to have the colors harmonize with the wall paper and hangings. A large or decided pattern will make a room appear smaller. Do not select too dark a carpet, as it is much harder to keep clean and shows wear much sooner.

The Beauty of Simplicity

is strikingly illustrated in much of the GORHAM SILVERWARE. True art does not depend upon expensive over-elaboration, and hundreds of articles bearing the Gorham Trade-mark are easily within the reach of moderate means. Sterling quality does not imply extravagance.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

NOTES ON THEIR DOMESTIC LIFE AND INDUSTRY.

They Carry Their Knitting or Tatting With Them Wherever They Go and Work, Work All the Time—The Voice of the "New Woman" Is Scarcely Ever Heard.

German women still seem to cling to the old fashioned method, bending to the masculine will they have helped to train in childhood. The new woman is not prevalent—in fact, her voice is scarcely heard in the land. In a German paper a few days ago appeared a notice of a book for women, "My House Is My World," with a few words attached. They ran thus: "The true calling of the woman is in the house, therefore that part of her education should begin very early, even before she thinks of any other vocation." But with all her training for household cares the German woman does not understand how to make her family as comfortable as does the American woman. It is true that less depends upon home life in this country, that external attractions draw women as well as men away from the home, especially in the evening. There are the cafes, concerts and the opera, as well as social gatherings for the evening hours, and the people come home only to go to bed. It is not the custom to make evening calls, for if the members of the family do not go out they retire very early. On summer evenings the villas are dark and deserted, or closed early for the night. There are no flashing lights or gay young voices. Now and then a sleepy family goes by on its way home from a summer garden, where it had perhaps had supper and had spent the evening gossiping with friends and listening to the music, for every summer garden must have its orchestra, no matter how small it may be. The fact that people not only go out so much, but also buy all their bread ready baked, and also much of their meat, makes housekeeping a far lighter matter for the German woman than for her sisters across the ocean. Ham, roast beef and sausages in 89 varieties can be bought all ready for the table.

With all this the German woman is one of the most intensely domestic on the face of the earth. She is a most faithful wife and mother and decorates her home with handiwork of all kinds—some of it being very dreadful. Embroidery, knitting or crocheting occupies much if not all her leisure time. At the summer garden concert one sees rosy cheeked girls and stout matrons sitting about the little tables, drinking beer and plying the needle, even little embroidery frames being drawn from workbags or pockets. It is the same at the seashore—at Wornemuende, on the Baltic, for example, where few English or Americans find their way and where the visitors are typical Germans.

We were sailing down the river one day from Rostock to Wornemuende. The boat was crowded with passengers, and we hung over the railing watching the sun set in a splendor one seldom sees in this country.

"It is perfectly glorious," sighed E., "but do you see that girl over there with her tatting?"

"Yes."

"Well, she hasn't so much as raised her eyes from her work since we left Rostock. All the effect that this splendid light and color has had upon her has been to please her because she can see how to make those ugly stitches without effort."

"How do you know?"

"Because I've been watching her, and she's deaf, dumb and blind to every external thing except that wretched tatting."

In the parks, on the promenade, wherever a woman sits down for a few minutes, she has some handiwork to occupy her, and little girls go about with knitting bags on their arms, diligently plying the needles while they walk and talk.

Last summer we met a German girl, an heiress, who travels and lives much as she pleases, because, except for her chaperon, she is alone in the world and controls her own money. She spent nearly all her leisure knitting great, hideous, coarse gray stockings. We concluded that she must be doing it for the poor and commended her charity, but, if you please, they were her winter stockings.

"Don't you knit your stockings?" she inquired innocently enough, and when we assured her that we considered it much cheaper to buy them she shook her head and smiled skeptically.

"She thinks it is just because we are lazy," E. said when we were alone, and then burst out laughing as she tried to conjure up a picture of a party of American women seriously engaged in knitting the family stockings.

"No; life is too short with us. Perhaps the days are longer over here."

Here and there one finds a distaste for all this work, even among the Germans. A certain learned professor, who also had an eye for the good points in the makeup of a woman's beauty, one day commented rather unflatteringly upon the size of his niece's hands.

"Now, now," she cried indignantly and hastened to tell what those hands could do. "They may be too large, but they are useful," she concluded triumphantly.

"Very useful, my dear child. Yes, I admit that most willingly, but I wish they could do less and the head more," was the unexpected reply.

What possible beauty can there be in a coarse, laboriously crocheted or knitted bedspread? It occupies a woman's time for days, if not for weeks.—Leipsic Cor. New York Tribune.

Try Hot Milk.

Hot milk for the complexion has proved to be of the greatest benefit, and many women say they owe an improvement of their complexion to the constant use of hot milk applied every morning and night to their faces. Here is what a woman prominent in the literary world, whose complexion is equal to a young girl's, says: "When I am frightfully fatigued," she said, "from the rush of the life I lead, I get a gallon of milk and put it in my bath, adding sufficient hot water to cover the body. I lie in this mixture for ten minutes and come out feeling thoroughly refreshed and with a new life to the skin, which previous to the bath had a dead look."

The "At Home" Day.

The institution of an "at home" day should be regarded in the light of the passing of a new law under the dynasty of the Medes and Persians—once started, it must be observed. The individual who puts a certain day on her cards and then goes out, regardless of possible callers, is not only guilty of a breach of social etiquette, but she is likely to see her social popularity wane. If an "at home" day exists, it must stand before even the most tempting engagements. Nothing but illness, mourning or absence from home can excuse a hostess from not receiving on her "at home" day.—Philadelphia Times.

Result of Depilatories.

One often sees women whose faces, usually the upper lip, are disfigured by a growth of stiff, thick hairs.

This is almost invariably the result of trifling with some depilatory which is declared to remove safely and easily any down originally upon the skin. Too much care cannot be taken with the complexion, and any such disfigurement should never be meddled with, but be taken to some reliable specialist for treatment.

Many a time has the writer heard women tell of some ointment or other application which they were using for this downy growth, and never once has it failed that, in the end, they made it far worse than at first.

Electricity seems to be the only safe and sure way of removing these superfluous hairs without the chance of their coming back heavier than before.—Philadelphia Press.

Edison Curios.

The Electrical Review says that a few days ago Mr. Edison received at his laboratory the hollow eyepieces of a pair of opera glasses with the request that he "fit them with the X rays" and return them to the Vermont sender. Evidently this Green Mountain individual had a desire to see things. Another seeker after the unobtainable, writing from Pottstown, Pa., sent the following matter of fact epistle: "Thomas A. Edison: Dear Sir—Will you please send me one pound of X rays and bill as soon as possible?" This order was filed away with the opera glasses.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Liza, wot yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey?"

LIZA—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de style for young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo'rs fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 5 oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for 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. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLANY'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 quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standa'd		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4½@		4¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BREESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
N rthern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 10
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns. ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@33 00	
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@15 00	
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@18 00	
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@ 9 00	
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@14 00	
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@ 3 25	
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@ 6 00	
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@ 3 25	
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@ 10	
" extra	3 35	@ 3 50	
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@ 3 00	
Choice	3 25	@ 3 25	
Straight	4 10	@ 4 00	
First Patent	4 45	@ 4 50	
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White,		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White,		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (rough sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@20 00	
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@16 00	
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@18 00	
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@22 00	
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@15 00	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4⅜
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C. Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE November 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted dull; nothing doing. Later, sales were made at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 55 per bbl for Strained, and $1 60 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.— Firm. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 2 00, and Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25@24½c; rosin, strained, $1 27½; good strained $1 32½; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	249
Rosin	449
Tar	151
Crude Turpentine	18

Receipts same day last year—119 casks spirits turpentine, 594 bbls rosin, 411 bbls tar, 91 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	6⅞	" "
Middling	7½	" "
Good Middling	7 9-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—4,427 bales; same day last year 1,527.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN.—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2 50 to 3 50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK November 17—Evening.—Money on call was quoted easy at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3½ per cent., closing offered at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers bills 481¼@481½ sixty days and 484¾@485 for demand. Commercial bills 480@481. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 109¾; United States twos 95; State bonds neglected; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 117. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gult 8c; middling 7¾c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; November 7 53, December 7 57, January 7 67, February 7 74, March 7 81, April 7 85, May 7 90, June 7 93, July 7 97. Sales 165,400 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 2,096 bales; gross 13,086 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 3,993 bales; sales 570 bales; sales to spinners 70 bales; stock 200,146 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 59,024 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,730 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 6 997 bales; stock 1,106,866 bales.

Total