WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1896

SOLVING THE STRIKE PROBLEM. There is no industrial system in this country more interested in preventing strikes among its employes than the railroads, for there is no system that suffers so much by strikes when they occur, and not only the railroads suffer but the country generally in proportion to the magnitude of the strikes. Hence any movement to prevent such strikes is a matter of public interest and must attract public attention.

In this country and in some other countries manufacturers and merchants have adopted what they call the "profit-sharing" system, each having his own particular plan, the object being to Identify the 'em ployes with the business in which they are employed and bring them and their employers together by uniting their interests more closely. By this plan or these plans the employes secure a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, but receive their regular wages all the same regardless of this feature and are not required to assume any portion of the responsibility in the event of loss of business or loss of money. The profit-sharing is not coupled with contingent loss sharing, but is simply a reward offered for faithful service and a stimulus to continued faithfulness and zeal in their respective employments. These plans as far as we know have worked well, and we have never read of any clashes between employes and employers, nor strikes nor lockouts where they have been in operation.

The Illinois Central Railroad, which extends from Chicago to New Orleans, and is one of the best managed roads in this country, has adopted this idea, but not simply on the profit-sharing plan, but goes further than that, as will be seen by the following Chicago dispatch, which describes the method pursued:

"Illinois Central Rulroad officials have before them the applications of 1,-500 employes of that road who desire to purchase the company stock. These licants are toming in at the rate of strong desire on the part of the working force of the road to be in full harmon with the executive department. The I linois Central employs 22,000 men. More than one-fourth of the employes are now stockholders and it is thought one-half will soon be enrolled. It is believed the company has taken a formal step in the direction of solving the strike problem and teaching the laboring classes the value of economy. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the company, is the author of the plan, which no other railroad has yet adopted, although its success has been proved after months of experiment On the first day of each month the Illinois Central quotes to its employes a price at which the application will be accepted for stock during that month. An emscribing for one share at a time, payable by installments in sums of \$5 or any multiple of \$5, on the completion of certificate of the share registered in bis name on the books of the company. He can then, if he wishes, begin the pu chase of another share on the insallment plan. The certificate of stock is trans te able on the company's books and entities the owner to such dividends as may be declared and to a vote in the election of the members of the Board of Directors. Any officer or employe of the company making payments on this plan will be entitled to receive interest on his deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum during the time he is paying for his share of stock, provided he does not allow twelve consecutive montes to elapse without making any payment. After payments are begun on this plan any officer or employe who wishes to discontinue him with accrued interest by making application to the head of the department in which he is employed. The first efmade three years ago. Many employes were then afraid to invest in such stocks, and subsequently the bad times kept them from making purchases. The big strike of 1894 had also an unfavor able effect on the plan, but President it, and now, with a strong indication of better times, the company finds a warm desire on the part of its employes to fi associally co-operate with them. Vice President Haraban said vesterday : 'We

are having eminent success with the It seems from this that this is not altogether a new experiment with this road as the plan has been in operation to some extent for three years, and has met the expectations of the originator, and doubtless also of the employes as the number of applications for stock would not be on the increase at the end of three years. That was ample time to test its merits, and see whether there was anything in it or not. With over one fourth of the employes stockholders, 1,500 applications pending, and applications coming in at the rate of 250 to 300 per month there is good ground for the belief of President Fish, the author of the plan. that within a year or two every desirable employe of the road will be a stockholder in it and a member of the company.

It doesn't require the application of an X ray to see through the merits of a scheme like this for it speaks for itself and the favor with which It is received by the employes, who would be very quick to detect any apple in foreign markets flaws in it, speaks for k. By this plan the road becomes practically a co-operative one, in which the in-stalment feature enters without any of the drawbacks of the instalment M.P. Roxobel, S. Mark's. plan. The operations of the road, or M. P.—Morning Prayer. its credit are not dependent in any way on the instalments to be paid by these stock-purchasers, for it has ample capital to conduct its business and meet its liabilities without touching any of these, while the employe who owns stock feels that I otherwise ann

he is not simply working as a wagesarner but also as a profit-sharer. When the employes, numbering as many as this road employs, share its profits as other part-owners do, they will feel that it is their road, and there will be very little danger of their striking against themselves, especially when they have as much voice in the management, in proportion to the amount of stock they

hold, as other stockholders. The working of this plan wil doubtless be watched by other railroad corporations and working well there is no reason why it should not be followed by other corporations and in course of time be generally adopted. It looks like a level head. ed, business-like and simple way of solving the strike problem by bring. ing the company and the people in its service as close together as it is practicable to bring them and making the interest of some the interest of all without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service or the relations that should exist between rules, regulations and discipline are

necessary to success. Why couldn't a similar plan be tried by manufacturing, mining and other companies to test its merits as a solver of the strike problem with them? If it works well in one great enterprise, employing 22,000 men, it ought to work well in similar enterprises employing a greater or less number of men, and in other enterprises, too.

MINOR MENTION.

Secretary Carlisle's report shows a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, of \$25,203,246. He esti mates the deficiency for the current year at \$64,500,000, and for the year tollowing at \$45,718,970. This would give us a total for the three years of \$135,422,216. It is pretty evident from this showing that the Government needs more revenue, that is if the present rate of expendi sure is to be kept up, but how this revenue is to be secured is the question. There is not the slightest

probability of any material reduction in current expenses, for we have started on the down grade of extravagance and it is mighty hard to put on the brakes. The Republicans a few years ago discovered, when the Democrats were chiding Hannon, widow of the late Mr. Jesse they were spending and squandering the people's money, that this was a "billion dollar country" and they have been acting on that idea in all the legislation with which they have had anything to do. As a straw indicating that we need not expect any reduction of expenditures bills have been already introduced tor appropriations for new public buildings amounting to over \$7,000,000. Of course all of these will not go through and many of them have been introduced without any expectation that they will pass, but simply to make the gentlemen who introduced them solid with their constituents, and there are very few constituencies which object to pulls from the Treasury when they get the benefit of the pull. As Secretary Carlisle contends that we will get as much revenue from the present tariff as we would from any tariff the Republicans might offer he doesn't shed

much light on how we are to run the

Government without issuing bonds,

as he has been doing, to meet ex-

county, has recently shipped a few barrels of winter apples to Germany, and believes that this is the beginning of a business that will grow and reach considerable proportions. Some varieties of apples grown in North Carolina are pronounced by eminent pomologists to be equal the best apples grown anywhere. Specimens of these apples have been exhibited at expositions, and it is probably through the attention they attracted at these exhibitions that this shipment to Germany has been made. We have seen apples grown in that section and in the central section of the State side by side with the finest apples that are grown in other States, where special attention is given to raising the choice varieties, which would compare with any in size, beauty and quality, and hence it has been to us a matter of surprise that so little effort has been made to find markets abroad for this crop, which is a large one in our State. If we remember correctly, over 300,000 barrels of American apples have been shipped to Europe this year, a large ocrease over the shipments last year, due in a great measure, no doubt, to the abundant crop and low prices. But of all these apples probably not a hundred barrels came from any State South of Maryland. Whether this is lack of push by our apple growers, high treights or something else we do not know, but possibly this venture of Mr. Boggs may result in turning attention to this subject, and introducing the North Carolina

of Blast Carolina. December 25. Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace. At all Morning Services the Holy Communice.
The Vestries was please be ready to meet the Bishop.
The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.
Offerings for Diocesta Missions unless otherwise annuaced.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Winston Sentinel: Mrs Eber hardt died suddenly of heart disease this morning, on Poplar street, Salem; aged about 70 years.

- Rocky Mount Phanix: Last week an old farmer somewhere in the gold district of Granville and Vance counties, who said that he was tired of waiting, gave an option on his tract of land for \$20,000. The man who secured the option has since disposed of it for \$50,000.

- Greenville Reflector : The Greenville tobacco market has closed for the holidays. The season has been marked with great success, the sales up to this time reaching 4.509, 975 pounds. This is an increase of nearly one million pounds over last year. With probably from 8 to 121 per cent, more tobacco than last year now in the hands of tarmers tributary to this market, it is not an overestimate to say that the market will sell this year between 6,000,000 and 6,500,000 pounds.

- Concord Standard: Sam Hood and George Heathcock, charged with the death of Will Honeycutt, were given a preliminary hearing before ustice C. F. Smith, of No. 9 townemployer and employed, where ship, Tuesday. Evidence in the case developed that Hood alone was reponsible for the deed and he was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Geo. Barnhardt, who brought the prisoner to town last night and landed him in jail, while Heathcock was bound over as a witness in the sum of \$100, which was given.

- Salisbury World : One of the oldest citizens of Rowan county passed away last night in the death of Mr. John P. Reimer. He had lived in this county all his life and was considerably over 90 years old when old age caused his death last night. - The World is in receipt of a communication from W. S. Gregg, of Barnesville, Ohio, asking for information concerning Salisbury and vicinity. Mr. Gregg says in part, "several of us are talking of coming. to Salisbury to locate and do busi-

- Raleigh Visitor: Auditor Ayer, who paid his respects to the Governor-elect, to d us that the inauguration would not occur before the thir teenth. "This much is settled upon," he said. - The statement published a few days ago to the effect that the expenditures in the Depart. ment of Agriculture was something over \$18,000 is incorrect. The Department expended \$45,719, and a good part of this was for permanent improvements and additional build ngs. There is a special fertilizer tax, the proceeds of which are emloyed in meeting the expenses of the Agricultural Department.

- Charlotte News: Mrs. K W. Hannon, died Tuesday afternoon at her residence on West Fourth street, aged 74 years. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Smith, of Wilmington, and Miss Mary Hannon, and one brother, Mr. John Stevens, of - Austin Wilson attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking two ounces of laudanum. Wilson, it eems, having heard of the warrant that had been issued for his arrest, came back home yesterday with his supply of laudanum determined to put an end to his life rather than be

CURRENT COMMENT.

- There is no telling how much the fifteen million dollars failure of the bank of Illinois and the fifteen hundred thousand dollar failure of the Bank of Minnesota would have amounted to had Mr. Bryan been elected. Speculation up these points is idle, but it is interesting. Now, if Palmer and Buckner had been elected, but-we will not pursue the further to day .- Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

- Information given yesterday of the reduction of wages in the shoe shops of Lynn, Mass., and vicinity, and the closing up of some temporarily, illustrates the value, or perhaps Mr. Geo. E. Boggs, of Haywood | the want of value, of the pre-election praise of McKinley as "the advance agent of properity," and the denunciation of Bryan as "the advance agent of commercial and industrial ruin."- Brooklyn Citizen.

- The deal between Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, said to have been perfected recently, is probably one of the biggest on record. Mr. Rockefeller controls the richest fron mines in the world, in the Mesba range, and Mr. Carnegie controls the biggest iron and steel mills in the country. The combining of their interests is said to mean that they have the "ability to wield \$100,-000,000 of capital in one line of rade." What the effect of the deal upon smaller concerns will be remains to be seen .- Savannah News,

- Prof. Hypnit-"Now, young lady, you will greatly assist the test b remaining possive. So-er-concentrate your mind on nothing." Ethel-'Oh, Cholly, how fortunate you came with me. Proceed professor.

How To Buy Gorham Silver

Direct inquiry of any first-class jeweler in the United States will enable

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you to obtain & GOR-HAM Silver at prices 8 no higher than those asked for more ordinary. grades. & In exceptional cases, it may be necesshown the trade-mark,



in order to be sure that the goods are as represented-and it is always a wise precaution. 24 36

> Too good for Dry Goods stores - Jewelers only.

It is stated by some authorities that the wood of the American poplar makes the best variety of wood paper.

EVERY ONE CAN SING ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant When life flows along like a song; But the man worth while is the one who

When everything goes dead wrong; For the test of the heart is trouble,

And it always comes with the years,

Is the smile that comes through tears.

When nothing tempts you to stray; When without or within no voice of sin

And the life that is worth the honor

Who had no strength for the strife,

The world's highway is combered to-day

It is easy enough to be prudent

Is luring your soul away: .

But it is only a negative virtue

Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,

They make up the item of life.

But the virtue that conquers passion, And the sorrow that hides a smile-

It is these that are worth the homage of

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

For we find them but once in a while

- When men's estates are littled

- The Lord's army was never de-

- The more a man has to say in

- Prayer is the golden key which

- The more a stone is wounded

- The man who would have the

power to move mountains must begin

- The way to ascend is to de-

cend; the deeper a tree roots, the wider

- The pure in heart see God in

everything, and see him everywhere and

hey are supremely blessed .- J. G. Hel

- Earthly crowns crumble, earthly

ives us grace to say, "This one thing I

do, I wait on the Lord," we may depend

on it that he will arm and lead his peo-

ple on to blessing and power such as

they have not known .- Christian Neigh-

TWINKLINGS.

er of hands down at the saw mill."

-Chicago Journal.

dianapolis Journal.

very well.

mamma sav

- "I hear they've laid off a num-

"Yes; so the surgeon was telling me."

- My wealth brings me no hap.

piness, because I have neither kith nor

cin." "To assist or to crow over."-In-

- "George Maitland left his wife

"But they say George didn't treat her

Oh, it isn't that. With her sallow

- Sister-There, you have candy

Little Brother-Well, mamma won't

et me have any fue in these clothes till

- "You'll save half your money

y buying one of these patterns," said

"Then I'll take two and save all my

ioney," sweetly smiled the newly mar-

-Mrs. Larrabee-"I thought your

minister was to have a call to Minnea-

Mrs Fenwick-"There was talk of it

but it's all off now. He went there to

preach a trial sermon, and absent-mind-

edly took his text from St. Paul."-In

Prevent sickness and save doctors

bills at this season by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsa-

Surgery In the Middle Ages.

In the middle of the twelfth century

priests were the only doctors. By an

edict of the council of Tours surgery

was separated from medicine and the

practice of the former forbidden to the

clergy. The latter then employed their

barbers to perform surgical operations

This arcse from the fact of the monks having their heads shaved frequently and observing the dexterity acquired by the barbers in the use of edge tools.

The knights of the razor, from cupping

and bleeding, passed on to tooth draw-ing and finally to other operations re-

miring skill and deftness, if not much

ing of anatomy. It is said surgery was

denied to the clergy by a canon of the church which forbade them to shed blood. This was considered the dark age of medicine, and somber indeed it

must have been to the worthy citoyen

who, perhaps, placing himself in the hands of his barber for relief, might, at

the same time that he was getting rid

of a tumor, also part company with his

The Test of Brute Friendship.

The hardest test of the friendship of

pet animal is to call it away from its

food while it is yet hungry—not order it from its meal, but merely call it. A

real friend of a dog, for instance, will not have to call a dog; it will come without calling whether eating or not.

If a gentle master has been away for a week the demonstrations of joy will be of a most lively character. But the ap-

proach of a cruel master makes a dumb creature flinch and shrink away in fear

and trembling, and caresses are received with bowed head and quivering body.— New York Sun.

A system of packing butter which does away with cold chambers is being tried in Australia. The butter is being packed in cubical boxes made of glass, the joints being covered with a butter.

greaseproof paper. The boxes vary in size, holding from 1 pound to 200 pounds. When a box is filled, it is covered with

a quarter of an inch of plaster of paris, and this with prepared paper or canvas. The plaster, being a nonconductor of heat, preserves the hermetically scaled

The heathen mythology not only was not true, but was not even supported as true. It not only deserved no faith, but

t-demanded none. - Whately.

ead. - Exchange.

owledge. They knew practically noth-

dianapolish Journal

he clerk at the bargain counter.

ied shopper. - Detroit Free Press,

get 'em spoiled.-Bostou Traveller.

all over your new suit! What will

face she'l look just horrid in black."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

widow this morning."
"Poor dear, I'm so sorry for her."

do its branches spread .- Ram's Horn.

by the hand of the engraver, the greater

church the more it hurrs the cause of

should open the morning and lock up

feated because the opposing army had

up it is but too common for mea's hearts

to be puffed up

things!

giants in it.-Ram's Horn.

true religion.-Ram's Horn.

the evening - Bishop Hopkins.

beauty is superinduced thereon.

on grains of sand .- Ram's Horn.

Until it is tried by fire,

Singing Is Just as Natural as Talking, but the Voice Must Be Cultivated According to Inflexible Bules-Practice Should Be-And the smile that is worth the praise of gin at the Top of the Voice.

Much has been written lately in criticism of the disagreeable qualities of the speaking voice, especially the harshness of the voices of American women. Little has been suggested, however, to remedy the defects. As for the singing voice, it has lately been stated that "of all branches of musical study the most discouraging perhaps is the cultivation of the voice.

thousands of persons, and when we include in our subject the improvement of the speaking voice it is one which should interest millions. People are scarce who really care nothing about misic. They are scarcer still who do not carry a musical instrument about with them wherever they go. The singer is at no trouble or expense to procure an instrument upon which to perform. All he needs to do is to open his mouth and it is ready. Moreover, this instrument, rightly treated, needs far less practice than any piano or violin, and there is a method of right treatment which can be described to "out of the way students." This method consists of

prizes fade, earthly pleasures pall. Atained, they are neither in themselves what we dreamed, nor do they lead on to better things. What a failure is the desire! But how joyous, how rich, how now eternally progressive is the life which has been fixed upon earthly - There is only one place where blessing can be obtained-waiting at the throne of grace. Let us open our hearts beavenward, sacrificing everything, with the one object of seeing what God can do for them that wait on him. It God

portant. More harm has been done by world has yet any idea, and it is marfact before the end of the nineteenth upward by beginners, because this tends to emphasize instead of to bridge over any breaks that the voice may have. By always training the voice downward the difficulties with regard to breaks and registers are overcome without any theorizing and experimenting on the part of the student. An exercise which by every student is to begin at the highest tone that the singer can take easily

fresh breath for each one.

Besides the question how best to improve the singing voice, persons are seeking answers to two other questions -how can we improve our speaking voices and can we all learn to sing? The speaking voice can be made pleas ant and agreeable in the same way that the singing voice is improved. It is most emphatically true that many persons speak habitually in tones that are unnecessarily shrill and rasping. This is caused by throat contraction, which squeezes the tone and renders it rough. To relax the throat by stretching it open as in yawning and to speak low in the throat allows the tone to be smooth, round and clear. A very unwise injunction is often given in this connectionviz, "Do not speak in such a high key." The very opposite of this should be in culcated. Voices are never shrill because they are high; they only sound shrilly because the throat is apt to be contract ed more on high tones. This weakens the high tones and the effort to speak loudly causes forcing of the voice. If people would relax the throat and then

a vast improvement in tone quality. "Can every one learn to sing?" Unmestionably, yes. Every one who can speak can also learn to sing, if he will take a little trouble, for the very same instrument, the larynx, furnishes the voice for both speech and song. The only difference between the speaking voice and the singing voice is that the former uses the lower and medium tones and the latter uses chiefly the higher nd medium tones. If a person thinks ne cannot sing, let him, in the first place, be satisfied to begin at the beginning, instead of at the end. Let him not be discouraged because he cannot at once sing a whole tune correctly, but let him believe that, if, as must be the case, he can form any single tone or two cones correctly, he can improve upon this ability, just as any one who can add two and two can also add three and three, and then four and four. The main thing to understand is that inability to sing is not generally caused, as is so often supposed, by want of voice or want of ear, but simply by lack of flexibility of voice—that is, weakness of the mus-

Dore as a Beggar, Gustave Dore could show invention not only in his wonderful illustrations out also in matters of everyday life. One day a friend at Verona was tak ing a photographic view of a pictur-esque old street, and Dore tried to asist by keeping off the crowd of idle lookers on. It was a difficult task, and the more he gesticulated and threatener he greater became the throng. Sudden y Dore had a splendid idea.

A caveat is a notice given to the pat-ent office under the caveator's claim that he believes himself entitled to the credit of an invention for which a pat-

The Princess Louise draws from the

INGENIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE TRAINING OF VOICES.

In fairy days when the fox wished to make his voice sweet he went to the miller and asked for chalk. This he ato with such satisfactory results that his next call was made without any of the unlucky effects generally produced by his naturally harsh voice. It is very evident from all that one hears and reads nowadays that this end of the century is expecting to be told of some royal road provement. Why should not such a road be found? In these days of Roentgen rays and consumption cures why should not the art of music advance

The human voice is used for two purposes-by every one to speak with, by many to sing with. That many wish to sing but find themselves undle to do so is unhappily true. That all these could learn to sing is also true, though this is not without question in many minds.

Here is something which interests just two things-relax the throat, begin

all practice at the top of the voice. In order to gain a relaxed throat simply try to stretch the throat open, as in yawning, and to sing as low down in the throat as possible. Never imagine that any tones proceed from or go to the top of the head, but think that they all start from a point low in the throat, and must come directly out of the mouth, toward the front teeth. A contracted throat produces a rough, rasping or nasal voice. An open, relaxed throat produces a round, smooth, clear voice. The second injunction-begin all practice at the top of the voice-is most im-

the training of voices upward than the velous that we have not learned this ntury. Scales should never be sung can be practiced with immense benefit and sing each successive tone downward to the syllable "ha" low down in the threat as possible, using a great deal of breath for each syllable and taking

and proper use, they would soon notice

cles which tighten and relax the vocal cords.—New York Herald.

"Wait a minute," he called out to his friend, "and I'll disperse them," He then took off his coat, threw it on the ground, and, assuming a pitiful exression, he went round, cap in hand, to beg for a few soldi. As he advanced the crowd drew back and melted away, and his friend quickly obtained the neg-ative.—Philadelphia Press.

If a chicken is served with dumplings, that settles it. It is at least a year old. No chicken can lay claim to having died young if it is served on the table with dumplings. Youth in a chicken is sufficient garnishment, as it is with a girl.—Atchisen Globe.

ent has not yet been applied for.

British treasury the modest allowance of £6,000 per year.

A LIFE FOR A MATCH.

Factory Fumes That Are Impregi With Fatal Di If frequently happens that the fumes inhaled by workmen in match factories destroy life within a few months. A man once attacked by the disease larking in these factories must ahanden hope of recovery. Although matches are appar very simple little affairs, their manufa necessitates a large and complex a facturing plant. The little sticks un a long treatment and must pass throumany hands before they are capable striking a light.

The apparently harmless sulphur tips are in reality a deadly poison, and the fumes arising from this mixture when in course of preparation cause a terrible suf-fering and ultimate death. Although called sulphur matches, the little sticks are in reality tipped with a complex mix-ture composed of giue, chlorate of potash, acquently used for suicidal purposes. The poisonous fumes first attack that teeth which have begun to decay. Although all sorts of devices are employed to keep them from getting in the mouth, they apparently manage to do so. If all the teeth are perfectly sound, the fumes soon start the decay. As soon as this ac-

tion has commenced the decayed part spreads rapidly toward the jaws. All the teeth are affected in a short time, and the disease, when it has once taken root in this way, can never be driven out. The effect of this action is to rapidly loosen every tooth in the sufferer's head, so that they will fall out of their own accord. Before this happens, however, the portion has spread to the jaw and taken a firm grip upon it. The pain which the victim suffers in the meanwhile is exceedingly sharp. The course of the disease never varies. Having once reached the jawbone, it soon covers it, and the bone comes in this way actually coated with

deposit of sulphur. The only possible way to give the victim any relief is to scrape the bone. This he role measure has been tried several times in New York city, with more or less suc cess. The operation is exceedingly pain ful.—San Francisco Examiner.

Different Systems of Writing. About the year 450 B. C. the Ionians first introduced the system of writing from left to right. Previous to that time all scribes and penmen in general had been in the habit of beginning the line on the right hand side of the page and running it to-ward the left. The introduction of the left to right mode of writing caused considerable confusion for a time, and from the mixed systems which prevailed during the following century sprang the fame method known as the boustrophedor Those who used the system last mentione would begin a line at the left margin of their parchments and run it through to the opposite margin, and then drop a space below and run back to the opposite edge of the sheet again. In other words, the constrophedon mode of writing was a system in which the lines ran alternately from left to right and from right to left. This system did not entirely disappear until Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left, but at about the time the Ionians, were reforming writing methods the Greek letters were changed in form from the uncial to the cursive, and the system of writing was changed in both cases so as to run from left to right. The following quotation from Franklin illustrates the mixed, or boustrophedon system of writing:

"When I see a merchant overpolite to elttil a ekat ot meht gniggeb ,sremotsuc sih randy and throwing hi ot xa na sah nam taht I skniht , retnue grind."-St. Louis Republic.

Making It Pay.

Not long ago a well to do New York woman bought a country place out on Long Island in the midst of a farming dis trict. She spent considerable money on the ouse, had a fine vegetable garden made in which two or three men were constantly at work and set up an imposing carriag with a pair of horses and a coachman in livery. Hearing all her neighbors talk about selling their products influenced her fter a time, and she became possessed of a desire to make her farm pay. One day she gathered a basketful of radishes, which she tied up into six little bunches. Seate n the imposing carriage behind the man in livery, she drove up to the largest gro eer's store in the nearest town and offered the radishes for sale. The man knew that she was a good customer, so, laughing in wardly, but preserving an outward appearance of solemnity, he took the six little ounches and handed her 12 cents, which she pocketed with an air of satisfaction that it was worth the amount to have palled forth.-New York Journal.

Women's Pets.

Most sensible people will be sorry to earn, says Ella Hepworth Dixon, that and gs are now bred so small that they are often "taken to theaters and other public entertainments" concealed beneath their owners' arms. Needless to say that the arm always belongs to a woman, and a very foolish one at that. It is difficult to realize that at the end of a serious, not to say pessimistic, century, there are still people silly enough to want to take their pet animals to theaters and tea parties and receptions. A woman with a dog is always more or less conspicuous. If she is of the spec-tacular blend type, she is scarcely a refined looking object in a drawing room, reading room or on the street leading or holding a dog. The dogs would no doubt be happier at home and occasionally yelp information to that effect .-New York Telegram.

Olga Nethersole. Some 10 or 12 years since a certain quiet English lady was in search of a nursery governess for her little boy. There was one candidate for the position COFFEE-8 Dwho was so sweet and young and pretty that she was engaged on the spot, and her employer took much interest in her. The lady found, however, that the attractive little governess was less mild than she looked, as she soon developed such a decided genius for violent flirtation that she was felt to be far too much responsibility for a British matron to cope with, She has since proved conlusively that she was meant for other things and that her talents could be turned advantageously into other channels, for, she is now playing Carmen, and her name is Olga Nethersole.

The first drawing room of the Lon don season was a rather somber affair, as the court was still in mourning, and it was intimated that the queen would appreciate ladies appearing in slight nourning. Of course all the ladies of the diplomatic corps were in court mourning, so the changes were rung on the somewhat limited scale of black, white, gray and violet. Ingenuity was taxed to vary these limited costumes one of the most effective dresses being wern by the wife of the minister of the Netherlands. The train was of black velvet lined with white satin, the skirt and corsage glittering with jet and graceful jetted net sleeves hanging from the shoulders.—New York Times.

Tall table decorations are coming int shion. At a recent dinner, where the host and hostess and 22 guests sat at a round table, the centerpiece was a per fect forest of palms and high ferns. Out-side of this were the silver candelabra. four in number, and twice as many cut glass vases, in each of which a few large pink roses were artistically arranged.

Egg Lemonade In a Fruit Jar Shaker. "If there is no shaker in the house," said Mr. Gozlim, "a glass fruit jar will do for one. For an egg lemonade, for nstance, you put in the right quantities of lemon juice and sugar and of cracked ice and an egg. Then you serew on the top and shake. You want to crack the ice up pretty fine, for a big chunk shaken violently might break the shaker."

—New York Sun.

Mothers

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Schr. Wm C Wickham, 816 tons, Ervan, New York, Geo Harriss, Son

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayette-

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil-

mington, N. C., Dec. 25, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Morancy, 160 tons, Torrey, I T Riley &

Lucia Porter, 838 tons, Farrow,

Mary A Hall, 841 tons, Haskell, Geo

Mabel Darling (B), 112 tons, Roberts

Jacob S Wirslow, 865 tons, Henley, Geo

Emma Knowlton, 853 tons, Hudson, Geo

Jao R Feil, 847 tons, Abrabam, Geo Har-

Victory (Br), 181 tons, Monro, Geo Har.

CC Lister 263 tons, Robinson, Geo Har-

Winnegance, 251 tors, Marson Gro

Cora M. 186 tons, Mitchell. Geo Harriss.

Acare, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss Son

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson,

Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley &

STEAMSHIPS.

Mcorby (B). 1,678 tons, Lawrie, Alex

Graffoe (Br), 1.982 tons, Penniwell, Alex

BARQUES.

Rosa (Ital), 859 tons, Schffino. J T Riley

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New York, Geo Harriss, Son

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JAMES D. NUTT, dec 22 tf The Druggist.

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This the 8th day of Decen ber. 1896

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