By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

### BURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, 1897 COTTON IN CHINA.

A good deal has been written out the progress of the cotton nafacturing industry in Japan, but so much about it in China, where progress has not been so great, ough considerable effort has been is le to establish and encourage it. main obstacle with which it has h I to contend in that country is the no ultar temperament of the Chinese p note, who are opposed to innovaus of all kinds, and would appar-, ...ly rather live, struggle and die ording to the regula ion rule of or ancestors than follow a short, wly discovered way to prosperity iditions of their ancestors, have enough of it to let it interfere h their progress or prosperity. : I therefore they have eclipsed the fillinese is nearly everything al though China had decided advantages over them in the start. Hut as Japan is becoming, China

a destined to become a great cotton manufacturing nation The skill and the patience that make them bit marvellous wockers in silk, wil mike their perhaps equally marvellugs in colton and linen, and wool some day. In spite of the dustcovered traditions of antiquity the heary old empire is moving faster than the world realizes, faster than real sia. Every day brings it more in touch with more modern and more progressive civilization, of which it feels the force and by which i a destiny is being shaped without reciting the suspicion of the masses of the prople. They have in some riph poles to prevent them from training do what Chinese men and cowing shadows on the graves of women under the tuition of New and to pull up reliroad England teachers have learned to do icks because their fathers didn't 'e behind aux such devilish con-

vance as a occomposive. They are rning something and the sound inbing they got from Japan taught rm a good deal is a little while, te than they learned in centuries

There is one great big brained and that country, who looms ad and shoulders above everyfother a is that empire in liberality and - resuveness, as he does above . average Chinaman in stature. i a man is Li Hung Chang, who ice ago was sagacious enough to is some things and many things ! i or nations which were good to Cafortunately for China he i. an old man and cannot live many more years, but while he does live moves. He has not always had highest opinion of the United tes, which, on account of the in China legislation, he conceived ad an antipathy to China, but he it always had a high regard for vinerican genius and for our indusil progress, and consequently, folwing the example of Japan, he has tim this country as an industrial stall. He has opened the way for roads, te egraphs, factories, founes and other eye openers for his untrymen, but while doing so he has had to fight native opposition and only among the ignorant, superst: jour rabble, but also among those high in place, in influence and in He has been aided more or less by English capitalists, who, seeing the opportunities presented in that country for a profitable busivess, have established factories in the treaty poets and where popular prejudice was not too strong.

The first cotton factory establishlisthat country was established ours years ago under the auspices of L. Hang Chang, who secured the assistance of Americans in that work. One of these, Mr. G. W. Horton, of Massachusetts, has recently returned and thus speaks of China's first cotra mill

Li fung Chang engaged an and it is his ifea to make Chica one of the is not countries in the world for the inefacture of cotton goods. I took bas periocogs spaneage set to eyr co virging department, and the others and after the engineering and the or departments. The manager of the I was a Chinaman appointed by Li ing Ching: The Chinese residents i liwire done their spinning with " six which were in every house in the usty and after the mill was started a thought it was going to hurt their coss, and made threats that they of bird the mill. Some of the dren at work in mill are not more seven neurs of age, and we have a at many hid men and women. They part mom I cours to 35 serves a das mill made money for the govern int for about three years and a half. l then dre came and destroyed it. is the mill was ready to start again egages of se fewcila renmeratory re hands, and when I left 1 600 men . ines and children were at work in the m i.e. The class of cotton goods we turn . A of the diese and they meet with a crisity sain all over China

This shows the prejudice this enorpoise had to encounter in the ...art but it shows also that in spite of this prejudice the enterprise was a success and that the prejudice was p riudice means the overcoming of not how on the ghosts of their out disturbing the nests. This is

dead fathers stalk abroad to up braid them for permitting these innovations they will conclude that the gods and the ghosts of their fathers are not caring a continental about them, and finding them pretty good things for Chias they will give them a warm welcome, especially when they discover that the things made at home are cheaper than the things imported, and cheapness is a largesized consideration with the average

There are about 400,000 000 Chinese, the greater part of whose clothing, Summer and Winter, is composed of cotton, for which they were dependent upon what is made by the hand looms at home or Imported. With fat or es, they will get better goods and cheaper goods, and can dress better and more com fortably both in Winter and Summer The goods of this mill, Mr. Horton teils us, are now sold all over China, which shows that the Chinese have all ease. In this there is a striking so far overcome their prejudice trast between them and the against mills in their country as to "opie of Japan, who while they also patron ze them and buy their we reverence for the customs and products. This will eventually prove a pass for the mills in every section of that empire where they can be altaitageously located. There is one point in this quota-

> tion from Mr. Horton which is worthy of special note, because i has some application to the South. He says ".n: class of goods we turn out is of the finest." What "the figest" in China means we do not exactly know, but it is often said by New England manufacturers that while the South can more than compete with them in the "coarser grades," they have not much to fear from the Souta in fine fabrics. But here we find a mill established only nine years ago in Caina among a people who knew nothing about weaving cotton by stram power, making the finest kind of goods, where every one of the operatives had to be taught the business. Can't Southern men and women, with the experience they have already had and their familiarity with such machinery and their in pine years? We rather incline to the opinion that they can and the success that they have met with in mistering any line of goods they have undertaken justifies this opinion, as the New Hogland men who cherish the delusion that they will be free from Southern competition in fine goods will discover when the ime comes for Southern mills to embark in the business of making fine goods.

## THE ELECTIONS.

This is what is called an "off year in positics, and yet the Republican managers, if they acknowle edged the truth, would confess that they are very much disappointed at he general result. They were conideatly counting on the high price of wheat to bring them through, and thought that the lacrease of money n the West as the result of this would relegate the money question and that consequently the Domocrats would be practically without an usue to go before the people. they were disappointed in both condupas, for the people were not deuded by the exaggerated talk about prosperity, and the Democrats made the money question, the issue a every State except New York and Marviand, where the regular organisations failed to re affirm the Chicago platform, not because they were opposed to it but because they deemed t expedient not to inject national saues in their campaigns.

The Republicans are probably more disappointed in the result in New York and Ohio than anywhere else for they made the hardest fight in these, attaching more than ordinary importance to them as actors in national politics, which they admitted in their appeals to the voters during the campaign. The York city election may not be such a disappointment, although they fought desperately and spent a great deal of money to carry it, but the result in the State at large is a wet blanket under which they must feel very uncomfortable, and they haven't much cause to feel jubilant over Onio, where the Democrats have so terribly slashed up the majorities of last year, notwithstanding Hanna's hard work, his liberal use of money and the backing he had by his friend President McK sley and the Federal fairbolders in that State.

Take it all in all these elections were a rebuke to the Republican Ad ministration and they put the Democratic party in splendid trim for fu-

# MINOR MENTION.

A writer in the New Orleans States, a resident of that city, calls attention to the somewhat remarkable fact that the yellow fever is quite as prevalent and fatal in some sections of that city noted for their cleanliness as it is in the slums where it is admitted that the disease germs are incubated and nourished in the filth. The conclusion that he comes to is that while the disease germs find inally overcome. Overcoming one their nesting places in the filthier localities it is a mistake, after the wher prejudices, and the opening of presence of the disease becomes ing way for one indovation opens manifest, to stir up the filth, thus the way for other innovational. The load the air with the girms and notion mill has taken root in China spread the contagion, instead of letand other industries will follow and ting it remain undisturbed and retake root, too. Why not? When sorting to disinfectants and other they have seen that their gods do means of destroying the germs with-

not an argument against cleanliness but simply an argument against stirring up the filth and filling the air with it and the myriads of germs it bears. The time to clean up is before the disease appears, and thus keep the city in such condition that there will be no nesting places for the germs, nothing for them to feed on and multiply. There seems to be something plausible in this view, and if so does it not apply to other filthgenerated diseases which sometimes become epidemic?

The general impression is that the public lands of this country have been about exhausted, but there were at the close of the past fiscal years over 600,000,000 acres left. Much of this, of course, is mountaingus, or desert lands of but little or no use for agricultural purposes, but there is much also now classed as worthless which will be found valuable for agricultural purposes. The followowing from the official reports of the land office shows the distribution of these lands in the various States

Alabama, 583,889 acres. Arizona. 54 400 311 acres. Arkansas, 3,933,043 acres, California. 43 841 044 acres; Colorado 4 037 904 acres. Florida, 1 797 669 acres, Idaho, 45,962,855 acres, Kansas, 1 046,589 acres. Louisiana, 845 020 acres; Michigan, 588 481 acres: Minnesota 6 240 049 acres; Mississippi, 441,230 acres: Missouri, 497.764 acres: Montana. 71 433 917 acres. Nepraska, 10,669 853 acres, Nevidi. 61,578 586 acres; New Mexico, 56 983 047 acres, North Dakota, 21 885 293 acres. Octaboma, 8 105,288 acres. Oregon, 85 898 318 acres. South Dikota, 18 950 719 acres. Utah 44,907 .-970 acres. Washington, 17 955,536 acres; Wisconsin, 454.107 acres. Wyoming 49 541 585 acres, and Alaska, 869 529,600

All of these lands which bear timber, with the exception of such as may be necessary to the use of the farmers who may open farms on them, should be reserved by the Government. No more timber should be cut than is necessary.

### TWINKLINGS.

- He-"Darling, was there ever a ove like outs? She- Well not in my experience, at east."-Cincinnati Enquirer

- Schoolma'am (encouragingly Com: now. Hirold spell chickens Harold- Please, ma'am I'm not old enough to spell chickens, our you can ry me on eggs" - Judge

- Let no man scott at a young couple occupying both sides of a front ury, the Spring chicken, and "broiltence in the twilight. Not only a gete, ers" will be turned out by the wholebu: a wedding may hinge upon it - sale. Philadelphia Times. -The Final Touch - "Hello, Jerry

got your new flat all fitted up?" "Not gatte. Say do you know where can buy a folding tooth brush?"-Chi-- A man's Idea - Do you believe tis true that George Washington never

I don't know. Bat if be didn't Martha must have been an ideal wite - Cleveland Loader

- Little Robert -" Papa, do camels come from Kentucky?" Papa- No, what makes you ask Little Robert - Our teicher told us

3 day that camels can go for weeks at a ime with the water "-Chicago News - Crimsonbeak - "Here's a strange hing I ve noticed

Yeas: - What's that? Why, a boy is christened with water and alterwards takes to wine while a ship is christened with wine and a terwards takes to water. - Yonkers States - "It must be awful to have a

saces. You don't know bow I sympapow ctim stid; ,"Oh, it has its jovs Every time Willie gets into trouble the pipers speak of us and call attention to how night respectable we are." - Cincinnati Enquirer.

- How Taey Argued -"Ab," said the bustering lawver, whose client had as been acquitted. Now that it's all over would you mind telling me how you reached your verdici?

Certainly, replied the furyman We tell sure that if he had been guilty he wou do't hive bired you to defend him"-Philadelphia North American

- Statesville Landmark: Mr. Sam Colvert has quite a remarkable egg. It is an ordinary looking hen egg except that it is under size. It was taken out of a nest a few days ago with a lot of others and when laid down it was found that it would only talent in these several fields .lie in a certain position. It elevates itself almost on one end-the small end of the egg-and when laid in whirls back to that point as if there defeat of their ticket in the New | was some magnetism at that end. The egg is very light and apparently is nothing but shell. It is quite a

> A Shattered Nervous System. FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.



R. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's, great store at Braceville, Ill , writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, aleen nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the great-

est biessing of my life." Dr. Miles' Remedies Dr. Miles are sold by all druggists under a positive Nervine guarantee, first bottle funded. Book on disenses of the heart and nerves free. Address.

DR. MILES MEDICAL OO., Elkhart, Ind. Every woman needs Dr. Miles' Pain Pilla. No morphine or optum in Dr. Miles's Pain Pill. Curs All Pain. "One cent a dose." 

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Favetteville Observer : Mrs. Delilah Straughn died at her residence in Campbellion this (Tuesday) morning, aged 67 years. - Lunnon Haynes, convicted of the murder of young Lee at Whiteville, Columbus county, and wno was to have been hung last month, but was resplted in order to allow him to testify against others, has been resentenced by Judge McIver to be hanged next Friday.

- Concord Standard: Mr. C. T. Hodges, one of the merchants of our city, is practicing snake charming. For several months Mr. Hodges has been keeping a live spreading adder, and claims that he has succeeded in charming. - Charlie Long, colored, of No. 11 township, showed us a sweet potato freak Monday that is not the least of curiosities. It closely resembles a serpent coiled around, almost in a perfect bunch, the head in striking position and the tail standing erect from the middle of the coil. - Greenville Reflector: To-day

Mr. L. H. Pender was showing some pecan nuts that were grown at his home in West Greenville. They are as fine as any nuts that come here from elsewhere and show that the pecan can be successfully raised here. -- We have known and heard of many different things being brought to market for sale, but never until Saturday did we hear of acorns making a market product. A man brought a load of them to town that day and they sold readily at ten cents a bushel, to be used as hog feed. Hogs are very fond of acorns and they always thrive when roaming in an oak range where the nuts abound. It strikes us that at ten cents a bushel delivered they are wonderfully cheap feed, yet we fail to see much profit to the seller at that price.

- Charlotte Times-Democrat: "A broiler farm" is something as new as the chainless bicycle in these parts, but Mr. Sanders, who came here recently from Maryland, is to establish one on his place three miles from the city, on the Providence road. Mr. Sanders is originally from Virginia, but has been living in Maryland for several years, where he was engaged in raising early Spring chickens for market. He has bought what is known as the "Saakespeare Harris" tract of land Recently he has built two good-sized houses to be used in chicken raising. The old hen will be done away with in these modern hatcheries, incubators being used to hatch out the little chicks. There will not be a setting hen on the whole of this queer poultry farm. graph in. The whole farm will be devoted to the "culture" of that toothsome lux-

### CURRENT COMMENT

-- Bourke Cockran's concern for honor of the nation has had a wonderful effect on his bank account. - Washington Post, Ind.

-- General Wevler is said to have amassed a fortune during his stay in Cuba. The conditions are so obvious that he is not likely to be troubled with any queries as to where he got It .- Washington Star.

-- Germany supports the Porte n its objection to the appointment of Colonel Schaeffer as Provisional Commissioner of the island of Crete. Turkey's object is well understood; it is merely to secure delay, after the well known Ottoman principle of never doing to day what can be put off until to-morrow; but Germany's action is not so clear. However. it is of a piece with Emperor William's member of one's family wno is a black | consistent support of Turkey all through the struggle with Greece .-Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

> -- The Knovxille (Tenn.) Tri bune states a suggestive [economic truth when it declares that the "South will soon need technological schools for training and educating draughs men, architects, metal workers, chemists, smiths, machinists, wood and iron workers, mill and factory operators and managers, textile workers, metallurgists, and so on. The need of such schools in the South is not prospective. It exists at the present time. But such institutions are not built in a day: they must grow. The true policy for the South is to plant them now, and while awaiting their devolopment to draw freely on the North for trained Philadelpia Record, Dem.

Diseases often lurk in the blood before any other position immediately they openly manifest themselves Therefore keep the blood pure with Hond's Sarsaparilla.

Au Impror's Wardrobe.

The last to a Valle in has 12 valets, where the take care of has a tierner and costumes, the value of a soon to estimated at \$500.-000. The Leaton telebe correspondnt ... s.but its uniforms of the San army and navy, including helmat, cars, chakos, rifles, swords and salete, are kept in cupboards, Next to these come the uniforms of the Saxons, Bayarians, Hessians and others. Separated in other large cupling, do are the Austrian, Russum, Sw. dish, English and Italian uniforms, all ready to accompany the kniser in his journeys or to be used on the occasion of princely visits. Finally must be mentioned his hunting and shooting costumes, his court dresses, his yachting and lawn tennis uniforms and his private dresses. When the emperor travels, in uniforms and costumes fill two or three carriages. His

#### ---There Is Nothing So Good.

a bracelet on his right arm.

majesty is very fond of jewelry and

curios. He wears half a dozen

rings, a large watch and chain and

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitue He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat. Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size \$100 at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug

CASTORIA.

PAPER PHOTO FRAMES.

How Clever Fingers May Construct These Decorative Trifles. The pretty crinkled paper so much in vogue and which has been so lavishly used for lamp shades is the best of material for photograph frames, which, when they are complete, are not only effective, but have nothing tawdry or cheap look-

> ing about them, though only made of cardboard and paper. The stock in trade must include crinkled paper in different shades. Small rolls, called the "butterfly," may be bought for a penny each. These are sufficient for the flowers, while the large rolls, which are much broader and are used for covering the frames, cost 4 1-2d. each, a glue pot and glue, plenty of cardboard-old boxes come in very useful-some glasses cut by the local glazier, 6 inches by 41-2 inches for cabinet sized photograph, and lastly a few yards of different colored baby ribbon are all the materials that are necessary; hence for a few shillings a large quantity of these artistic frames may be made.

Take two pieces of cardboard and

cut them the size you want the frame to be, say 10 inches by 12 inches. These will make the front and back of the frame. The front must have a small oblong part cut out a little smaller than the size of the photograph, so that the name of the photographer, etc., shall not show. Cut it a little to one side of the frame and also about two inches from the bottom. Now, cover the board with white or dark green crinkled paper or any other color. The paper should be cut larger than the cardboard and the overlapping portion glued to the reverse side, so that the glue will not show. After neatly cutting the paper at the corners in the oblong part where the photograph has to come glue it carefully at the back, and then it will be ready for the glass, which must also be glued on at each corner. While the front is drying the back must be covered in the same manner and a narrow piece of cardboard cut, say 1 1-2 inches broad, and also covered. This piece must be bent back a little, about two inches from the top, and fixed on the back with two paper fasteners to form the stand. The front and back are then ready to glue together. In doing so be careful to glue them at the side and top only, as the lower and narrower part at the bottom must be left open to slip the photo-

Now we come to the flowers. Those made in three shades of heliotrope crinkled paper have the effect of violets, those in blue of cornflowers, and other tints can be made to suggest various blooms. Cut out a great many small rounds of paper. about 11-2 inches in diameter, and snip them all around. Then, after smoothing them out, take hold of each one in the middle, and with a dexterous twirl of the thumb and first finger the flower is made. Be careful not to crush the paper, or the flowers will look tossed. To make the stalks, which are wonder fully natural looking, cut several rather narrow strips of dark green paper the wrong way of the crinkle, as they twist better, about 6 or 8 inches long, cut the top part a little wider, snip it three times to make three points, and it will form the calyx. Take hold of it with the left hand first finger and thumb and begin to twist it from the other end with the right hand first finger and thumb until it is within half an inch from the top or snipped part. Then put the merest spot of glue on the stem of each flower and twist it

into each caly x. It is pretty to tie them together in the bunches with wee bows of ribbon, perhaps a big one on the top or wide part of the frame, with some of the flowers hanging well down the side, and a small bunch at the corner of the bottom part. To keep them in place use glue. The flowers require great nicety of touch, as the tiniest drop of glue on them is sufficient. The frame is then complete, and the time required to make one is about a couple of hours, or even less when several are made at the same time.—London Queen.

# DRINKING WATER.

How Much We Should Drink Depends Upon Circumstances. According to Professor Allen, says The Medical Times, we should drink from onethird to two-fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds there would be required 56 to 64 ounces daily, or from 11/4 to 4 pints. This The Journal of Hygiene regards

as a very indefinite answer. The quantity of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done and the kind of food caten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser quantity passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard, he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons

If the food be stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it be bland. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salt fish and pork, and often get along on none except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure

water is essential, and that impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks, than to know how much of it is require daily. If one live in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in an ice chest. and in addition one should eat all the fruit one can, if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts, which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints. exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of Appetite, Constipation. Headache. Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaran-

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"Good gracious! Do you mean to tell me that you are a miser?" "Oh, no. I don't mean me lovin money. I mean if other people didn't

so hard fer me to git hold of it now and then. "-Indianapolis Journal. Reason For Hurry. The Doctor-Mrs. Brown has sent

must go at once.

His Wife-What is the matter The Doctor-I don't know, but it.-Household Words.

CASTORIA.

Wholesale Frices current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any

variations from the actua! market price of the articles

					Bouthern seming. Itsout the only too
t	BAGGING-				port of the market was covering by
	2 10 Jute		3	734	timid shorts who were driven in by the
	Standard		0	786	
r	WESTERN SMOKED-		-		comparatively smail receipts, to day's
	Hams 9 D	12	0	14	being estimated at 51,000 bales, and for
f	ides 9 D	6	000	736	
p	Shoulders 9 D	ñ	0	736	the week 840,000 against early estimate
200	DRY SALTED-				of 400,000 bales.
h	Sides # 10	53	40	536	Name Worse Name 9 President
1	Shoulders & D		0	536	NEW YORK. Nov. 3.—Evening.—
ī	BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-	C (200	11040	12000000	Cotton dull; middling 6c.
t	Second-hand, each	1 00	0	1 10	Cotton futures market closed easy;
774	New New York, each		0	1 20	
0	New City, each		0	1 20	sales 153 500 bales; Jan'y 5 90, Feb'y 5 83,
0	BRESWAX # D		0	22	March 5 87. April 5 91, May 5 98. June
~	BRICKS-				5 60. July 6 04. August 6 09. October
	Wilmington W M	6 00		7 00	
	Northern.	9 00	Ø 1	4 00	November 5 78, December 5 75.
1	BUTTER-	10	-	10	Spot cotton closed dull; middling up-
2	North Carolina B D	18	8	16 25	그를 보다는 사람들은 물로 전에 가게 가게 하다고 하면 그가 되었다. 그런 얼마 있는 것이 없는 것이 없어요? 그런 그렇게 요즘 그런 것이 없는데 나를 하다고 싶다.
	Northern	10	•	20	lands 6c; middling gulf 61/4c; sales 716
В	CORN MEAL—	44	•	45	bales.
-	Per Bushel, in sacks	41	0	45	Cotton-net receipts - bales; gross
7.4	Virginia Meal COTTON TIES—9 bundle	4:	00	85	
t	CANDLES-W D-		•	00	4 960 bales; exports to Great Britain
		18	0	25	- bales; to France 1,043 bales; to
	Adamantine	18	8	10	the Continent - bales; forwarded
	CHEESE - B D-		•	••	네
	Northern Factory	11	0	1016	2.696 bales; sales 716 bales; sales to
- 1	Dairy, Cream,	••	ă	1136	spinners 16 bales; stock (actual) 65.784
. 1	State		ă	10	bales.
	COFFEE-W D-		•		
	Laguyra	20	0		Total to-day-Net receipts 58 890
e	Rio	20	8	11	bales; exports to Great Britain 2,843
F2	DOMESTICS-		_		
	Sheeting, 4-4, W yard		0	536	bales; to France 10,760 bales; to the Con-
e	Yarns. W bunch	18	0	20	tinent 581 bales; stock 750,738 bales.
0	EGGS-9 dozen		0	14	Consolidated—Net receipts 233 919
-	FISH-			X	
	Mackerel, No 1, P barrel	22 00		00 0	bales; exports to Great Britain 78 980
٠	Mackerel, No 1, W half-barrel	11 00	Ø1	5 00	bales; to France 57,893 cales; to the Con-
_ [	Mackerel, No 2, W barrel	16 00	<b>@</b> 1	8 00	tinent 60 623 bales.
s	Mackerel, No 2, W half-barrel	8 00	0	00	
7	Mackerel, No 1, \$\vartheta\$ half-barrel Mackerel, No 2, \$\vartheta\$ barrel Mackerel, No 2, \$\vartheta\$ half-barrel Mackerel, No 3, \$\vartheta\$ barrel	18 00		4 00	Total since September 1—Net receipts
. 1	muietz, & Darrel	8 75		4 00	2,856,811 bales; exports to Great Britain
.	Mullets, # pork barrel		Ø .	7 00	704,086 bales, exports to France 194 745
1	N C. Roe Herring, & keg	8 00		8 25	
e	Dry Cod, W b	. 5		10	bales; exports to the Continent 503,687
,	Extra	8 85	0	8 50	bales.
	FLOUR-W barrel-		-	0 00	
5	Low grade,		Φ.	8 75	Nov. 8.—Galveston, easy at 5%, net

Corn, from store, bags—White, Car load, in bags—White, Oats, from s ore IIDES, 9 D-HAY, \$ 100 Ds-Clover Hay.....

Barbados, in hhds....
Porto Rico, in hhds ....
in bbls ....
Sugar-House, in hhds ....
in bbls .... Syrup, in bbls

NAILS, # keg, Cut. 60d basis...

PORK, # barrel—

Liverpool.....Lisbon American
On 125 B Sacks
SHINGLES, 7-inch, W M... Cypress Saps SUGAR, \$ D—Standard Grann'd Standard A.
White Ex. C
Extra C, Golden.... R. O. Hogshead.... TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping.... teed by its use. Fifty cents and

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation.

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the love of drink that makes you the wretched being you are? love of money.

love their money so it wouldn't be

for me to go and see her boy, and I

with the boy? Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I must hurry up before she does

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

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Straight
First Patent
GLUE—9 D—
GRAIN—D bushel—

City Mess,.... 9 50 @ 10 00 Rump .... Prime
ROPE WD
SALT, Sack Alum

WILMINGTON MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, Nevember 8. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 15 De bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained TAR .- Market steady at \$1.10 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

steady; \$1.40 per barrel for Hard, 190 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits urpentine firm. 25 4. 24%c; rosin firm, \$1.50, \$1.55; tar quiet. \$1.00; crude turpentine quiet, \$1 30, 1.90, 1.80.

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin ..... Tar ..... Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-127 casks spirits turpentine, 431 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine. COTTON.

Market quies on a basis of 5%c for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 2 15-16 cts % Good Ordinary..... 41/4 " "
Low Middling..... 4 15-16 " " Middling..... 53% Good Middling ..... 5 % Same day last year, middling 7%c. Receipts-1 228 bales; same day last vear. 2,299.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 40@ '5c per basnel of 28 pounds: Extra Prime, 502; Fancy, 55c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 55c.

CORN-Firm; 47% @50 cents per ROUGH RICE-31.10@1.15 per bushel. BACON-Steady; Hams, 8 N. C. to 9c 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. \$2.25 to 8.25; seven inch. \$5.50 to 6.60. TIMBER--Market steady at \$3.00 to

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, N.v 3-Evening. Money on call was easy at 116 @2 per cent.,last loan at 2 and closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercautile paper 8% @ 41/4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in pankers' bills at 485% for demand and 489%@ 488% for sixty days. Posted rates 485@ 4851 and 486@4861. Commercial bills 48134. Silver certificates 57@584. Government bonds strong; new lours, reg-

istered, 127%; new lours, coupon, 1271/2 fours, registered, 113; fours, coupon 114; twos, registered, 9814; fives, registered, 114%; fives, coupon, 114% Saite bonds duit; North Carolina sixes 122; North Carolina fours 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- Rosin quiet; strained common to good \$1 40@ 45. Spirits turpentine quiet at 811/4c CHARLESTON, Nov. 3 .-- Spirits turpentine firm at 28% c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — parrels; A. B. C. D. 81 15. E 81 20. F 81 25, G 81 30 H \$1 85. I \$1 40 K \$1 65. M \$1 85. N \$2 30. W G \$2 50, W W \$2 90.

SAVANNAH. Nov. 3 .- Spirits turper tine opened firm and closed quiet at 28%c, with sales of 1.647 casks; receipts 1,512 casks. Rosin-market was firm; sales 449 barreis; receipts 3,356 barrela

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK. November 8 -The cotton market opened weak at a less of 5 to 9 points, ruled feverish and very unsettled early in the session with the rendency steadily downward and at 11 o'c ock was irregular at a net loss of 10 to 11 points Sales up to that time were 70,000 bales. The principal influencing factors were weak cables and a failure of Monday's predictions for killing trosts over the cotton belt to materialize. A feature of trading was local liquidation and active Southern selling. About the only suoport of the market was covering by timid shorts who were driven in by the comparatively smail receipts, to day's being estimated at 51,000 baies, and for

Cotton-net receipts - bales; gross 4 980 bales; exports to Great Britain - bales; to France 1,043 bales; to the Continent - bales; forwarded 2.696 bales; sales 716 bales; sales to spinners 16 bales; stock (actual) 65.784

pales; exports to the Continent 503,687 Nov. 8 .- Galveston, easy at 5% net receipts 15 602 bales; Norfolk, steady at 514, net receipts 4.670 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 5%, net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 6, net receipts 1,206 bales: Wilmington, quiet at 5%, net receipts 1.228 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 614 net receipts 461 bales: Savannah, quiet at 5 5.16, net receipts 11,870 bales, New Orleans, steady at 5 7-16,net receipts 15 -700 bales: Mobile, easy at 5%, net receipts 480 bales; Memphis, steady at 57 16, net receipts 1,599 bales; Augusta, firm at 5 9.16, net receipts 2,602 bales;

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Charleston, dull at 5 5 16, net receipts

2,893 bales.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK. Nov. 3-Evening -Flour was moderately active and closed lower. Wheat-spot weak; No. 2 red \$1 071/8; options opened steady on cables, foreign buying, declined under a big increase in Bradstreet's visible supply, rallied on heavy export trading, but collapsed under liquidation and closed heavy at 1@116c net loss; No. 2 red May closed 94%c; December closed 98%c. Corn-spot weak; No. 2 32%c; options opened steady with wheat, eased off under prospective larger receipts and the late break in wheat, closing 160%c net lower; May closed 84%c; December closed 811. Oats-spot firm: No. 2 941/c; options quiet but steadier on the strength of cash oats, closing 1/4c net higher: December closed 241/c. Lard quiet; December closed at \$4 85, nominal; refined quiet. Butter steady; choice firm. Tallow dull. Petroleum dull. Rice quiet. Molasses quiet. Cotton seed oil weak and lower. Coffee-options opened barely steady at a loss of 5 to 15 points, and closed barely steady at a net decline of 15 to 20 points; spot Rio weak; No. 7 invoice \$1/4c; No. 7 iob. bing 7c; mild weak; Cordova 91/015c. Sugar-raw nominal; refined steady. CHICAGO, November 3.-After ruling

fairly steady all morning, wheat turned

weak and closed at declines of % to %c

for December and 1 to 1/2c for May. A large visible increase and disappoint-

ment in the export business, which was reported very large early in the session here, is in the main responsible selling and consequent decline was also weak and closed kc

Previsions clored a shade lower alone of all the markets were firm and advanced 16 to 36c. CHICAGO. Nov. 3.—Cash quotation Flour steady. Wheat No. 2 apring 87 @88 (c; No. 3 spring 85 (295c; No. 96@98 Corn-No. 2, 254@26c -No. 2 19@1916c; No 2 white 1 @2814c; No. 8 white to o h 2214 624 Mess pork per barrel 87 55@7

Lard, per 100 hs \$4 25. Short sider, loose 84 30@4 70 Dry tally shoulders, boxed. 84 75@5 00 clear sides, boxed, 84 75 04 87%. Wh kev \$1 18 The leading futures ranced as follo-

opening, highest, lowest and Wheat-November 95 14 495 %c; Dece ber 98 % @ 96 % . 96 % . 95 % . 95 % @ 65% May 9416 @ 694 14 94 14 92 14 1924 Cora-November 2602614 2614 25%c: D. cember 26% (026%, 26% 21%, 22%, 21%, 21%c Mess pork — cen ber 87 60, 7 62%, 7 52%, 7 5 January \$8 55 8 55, 8 47 1, 8 50 December 84 20 4 2214. 4 20 4 224 January 84 35. 4 3714 4 3214 4 3314 Short ribs-December 84 45 84 45 4 47, 4 45, 4 45

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3 - Flour dull and unchanged Wheat dull spot and month 9914 @ 9914c. December 9914 99% May 97c asked; steamer No. 2 tel 931 094c. Southern wheat by sample 92c 61 00. Corn casy, spot and month 81 14 081 14 c; November or Dicember 31%c; steamer mixed 20 4 Chy Southern white and verlow cure the sec new Oats firm; No 2 white many control of the second of the s 2716; No. 2 mixed 23@2316.

### FOREIGN MARKETS By Cable to the Morning Sta-

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.-4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in fair demand and price lower. American mildling fair 84d good middling 8 13 32d; American no dling 3 5 16d low middling 3 31 good ordinary 8 1-18d, ordinary 1/10 The sales of the day were 12.000 bars. of which 1,000 were for specuration and export, and included 11 300 America Receips 22,400 bates all of white were American. Futures opened can with a moderate demand and closed irregular. American middling (| mir November 3 11 64@3 14 64d sciler 1 vember and December 3 11 6468 64d selier; December and Japan 8 11 64d buyer; January and February 8 11 64d buver: February and March 3 11.64@3 12 64d buyer; Merch and April 3 12 64@3 13 64d scaler, April and May 3 18 64008 14 61/1 celle : May and

# MARINE,

June 8 14 61@3 15-64d value June and

July 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyer; July and

August 3 16 64@3 17 64 1 buver. August

and September 3 17 64@3 18 644 selection

ARRIVED Steamship Croatan, 826 tous, McKet New York, H G Sm bones CLEARED. 'S earnship Croatun, 826 ton: McKet Georgetown, H G Smallbones

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wis mington, N. C., Nov. 4, 1891 SCHOONERS

Joel Cook, 881 tons. Fraz er Geo Hatriss, Son & Co. At Caswell Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Jas T Riley & Humarock. 299 tons. Verzie, Geo Hirriss, Son & Co.

Mattie A Franklin, 498 tens, McDonald

Geo Harriss, Son & Co

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, lat? Riley & Co. BARQUES. Vasa (Nor). 510 tors. Fergeson, Jat Riley & Co.

Norden (Swed), 413 tone, Hemberg. ]T Riley & Co. STEAMSHIPS. Skidby (Br), 2 421 tons, Pearson, Alex

Sprunt & Son Annandale (Br), 2 538 tons, Milne, Ais Sprunt & Son. Chatburn, 1.225 tons, Douglass Alex Sprunt & Son Myrtledon: (B:), 1948 tons, Milburn Heide & Co Kirkbill (Br), 2.316 tons, Watson, Heidt

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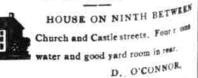
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