The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10

PROTECTION NOT NECESSARY.

Whatever may have been thought as to the benefits of a protective policy in the earlier days of the Republic, or even in the present generation up to the present time, there can be no well sustained plea that it is necessary now, for it has been demonstrated that American manufacturers in nearly all if not in all cases where they come into competition with European manufacturers, can manufacture as cheaply if not more cheaply than they can. Asiatic countries do not yet figure as competitors, and consequently they cannot be considered factors in the problem of protection. Under the Wilson tariff, which gave much less protection than the Dingley tariff gives, American manufacturers made more progress in entering foreign markets than they ever made in the same time before, and to day they are shipping edge tools, files, saws, surgical implements, electrical appliances, &c., to England and underselling Sheffield, and to other European countries, and they are shipping bicycles, agricultural machinery, and implements, carriages and buggies, steel rails for railways and locomotives against the competition of the world. They did it under the Wilson tariff, and yet Republican protectionists have the temerity to assert that a high rate of protection is necessary not only to the prosperity but to the preservation of industries to which they have given protection.

In all the tariff debates of recent years the Democrats opposed high protection, and this now means any protection that exceeds the revenue point, for any tariff that will yield revenue enough to meet the demands of the Government with its present expenditures must in the very nature of the case be protective. This has been the contention of the Democratic opponents of protection, as the Republican statesmen understood it, and this contention is sustained by the success of our manufacturers in foreign markets and by the admissions of Europeans who are familiar with the industrial situations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Last week's Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* quotes from an article in the London *Times* by the editor of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, showing the advantages which American iron and steel makers have over English iron and steel makers, which covers the case so well and so fully sustains the position of the opponents of protection, that we reproduce the essential portion of it. In discussing the Engineers' strike and other matters in general, showing the injurious effect they may have on the already handicapped iron and steel industries of Great Britain, he goes on by way of illustrating to say

"It is not about, or even a question of whether the employers have the same amount of control over their workshops as workers in this country as in the United States, nor even of whether the workers are as industrious and capable. Neither should I for one be disposed to underrate enormous importance to the fact of the United States having wrested from our own country individual contracts here and there which our manufacturers and artisans might have reasonably expected to see placed at home.

This, however, cannot be the case when the natural conditions are such as to give one country enormous advantages over another, whereby the cost of producing commodities that are at the foundation of manufacturing industry is reduced to a point that competing countries cannot approach. The United States have now attained to such a low range of manufacturing costs as to Europe as that country can excel, and probably no one can rival. Only within the last few days I have met leading Americans, with whom I discussed this question from the points of view of their country, and have found it difficult, as a result, to resist the conclusion that this country has lost its supremacy, held undisputed until lately for generations, as the cheapest iron-producing country in the world. I have had placed before me many figures which clearly proved that Great Britain cannot now produce either pig iron or finished steel so cheaply as the United States. I know a good deal of the conditions in Great Britain. I thought I had ascertained something of the conditions in the United States, as the result of several visits to that country, and of having had large and perhaps unexcelled opportunities of seeing the progress there made in manufacturing industry. But I confess I was totally unprepared for the figures which large American manufacturers have placed before me as to the cost of production at their numerous and colossal establishments. Those who are really concerned to know the truth can convince themselves without much difficulty of the tapering economic situation enjoyed by the United States. The cost of producing Bessemer pig iron in the most favoured circumstances is now in that country 10s. to 15s. per ton less than the corresponding costs in Great Britain. The difference in the cost of producing a ton of steel is at least as much, and in the majority of cases is likely to be a good deal more. I know of cases where the labor cost on a ton of billets and rails is 10s. to 15s. per ton less than the lowest labor cost I have ever heard of in this country, although the rate of wages paid in America is materially higher. Take a number of iron works in this country paying from 14s. to 17s. 6d. per ton for their coke, which in the neighborhood of Pittsburg is delivered at works for 6s. to 7s. per ton. The United States not only enjoyed richer and cheaper ores, but they have the fundamental advantage of possessing animated indigenous anthracite, whereas this country is now producing 50 per cent. of its total output of iron from imported ores, about the extent and duration of which there is a considerable amount of anxiety.

Now, I say, in face of all this on the present dispute is manifest. American engineers can purchase the materials of construction at a considerably lower range of prices than is available in this country. This fact would place them in an almost impregnable position, even assuming that all other things were equal. But, so far from all other things being equal, it is one of the most notorious facts a bearing upon the comparative industrial situation of the two countries that American mechanics—partly because of their mechanical equipment, and partly because of the inducements offered to superior capacity and the absence of the restraints on such superiority common in this country—are able to produce, man for man, a cheaper product than we do in Great Britain. The qualitative superiority of the American mechanic may be disputed, but his quantitative superiority admits of no doubt, and, when this advantage is united to cheaper materials of construction, we may well feel apprehensive as to the future of our engineering industries from the point of view of international competition."

According to this writer, who has studied the subject which he discusses from close points of observation both in England and in the United States, the manufacturers of this country have the advantage not only of a cheaper and inexhaustible supply of the materials they use, but also have the advantage (although they pay somewhat higher wages) of labor that is cheaper than English labor, considering the daily output per man. This point has been made so often in the debates in Congress that it reads like an old story now, and yet one of the main contentions, in fact the only one to justify Republican protection, has been the plea that it protects our manufacturers from the cheap "pauper labor of Europe," when as a matter of fact American labor is cheaper than European labor. The writer in the *Times* was not writing for an American constituency or discussing these matters to affect a pending tariff bill; he was talking to Englishmen and could have no selfish motive in making admissions that went very much against his British pride, for he herein acknowledged not only the superior natural advantages of this country but the superior skill and excellence of American workmanship.

And yet the protective policy will be adhered to by the Republican party and its advocates will continue to play the pauper labor bogy as a justification of it notwithstanding the fact that this has been completely exposed by the success of American manufacturers in competing against that "pauper labor," as shown by the increase of our manufactured exports, and as attested by European writers familiar with what they write about, who could have no motive in misrepresentation, and are supported by the declarations and petitions of numerous manufacturers in various industries, asking the Government to do something to relieve the depression and save them from impending ruin.

MINOR MENTION

Hon. Mark Hanna isn't out of the woods yet for it is said that there are anti-Hanna Republicans enough elected to the Legislature which, with the votes of the Democrats, can defeat him. A press dispatch from Columbus states that the Democratic programme is to vote solid for Governor Bushnell provided he can get the necessary number of Republican votes to elect him, and with the known opposition to Hanna it should not be difficult to secure the five Republican votes needed. Gov. Bushnell might not feel at liberty to enter into a combination of this kind after his congratulatory telegram to Hanna, but if his name were presented and he received votes enough to elect him without his signing in it he might consider it another matter and not see any particular reason why he should refuse the Senatorial plum and toss it over to Hanna or some one else. The following dispatch from Cleveland to the New York *Herald* shows that Hanna is very far from feeling easy over the situation:

Senator Hanna is alarmed over his campaign for the Senate. Although the Republicans have elected a majority of four and possibly five in the General Assembly Mr. Hanna feels that only by the hardest work will he be able to win out. He fears Charles Kurtz and hosts of other Forakerites.

Taxation is the opposition is from Republicans. The refusal of Messrs. Mason, Bramley and Burke, of Cuyahoga county, to go on record as to how they will vote on the Senatorial question has increased Mr. Hanna's alarm, as has the declaration of several Foraker members of the Legislature that they will not vote for him.

A conference of the highest importance was held in L. C. Hanna's office here today. It was called to take preliminary steps in the campaign against Kurtz and the Forakerites. There were present Senator Hanna, Colonel Charles Dick, John R. Mallor, secretary of the State Executive Committee, A. C. Kline, clerk of the Senate, General Benjamin Butterworth, who is mentioned as a possible compromise candidate for Senator, and E. G. Rubboge, of Butler county.

The conferees agreed that Hanna must organize both the Senate and House. It was decided that the Senate must be organized with the aid of the Hamilton county (non-Republican) Senators. Several contests will be filed and when the Assembly meets it is the opinion of the Hanna men that Hanna Republicans must be seated at once in place of Democrats in close districts to make the number of out-and-out Hanna men as large as possible."

The news from Spain in reference to Gen. Weyler is interesting, and indicates such a difference of opinion as to him, as may very seriously mar the Government programme as to Cuba. A demonstration in his favor by leading public men and army officers, under the circumstances, amounts practically to a defiance of the Government, and shows quite conclusively that the Government has not the nation behind it, and solidity is one of the essentials to success, which is exceedingly doubtful even with that. The Spanish Government is afraid of the army and treads tiptoe tiptoe when the army growls. Now it is confronted by the element which favors Weyler and his policy, for any demonstration for him is an endorsement of his policy, and it is confronted also by a division of sentiment among the loyal element in Cuba, which, of course is another serious embarrassment. Gen. Blanco has started out very well in his preliminary pacificatory steps, but with the avowed hostility to this in Spain and in Cuba, and the coldness with which he and it have been received by the dominant class in Havana, how long can he carry on this olive branch business? It is not winning the men in arms for they regard Blanco merely as the temporary agent, who may be removed at any time, of a principal in whom they have no confidence, and in whose power to establish substantial reforms they have no faith even if they give it credit for honesty and good intentions, which they do not. Instead of getting better the outlook for Spain seems to be growing worse. Weyler may prove a more troublesome personage to the home Government than he did to the Cubans.

* * *

Notwithstanding the names that are dropped from the pension rolls from death and other causes the rolls grow and keep growing. According to the last report of Commissioner Evans 50,101 new names have been added within the past year, and 3,971 names which had been dropped restored, making an increase of 54,072. The losses in the same time from death and other causes were 41,122. The net increase over 1896 was 5,336, making the rolls show at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 976,014 names. But a good many names have been added since then, especially from Ohio, concerning which the Republicans felt somewhat uneasy. In election times the Republicans play the pensions pretty much as professional gamblers do marked cards which they hold ready for emergencies. Of course this increase in pension rolls means a larger expenditure than for the preceding year, amounting to $139,949,717 or $1,584,480 more than for 1896.

BOOK NOTICES.

Harper's Round Table for November presents an entertaining list of contents, nicely illustrated and varied enough to furnish something interesting for every one. At a dollar a year it is very cheap reading, considering the class offered. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

In addition to other matter in which the free thinking reader will be especially interested, the *Free Thought Magazine* for November presents a biographic sketch of Stephen Girard, the founder of Girard College, in Philadelphia in which everyone will be interested. Address H. L. Grego, Editor and Publisher, No. 318 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

The Outlook (weekly) for November 6th presents a large and fine list of contents, embracing many topics now attracting attention and sketches of prominent personages, among them Tennyson, and Henry George, whose light and life went out so suddenly. It also contains a continuation of "The Story of Gladstone's Life" and other matter, in which the discerning reader will find much to interest him or her. Published by The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.

TWINKLINGS.

— Her Idea of It: Mattie (reading)—"What is the pale of civilization?"

Helen—Oh, it's some new kind of face powder I suppose."—*Chicago News.*

— In Half an Hour or So—"The jury were out several days and then failed to agree." "That shows the folly of masculine juries—a jury of women would have disagreed much sooner than that."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Another Name: Rich Old Maid—"Do you love me, Alfred?"

Alfred (enthusiastically, but truthfully)—"Love you? Why, my darling, love isn't the name for it!"—*Chicago News.*

Getting There—"What is business capacity, Uncle Bill?"

"Business capacity is having sense enough to go to the back door when the people won't answer a ring at the front door."—*Chicago Record.*

— "It's a Good Thing, I know, true," remarked the young man in the saving. "A fool and his money are soon parted."

"Yes," replied the old man, "and it's a good thing that it is true. It's about all that prevents rust from accumulating on some fortunes."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

— His Wife—"And you are to defend that shoplifter?"

The Lawyer—"My dear, she isn't a shoplifter. She was formerly, but she saved so much money in the last ten years that she has become a kleptomaniac."—*Boston Traveller.*

— Not Satisfactory: "Our sexton doesn't like the new woman preacher."

"What are his objections?"

"He says she isn't strong enough to keep the dust pounded out of the pulpit cover."—*Chicago Record.*

— First Soubrette—"I've got to take something for my nerves. Did you ever try Billinger's Bromides?"

Second Soubrette—"It isn't as good as Wilson's Catalip Compound. The bromide people only use small cuts over their testimonials and the compound folks will put your picture in double-column width."

— Horton—"How is it that you always put on such a long face and talk so discouragingly when your wife happens to be present. At other times you are one of the most enthusiastic prosperity boomers I know of."

Henley—"I promised her away along last Spring that I'd get her a new seal-skin sacque this Fall if business picked up."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Preparation—Husband (rushing into the room)—"Come out, quick."

Wife—"What's the matter?"

"The house is on fire, and we will be burned to death if we hesitate a moment. Run, run for your life!"

"Yes, I'll be out in a minute. I've got to tidy up the room a little so that it will look decent when the firemen get here."—*Chicago News.*

— Shelby *Aurora*: On last Wednesday three carloads of Virginia hay landed in Shelby. The farmers of this section can grow as good hay as ever came from Virginia or any other State.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Reidsville *Review*: An observant citizen of the place says that Reidsville has made as large a per cent. gain in population during the past twelve months as any town in the South. There have been many new buildings erected and still the demand for dwelling houses has not been met.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Mr. Wilson Watts, of Taylorsville, came to Statesville Tuesday evening in distress. He had a piece of beef in his throat and had been choked for twenty-four hours. He was unable to swallow anything and his suffering was severe. Mr. Watts sought the services of Dr. W. J. Hill and the physician soon relieved him by removing the beef.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Mr. H. T. Phillips, of Linwood, called in to see us Monday and brought three ears of the largest corn we ever saw, which he raised on his Jersey farm. Mr. Phillips says he gathered four hundred bushels of this corn off of six acres of land. He didn't use a pound of guano and says all it takes to make such crops is just simply "sweat."

— Lincoln *Journal*: One of the best known negroes around town is Fred Cansler. For many years he made a living as the go-between of blackade liquor dealers and their customers, and although he has sold and handled many gallons of whiskey he never drank a drop. The weight of years is heavy upon him now, and the County Commissioners on Monday put him upon the pauper list.

—Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: One night last week down in Antioch township some one went to Oscar Martin's, Jr., called him up, and when he came to the door, fired a load of shot into his shoulder and breast. It was a serious wound and Dr. Pegram was called and found twenty-nine shot in him. He is now getting better, but it was thought for a while he would not recover. A warrant was issued for Bill Gray, Jr., who it is said did the shooting, but he has skipped the country. The cause is said to be an old grudge between them.

— Salisbury *Sun*: It is evident that counterfeiters are at work in or near this city. And their spurious coins are being circulated quite freely. Saturday night a "bad" fifty cent piece was passed upon a gentleman and he has turned the name of the man who gave it to him over to a party who will try to work up a case. A number of small coins (bad five cent pieces) are being put in circulation by some one, and if they don't "lie low" they are going to be caught at their work of making money. — One of the employes at the Southern's freight depot here has broken the record in pie eating. For some time Mr. T. R. Garner has noticed that this one man eats a pie each day for dinner, and he recently questioned him about it. The old man replied that he had made it a rule to eat one pie each day ever since he was set free, and that a number of times he has eaten three a day. At the lowest calculation this darkey has eaten about 13,000 pies, not counting those he ate before the war.

CURRENT COMMENT

— There is a knife in Sheffield that has 1890 blades and ten blades are added every ten years. It was probably just such a knife, only with more blades, that was used on Mark Hanna last Tuesday.—*Chicago News, Ind.*

— The Americo-Russo Japanese seal treaty having been signed, the question suggests itself: "Well, what of it?" So far as the controversy over "our" seals is concerned the treaty leaves everything just where it was before.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— General Estrada Palma takes the view heretofore expressed in these columns when he says: "They do not know the meaning of the word autonomy in Spain—not in the sense that they have it in Canada, as Anglo-Saxons understand it." And that is the reason why we doubt the intent of the new Ministry. Can Spain give Cuba any better government than she has herself?—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 10, 1897, Wednesday—Emmanuel, Farmville.

November 14 Sunday 22d after Trinity, M P—Holy Innocents', Lenoir county.

November 14, Sunday 22d after Trinity, E P—S Mary's, Kinston.

November 18, Thursday—Dawson's School House.

November 21, Sunday before Advent, M P—S John's, Pitt county.

November 23, Tuesday—S Paul's, Greenville.

November 25, Thursday, M P—Trinity, Chocowinity.

Calvary Chapel, Beaufort county.

November 28, Sunday 1st in Advent, M P—Zion, Bunyan, Beaufort county.

E P—S Peter's, Washington.

November 29, Monday, E P—Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

November 30, Tuesday, Communion—Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

December 2, Thursday, E P—S Martin's, Hamilton.

December 3, Friday, Communion—S Martin's, Hamilton.

December 5, Sunday second in Advent, M P—S Mary's, Gatesville.

December 6, Sunday 2d in Advent, E P—S Peter's, Gates county.

December 8, Wednesday, E P—S Barnabas, Murfreesboro.

December 9, Thursday, Communion—S Barnabas, Murfreesboro.

December 9, Thursday, E P—S John's, Winton.

December 10, Friday, Communion—S John's, Winton.

December 12, Sunday 3d in Advent, M P—Grace, Woodville.

December 13, Sunday 3d in Advent, E P—S Mark's, Rozobel.

December 16 Thursday, E P—S Thomas, Windsor.

December 17, Friday, Communion—S Thomas, Windsor.

December 19, Sunday 4th in Advent—Holy Innocents, Avoca.

December 25, Saturday, Christmas, M P—Advent, Williamston.

December 26, Sunday after Christmas—Grace, Plymouth.

Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechised whenever practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

The statements of those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the great merit of this medicine. Get only Hood's.

TRICKY BABY PETE.

HE COMMITTED THE THEFTS FOR WHICH A MAN WAS DISCHARGED.

A Midnight Adventure in the Winter Quarters of an Elephant Herd — How Sly Pete Got Away From His Stake and Stole a Bag of Oats.

Pete is the baby elephant of one of the big circus herds. During his confinement in winter quarters he played a trick on his keeper, which the man relates as follows:

"Pete is a tiny little fellow and does not weigh more than 600 or 800 pounds, but I actually believe he would eat as many pounds of oats if he had access to them. The elephant house was dark one night, and I supposed every one of the animals was sound asleep, when my attention was attracted by a subdued, rasping noise, apparently coming from the farther end of the big herd. Instead of walking down in front of them all, I went around and came in at the other end. Hiding behind some bales of straw, I peered cautiously over to where the little rascal was chained, and there he was, carefully lifting his stake out of the ground. I saw in an instant that he had had the stake out before that time, for all he had to do was to lift it up and it came out. He slipped his foot chain down over the tapering end of the stake and was free.

"Across the room, distant perhaps 20 feet or more from his place, were piled some sacks of grain, containing about 100 pounds each. Picking up the foot chain very carefully with his trunk, so that it would not rattle or jangle upon the floor, he began the most delicate, sinuous, gliding motion across the space that separated him from the grain I ever saw, and I never imagined an elephant could go so quietly. I crouched behind the bales of straw, afraid to move for fear he would hear me and stop.

"On he went, cautiously, slowly, but steadily, until he was within reaching distance of the sacked grain. Then he laid the chain down and picked up a bag of oats with his trunk. His journey back to the herd, 20 feet away, was performed even more cautiously than had been his advance, for he had to drag the chain without making a noise. All the time he held the sack of grain tightly in his trunk, and his mouth must have watered when he thought of the feast he was going to have. He reached the herd at last and went up to great big Babylon, who stood like a bronze statue, her massive sides looming up like the sides of a house in the gloom. Pete stopped, and Babylon, whom I had imagined fast asleep, took the oats. They got into the bag in a jiffy and then began a feast. Pete filled his mouth and munched away like a man eating dry crackers on a wager. He knew that his big companion in crime would get the most of the oats if he lost any time. Babylon put away almost half the oats at the first jump out of the box, and poor little Pete, with his mouth full, looked at her with his watery little eyes, as much as to say, 'Oh, what a hog!' and gulped the oats down his little throat at the risk of choking to death.

"I thought it was about time to make a noise, just to disconcert them. I had seen enough to assure me that a hostler who had been discharged hadn't been instrumental in the disappearance of divers and sundry bags of oats, and, as I walked around toward the other end of the elephant house, I wondered what I should do to punish the thieves. The big one had had a painful operation performed a few months before, and I thought that any sight of the instruments that had been used at that time would give her a good fright. When I had reached my own sleeping room, I purposely made a noise and heard the shuffling sounds of sly little Pete as he shambled back to his place. He picked his stake up, put it down in the ground, and would have put it through the ring in the chain if he had had time. When I came along, he was leaning against the wall asleep. I gave him a gentle prod, and he awakened suddenly, with that sleepy stare that a person has when awakened from slumber. But he soon knew that I was on to him, for, when I ordered him to open his mouth, he didn't want to do it. He finally obeyed, and there were the oats. His mouth was jammed full of them. I didn't do anything to him, but walked over to big Babylon. She was his partner in crime, but she was playing possum too.

"I had a good deal of trouble to wake her up and more to make her open her mouth. Much to her chagrin, I imagine, it was full of oats, and she had the empty sack closely rolled up and packed in with them. She was sheepish and ashamed, I assure you, if ever an elephant put on that expression. To punish her I ordered her to sit down and open her mouth and made a motion as if to pass a great pair of forceps into it, which had been used during the operation I referred to. She shut her mouth and cried like a baby, and was so thoroughly frightened that she never trespassed again. But that sly little Pete—why, he is more trouble than the entire herd, and he just gets loose whenever he wants to."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women as Soldiers.

"I do not see," said a clever woman, "why the newspapers should feel called upon to poke fun at the new law in Colorado which permits women to serve in the state militia. In time of battle woman is just as necessary as man. Just wearing a uniform and shooting a gun are not all that constitute a soldier. What about woman's place in the hospitals during time of war? Does it not require a brave heart and a strong nerve to wait on the wounded or dying? Is not a woman a soldier who can assist the surgeon as he amputates a limb or binds a fractured bone? Are not the Red Cross nurses soldiers? It seems to me that a woman will make just as good a soldier as a man and always find her place in time of war."

His Choice.

An Irishman in France was challenged by a Frenchman to fight a duel, to which he readily consented, and suggested shillalahs.

"That won't do," said the second. "As the challenged party you have the right to choose the arms, but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."

"Is that so?" returned the Irishman. "Then, begorra, we'll fight wid guillotines."—London Tit-Bits.

The Coming Woman

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep the remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Commissioner's Sale.

NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } In Superior Court.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the County of New Hanover, made in the proceedings for Partition in the matter of Thomas A. Heide, *et al.*, vs. Henry H. Heide, *et al.*, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court, will, on Thursday the 18th day of November, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction, at the Court House door of the County of New Hanover, in the City of Wilmington, for cash to the highest bidder, all the following lots and tracts of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina and County of New Hanover, and described as follows:

1st. That tract of land in the said county known as "Appleton," and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the run of Dozier's Branch, thence running north 64 deg. W 150 poles to a pine in the bay, thence N. 30 deg. W. 183 poles to a stake in the run of a branch in Yearling Savanna, thence over said branch with its meanderings to the mill pond, high water mark, thence along the high water mark around the pond to where it leads into Dozier's Branch, thence along the run of said branch with its meanderings to the first station, containing 600 acres, more or less, and being the same described in a deed of W. D. Smith and E. E. Smith to W. C. Heide, recorded in Book E E E, p. 108, *et seq.*, of the records of said county.

Also, that lot in the said State and county and in the city of Wilmington and in block No. 137, according to the present official plan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Second street at a stone wall, the northern line of a lot once the property of C. C. Morse, thence east with the said line and the southern line of said wall 214 feet, thence southwardly to a line parallel with the said line of Second street 41 feet to an alley, thence west parallel with Ann street and along the alley 114 feet to the said line of Second street, thence with said line of Second street 41 feet to the beginning.

W. B. McKOY, Commissioner.

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Posted the Bills.

Francis W. Bird, the Sage of Walpole, once went to see Dr. S. G. Howe and found him with his foot swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. "Howe, what is the matter?" he asked. "I have got the gout," said Howe. "You have got the gout—such a temperance man as you." "Yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine, and I have to foot the bills."—Boston Transcript.

India Dialects.

India has hundreds of dialects, which may all be classed under three great heads, the Sanscrit, Pracrit and Magadhi. The Sanscrit is the fundamental language and that of the Vedas; the Pracrit, the vernacular language in many dialects, and the Magadhi or Misra is that of Ceylon and the islands.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

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.

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

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	5¾
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	22
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	44	@	45
Virginia Meal	41	@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	11	@	10¼
Dairy, Cream		@	11½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	80
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 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 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	7 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	2 75
Choice		@	4 75
Straight		@	5 10
First Patent	5 35	@	5 40
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	47½
Car load, in bags—White		@	46½
Oats, from store		@	33
Oats, Rust Proof		@	40
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@1	25
LUMBER (city 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—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 55
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 50	@	10 00
Rump		@	9 25
Prime		@	9 25
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	20
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon			
American	40	@	60
On 100 ℔ Sacks		@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 80	@	2 25
Cypress Sawn	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Grand'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
Extra C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅝
C, Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Drift, Pine		@	7 00
Drift, Fair	3 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, W. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6 inch heart	7 50	@	8 50
5 inch heart	5 00	@	6 00
4 inch heart	4 00	@	5 00
3 inch heart	4 00	@	4 50
5 inch Sap	3 00	@	3 50
4 inch Sap	2 50	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, November 9

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 28 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 27½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1.15 per bbl for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady; $1.40 per barrel for Hard, 1.90 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nominal, nothing doing; rosin firm, $1.50, 1.55; tar firm, $1 00, crude turpentine firm, $1.40, 2.00, 1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	94
Rosin	553
Tar	218
Crude Turpentine	84

Receipts same day last year—64 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls rosin, 87 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market firm on a basis of 5 3 16c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2¾	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 1-16	" "
Low Middling	4¾	" "
Middling	5 3-16	" "
Good Middling	5 7-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7 7-16c.

Receipts—2 648 bales; same day last year 1 332.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@45c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 50c; Fancy, 55c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 55c.

CORN—Firm; 47½@50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—$1.10@1 15 per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 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 3 25; seven inch, $5 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $8.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1¼@0 per cent., last loan at 2 and closed offered at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was easy; actual business in bankers' bills at 483¼@483⅝ for demand; 483¾@483⅞ for sixty days. Posted rates 483½ and 486½. Commercial bills 481¾. Silver certificates 57½@59. Government bonds were steady: new fours, registered, 127; new fours, coupon, 127; fours, registered, 112½; fours coupon, 113¾; twos, registered, 98; fives, registered, 114; fives, coupon, 114. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122; North Carolina fours 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 40@1 45. Spirits turpentine steady at 30½@31c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; quotations unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 29c, with sales of 264 casks, and closed firm at 29½c with no further sales reported; receipts 1,034 casks. Rosin was firm; sales 2 997 barrels; receipts 6 034 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 10, E, F $1 15, G $1 20, H $1 25, I $1 40, K $1 55,