THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.56 for six months,
\$1.35 for three months, \$6 cents for one month
to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for
any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square
one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50;
four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00;
two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month,
\$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$34.00;
six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$30.00. Ten
lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six
months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs. Festivals, Balis,
Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &e., will be charged regular advertising
rates.

rates.
Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.
No advertisements inserted in Local Columns

Payments for transient advertisements intended be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the Postal Money Order, express or in Registrate Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this

rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their spaceor advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20.

BAD METHODS.

For some years there has been

much discussion in the South about our farming methods, discussion by the press, discussion by farmers and by conventions of farmers, and this discussion has already been productive of good and will be productive of more good. Much advice has been given to the farmers, some good, some not so good, and some of it may have seemed gratuitous as coming from men who were not competent to advise, but on the whole the advice has been good and the farmers, as a general heed it and many of them to act upon it where it was practicable.

But there are certain things which

may be accepted as facts, which have become apparent to all whether they be directly interested in farming or not, and one of these is that the one-crop system, whatever that one crop may be, is a wrong system for this day and generation whether it may have ever been the right system. In the days of slavery, when the cotton crop was less than half what it is now and this country had a practical monopoly of the growing of cotton it might have done, for then the planter got not only a living price for his cotton but got a price that left some money as profit and the crop was not then made on the credit system as it has been since the war, so that if the one crop system may have done well then, it does not do well now.

A disposition is shown in some sections to abandon cotton and turn to tobacco culture, which would be simply "jumping from the frying pan into the fire," for the one-crop system as to tobacco is as bad or even worse than the one-crop cotton system, for the reason that the world is now pretty well supplied with tobacco and a surplus of tobacco is even worse than a surplus of cotton for it is more perishable, more easily damaged and easily becomes worthless, being one of the most sensitive of products and never really safe even after it has been manufactured and put up in boxes. It must be carefully and judiciously handled from the beginning to the end. It is not an ideal crop to cultivate even if it pay well, for it, like cotton, is a land exhauster, even more of an exhauster, and like cotton has nothing to give back to the land to repay what it took from it.

But we are more interested now in the one-crop cotton system than in the one-crop tobacco system, which has not yet been carried to such an extent as to be dangerous. We must get out of the all-cotton delusion for that has brought disaster, and will continue disaster while the system continues. In discussing this question the Atlanta Constitution indulges in the following pertinent remarks:

But we contend that our farmers can grow 5 cent cotton at a comparative profit if they will cease to produce more than the world can consume and at the same time conform their methods of farming to the changed inancial and economic condition We may try to reform these conditions; we may be determine to oppose to the bitter end the policy which has imposed them upon ns, but mean-while, it is the part of wisdom to recognize them as facts. To repeal the law that has wrought the evil will be a matter of years, and our farmers cannot afford to wait for that event before taking measures to fortify them-

The truth is, the present methods of farming would be wrong and unprofitable if the price of cotton were treble what it is now. There was a time when the farmers were getting 12 and 15 cents a pound for their staple. They were better off then than they are now, but what good did it do them? They saved no money, and they were more deeply in debt then than they are now. There was a constant cry of hard times, and there was good reason for it. Their methods made hard times; every dollar that high-price cotton brought in had to be paid out for debt, for guano and other plantation supplies, including timothy hay with stalks in it large enough to make stove wood. They allowed their crab grass to rot in the fields, and either bought timothy at \$1.50 a hundred or fed their mules on shucks. If cotton states and of the Philippines.

had been 50 cents a pound, the result would have been the same-more guano, more timothy, more extrava-gance of every kind. If cotton were 20 cents a pound to-day, the farmer who has to buy all his supplies would be poorer after his cotton was sold than

e was before. "The point we are making is this. that the price of cotton cuts no figure n the programme so long as farmers throw away the thousand and one opportunities which they have of suppl menting their cotton money. We are borne out in this statement by the testimony of the farmers who, through the columns of the Constitution and over their own names, have contributed to the discussion which our uggestions have aroused. When it was 20 cents a pound the farmers were complaining of hard times, and when it is 4 cents the complaints are not much louder. Not much louder indeed, but the difference represents an awful reduction in the ready cash available for business. It has pro-duced conditions which compel the farmers to turn their attention to all the resources of the farm, some of which necessity has never compelled

The first and most important econ omy is for the farmers to give up guano, which at the present price of cotton is a dead loss. There is not a farm in the South which, with a little attention, will not produce its own fertilizers, and the very poorest of these are of a better quality—that is to say, they are better suited to the oil—than any that can be bought."

There are two things the cotton

grower must do, whether he grow much or little cotton; he must grow it at the least possible cost, and he must so conduct his operations as to be able to maintain himself and run his business independent of cotton. When that is the case, when he gets into such a position that he may market or not market his cotton, as he sees fit, then he will become a potent factor in making the price of cotton, for if the cotton does not go to the spinner and weaver, the spinner and weaver will have to seek the cotton and offer price enough to induce it to go to them. If the planter dependent upon cotton then he must market regardless of price, and when cotton buyers know this they are, as a matter of business, going to keep the price down. The

more cotton there is in sight the lower the price will be. If one half the cotton in sight to-day were suddenly destroyed the price would take a jump inside of twenty-four hours, and so would the price go up | third bales-500 pounds to the bale thing, have shown a disposition to if the planters were in a condition -on two acres. But two and even to withhold the crop from the markets until the price suited them, a condition they will never be in until they have something to fall back upon and depend upon besides cotton. The cotton history of years has conclusively demonstrated that the

one-crop system will not do whether the price be high or low, for high prices tempt to excess of acreage and reckless planting, and low prices, if cotton be the sole dependence, means poverty, if pursued. Since the war the cotton planters of the South have grown and marketed probably, \$12,000,000,000 worth of cotton, and what have they to show for it? Little or nothing. What better illustration could be given than this that all-cotton, whatever the price may be, is a delusion? And what better proof is needed that it should be abandoned, and cotton be made a subordinate instead of the main crop?

WHY NOT?

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, made an eloquent and a powerful speech in the Senate, Wednesday, in opposition to the policy of expansion, as advocated by the expansionists, having special reference to the Philippine islands. His arguments were powerful and logical and his warnings timely. In the course of his remarks he made one important statement when he said that he had the assurance from Senator Foraker that when he declared that he did not believe it was the intention to hold permaennt possession of the Philippines, he voiced the sentiments of the President.

It has been questioned whether Senator Foraker in that declaration spoke only for himself or for others in authority, and this is the first announcement made that he expressed the sentiments of the President. That was the assumption because there was no denial by any one close to the President, but this is a positive declaration which justifies the assumption.

If this be so, and it would not be so stated by Senator Bacon on the floor of the Senate if it were not so, what good reason can there be for declining or hesitating to make public official declaration of its position, when the belief is current in this country, in Europe and in the Philippines that the Administration holds a contrary position, and that the effort is now being made to have the Senate unconditionally ratify the Paris treaty and thus virtually, if not in so many words, endorse the expansion policy?

If Senator Foraker expressed his honest sentiments, and in doing so spoke for the administration, why not be frank and honest and let the world know that this is the fact and thus put this country in a right position and remove the friction between this government and the Filipinos and the danger of a collision which may result from misapprehension as to the purposes of this government? Delay in a case like this, when such momentous results may be involved, looks like insane trifling with time, if they be honest, and if they be not honest they are perpetrating a monstrous fraud upon the people of the United

MORE GOOD FARMING.

A short while ago we published an article showing what Mr. Brawley, of Iredell county, had accomplished in the way of reducing the cost of producing cotton, it being, as shown by his itemized account, 2.97 cents per pound of lint. The accuracy of these figures was questioned by some, but Mr. I. M. Powell, one of the STAR's subscribers at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, who says he is "not a farmer" but 'only "the son of a farmer," has practically demonstrated that cotton may be produced in his section at a less cost than 2.97, for he produced it last year at a fraction less than 2.50

He encloses us an itemized statement showing the cost in detail, of the 2,214 pounds of lint which he produced on three acres, and some of these items cost him cansiderably more than they did Mr. Brawley. The total expense of crop until ready for market was \$71.50, which, after deducting \$15.60, value of 130 bushels of seed, at 12 cents per bushel, left him net \$55.90, which divided by 2.214 pounds of lint, makes to cost a little less than two

and a half cents a pound. In speaking of what Mr. Brawley nad done we stated that Iredell county is not an ideal cotton growing section, and Mr. Powell had doubtless some advantage in location and soil, but the fact that he has succeeded in getting under two and a half cents a pound shows what can be done in that direction, and what may be done when cheap production s aimed at and systematically pur-

In the matter of yield Mr. Powell did better than Mr. Brawley, for he produced 738 pounds of lint to the acre, while Mr. Brawley, as we read his report, produced a fraction over 384 pounds, which compared with the average yield is excellent farm-

But the fact is that neither the possibility of yield, nor the low possible cost of production have been yet approximated. Mr. S. A. Latham, of Union county, produced last year three and a little over a three bales per acre have been produced by the intensive system of farming. This has been on small tracts, it is true, but what can be done on small tracts can be done on large tracts, where similar methods are pursued and similar conditions btain.

This kind of discussion is good, especially when it is illustrated by actual accomplishment. An ounce of results is better than a ton of theories.

TWINKLINGS.

- "Hail hurt the egg industry out in our section." "Hail?" "Yes, the hailstones were so big this year that the hens got discouraged."-Deroit Journal.

- Dripping Dick-"Hey! I'm the only one left of a fishing party that started out before the storm." cuers-"What became of the others?" Dick-"They didn't come."-Ameri-

— "Did you enjoy the german the other night, Miss Daisy?" asked Tinkleton. "He wasn't a German, Mr. Tinkleton," answered Daisy, innocently: "Person an Englishman." —

Harper's Bazar. -What She Wanted: "The idea of a girl of her social position becoming infatuated with a contortionist!" I think she saw in him a man she could wind around her little finger."—

Cincinnati Enquirer. - "I tell you, sir, there's no disouting the fact that history repeats itelf, especially in the matter of fruit "Fruit trees?" "Yes, sir; fruit trees. They have got three great men in trouble so far." "Who are the men?" Why Adam, George Washington and

Matt Quay." - Mrs. Greene-"Do you always give your little boy castor oil for a cold?" Mrs. Gray—"Yes; I give it for its moral effect exclusively." Mrs. Freene-"For its moral effect?" Mrs. dray-"Yes; it will have an influence upon him not to catch another cold."-Boston Transcript.

- The Best of Proof: "And you ay you gave me no encouragement? "That is what I said." "No encour agement? Why, even your father thought it settled." "My father? What proof have you of your extraordinary statement?" "Proof? The best of proof. He borrows money from me."

- Mother (coming swiftly)-"Why, Willie! Striking your little sister?" Willie (doggedly) -"Anne Willie (doggedly) -"Aunt Frostface made me." Aunt Frost-face—"Why, Willie! I said if you did strike her I would never kiss you again." Willie (still dogged)—"Well I couldn't let a chance like that slip. Spare Moments.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than R. R. BELLAMY. who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price re-funded.

How to Prevent Pneumonia, You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is sult in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. Bel-

> CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Charlotte Observer: Mr. Joseph Starnes died Wednesday morning at o'clock at his home in Seversville. Deceased was born in October, 1809 and was therefore 90 years old.

- Salisbury Truth: The Cone Export Company of Greensboro, are said to be considering the possibility of erecting a large cotton mill at the shoals, on the upper edge of Rowan county, making use of the excellent water power at that place.

- Concord Standard: On Mondan night the store and dwelling house of Mr. Sam Morgan, who lives near Swift's Island, Montgomery county, was burned. No cause is known for the fire unless it was the work of an incendiary. The whole loss is about \$2,500, and there was no insurance

- Fayetteville Observer: Two thousand acres of the best timber land Quewhiffle township was sold in this ity yesterday. It was bought by Britton & Johnson, the noted lumbern rom the heirs of the late Angus Ray or \$20,000. This is one of the largest and sales that has occurred in Cum-

- Chatham Record: A white nan, named Bud Thomas, was accidentally killed in a strange was, in Hadley township, on last Monday. He was feeding a cutting machine that was run by horse-power when the belt was yiolently thrown off and by some means threw a piece of plank against his head, killing him instantly.

- Goldsboro Headlight: Speakng of big shoes, we think Mr. J. M. Edgerton, of Genoa, has broken the record, for he had a pair made the other day at his shop on a number 17 last, then had to tack a piece of leather around to make it large enough. He nad such a pair of shoes made every year for a party a few miles away. - Clinton Democrat: Mrs. Al-

nand Butler died at her home at Rose boro on Monday night. --- Mrs. T. A. Bell died suddenly of heart disease at er home in North Clinton on Sunday night. -Since the refusal of the county commissioners to grant license for the sale of liquor here, there is considerable talk of having the Legisature establish a dispensary for Clinton on the order of the Fayetteville lispensary. There is not much opposition to a dispensary and it would not be difficult to procure the estabishment of one.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The country holds Alger reponsible for Eagan, and McKinley esponsible for Alger. It still has faith in McKinley, but his toleration of these two incapables is trying it sorely .-- Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

-- The condition of France is pitiable. If the Republic comes through the ordeal the friends of free government through the world may have some slight cause of rejoicing, but only slight. A Repubic that needs to be so coddled and which is so constantly on the verge of collapse is a poor affair which is scarcely worth the pains it costs .-New Orleans States, Dem.

- "Will it pay," asks the New Orleans Picayune, "to abandon cotton for tobacco?" Of course not. All tobacco is as bad as all cotton. Cotton is a very good thing when there is not too much of it. The right plan for every Southern farmer is to make all his food supplies first, and then grow whatever money crop he prefers, cotton, tobacco, or what not .- Charleston News and Courier,

-- "The trusts have risen superior to every statute ever written,' says the Philadelphia Ledger. "There is but one way in which to bring them to account, and that is by moderating or abandoning the tariff on every article the subject of a domestic monopoly." The Ledger was an old time and very strong protectionist. It has found out that protection, in these piping times, simply protects combines in putting up prices of necessaries; and, like the honest and brave newspaper it is, the Ledger demands that the laws cease from protecting organized robbery .- Chattanooga Times,

SWINDLING PHYSICIANS.

Clever Bunko Games That Are Worked on A correspondent writes: "The following trick is new, I think, and I therefore inform you concerning it, if you choose to give it publicity:

"Act 1.—A man introduces himself at my office as Dr. E. L. Adams of Stroudsburg, Pa., talks (and talks learnedly about the throat) of sending a patient of his, a Mr. Henry Sawyer, in consultation. He then speaks of desiring to buy a spray apparatus; asks me of whom. I recommend B. As the 'doctor' is leaving he asks incidentally for one of my cards. It is given.

"Act 2.—He afterward writes on my card a line of introduction to B; presents it, saying he was sent by me, giving details. He orders the apparatus and desires it sent to Dr. Adams, street (who promptly replies by telephone, saying he knows nothing about it); presents a check made payable to his order, indorsed by him, in payment for the spray and receives a balance in cash (in this instance \$10, I believe).

"Act 3.-Check returned; no good. B. writes to Stroudsburg. No Dr. E. L. Adams and no Mr. Sawyer reside there or are known to the postmaster. I, of course, have never seen the Mr. Saw-

"Act 4.-The bogus and plausible representative of the medical profession has the money. The trick is, of course, capable of various modifications."

An old trick is being worked upon the members of the medical profession with success in several instances. A man calls at the doctor's office at a time he knows he is away. Asking for the doctor and learning he is out, the man is, oh, so sorry, but maybe the good doctor's wife would answer. The doctor's helpmate is summoned and is informed that the visitor is a patient of the doctor and lives (in one instance) in Newark, N. J. He is anxious to set tle a bill of \$29 and asks the wife to give a receipt for that sum. The good wife, overcome both by the vision of a \$20 debt being settled and also by the flattering remarks of the pleasant man-nered fellow, gives the receipt. In ex-change he presents a certified check for \$25, gets the \$5 in change, and—well, in due time the poor doctor jots down in his account book on the credit side, "For experience, \$5."—Medical Record

A Cold Weather Idyl. Tenderly, touchingly, he wrapped the damp, warm cloth about the injured member. But no relief came.

"Maria," he shouted after a long, hopeless pause, "it's no use! These blamed hot rags won't do. Get me the hammer!"

And once again he rapped the pipe.—Cincinnati Commercial Trib-

MAN'S LITTLE VANITIES.

His Trousers. "Does masculine self unconsciousness exist?" asks a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. I am inclined to think, after weighing well man's many character traits, that this one at least forms no part of his mental make up.

He is such a conscious creature if ever once he imagines he is being observed. Only an outsider's glance is needed to rivet his attention upon his adorable self.

Sometimes it is the most innocent glance, one, if he did but know it. that has not taken him in at all. but as it happened to fall his way it is gobbled up by his vanity, and immediately the woman who has unfortunately bestowed the glance is viewed in the light of a possible

A man never seems to have grown too old or too ugly to arrogate to himself admiration that a woman in her palmiest days would hardly dare

That crease in his trousers weighs so heavily upon his mind. He is never, I can see, perfectly assured of its perfection unless the trousers are just home from the tailor. Imagine a woman getting into a

street car and hardly settling herself before she begins pulling at a seam in her gown! How tenderly he hitches it into correct position! He doesn't mind

in the least showing his ankles, and a man's ankles-ye gods, what sights to see, even the best dressed pair going! Surely it must be that vanity

prompts him to show them, or indifference, which amounts to the same thing. I often wonder why a sight of his brother's does not warn him to keep his own well covered. In all matters pertaining to his toilet he is equally assured. I don't suppose 100 horsepower could drag him to certain places without a dress suit. He would think it a much greater crime to rob a bank than wear a last year's tile.

He talks a good deal about comfortable shoes, but I notice he falls right into line with the latest shoe fad regardless of price or comfort. As for collars and neckties, no

bud just beginning to get a taste of fine clothes ever fussed over them as a man does over these two items of wearing apparel. He hasn't a bit of conscience about pitching a drawerful of collars into the ash barrel if he happens to get a notion that they are a little "off cut," and. modes with lynx eyes.

He hears that the scarfpin must go a little to the right or a little to the left, and it is changed without delay. Watch charms are out of date. Every trinket of the sort he owns is promptly abandoned. He wears only the kind of waistcoat other men wear.

Man's dress vanities? Why, they are legion, and he cultivates them with an insistence worthy of a better cause.—Boston Herald.

Paper Handkerchiefs. The story of the heathen Chines and the missionary's fancy hand-

kerchief should be oft repeated. The Chinaman admired the dainty square of embroidered linen very much, until he was told its use, and that it would be washed and used again, when he dropped it with disdain. To his mind, the idea of using a handkerchief again and again was

inconceivable. When we look at it as a matter of hygiene, to burn up all soiled handkerchiefs is certainly the safest, cleanest course. There can be no question as to the advantages of this plan. Any slight cold may prove to be the grip.

No doubt many a case of consumption has been unsuspected until whole households have been subjected to risks which science has taught us to avoid.

If we are still unwilling to use the Chinese paper handkerchiefs in public-always and everywhere a handkerchief should be as little in evidence as possible—we can, at least, use them in the privacy of home. Pure white squares of Chinese paper, suitable for this purpose, may be purchased for 20 cents a hundred. Already some sensible people keep them on hand to use when suffering from colds.-F. W. in Philadelphia

Gordon's Comment. On a recent visit to Boston, Gen-eral John B. Gordon, the ex-Confederate, was entertained by a well known lawyer, who showed him the sights. One of the places the southerners visited was the cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg. The old soldier did not make any comment on it. When the two came out of the building and were on their way down town, the lawyer inquired: "Well, general, what did you think of it?"

"What did I think of it?" said the general, coming to a standstill and striking a defiant attitude. "Let them paint Bull Run!"-San Francisco Argonaut.

How to Look Good. Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks.
"Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative
and Tonic. Acts directly on the
stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies
the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. every bottle guaranteed. Sold at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

La Grippe Successfully Treated. "I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success. only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being struck' with it while in the being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'"
For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

the As Kind You Have Always Beaght

SKATING IN OLD DAYS.

How the Sport Became Popular In Nev

York City. While skating is now one of the most popular sports of the winter season it is only comparatively a few years since it has become so in this city. When the Central park was being constructed in 1860 and the small artificial lake at Fifty-ninth street was nearly completed, the park commissioners announced that it would be thrown open for the use of skaters. A few men took advantage of the invitation, but women could not be induced to go on the ice. The skates then in use were of the most antique pattern, some of the runners extending a long way in front of the foot, ending in a ringlike curl. In a crowd thes skates were quite dangerous, and the first year skating was anything except

During the next winter the larger

lake at the upper end of the mall was in such condition that it could be used for skating. Here there was more room for the sport, but still the women could not be induced to venture on the ice. A number of gentlemen determined to overcome this prejudice and organized the New York Skating club, having a regulation patterned skate, almost even with the sole of the boot, which was laced up tight to the ankle, while the objectionable strap was done away with, the runner being fixed to the sole while in use by a ball and socket and held firmly with a clamp. These became popular that winter with the men, and a lighter kind was made for women. The prejudice, however, still existed among the latter, until the club invited a lady, who was a fine skater, from Portland, Me., to visit the Central park and skate with the club. This lady wore a pretty and appropriate dress, similar to that worn in winter by women skaters in Europe, and she created such a sensation by her artistic skating as to attract much notice. The result was that before the season ended several young ladies were induced by the club to venture on the ice, and the season of 1862-3 found many, with pretty costumes, enjoying the sport. A series of carnivals were arranged by the club during the following season, and skating in the evening became one of the fashionable winter amusements. -New York Mail and Express.

Hens and Iron. A French physician has invented a method by which he says iron can be given in large doses. Hens, he noticed, have powerful internal organs. They can digest considerable quantities of iron and then render it back, through the albumen of their eggs, in a form which is easily digested by the weaker stomach of mankind So he feeds his hens with what he calls "a very absorb ent salt of iron," mingled with grains of wheat, and they lay eggs extremely rich in iron already digested.



INFANT HEALTH'SENT FREE.

MY. ONDENSED MILK O. NEW YORK

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up mall orders higher prices have to be charged. ESTERN SMOKED— Hams # b
Sides # b
Shoulders # b
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—
Second-hand, each
New New York, each
New City, each
BEESWAX # b
BRICKS— North Carolina % b......
Northern......
CORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks......
Virginia Meal.....
COTTON TIES—% bundle.....

Northern Factory..... Dairy Cream..... Laguyra..... Mackerel, No. 1, \$\mathbf{9}\$ barrel... 23 00

Mackerel, No. 1, \$\mathbf{9}\$ half-bbl. 11 00

Mackerel, No. 2, \$\mathbf{9}\$ barrel... 16 00

Mackerel, No. 2, \$\mathbf{9}\$ half-bbl. 8 00

Mackerel, No. 3, \$\mathbf{9}\$ barrel... 13 00

Mullets, \$\mathbf{9}\$ barrel.... 3 75 LOUR-W D Louke warde Low grade Choice Straight First Patent GLUE-Warden Bushel-Corn, from store, bgs-White GRAIN—# bushel—
Corn,from store,bgs—White
Car-load, in brgs—White...
Oats, from store
Oats, Rust Proof
Cow Peas.
HIDES—# b—
Green salted... Dry flint......
Dry salt......
HAY # 100 bs Clover Hay. Rice Straw. ARD, 19 10-Northern 5 @ 7

North Carolina 6 @ 103

IME 8 barrel 1 15 @ 1 25

UMBER (city sawed) # M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed 18 00 @ 20 00

Rough edge Plank 15 00 @ 16 00

West India cargoes, according to quality 13 00 @ 18 00 Porto Rico, in hogsheads...
Porto Rico, in barrels...
Sugar House, in hogsheads.
Sugar House, in barrels...
Syrup, in barrels...
NAILS, & keg. Cut, 60d basis...
PORK, # barrel—
City Mees

7 50 @ 8 50 5 00 @ 6 00 4 50 @ 5 60 4 00 @ 6 50 5 00 @ 6 50

American. On 125 % Sacks. SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M.....

SUGAR, \$ D—Standard Grand
Standard A.
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden
C, Yellow
SOAP, \$ D—Northern
STAVES, \$ M—W O. barrel.
B. O. Hogshead
TIMBER, \$ M feet—Shipping.
Mill. Prime

5x24 Heart

6x24 Heart

Common.... Cypress Saps. UGAR, # b—Standard Gran'd

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Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel, Still greater economy in 4-pound

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphi

package. All grocers. Made only by

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 19 .- Money on call steady at 2@21/2 per cent. last loan being at 2 per cent. Prime nercantile paper 3@314 per cent. Stering exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484% @485 or demand and at 482% @483 for sixty lays. Posted rates 483@4831/2 and 4851/2. Commercial bills 482@482 4. Silver cer ificates 591/2 @601/2. Bar silver 591/8. Mexican dollars 47% Government bonds firmer; State bonds inactive: Railroad bonds strong. U. S. 3's, 107% U. S. new 4's, registered, 1281/2@1291/2 do. coupon, 1281/2@130; U.S. 4's 112@ 1121/2; do coupon, 1121/4@1131/2; do. 2's 991/2; U. S. 5's, registered, 1111/2@ 112%; do. 5's, coupon, 112% @113%; N. C 6's 103 bid; do. 4's, 105 bid; Southern Ry 5's 106 1/8. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 58; Chesapeake & Ohio 26½; Manhattan L 112%; N. Y. Central 1261/2; Reading 22%; do. 1st preferred 57%; St. Paul 127%; do. preferred 167; South- | 5 07%, 5 05, 5 07%. ern Railway 131/8; do. preferred 481/4; American Tobacco 1481; do. preerred 137; People's Gas 11134; Sugar 132%; do. preferred 112%; T. C. & Iron 401/2; U. S. Leather 71/8; do. preferred

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

72%; Western Union 94%.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 19.-Rosin quiet: strained common to good \$1 35@ 1 37½. Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 43%@44c. CHARLESTON, January 19.—Spirits

urpentine firm at 42c; no sales. Rosin irm and unchanged; no sales.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 19 .- The cot and showed well sustained, greater activity. The leading bullish mpulses were the strong cables and smaller receipts. It was expected that the market would open higher than it did, but some of the smaller local longs took advantage of the strong situation to liquidate and the sell ing by this class, added to some outside disposition to realize, checked the advance on the opening call at four to six points. Later, ness increased with advances of seven and nine points, the higher extreme being confined to December contracts. August came within one point of selling at six cents, but at 5.99 there was a selling movement that turned the market a little, and a reaction of two to four points followed On the whole, the feeling throughout the session remained bullish. With out quotable advance, the market for spot cotton showed positive firmness n the local market and also in the leading markets of the cotton belt which were from firm at unchanged

quotations to &c higher. NEW YORK, January 19 .- Cotton firm; middling uplands 61/4c.
Cotton futures market closed steady; January 5.84c, February 5.81c, March 83c, April 5.86c, May 5.89c, June 5.91c, July 5.93c, August 5.96c, September

5.90c, October 5.91, November 5.91c, December 5.93c. Spot cotton closed firm and unchanged; sales 765 bales. Net receipts 116 bales; gross re-

ceipts 8,132 bales; sales 765 bales; exports to Great Britain 508 bales; tock 103,803 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 15,947 ales; exports to Great Britain 11,000 pales; exports to the Continent 16,717 bales; stock 1,140,566 bales.

Consolidated-Net receipts 173,155 pales; exports to Great Britain 84,172 pales; exports to France 13,810 bales; exports to the Continent 75,150 bales. Total since September 1st.-Net receipts 6,408,064 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,539,005 bales; exports to France 545.512 bales; exports to the Continent 1,765,782 bales. January 19.—Galveston, quiet at

5%c, net receipts 3,502 bales; Nor-folk, holiday, net receipts — bales; Baltimore, steady at 6c, net receipts 300 bales; Boston, steady at 64c, net receipts 2,109 bales; Wilmington, holiday, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6%c, net receipts 352 bales; Savannah, lay, net receipts 3,088 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5%c, net receipts 4,993 bales; Mobile, firm at 5 5 16c, net receipts 610 bales; Memphis, firm at 5½c, net receipts 1,290 bales; Augusta, steady at 6c, net receipts 161 bales; Charleston, firm at 54c, net receipts 319 bales.

> PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 19 .- Flour

was neglected owing to erratic actions of wheat and closed easy. Wheat-Spot steady; No. 2 red 80@80%c; options opened firm and experienced a sharp rise, in which sentiment inspired from Wall street played an important part; later realizing developed prices quick-ly and the market closed unsettled at %c net decline; foreign news was unsatisfactory and foreigners sold wheat, while export trade and clearances were both moderate; sales included: No. 2 red March closed 78%c; May closed 75c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 43@ 43%c; options opened firm and for a time heeded the strength in wheat: weather and small export orders, closing easy at unchanged prices; May closed 41%c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 34c; options dull. Lard steady; West-2, 34c; options dull. Lard steady; Western steam \$5 85@5 87½; January closed \$5 87½; refined quiet. Pork firm. Butter steady; Western creamery 14@19c; Western factory 12@14c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 13 @17c; State dairy 13@18c. Cheese steady; large white 10½c, Potatoes steady; Jerseys \$1 12½@1 50; New York \$1 25@1 62½; Long Island \$1 75@2 00; sweets \$1 25@2 50. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 19c; do yelseed oil steady; prime crude 19c; do. yellow 22@22¾c. Petroleum quiet. Rice firm. Cabbage steady. Coffee Spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 6¼@6%c; No. 7 invoice 6½@6%c; No. 7 invoic

7 jobbing 7@7%c; mild quiet; Cordova 7 %@14c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair re-fining 3%c; centrifugal 96 test 4%c; molasses sugar 3%c; refined dull. CHICAGO, January 19.—Heavy domestic receipts, weak foreign markets, small seaboard clearances and poor shipping demand, finally won the struggle with bullish sentiment in wheat to-day and May after an advance of \$c closed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$c lower.

Corn and oats left off a shade higher Pork, lard and ribs are unchanged CHICAGO, January 19.—Cash quota tions: Flour dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring 68@6814c; No.3 do. 63 1/2 @67 1/4c; No.2 red 71c. Corn—No. 2 36c. Oats— No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white 30c; No. 3

white 29@29 %c. Pork, per bbl, \$9 90@ 9 95. Lard, per 100 fbs, \$5 55@5 57%. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 70@4 95 Dry salted shoulders, \$4 25@4 371/2. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 10@5 15. Whiskey-Distillers' finished goods, per gal lon. \$1 27. The leading futures ranged as fol lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2, January 7014, 714, 70%@70%, 70%@70%; July 685 69%, 68%, 68%c. Corn—January 34%, 35, 34%, 34%, c; May 36%, 37½, 36%

@36%, 36%c; July 37%@37¼, 37%@ \$9 8712; May \$10 10, 10 175 10 10, 10 12 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs-January -, -, \$5 £5; May \$5 77½; 5 80, 5 75, 5 80. Ribs, per 100 fbs, January \$4 75, 4 75, 4 75, 4 75; May \$5 05,

BALTIMORE, January 19.- Flour dull and unchanged Wheat firmer-Spot 75@75%c; month 75@75%c; Feb. ruary 75% @76c. Southern wheat be sample 70@76 1/2c. Corn strong—Spot 40@40 1/3c; month 40@40 1/3c; Feb. ruary 40%c. Southern white and yellow corn 37 1/4 @40 1/4c. Oats steady; No. 2 white western 34 1/4 c. Lettuce \$1.25@1.50 per bushel box.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, January 19, 4 P. M. Cotton-spot, active business; prices 1-16d higher. American middling fair 3 23 32d; good middling 3 3 32d; middling 3 3 16d; low middling 3d; good ordinary 2 1-16d; ordinary 25d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales. of which 3,000 were for speculation and export and included 14,100 bales American. Receipts 45,000 bales, cluding 35,300 American.

Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.): January 3 9-64@3 10-64d seller; January and February 3 9-64@3 10-64d seller; February and March 3 9 64@3 10-64d seller; March and April 3 10 64 @3 11-64d seller; April and May 3 11-64d buyer; May and June 3 12 64d buyer; June and July 3 13 64d buyer; July and August 3 14-64d buyer; August and September 3 14-64@3 15 64d seller: September and October 3 14-64 @3 15-64d buyer; October and November 5 15 64d value; November and December 3 14-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Schr St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, Nuevitas, Cuba, J T Riley & Co.

CLEARED. Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, ames Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

dist of Vessels in the Port of W mington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1889. SCHOONERS. St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley

& Co. Theresa (Br) 148 tons, Mathesen, J T Riley & Co. Dove (Br), 108 tons, Esdale, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Chas H Sprague, 266 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS. Marion (Br), 1,218 tons, Roberts, A S Heide & Co. Atlantic (Br) 1,613 tons, Inwood, Alex Sprunt & Son, BARQUES.

Gler (Nor) 607 tons, Amundsen, A S Heide & Co. Wayfarer (Nor) 610 tons, Andreasen, J.T Riley & Co. BARGES.

Carrie L. Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

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