BTHE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$6.00 year. \$2.50 for six months,
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to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for
any period from one month to one year.

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months, 30 cents for three months.

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Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising
rates.

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contracted for has expired, charged transient
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at any price.

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at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged

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be made in advance. Known parties, o 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 wisk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney 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.

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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 space or advertise anything foreign with be charged and the court of the court o Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Ithorning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, FEB.

HOW CITIES GROW.

There has been a good deal of writing done on the remarkable growth of cities in this country and in Europe, the tendency of the population being to crowd into the cities. We do not realize the extent to which this is being carried until we see the figures showing the increase of the urban populations and · the steady growth of the towns and cities. The following condensation of an article on this subject, by E. J. James, statistician, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, contains much interesting and valuable information. It says:

"The United States affords striking

examples of this development. Owing to the large extent of its unsettled territory a diffusion of population would tration in cities indicated in the census. In 1790, of the entire population of 3,929,214, but 131,472 persons resided in cities having 8,000 of population, or but 3 35 per cent. of the whole. In 1840 the percentage was but 8.52. In 1870 the percentage of city population, was increased to 20.93 and in 1890 it was 29 20. At the last mentioned date there were in the United States 448 cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants. As many as 18,284,385 persons out of a total population of 62,622,250 resided in cities. The urban population was really larger, since urban conditions prevail in communities smaller than those having 8,000 inhabitants. If we 'call a community having 4,000 inhabitants 'urban,' we shall find that 33.21 per cent. of our population in 1890 lived in cities. The growth of large cities in our sparsely settled States is a phenomenon of note. The same phenomenon presents itself in Australia. Between 1880 and 1-90 the population of places in the United States having 1,000 or more inhabitants increased 47.07 per cent., while the rural popula tion; including that of the smaller towns, increased but 12.66 per cent. Other countries have a like experience. Over 61 per cent of the people of England and Wales live in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, and the increase of rural population between 1881 and 1891 was but 13.4 per cent., against 153 per cent. for the cities. The percentage of rural population in France has fallen since 1846 from 75.58 to 62 6; in fact, since 1886 the rural population has declined. while Paris has added 103,407 to her population. Since 1871 Germany's cities have increased from 2,373 to 2, 891 and her city population from 14, 790,798 to 23,243,229. Her rural popu lation was smaller in 1890 than in

"The most remarkable fact of urban life in recent years is the rapid growth of great cities-that is to say, of cities of 200 000 inhabitants and upward. Beginning with 1850, the great cities have tended to absorb the increase of population of the countries in which they are situated. Statistics of city population are commonly inaccurate, or misleading, owing to the fact that they refer to the political or legal city and do not include the entire urban area. Lon don, for example, is often credited with but 4,211,056 inhabitants, whereas its real population is over 6,000,000. Political New York in 1890 had but 1,515,301, but including the suburban area identified with it the population of "Greater New York" is found to be 2,710,125. Similarly the population of "political Baltimore" in 1890 was 434,439, whereas its real population, including Canton and other suburan area identified with Baltimore in a hundred ways, was much over 500,000. Chicago's population between 1880 and 1890 grew from 503, 185 to 1,069,860, because in that decade Chicago increaseg its area from 35.6 square miles to 174.5 square miles. Be tween 1850 and 1860 Philadelphia added 127 square miles to its area. Boston and New York have gained vastly in population by similar land rabs. Fair comparisons of cities and their growths are almost impossible, says Mr. James, owing to the differing relations of cities to their suburban areas. The real Berlin, he says, has a population of 2,254,570, not 1,677,304, as commonly reported. So Paris has nearly 4,000,000 instead of under

There are various ways to account for this growth of cities and towns. In the first place there is the natural inclination of people to seek association. This is as instinctive in the human family as it is in the birds of the air, or in the animals in forest or on plain. It is to this, perhaps, more than anything

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. of the age which devises labor-saving machinery, and this, too, has its centers in the cities where it has the advantage of abundant labor and transportation, One industry begets another; one labor-saving machine suggests another, and these industries draw population to them as naturally as the flowers of the field draw the bees that sip from

hem.

The growth and progress of cities brought improvements in the way of comforts and conveniences, schools, recreations and other attractions that give fascination to city life, as compared with the more lonely and isolated rural life, and hence it is not strange that people who live by wages earned, people who have families to rear and educate, or the young who are ambitious or inclined to gaiety, should turn to the city and cast their lots in them. Perhaps it might have been better for many of them if they had remained in the country, but this is the fact, nevertheless, and this accounts for the many thousands who have left and are still leaving the rural districts to try their fortunes in the overcrowded cities.

And this will probably be the case for years to come, for these cities will continue to grow, to expand their areas, as they have been doing, with their street cars and other means of rapid transit, which enable a person of small means to have a home considerably distant from the central points and yet near enough to enable him to attend to his daily labor in any part of the city where he may be employed, so that there, is practically no limit to the areas of cities now. The wage-earner may now have his home two or three miles from his place of occupation, and attend to his daily labor, which he could not have done so well before this rapid transit became so gen-

There are other reasons to account for the growth of our cities, but these are sufficient to show that there is nothing strange in it, and that we may look for its continu-

WIDE TIRES.

The subject of wide tires for vehicles that run on the common roads is attracting attention in the Legislature, where efforts are being made to encourage their use, as has been done in some States. New York, for instance, where it was not deemed advisable to resort to compulsory legislation, as has been done in some other States. Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature, on which the Raleigh Post thus comments:

"Bills have been introduced by Messrs. Carroll, of Alamance, and Clarkson, of Mecklenburg, which have for their purpose the adoption of wide tires on all wagons and other draft vehicles, and it is greatly to be hoped that these bills will be adopted for all of the counties in the State. They levy no taxes; they impose no fines or penalties; they do not compel any one to use wide tires, and in order to do so throw away wagons or narrow-tired wheels; they simply encourage people to use the wide tire, whenever new wagons, or new wheels for old wagons, need to be purchased.

"It is generally admitted that while

the dirt roads are the least expensive to build, that they are the most costly roads to use, especially during the Win ter season, when the surface is is softened by rain and cut to pieces by the narrow wheels. But all experiments and experience go to show that the use of wide tires of the dirt roads, whether these roads be of sand or clay, not only does not cut the roads to pieces, but actually packs and smooths the surface, consequently the use of wide tires benefits the road, and hence we should do everything possible to encourage the use of these wide tires on the public roads of the State. This will be accomplished by the adoption of the bills proposed by Messrs Carroll and Clarkson, which simply provide that any person using wide tired wagons, can, for a limited number of years, be relieved of a portion of their road tax, not exceeding one-half of the road tax paid by such person during any year. It is wise to adopt this neasure, as it will set the people to thinking about the wide tires; will encourage and help them to make the change; and this measure works no hardship on people not using or own-ing wagons, for the reason that the adoption of the wide tire benefits the road more than would the payment of

this part of a man's road tax. This is a new departure which will take some time to educate people up to, but we predict that afte it has been tried but little persuasion will be needed to keep it up. The wide tire will speak for itself as it has done wherever it is in use, and where its advantages have been so fully tested. Narrow tires are road destroyers, wide tires road improvers; the more the former are used the worse the roads become, the more the latter are used the better they become, and without costing a dol-

TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS.

There is much truth in the follow-

ing from the Statesville Landmark: It is a very difficult thing for a popower and popularity together. From our stand-point the present General Assembly point the present General Assembly has made very few mistakes; in the main it has legislated in wisdom; and yet the Democratic party of the State is much weaker by reason of this legislative session than it was at the last election. And this is not else may be attributed the existence of the first village.

But in our own time this movement to the towns and cities has been more marked than ever, the result of railroads, telegraphs, and other means of transportation and communication, all of which center in the cities and radiate from them. Then there is the industrial movement to which mighty impetus has been given by the inventive genius

ARMOR PLATE.

For several years there has been much contention in Congress over the price paid for armor plate made for our warships. This price has sometimes been as high as \$600 a ton, which the advocates of reduction contended was extortion and as proof cited the fact that these same manufacturers were shipping the same quality of armor plate to Russia and selling it under contract for \$400 a ton, or \$200 less than they were charging this Government

The result of this discussion was the appointment by Congress a couple years ago of a committee to investigate the subject of the manufacture of armor plate, and the feasibility of establishing one or more Government plants for manufacturturing it, after the manufacturers had refused to accept the price offered, threatened to quit making for the ships then on the stocks, and close up their establishments. These committees reported, but that is as far as action on that line has gone, the war coming on when it was necessary to hurry up war ships and the item of cost was lost sight of.

Now, however, that it has been decided to largely increase our navy, the plate manufacturers are getting in their work again and are striking for \$545 per ton, while they are shipping plate to Europe for nearly \$150 a ton less, and it is contended by men who profess to be familiar with the manufacture that there would be handsome profit in it at \$300 a ton, while offers have been made by parties alleged to be responsible to furnish all the Government needs for less.

The Government has heretofore been buncoed in the quality of some of the plate furnished, and this move for \$545 a ton looks like an effort to bunco it again under the impression that it will be compelled to pay that price or let the work lag on the ships that are now being built. If they don't get what they demand they will probably take what is offered, as they did before, and not shut up shop as they threatened a couple years ago.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

-Raleigh News and Observer; -Secretary of State vesterday incorporated two furniture companies. The Kapp-Miller Furniture Company of Rural Hall. Capital stock \$6,000. The other was the Union Furniture Company of Durham, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

- Newton Enterprise: Abel Seagle of Lincoln county has a pear standing in his yard that was planted fifteen years before the battle was fought at Ramsaur's Mill on the morning of the 20th of June, 1780, and near the ground it will measure about nine feet in diameter. This pear tree was struck by lightning about fifty three years ago. It had some pears on it last summer. This tree was planted in 1765 and to day is one hundred and thirty four years old,

- Pittsboro Record: During the cold spell last week a great many birds were frozen, and some of our citizens met the misfortune of having nearly all their fowls to freeze. -Deputy marshal J. M. Hammock arr sted, a few days ago, George Jones and John Duncan on a capias issued from the Federal court at Memphis. Tennessee, for "blockading." They were born and reared in this country and removed to Tennessee several years ago, but returned to Chatham five years ago. - Mrs. Milton Duh ling, near this place, made a narrow escape on last Saturday, from being fatally burned. While standing in front of the fire place her dress caught on fire and she started to run. Her husband attempted to throw a bucket of water on her but missed her. Then her mother in-law smothered the flames with a blanket.

- Charlotte News: The News made mention several days ago of the brutal attack made on Mrs. Lassiter and her husband by a crowd of drunken negroes near Spencer. One of the negroes struck Mrs. Lassiter on the head with a rock, inflicting a serious wound. Information received in Charlotte Thursday is to the effect that the lady is now in an unconscious condition and fears are entertained that the blow will prove more serious than was at first anticipated. The party consisted of six negroes, four whom are now in jail in Salisbury. - Dr. David Newell, who lives in Morning Star township, near Mat-thews, died suddenly Wednesday night. He had been in his usual health for the past few weeks and there were no indications of his coming end Last night he ate supper, as usual, and retired early, about seven o'clock. Be tween ten and eleven o'cl ck his son, Mr. T. A. Newell, entered the room where his father was thought to be sleeping and noticed that his breathing had ceased. He went to the bedside. and found that his father was dead. A number of the employes of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad shops at Fayetteville, are in Charlotte hunting work. The shops there have been permanently closed and a large number of machinists have been thrown out of employment. Our foundries have given a number of these unfortunate workmen permanent

IT HAS BEEN FULLY demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. It spreads over the work. York. It spreads over the membrane is absorbed and relief is immediate.

For Over Fifty Years. MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhosa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

TWINKLINGS.

_ "Is that new novel interesting?" 'No, there is not a single consumptive person in the book."—Chicago Record "Don't you hate to have a man tell you the same story twice?" "Yes especially if it is the one I told him.-

Chicago Record: -Dr. Brush-"I wonder why Barguet always speaks of his wife as a dream?" Mrs. Brush—"I suppose

because she always goes by contra-ries."-Tit Bits. - Little Clarence "Papa, what s the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" Papa-"Merely a matter

of sex, my son. - All He Asked: Dashaway 'There! I've paid all my bills, and I'm oing to start all over again!" Clevern-"Well, don't begin on me."

— "Your poetry reminds me of Kipling's," said the editor. "Ah, really?" cried the poet. "Yes. Every ine of it is a white man's burden. Philadelphia North American. - Johnny-"Pa, teacher says it

wicked to tell a lie. You never told lie, did you, pa?" Pa-"Well, not for a good many years. My salesmen attend to that part of the business.— Boston Transcript. - Brown-"I wonder why the reat colleges, like Yale and Harvard. ever advertise in the newspapers?'

Towne—"They do; but they don't call it 'advertising." They call it 'playing football."—Brooklyn Life. - She-"Do you believe that men and women will ever have equal rights n this country?" He-"No, I don't beieve the time will ever come when one man will be permitted to occupy room enough for two in a street car without

row."-Cleveland Leader. -The other day a North side woman found fault with something her servant had done. "If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant," she said. "Oi wish yez would," replied Norah; 'they's plenty av worruk for two av

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- "Who will haul down the flag?" was not referred to in Presiident McKinley's late Boston speech. -Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

- A little boy just in his teens was sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort last week for some offense against the dignity of the State. Ie was so smal! he had to wait over n the ante-chamber till a full suit of regular criminal stripes could be cut down to fit him. Should not this physiological misfit suggest a physchological reform? Can not Kentucky have a reformatory, as Indiana has? - Louisville Dispatch,

-Before the end of the administration it will be covered with the disgrace of having permitted more steals and more jobbery than any that went before it. The men who nominated Mr. McKinley at St. Louis knew what they were about. The President in whose power it is to prevent the steals and jobbery cannot stand in the background and expect the responsibility to fall only on his appointees. He must bear his share of it, and his share is a large one. - Denver News, Rep.

The Sunday Dog. Walking one Sunday with a friend on

the road between Lockerbie and Moffat we had Doubtful for a companion. "Now, I said, "if I had a gun with me this doe would never leave my side, but she knows it's Sunday quite as well as I do, and she will have some excellent sport on her own account, as you shall see. There are be tween here and that wire fence in front o us five coveys of partridges in various stages of decomposition—that is, I've been among them all—and the family circle is in consequence considerably diminished in each case. Watch Doubtful's proceed ings. She will never once show herself i front of us in case I should stop her, but she will get quietly away when she thinks she is not seen, find and put every bird. All she wants today is the excitement of finding and flushing them." Presently, easting my eyes over my shoulder, "There she is," I said, "at the first covey."

Up got one bird, then the remainder of the family, some three or four, at once Doubtful gazing at them intently. "Come back, you exceedingly wicked little dog,' I called to her, and back she came at a canter, looking very contrite, and, putting her nose in my hand by way of apology trotted along quietly behind us. Not three minutes after she was at the second covey and I firmly believe that not one bird o the five coveys escaped her that day .-"The Horse and Dog," by Barton.

An anecdote of Gladstone at the time his greatest rivalry with Disraell is told At a dinner party the subject of Judaisn

cropped up.
"Admitted," said Gladstone, "that th Hebrews have given the world a philoso pher in Spinoza, musicians in Mer and Meyerbeer, a poet in Heine, the fac remains that they have not produced a single statesman." There was silence for moment. Every one knew, of course, that this was a direct allusion to Disraeli Then one of the company stepped into the "Mr. Gladstone," he said, "as a matter

of fact the Hebrews have produced a statesnan, and one of the greatest the world The fighting instinct of Mr. Gladston surged up at once. "May I ask, sir," he said pointedly. "who was this Hebrew

statesman?" Every one, anticipating a more than ively scene, waited in tense expectation for the answer. It came in the quietest tones, "Moses, sir." Every one smiled and Mr. Gladstone joined in the laugh .-

Vienna Welt. To Make New Colors.

A very simple process of making new colors is that of placing together sheets of glass on which various tints have been spread. A large number of these sheets are prepared, embracing a wide range of colors and shades. After being thoroughl dried two or more of them may be held to the light. The blending of the tints as the light passes through suggests new tones and shades and permits the experimenter to settle upon whatever is most desirable without the trouble of mixing and working with liquid dyes. In addition to this as a commercial advantage the experiment as a color study is instructive and entertaining. The question arises, Why cannot a knowledge of colors be taught in schools as well as a knowledge of arbitrary signs and symbols? It is often of great use to be able to distinguish colors with a good deal of nicety, and the cultivation of this faculty is well worth all the time and trouble it entails.

Why Anglo-Saxons Win. In "Westward, Ho!" Charles Kingsley's story of the Elizabethan wars with Spain, he explains why the English so often got the better of the Spanish when the odds were against them. He claims the superiority of their ships, their better gun-nery and greater weight of metal, the agility with which they could be managed because of their rig, but he counts as the distinctive advantage the finer quality of the men. Each, he says, "fought for him-self, with the self help and self respect of a Yankee ranger and, once bidden to do his work, was trusted to carry it out by his own wit as best he could. In one word, he was a free man."

CASE ORIA. O The Kind You Have Always Bought

A GLIMPSE OF ITALY.

STRANGE WAYS OF DOING THINGS IN THAT SUNNY LAND.

Sight to a Stranger.

A Peculiar Custom Which Would Bother an American-A Roman Funeral Is a Strange and Startling

An old adage says, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do," but it is a question whether the average American tourist ever learns the customs of the Romans. Even people who have lived in the Eternal City fail to observe many of the traits and ways of the Romans in their daily life. An Englishman who was an old resident of Rome was put to shame by an American olteacher of 22 who asked him if he knew why they chopped so little wood in Italy. He had taken upon himself the office of general dispenser of information among the guests, and, not being willing to confess ignorance, he blurted out: "Ah, yes; I fawney it must be the want of wood hand the smallness of the hax."

But the young woman-and she came from New York city-explained to him that the real reason was that they sawed most of the wood. She showed the guests how the Italians hold the saw between their heels and knees and draw the log across the teeth. These are little things, but they go to make up a people's person ality and are curious facts for foreigners. When one vehicle passes another in Italy, the driver keeps to the left. The pedestrians act in the same way. Some foreigners go through Italy from Naples to Milan and at the end wonder why it was that the Italians persisted in getting into their way.

The native Roman eats two meals a day, one, the colazione, or breakfast, at noon the other, the pranzo, or dinner, from 7 to 9 in the evening. Black coffee is a favorite drink among the women at the cafes, but tea is seldom used. It costs usually 10 cents a cup. Italian bread is made without salt, which is under a heavy tax and is classed with tobacco and stamps. Wherever one is sold there also you may purchase the other two commodities.

As for the owners of bicycles, they have a hard time. Each rider must take out a license for himself. He can ride no other wheel but his own and should he permit his brother to use his wheel without a license the authorities would seize and retain the machine until a heavy fine was

Another peculiar custom is the way in which an Italian will beckon with his hand. In America people wave the hand toward them when they desire a person's approach. In Italy it is just the opposite. When an Italian waves a goodby to you with his hand, you imagine he is calling you back, and if he wants you to approach motions with his hand as Americans do in making a gesture of repulsion. In New York there are morning and

evening papers with a liberal outflow of extras between. In Italy the papers reach the public about 9 o'clock at night. About every school door when classes for the day have been finished you will see a gathering of men and women. These are the parents, who come to carry home the books of their children.

When the family wash is ready, the mother carries the basketful of clothes on her head to the public washhouse, ready for action. Every one loves the queen. She is very devout and every now and then steals from her palace dressed in plain black and mingles with the worshipers in the churches. As for the king-well, that

Bananas and peanuts are never seen in Italy. As for hand organs and the festive streets. A peasant from the mountains bringing in vegetables to sell to the city folks must pay a tax at the gate before he can enter the walls. At the first sign of snow Roman schoolboys have a holiday. There are a great many suicides in Rome, and the favorite way is to throw oneself over the Pincian wall or to go to the Suicide bridge out on the Alban hills and leap from it on to the rocks 300 feet below. And when a person has thus ended his life the natives think it proper to cut a small cross on the spot where he or she plunged to death. As many as 11

and the bridge is rather long. To refuse a pinch of snuff is a grievous insult. To walk in the sunlight is to class yourself with dogs and barbarians. To enter a shop and to walk out without making a purchase is to call down upon your head the wrath of an Italian tongue, whose superlative curses would make a New York truckman green with envy. The reason of this is that the windows of the store contain everything in stock with marked prices, and the shopkeeper hates to talk unless there is a sale in prospect a the end. He may have done nothing but sit and doze for an hour before you enter, and he may do nothing else after you leave, but should you fail to buy he considers himself the most abused man in the city, whose time is lost upon fools in gen-

It is not always the native guide that is the best. One day at the Church of St. Peter in Rome a party of American schoolboys were watching the crowds come and go when a swarthy faced man approached and asked in the purest Italian if they wished a guide. On the spur of the moment one of them answered him in Greek The fellow gave them a keen look; then, with a broad grin and a still broader

"Arrah! Now, phwat are ye givin me Sure, an I know ye are Americans, an it's mesel' that's Par Bannigan." And that man could tell you more about Rome in five minutes than a native could in a

One grows careless in traveling, and many things slip the memory, but there is one thing that it takes months to get accustomed to-a Roman funeral. Of all sights a burial procession in Italy is the strangest. It startles a man to turn a corner and to come suddenly into a gloomy street where the yellow glare of funeral torches throws grotesque shadows along the house walls. There is a quick glitter of censers, a low wail from the mourners a measured tread of white robed, chanting priests, a smell of incense hanging in the hot air, and behind it all rises a great high object in black, and along its top lies the coffin. Flowers are piled around the dead, and following the hearse is a crowd of mourners, jostling one another as they meet in the narrow passageways. It is a sight that is apt to come to a man in his sleep, and the dreams that follow it are not always the most pleasant.—New York

An Old French Custom. Before the revolution in France it was ustomary when a gentleman was invited to dinner for him to send his servant with his knife, fork and spoon, or if he had no servant he carried them with him in his

How to Remain Young.

To remain young a woman must keep her joints limber. If neglected, they be-come painful and stiff. Women groen with rheumatic pains when, if they exercised properly, rheumatism would be un-heard of. Women sit by a fire and shiver with a cold when if they encouraged gymnastics the blood would circulate vigorously through the body and the cold would lisappear.—New York Press.

An excellent wash for the mouth and teeth and also for the hair is made by dis-solving two ounces (about four even tablespoonfuls) of borax in three pints of boiling water. While still warm add to this a

said, "Oh, thank you for that delightful book you sent me!" "Oh," said I, "what was it?"

on on the subject of poisoning information on the subject of poisoning by tinned foods. In the reports which have been got together the poisonous effect seems to have been due to the presence of ptomaines and the necessity of using materials of only the best quality and canning this material under the strict est hygienic conditions is insisted upon. Canned fruits do not appear to have been responsible for any fatal cases of poisoning, but salts of tin and zine are frequent ly present in such materials. In some in stances, especially in cans containing pears and apricots, lead in quantities suf-ficient to cause lead poisoning was found, while in other cases apricots had acquired a metallic taste from the amount of metal present. As all canned fruits are better for being used soon after canning, Dr. Brown suggests that it would be a good plan to state on each tin the date of its

would give the public a guide as to the quality of the article they were purchasng.-Life and Health. A LOCAL and CLIMATIC DISEASE Nothing but a loca emedy or change of limate will cure it. Get a well-known

Elv's Cream Balm. it is quickly Absorbed. COLD IN HEAD Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses rial Size 10c by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

ASTORIA. Phe Kind You Have Always Bough Bear Je Chart Hetcher WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Hams & b Shoulders & b.

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Virginia Meal
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CANDLES 9 b Northern Factory...... Dairy Cream..... Laguyra.....

P pork barrel..... 5 00 e Herring, P keg.. 3 00 LOUR-WD. Corn, from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White... Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof... Green salted

breeches pecket.

Dressing For Tame Ducks.

The usual accompaniment for roast duck is, as we all know, stewed apple. But apples for a stuffing of the fowl are a novelty, not of Spanish, but of Hawalian origin. Not apples alone, but combined with prunes. Stew the latter in the usual way, using a little sugar; then when cold mix them with uncooked apples, taking twice the quantity of the latter fruit, which is peeled and cored and cut in pieces as for stewing. Then proceed to stuff Mr.

A Mouth Wash.

I sent Charlotte a book for her birthday last autumn, and at breakfast today she

Poisoning by Tinned Goods. Dr. F. Brown has collected some useful canning. This would be rather hard on many dealers who are slow in turning over their stock of canned goods, but it

CATARRH

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

Clover Hay...... IME, Barrel.

LUMBER (city sawed) WM ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed.

Bough edge Plank.

West India cargoes, accord-.. 18 00 @ 90 00 .. 15 00 @ 16 00

Porto Rico, in hogsheads... Porto Rico, in barrels.... Sugar House, in hogsheads. Sugar House, in barrels...

Liverpool
American
On 125 % Sacks.
SHINGLES, ?-inch, per M.... SOAP, & D-Northern...... 33 STAVES, & M-W O. barrel... 6 00 TIMBER, ry M feet-Shipping. Mill, Fair..... Common Mill.... Inferior to ordinary...... SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed M 6x24 heart. 7 50 @ 8 50 "Sap. 5 00 @ 6 00 5x24 Heart. 4 50 @ 5 50 "Sap. 4 00 @ 6 50 6x24 Heart. 6 00 @ 5 50 "Sap. 5 00 @ 5 50

WOOL, per to Unwashed.....

the Interests of the Higher Life of

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING,

Springfield, Mass.

FLOUR. RIB SIDES. D. S. PLATES. PURE LARD.

LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.

PIC-NIC CHEESE.

COFFEE.

September Mullets.

MCNAIR.

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

Rust Proof Oats.

MAGAZINE Good Housekeeping- Conducted in

the Household"-Contains: Valuable receipes, timely suggestions, discussion of Domestic Problem, Hygenic Housekeeping, Original stories, choice bits of verse, etc. Sample copy sent on receipt of a postal if you mention the WILMINGTON STAR.

AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS.

teaspoonful of spirits of camphor. Bettle and keep on the washstand. When ready to use, add equal amount of warm water.

"Dear me," said Charlotte, "I have quite forgotten."—Gentlewoman.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market firm at 44 cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 43½ cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95 cents for good strained.

TAR.-Market firm at \$1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE. - Market firm at \$1.35 per barrel for Hard, \$2.40 for Dip and \$2.40 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine steady at 33½@33c rosin firm at \$1.20, \$1.25; tar steady, 35c; crude turpentine firm at \$1.50.

\$2.00, \$2.00. Spirits turpentine Rosin.... Crude turpentine.....

Receipts same day last year.—26 casks spirits turpentine, 626 bbls rosin, 162 bbls tar, 34 bbls crude turpentine COTTON. Low Middling..... 5 9-16 "

Middling 6 Good Middling 6 5-16 Same day last year middling 5%c. Receipts—94 bales; same day last ear, 233.

PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 oounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. irginia—Extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; spanish, 80@90c. CORN-Firm; 421/2 to 471/2 cents per ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide water) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c 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,

TIMBER-Market steady at \$2.50 to 50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, February 24.-Money on call was steady at 2@21/2 per cent. last loan being at 21/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business, in bankers' bills at 486½@ 486% for demand and 484%@484% for sixty days. Posted rates 484 1/2 @485 and 486 1/2 @487. Commercial bills 483@ 4831/2. Silver certificates nominal at 59%@60%. Bar silver 59%. Mexican dollars 4716. Government bonds steady. State bonds easier. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 3's, 107; U. S. new 4's, registered, 1281/2; do. coupon, 1271/201281/2; U. S. 4's 1125/20 112%; do. coupon, 112%@113%; do. 2's 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 111%@112%; 25%@25%, 25%@26c. Pork, per bar do. 5's, coupon, 111 1/4 @112 1/2; N. C. 6's 30; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 105%. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 721/2; Chesapeake & Ohio 281/4; Manhattan L 112%; N. Y. Central 1373/2 Reading 22%; do. 1st preferred 64; St Paul 130%; do. preferred 1641/2; Southern Railway 12¼; do. preferred 49%; American Tobacco 186¾; do. preferred 141; People's Gas 114½; Sugar 134½; do. preferred 114½; T. C. & Iron 45½; U. S. Leather 7½; do. preferred 711/2: Western Union 941/2.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, February 24.—Rosin uiet; strained common to good quiet; strained common to g common . to good CHARLESTON, February 24. - Spirits turpentine firm at 441/2; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, February 24 - Spirits turpentine firm at 43½c; sales 65 casks; receipts 236 casks. Rosin firm and un-

COTTON MARKETS.

changed; no sales; receipts 3,154 bar-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-To-day's market for cotton futures developed greater activity, the feature being the heavy deliveries (50,000 bales) on March contracts, and the prompt ab sorption of the same by competent holders. A Greek house is said to have issued 40,000 bales on March contracts, expecting to break the market. Other efforts in the same direction were made by lesser houses with purposes of manipulation in view. The houses originally issuing the notices subsequently became con spicuous in their efforts to get their cotton back again. The scheme of breaking the market by deliveries failed to work, and after opening steady with prices unchanged to two points lower there was a sharp rally and a general scramble to cover, as well as to buy for investment. From the highest prices of the forenoon to the lowest of the afternoon there was a decline of four to six points. Throughout the session the situation was relieved by reports of continued stability of the market for cotton cloths and by claims of large orders for more goods, with supplies in spinners' hands not over full. The market was finally barely steady at a

net loss of two to four points. NEW YORK, February 24.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 61/2c. Cotton futures closed barely steady; February 6.19c, March 6.19c, April 6.16, May 6.19c, June 6.17c, July 6.18c, August 6.20c, September 6.08c, October 08c, November 6.07c, December 6.09c January 6.11c.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 1 16c ower; sales 768 bales. Net receipts 190 bales; gross re-ceipts 3,772 bales; sales 768 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,815 bales: exports to France 28 bales; stock 102,637 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 19,410 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,830

bales; exports to France 7,708 bales;

exports to the Continent 3,030 bales; stock 799,834 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 81,502 bales; exports to Great Britain 58,159 bales; exports to France 8,808 bales; exports to the Continent 43,944 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,063.243 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,935,974 bales; exports to

France 632,456 bales; exports to the Continent 2,133,025 bales. February 24.—Galveston, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 4,766 bales; Norfolk steady at 6%c, net receipts 1,364 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 69-16, net receipts 686 bales; Boston, quiet at 69-16c, net receipts 518 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6, net receipts 133 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6%c, net receipts 813 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 2,241 bales; New Orleans, very steady at 6% net receipts 5,703 very steady at 6c, net receipts 5,793 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 1,544 bales; Memphis, steady at 6, net receipts 1,474 bales; Augusta, steady at 6%c, net receipts 721 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 844 bales.

And We will NEW YORK, February 24.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898: Galveston, 2.096.618 bales; New Orleans, 1,759.084; Mobile, 235,266; Savannah, 973,130; Charleston, 343,963; Wilmin at 2007.0002. Wilmington, 285,881; Norfolk, 523,-866; Baltimore, 27,029; New York, 98,-

411; Boston, 254,261; Newport News, 14,513; Philadelphia, 33,533; Brunswick, 232,242; Port Arthur, 19,535; Pensacola, 144,898; Port Royal, 20,865. Total, 7,063,243.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 24.-Flour again dull and steadily held. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 85%c; options had an easy opening and most of the day were thoroughly featureless, although fairly steady on foreign buying and export rumors; in the after noon the bears hammered prices off until caught by a late rise in corn and disturbing Manila news, when hasty covering ensued, the market closing strong at 1/2011/sc net advance; No. 2 red March closed 811/c; May closed 78 1/2c; July closed 76 1/2c. Corn-Spot steady; No. 2, 45%c; options at first were easy on crop news and larger country offerings, but getting oversold later, turned strong and active on covering; closed %c net higher; May closed 41c; July closed 41%c. Oats-Spot steady; No. 2, 35c; options quiet. Lard steady; Western steam \$5 60; February \$5 57, nominal: refined lard quoted firmer. Pork steady; mess \$9 25@10 00. Buttermarket steady; Western creamery 16 @22c; do. factory 12@14c; Elgins 22c; imitation creamery 131/2@19c, State dairy 13@21c. Cheese-Fancy, large white and colored 10%c. Pota toes steady; New York \$1 25@2 00 Long Island \$1 50@2 50; Jersey sweets \$2 00@3 00. Cotton seed oil quiet. prime crude 20@20%c. Petroleum dull. Rice firm. Cabbage were quo ted at \$3 00@9 00 per 100. Coffee -Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 63/80: No.7 jobbing 6%; mild quiet; Cordova 8@14c. Sugar-Raw strong; fair refining 3%c; centrifugal 96 test 4%c molasses sugar 3 11-16c; refined firm CHICAGO, February 24.-Wheat was ifeless and heavy to-day until within hirty minutes of the close, when a sudden revival of the export demand changed the course of the market and May wheat left off 1@\$c higher. Corn acted in unison with wheat and closed c higher after early weakness. Oats rose to. Pork closed 5c lower, lard unchanged and ribs a shade higher.

CHICAGO, February 24. - Cash quo a tions: Flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat-No. 2 spring 68@711/4; No. 3 do. 65@70c: No. 2 red 72%@73%c. Corn-No. 2. 34½@34¾. Oats—No. 2, free on board, 27½c; No. 2 white 30@31c; No. 3 white 28½@30c, Pork, per bbl, \$9 45@9 50. Lard, per 100 Ibs, \$5 30@5 321/2. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 55@4 75. Dry salted shoul ders, \$4 25@4 37%. Short clear sides, boxed, \$4 90@5 00 Whiskey—Dis tillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 26. The leading futures ranged as fol lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, May 73@ @73¼, 73¾, 72¼, 73¾,@73¾c; July 71¼@71¾, 71¼, 70%, 71¼c. Corn—May 35%@36¼, 36¼, 35%, 36%; July 36¾@36½, 36¾@36%, 36¼, 36¾, 36¾6; September 37@37½, 37¼@37¾, 36¾ 37¼@37¾c. Opts—No. 2 May 36¾ 37¼@37¾c. Opts—No. 2 May 36¾ 37¼@37¾c. 36%, 37%@37%c. Oats-No. 2 May 27¼, 28, 27%@27¼, 28c; July 25¾ 26, rel-May \$9 62½, 9 67½, 9 57½, 9 60 \$5 45, 5 4716, 5 4216, 5 45; July \$5 571/2, 60, 5 55, 5 55; September \$5.70, 70, 5 67½, 5 70. Ribs, per 100 lbs, May \$4 85, 4 87½, 4 85, 4 85; July \$4 97½, 5 00, 4 97½, 4 97½; September \$5 00, 5 12½, 5 10, 5 10. BALTIMORE, February 24 - Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy-Spot 76@76%C; February 76@76%C;

March 761/0761/c; May 771/4c bid. Southern wheat by sample 70@77c. Corn steady-Spot 37%@38c; February 37%@38c; March 38@38 %c; April 38%@38%c; May 29%@29%c South ern white and yellow corn 37@39 4c. Oats firm; No. 2 white western 37@ 371/2c. Lettuce scarce, at \$1.75 per oushel box.

FOREIGN MARKET. By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, February 24, 4 P. M. -Cotton-Spot quiet; prices 1 32d lower. American middling fair, 3%d: good middling 3 17-32d; middling 3 11 32d; low middling 3 5-32d; good ordinary 2 31 62d; ordinary 2 25-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts 11,100 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed, American middling (l. m. c.): February 3 19 64 @3 20-64d seller; February and March 3 19 64@3 20 64d seller; March and April 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; April and May 3 20 64d seller; May and June 3 20-64@3 21 64d buyer; June and July 3 21 64d buyer; July and August 3

MARINE.

22-64d buyer; August and September 3

22-64d seller; September and October 3 21-64@3 22 64d buyer; October and

November 5 21 64@3 22-64d seller;

November and December 3 21-64@3

22.64d seller; December and January

3 21-64@3 22-64d seller.

CLEARED. Stmr Hawes, Black, Clear Run, James Madden. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wi mington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1819. SCHOONERS.

D J Sawyer, 288 tons, Kelly, Geo Har-

riss, Son & Co.

Melissa Trask, 198 tons, French, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, J T St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co. STEAMSHIPS.

Venetia (Br) 2,333 tons, MacDougall, BARQUES. Mercur (Nor), 680 tons, Hansen, Heide

SANTAL·MIDY Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other transferences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained mid Cansules, which bear the name is black mid legters, without which no remains Send Us Your Orders For Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese,

New Catch Mullets. ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES,

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D. MCEACHERN, Wholesale Grocer.