THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.56 for six months, \$1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mall 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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Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Re-

ably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

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The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1899

THE SOUTH AS AN IRON AND STEEL SECTION.

Of all the manufacturing industries iron is the greatest, and the most intimately connected with the world's progress; the fact is there is no better indication of the material progress of a nation or of the world than the amount of iron it uses. It might be called the royal industry, as iron is the royal metal, and hence every one in the South is interested in the progress she is mak-

ing in the production, manufacture and use of iron. Twenty years ago this section confined its efforts almost altogether to to predict so successfully in 1883, for the crude pig, and it was some time before our iron men ventured upon even plain castings, but that day has past and Birmingham is now shipping steel to Pittsburg, a fact, which, if it had been predicted ten or even five years ago, would have been laughed at as the effervescence of some enthusiastic visionary. Twenty-five years ago, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, and since then Edward Atkinsin, of Boston, predicted that the South would become the iron producing and making center of the United States, and that means of the world, for the United States now lead all other countries in the

way of being fulfilled; even sooner, perhaps, than the predictors thought. Last week's issue of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record contains a number of replies from leading iron manufacturers of the country, North and South, in answer to inquiries as to the future prospects of the iron and steel industry. One of these was Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, who answered the questions asked, and in reply to one

asking his views on the South's

production of iron. These predic-

tions are, if there be anything in

the progress already made, in a fair

iron-making possibilities, wrote the

"In a general letter intended to give a comprehensive view of the condition of the iron business, I do not think it proper to pick out any portion of the country as particularly promising for future expansion. have no hesitation, however, in saying that the resources possessed by this country are so distributed as to make a successful and profitable iron industry in every portion of the land where coal is accessible or shall be made so at a reasonable cost, by which I mean a cost as low as fuel can be had in any other portion of the world. Wherever there is iron ore in large quantities, whether it be suitable for acid or basic steel, an ex-tensive and profitable business will grow up, provided the supply of fuel is attainable at a moderate cost. The extraordinary cheapness of ore in the Lake Superior region enables it to meet the coal of Pennsylvania and West Virginia under favorable conditions at many points on the lakes, while in the South the extensive deposits of ores containing phosphorus constitute a natural foundation upon which to build up the manufacture of basic steel., The conditions favorable for this result exist in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Already beginning has been made, I think it is safe to predict that the main supply of basic steel will in the next quarter of a century be derived from the States south of the Potomac river. They have every facility for export, and nowhere else in the world, so far as I know, can the production of basic steel be cally as in the South.

With this letter I send you a copy of a speech which I delivered in Congress upon the subject of the Mexican reciprocity treaty, in which you will find the future of the iron business in the South very distinctly predicted and the extraordinary development of our export trade clearly asserted as the inevitable result of conditions which at that time (1885) were begin-

ning to be apparent.' This is not the language of a mere theorist, who utters a dictum and then manipulates the facts and conditions to support it, but of one of the leading iron men of this country, who has been long identified with the industry and studied it and from the standpoint of a statesnot only the present aspects and labor problem.

prospects of that industry, but looks into the future and estimates its possibilities many years ahead, we quote the following answer to the inquiry as to the outlook for the in-

dustry generally: "In reply to your letter of the 30th ult. making inquiry in regard to the present condition and the prospects of the iron and steel business, I beg leave to state that no one familar with the istory of the iron trade need be surrise at the present demand, which unloubtedly exceeds the ability of the world to supply the material required. In 1855 I ventured to make a prediction as to the requirements of the world for iron during the following hundred ears, giving estimates of the producion and consumption for each period of ten years. The figures then given have been verified in a very surprising way. It was estimated that the demand of the world would require 35,000,000 tons of pig iron by the 1st of January, 1900, that is to say, in the year 1899. The returns show that this quantity of pig iron was pro-duced and consumed in the year 1898, the exact limit having been reached one year in advance of the predicted ime. It must not be imagined, however, that the increase in production and consumption proceeds at a regular pace from year to year. There are periods of rest, stagnation and recuperation, followed invariably by an era of great activity. At the outset the increase demand cannot be met, but it has never taken very long for the production of the world to catch up with its consumption.

The question, therefore, may be

answered briefily by stating that there is every reason to expect a period o large demand and of great activity for the next two or three years, after which time the usual excess of production will recur and the business, although on a scale of great magnitude, will seem to be quiet and some what stagnant.

"The change from iron to steel however, will undoubtedly modify he conditions upon which the world's supply will be furnished. From our possession of the cheapest fuel in the world we are in a condition to undersell all competitors, and therefore from this time forward we will have a large and increasing foreign demand for our steel products. The export trade has come to stay, and the doc-trine of protection has met with the inevitable doom which I predicted in 1883 in the discussion in Congress on the tariff, wherein I tried to make clear, not merely the conditions of production, but the certainty that before the close of the century this country would necessarily be the greatest producer and exporter of iron and steel in the world. We have the ability to meet any conceivable de-

It would be much easier for Mr. Hewitt to now predict the future progress of this industry than it was at that time European nations had not secured the foothold they now have in China, nor had they made the progress in bringing Africa under civilizing influences that has since been made. Then there was not a railroad in either China or Africa, two densely populated countries, while now there are several, and some of immense proportions projected. With the railroads come development of resources and progress that will create a demand for incalculable quantities of iron. But in addition to this new uses will be found for iron as a substitute for many other materials now used. The tendency has been that way for years and it increases year by year.

As the South is to figure so extensively in furnishing the world with iron and steel, who can put limits to the possibilities of this in dustry with her?

#### MINING IN NORTH CAROLINA While the gold and copper mines

of Central and Western North Carolina have attracted marked attention much has not been said about the mines in Nash county although considerable capital has been invested a good deal of work done, and some of the ores found to be very rich. There are not only rich ores but some very rich dirt which pays handsomely. Whether this section has been thoroughly explored or not we do not know, perhaps not, and perhaps this is one of the reasons why it has attracted so little attention compared with other mining sections of the State. We get most of our information in reference to operations in that district from the Rocky Mount Argonaut, from which we clip the following, which appeared in last week's issue.

"Developments in this gold belt have been progressing finely all along the line. The Mann-Arrington mill, after general repairs, starts this week on the great 'Blanket' vein ores. Several high grade quartz veins are now being opened up on this property. Two rich strikes have been recently made, one of which shows about two feet of

"Developments on 'Culpepper' during the past week have been phe-nomenal. Rich strikes are being made nearly every day. This property is now fairly dotted over with shafts, cuts and pits showing big pay in every one. The last opening shows a vein 18 inches wide that will run up into the hundreds. It has already enough rich ore opened up and blocked out to run an ordinary sized stamp mill for many years to come. "One vein on this property, besides being very rich in gold, shows a high percentage of copper. Great blocks of ore, weighing hundreds of pounds, show copper oxide, sulphurets and

vein promises to be one of the great copper producers of this country, be-sides its value as a gold mine. "Other properties in the district are being worked up and show well.

This is brief, but there is enough in it to show that there is paying metal in Nash and enough to justify all the interest that is taken in that as a mining section.

Prof. Holmes, State Geologist, struck the bed-rock of hard sense when he expressed the hope that "the time would soon come when every convict in North Carolina both from a practical standpoint whose term of sentence does not exceed ten years will be at work on man in discussing the tariff question | the public roads." That's the shortas it applied to that industry. As est, easiest and, in fact, the only way illustrating the fact that he studies to satisfactorily solve the convict

#### AN APPEAL AGAINST LYNCH-ING.

We published in our press columns Sunday the substance of an appeal by the Afro-American Council against lynching. There is much truth in what is said, but the appeal might, with quite as much propriety, have been addressed to the Governors, Legislatures and Judicial officers of all the States, for lynching for the outlawed crime is not confined to the South by any means. There is more of it in the South than in the North, it is true, but that is because the conditions are different, and there are more outlaws in the South than in other sections. It is a fact that lynching does not prevent the perpetration of the crime which so often provokes it. Even burning at the stake with all its savage accompaniments, as in the case of the ravager and murderer, Sam Hose, in Georgia, does not inspire the terror that one might suppose it would, for there have been several brutal assaults perpetrated in that State since then, and some immediately after the horrid example made of Hose.

But while it may not prevent this crime there are many who believe, or at least act on the principle, that it has a deterring effect; but even if that were not so these outrages inspire so much indignation and rage that there is an immediate cry for vengeance, and this will be the case until the perpetrators of these crimes are quickly apprehended and quickly made to pay the penalty of their wickedness by the duly constituted tribunals.

This gives point to that part of the appeal which says: "The united efforts of both races, promptly and egally, to stamp out rapists whereever found, will more thoroughly and completely rid the communities of these miscreants than the brutal acts of blood-thirsty and irresponsible mobs." This is true; but how is this "united action" to be secured? Not by denouncing lynching only, and representing those who engage in it as inspired more by enmity to the negro than by a desire to protect white women, nor by representing the victims of the lynchers as innocent in mos cases and sacrificed to race prejudice. That's not the way to secure it. Let the Afro-American council which issued this appeal follow it up by an appeal to the negroes of the South to take action themselves, organize, meet their white fellow citizens in the right spirit, and cooperate with them in apprehending and bringing to speedy justice the perpetrators of these crimes. Such an appeal would be a good companion piece to the one we are commenting upon and would say something for the good sense and sin-

A Kansas girl who wrote to New York for a "sure cure for freckles" got it thus: Remove the freckles carefully with a pocket knife, soak them over night in salt water then hang them up in a smoke house, in good strong smoke, made from sawdust and slippery elm bark for a week. Freckles thus treated will be thoroughly cured.' The recipe cost her only a dollar and a postage stamp. We note this for the benefit of young ladies who may be troubled with freckles, and are not stuck on the freckles as much as the freckles are stuck on

cerity of those who issued it.

# CURRENT COMMENT.

- One of the articles being discussed at the Czar's Peace Conference provides that defenceless places are not to be attacked during time of war. If that plan is adopted the New England coast towns that conjured up visions of a Spanish fleet during the late war will doubtless seek tranquility in dumping their guns overboard.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot, Dem.

- They do not burn witches in New England these days, to be sure, but it sometimes occurs that when a preacher goes up in that section of the country and expounds such a religious doctrine that does not hance to meet with the approval of some of the natives, they demonstrate their toleration and Christian charity by tarring and feathering him and riding him eut of town on rail. That is what happened to the Rev. George Higging, at Levant, the other day .- Savannah

News, Dem. "English military men, says the Hartford Times, 'learned with consternation that on Thursday last the Conference at The Hague decided by eighteen votes to three, England, Italy and Austria alone dissenting, to prohibit the Dum-Dum bullet. The reason why the British wish to keep this murderous projectile is that imperialastic expansion and the Dum-Dum bullet go together in savage warfare. Where finatical onrushes have to be met this death-dealing bullet is regarded as indispensable. Without it the Lee-Metford rifle, with which the British army has been provided at an enormous cost, becomes almost useless." Does anybody happen to know whether we have been using the Dum-Dum, or its equivalent, in our efforts to convert the Filipinos from their devotion to exploded American principles?

-Charleston News and Courier,

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 successfu 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 membrane is absorbed and relief is immediate

#### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Statesville Mascot: More farm machines, such as binders, mowers, rakes, disk harrows, etc., have been sold in Statesville this year than ever before. This is an evidence of the fact that our farmers are getting abreast of the times in their methods of farming.

- Concord Standard: On Friday morning at Gastonia, Mr. Wm. G. Brown, assistant superintendent at the Gastonia mill was shot and killed by man named Craton Medlin. The difficulty arose about the wages of one of Medlin's children. Brown also had a pistol but drew it too late, but fired sevral shots at his antagonist befere he fell himself. Medlin escaped at once but was captured and lodged in jail.

 Stanly Enterprise: Some thief broke into the store of Cornelius Thair, n Eldorado, Montgomery county, last Thursday night. One box of meat, one sack of flour, ten bushels of wheat, one sack of coffee, one box of tobacco one bolt of calico and \$20 in gold were stolen. The aggregate weight of the stolen goods would amount to some .400 pounds, and the loss about \$105. On the same night seven pieces of meat were stolen from Jim Tucker's store. The wagon went towards Elliott's Grove. The rogue has not been apprehended, so far as we can learn.

- Salisbury Sun: Quite severe storm-wind rain and hailpassed over a part of the county sev eral miles northwest of Salisbury this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. There was considerabe hail, the stones being the size of acorns, and this did damage to wheat and other crops. In places the hail covered the ground shoemouth deep and drifted two feet deep in ditches. The wind was terrific also damaged the wheat. Mr. R. J. Holmes' wind mill tower was blown over, falling on a smoke house and wrecking it. Esquire A. L Hall's cattle barn was destroyed. Many trees were struck by lightning.

- Raleigh News and Ohserver: Lightning Friday afternoon struck the depot at Rural Hall, Forsyth county. The building caught fire but was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Lee F. Bernard was badly shocked. An umbrella in another man's hands was torn to pieces without injuring the owner. The telegraph instrument was burned \_\_ A cyclone did much damage Saturday morning in and around Barber's junction. Crops in the path of the storm were ruined. - The nost destructive wind storm in the history of Statesville visited that town about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The Farmers' tobacco warehouse was plown down, as was the large tobacco factory of B. Ash. The roofs were blown off the Associate Reform Presbyterian and Baptist churches. A number of chimneys and smaller buildings were blown down. The total loss in the town limits is \$10,000, with no insurance covering damage by wind — Within the past week Deputy Collector J. P. H. Adams has captured three moonshine stills and two shiners, all in Johnston county. The were caught red-handed—that is, running their juiceries. The first one was four miles north of Selma-a fifty gal lon still. It was destroyed, with 200 gallons of beer. The owner escaped. Three miles south of Four Oaks J. D Peoples was surprised and captured operating another fifty gallon juicery. Here, also, 200 gallons of beer were destroyed and five gallons of whiskey captured. Near Pratt's a forty gallon still was destroyed and Jno. R. Mc Ghee, its owner, captured. One hundred gallons of beer was poured out and four gallons of whiskey taken. The two captured 'shiners are now in jail. They make no denial of their guilt. They say times are so hard they thought they would try this means of making something to support their families and, perhaps, get a few extra dollars. Revenue officers say moonshining in this district is undoubtedly on the increase.

# TWINKLINGS.

- Geraldine-"And who gave the bride away?" Tom-"Nobody; she and Jim are going to live with her

- "Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."

\_"It is easier for a came to pass the eye of a needle than it is for aman to miss his train and think things that are fit for publication .-Chicago Times Herald.

— "She's going on the stage."
"Dear me!" "Yes—up in the White
Mountain district. You see, the railroad does not go quite to her destination."-Chicago Evening Post. -"The inmates of Sing Sing print

a newspaper." "Well, is it any different from any other paper?" "Yes; composed of longer sentences, and the editors are not allowed to keep any old files."-Chicago News.

— Johnny—"Pa, why is it they call them the dead languages?" Pa because, my son, they live for so short a time in the memory of those who study them."—Boxton Transcript. - Disillusion: Professor's Son-

'Papa, when is the next big meteor going to fall?" Papa—"I don't know, child." Son—"What good does it do to be a college professor, I'd like to -"She is very unselfish; isn't she?" "Very. Her spring bills were

she concealed it from her husband as long as possible knowing he would be worried,"-Life. - Necessary Particularization-She-"I'd like to see some nonshrinkable bathing flannel," "Floorwalker-Miss Gimp, show the lady some bath ing robe flannel for bathing purposes, -Philadelphia North American.

twice as much as she expected, and

# APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 18, Sunday, 3rd after Trinity, M. P., S. James', Haslin. June 18, Sunday, 3rd after Trinity, E. P., S. Augustine's, Pantego. June 19, Monday, M. P., consecrs tion of the church, Yeatesville. June 19, Monday, E. P., S. Thomas,

June 20, Tuesday, Long Acre. June 21, Wednesday, ordination, S. Thomas', Bath. June 25, Sunday, fourth after Trinity, M. P., S. John's, Durham's Creek.

June 25, Sunday, fourth after Trinity, E. P., Chapel of the Cross, June 26, Monday, Com., Chapel of the Cross, Aurora. June 28. Wednesday, M. John's, Wakelyville. June 29, Thursday, E. P.,

June 30, Friday, Swan Quarter. July 2, Sunday, fifth after Trinity, M. P., S. George's, Hyde county. July 3, Monday, E. P., Fairfield. July 6, Thursday, E. P., Belhaven. July 9, Sunday, sixth after Trinity, M. P., S. Luke's, Washington county. July 9, Sunday, sixth after Trinity, E. P., Advent, Roper.
July 12, Wednesday, M. P., S. Andrew's, Columbia. July 14, Friday, consecration of

July 16, Sunday, 7th after Trinity, M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

church. Creswell.

#### OVER THE TEA URN.

He sat on the rdge of his chair and stared t her miserally over the top of his teacup. "The popularity of the teakettle and the chafing dish in good society seems to me a graceful recognition by women of the charm that housewifely cares still have for them. The kitchen is so attractive that even the drawing room cannot dispense with its graces. A woman who is barred out of her kitchen by a French chef will still cling to the privilege of using her chafing dish, and in her case it is beautiful and significant that it should be so, but"-He hesitated a moment.

Well?" asked she politely. "I don't see what, from that point of view, you are doing with a teakettle. You have injured all that it stands for. You have found something better than the domestic life."

"That is nonsense," responded the woman of genius crossly, for her work had not gone well that day. "Personally I adore domestic life. In general it adds the element of grace to the life and of graciousness to the woman when she takes up that form of existence not because it is the only form, but because it is the sweetest of all. "These are very pretty views-very pretty," he remarked gloomily, "but I have not observed that you practiced them. It isn't of any particular avail for salvation

dox doctrine while one's actions are still heretic. You have refused the things that are the best of all." "Who said I had refused them?" she demanded impatiently. "You wouldn't have me marry the wrong man just to show

to assent with one's intellect to any ortho-

that my views upon the woman question were conservative, would you?" That is an easy thing to say, but you know you will never find the right one." She looked at him-a curlous, measured wondering gaze. There was scorn in it, bat was it all scorn? "No," she said slow "I am not emancipated enough for hat. I intend to let him find me, even though we play at hide and seek together all our days.

"Do you mean-would you really lis It was half an hour later before it oc

curred to him that all this was violating precedent. "Do you suppose you can be happy?" h mplored, and then he brought up the sub ject of the looks in which the married roman of penius had always been miserable. He refrained, however, from speaking of those households which had fallen under his observation in which the hus band of the genius had been dissatisfied with the cooking of the Leelsteck.

"Oh, books," said she, with an infinite scorn. "Haven't you noticed that people write best about things of which they know absolutely nothing? Do you really mean to say that you have been influenced in this by books?"

He nodded silently. "And so you thought I did not care, and would not marry you, dear?" "I thought so. Yes."

An adorable smile bent her lips. "Don't you think you were rather hasty, not to say unkind, in adopting so completely the generalization that the artist rejects-love and with it life?" "But if you had heard yourself talking

of your work," he cried. "You seemed to think art the one thing in the world. Every word fell like a clod on a coffin.' "Why should I not speak of art with fervor? I feel it all, and you had not ofred me any career which I preferred." "Ah, but do you, will you always prefer it? It is not as if you were merely talented, you know, to give up"-'Give up? But I intend to give up noth-

ing! I am afraid you are a little stupid.' Would you mind explaining the situation to me?" he asked humbly. "That is very easy," she said composed-ly. "I simply don't intend to be unequal to the combination of love and art.'

The luminous brilliancy of this solution kept him silent, while she went on: Those women you read about, you know, were under the disadvantage of not being modern when they tried to do things. They were working against a tremendous though perhaps invisible pressure. The world wasn't adjusted so as to help them and make the solution of their problems easy. They felt that horrible weight-the pressure of the disapproval of the universe -and could not stand out against it. One has a deliciously bucyant sensation—the Lord is on our side feeling-that is in it-

self a guarantee of success. Then, you know, we have better health and fewer nerves than women used to have, and that makes a difference." "But suppose," he persisted, "just suppose that you were to fail. What then?" "One is willing to pay a certain price for the best things," she admitted slowly, "if the goods are delivered. It is possible that happiness might be a very bad bargain, even though I paid for it with art."

"Ah, darling"—he began. But she went on: "But I shall not have to do it. I shall have my cake and eat it too." He looked at her with an expression of admiration which almost hid his fundamental skepticism. "You are," he said, with sudden illumination, "something more advanced than modern. You are she of whom we have heard—the coming woman." She looked down at the pink palm which

he had held fast in his own through all her self possessed eloquence, and suddenly a wave of color rose and swept across her "Ah. no!" she said softly. But he heard her. "Whether I succeed in combining love and art or not, it seems to me I have

arrived!"-Exchange. The Woman and the Pennies. On an up town Broadway car the other day an elderly, spinster looking woman

vehemently protested to the conductor against receiving five 1 cent pieces in change.
"That's United States money, madam,

replied the conductor, "and I wish you to take it," and the "unfeeling brute" passed on through the car raking in nickels. The woman was nonplused for the moment, but presently she saw her chance for revenge as another woman entered. Quickly changing her seat she addressed the "You haven't paid your fare yet, have

you? No? Well, will you kindly oblige me by giving me a nickel for these five cents and then give them to the conductor. He insisted on my taking them, and I ap peal to your sympathy to help me out." The second woman promptly grasped the situation and acquiesced. ductor was stumped and unable to conceal his discomfiture. He finally grabbed the five coins when they were tendered and, stamping back to the rear platform, rang up five fares by mistake.—New York Sun.

# **OUARTERLY MEETINGS.**

M.. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Burgaw, Herring's Chapel, June 17-18.
Southport, (District Conference), June 21-25.
Bladen Circuit, French's Creek, June 30.
Carver's Greek, Hebron, July 1-2.
Brunswick, Shallotte, July 8-9
Waccamaw, Zion, July 18-16.
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, July 18.
Wilmington, Grace, July 28-24.
Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30.
Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville,
August 12-18.
Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 22.
R. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder.

FOR Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions 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.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder dis-eases relieved in six hours by "New

Great South American Kidney Cure. It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptaess in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Believes retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLANY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. O., corner Front and Market streets.

#### WOES OF AN INSTRUCTOR.

Pribulations of a West Point Teach-Who Was Unborsed Suddenly. During the annual cuaminations of the West Point cadets in the month of June, 1868, General Grant was a visitor to his alma mater. In the evenings he spent an hour or two in the rooms of the board of visitors. General Pitcher, who was the superintendent of the post, and three of the board of visitors had been cadets when Grant was a cadet, so there were many good "schorlboy days" stories told by them. One evening one of the officers of the post told a story on himself.

It was leftere the war," said the in structor. 'I ... s giving the 'plebes' their first lesson in horseback. I saw that many of them looked shaky. Indeed I do believe that a few of them had never been in the saddle before. They were lined up just off the carriageway near the library building, and there was a line of carriages there with the anxious friends and relatives of "It was a hot day and some of the horses

got ugly. You know what a West Point horse is always—ever ready to make a

" Now, gentlemen, said I, don't feel nervous. All you've got to do is to sit firmly erect in your saddles, keep your knees tightly pressed to the horses' sides and no horse in the world will ever get the best of you. "Well, there I was, doubtless in the

sight of those youngsters the personifica tion of a herseman. While talking to them my horse danced about and did all sorts of gymnastics, and there they saw me taking no more notice of his doings than if I was on a sofa. "Then, just as I had told them that no horse in the world could get the best of them if they did what I told them to do,

a gun was fired on the plain just behind us and that horse of mine gave a tremendous jump backward, something broke and went clear over his head, body, soul and Everybody in the room roared. Ever the story teller had to smile. "Do you

know what the effect of it all was?" ended the officer. "Those boys for the four year they were here after that, before they graduated, wouldn't believe a word I said on any subject!"-New York Sun.

A Reminiscence of Marie Antoinette. Old Jean (who was a child then) had no idea who she (the queen of France) was, as she was always spoken of as Veuve Capet and her daughter as Citoyenne Marie. On entering her room he looked up and saw a pale, cold, stern looking woman with snow white hair, standing bolt upright, facing the three men and boy as they came in. Some childish instinct made the boy reverently bend his head to her and if he dared he would have doffed his cap and bent his knee.

Constantly he carried the pitcher to her and one day, when his uncle was more drunk than usual, he slipped three prim roses, which he had in his hot little hand into hers. The queen took them, hid them in her dress and burst into tears. The child was frightened at her hysterical sobs Loud and fierce was the roar of laughter from the ribald guards on hearing Veuve Capet cry. She had not shed a tear since her boy had been taken from her, but the flowers had opened the floodgates.—"Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes.'



Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

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

BAGGING-		0	836
2 b Jute		ŏ	134
WESTERN SMOKED			****
Hams & D	12	9	1234
Shoulders & D		0	8
Shoulders & D		0	634
DRY SALTED-	5		
Gidag W D	554		534
Shoulders & D		0	534
DADDETS Snirits Throughting		_	
Second-hand, 68CD	1 25	0	1 35
New New York, each		0	1 40
New City, each		000	1 40
BEESWAX & D		0	22
RRICKS-		1	2.02
Wilmington William	5 00	0	7 00
Northern	9 00	0	14 00
BUTTER-			
North Carolina P D	121	60	15
Northern	20	0	23 •
CORN MEAL-			200
Per bushel, in sacks	51	0	55
Virginia Meal	51	0	55
COTTON TIES- bundle	1000	0	93
CANDLES-W D-	312		122
. Sperm	13	0	25
Adamantine	- 8		11
CHEESE-W D-		30	11.22
Northern Factory	103	60	1136
Dairy Cream	1.0	8	11
State			1014
COFFEE-9 D-			200
Laguyra	12	0	16
R10	73	60	10
DOMESTICS			
Sheeting 44 W vard		0	53/6
Yarns. W bunch of 5 Ds		0	70
EGGS-W dozen		0	10
PIQU_			town and
Macharal No 1 10 harral	22 00		30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, & half-bbl.	11 00		15 00
Mackerel, No. 1, & half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, & barrel	16 00	0	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 9 half-bbl Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel Wullets 8 barrel	8 00		9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel	18 00	0	14 00
Wallets W barrel	3 00	Ø.	

FLOUR-# Car-load, in bgs-White...
Oats, from store.
Oats, from store....
Oats, Rust Proof.... Oats, Rust Proof. Cow Peas...... Black Eye Peas IDES—9 b— Ory flint......
Dry flint......
Dry salt .....
HAY \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100 Ds

LIME, \$\perp \text{barrel} \tag{1 25} \text{LUMBER (city sawed) \$\psi \text{M ft} - \text{Ship Stuff, resawed} \tag{1 8 00 \$\text{Q}\$ 20 00 Rough edge Plank \tag{15 00 \$\text{Q}\$ 16 00 west India cargoes, according to quality \tag{13 00 \$\text{Q}\$ 18 00 Dressed Flooring, seasoned. 18 00 \$\text{Q}\$ 23 00 Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00 \$\text{Q}\$ 15 10 Compan mill Porto Rico, in hogsheads...
Porto Rico, in barrels...
Sugar House, in hogsheads.
Sugar House, in barrels...
Syrup, in barrels...
NAILS, & kag, Cut, 60d basis...
PORK, barrel... ALT. Sack, Alum.....

C, Yellow.

SOAP, \$ D-Northern.

STAVES, \$ M-W.O. barrel.

R.O. Hogshead.

TIMBER, r\$ M feet-Shipping.

Mill, Pairne.

Mill, Fair.

Common Mill.

Inferior to ordinary.

SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed

& M 8124 heart. W M 6x24 hear 5x94 Heart

6x24 Heart

# Beware of Imitations!

inferior washing powders said to be just as

**Washing Powder** 

They are not-there is nothing so good as the genuine GOLD DUST for all cleaning about the house. Ask for GOLD DUST and insist on getting it. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis New York



# COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 12. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market quiet at 351% cents per gallon for ma-chine made casks and 35 cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market dull at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for

TAR Market firm at \$1.30 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market quiet at \$1.25 per barrel for Hard, \$2.10 for Dip, and \$2.20 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine steady at 25@24½c; rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar firm at

\$1.25; crude turpentine steady at \$1.00, \$1.60@1.70. RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... Rosin .... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-101 casks spirits turpentine, 221 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar, 77 bbls crude tur-

pentine. COTTON. Market quiet on a basis of 51/2 cts pe Good Ordinary . . . . 4 13-16 " Low Middling ..... 5 7-16 " " Middling ..... 5% "
Good Middling ..... 6¼ "
Same day last year middling 6%c.

Receipts-11 bales; same day last vear, 7. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Extra prime, 75 to 80c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80 to 85c. Virginia

Extra prime 55 to 60c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 821/2 to 85c. CORN-Firm; 50 to 521/2 cents per ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

the bushel. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to sides, 7 to 8c. SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch,

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

\$5.50 to 6.50.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

New York, June 12.-Money call steady at 2@3 per cent., the last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in benkers' bills at 487½@ 488 for demard and 485 % @ 486 for sixty days. Posted rates 4861/@487 and 489. Commercial bills 485@485%. Silver certificates quoted 60 1/2 @62. Bar silver 60%. Mexican dollars 48% Fovernment bonds weak. State bonds nactive. Railroad bonds irregular. inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 2's, registered, 101; U. S. 3's, registered, 109½; do. coupon, 109½; U.S. new 4's, registered, 130½; do. coupon, 130½; U. S. old 4's, registered, 112½; do. coupon, 113½; U.S. 5's, registered, 112½; do. coupon, 112½; N.C. 6's 127½; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 111½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 67. Chesapeake & Ohio 25½; Man-67; Chesapeake & Ohio 2514; Manhattan L 11414; N. Y. Central 13214; Reading 21 %; do. 1st preferred 60%; St. Paul 127%; do. preferred 172%; South ern Railway 11; do. preierred 50%; American Tobacco 98; do. preferred 140; People's Gas 120½; Sugar 158½; do, preferred 118½; T. C. & Iron 64¾; U. S. Leather 5½; do. preferred

# NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

71%; Western Union 90%.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, June 12.-Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine quiet. CHARLESTON, June 12.—Spirits tur-

pentine firm at 35%c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, June 12.-Spirits tur pentine firm at 36 ½c bid; no sales-receipts 1,276 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 372 barrels; receipts 2,296 barrels.

# COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK June 13.-Speculacotton futures

moderately active . to-day. showed unimportant vari Prices ations, generally favorable reports from cotton goods manufacturing cir-cles in this country and Europe being offset by bearish crop advices from the cotton belt. During the afternoon the market was uninteresting with the final phases rather more bullish than overwise. The market closed steady with prices two to four points higher. NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 5 16c. Cotton futures market closed steady June 5.90c, July 5.93c, August 5.94c, September 5.90c, October 5.94c, No vember 5.96c, December 6.00c, January 6.04c, February 6.07c, March 6.10c;

April 6.18c, May 6.17c. Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 6 5-16c; middling gulf 6 9 16c; sales 890 bales. Net receipts 229 bales; gross re ceipts 809 bales; sales 89 bales; exports to Great Britain 165 bales; exports to the Continent 150 bales:

Total to-day-Net receipts 4,967 bales; exports to Great Britain 403 bales; exports to France 14,006 bales; exports to the Continent 150 bales; stock 613,322 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 8,477 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,095 bales; exports to France 26,306 bales; exports to the Continent 3.845 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,175,905 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,373,994 bales; exports to France 746,223 bales; exports to the Continent 2,640,233 bales.

June 12-Galveston, steady at 5 15-16, net receipts 254 bales; Norfolk, firm net receipts 254 bales; Norfolk, firm at 6c, net receipts 829 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6½, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 6 5-16c, net receipts 350 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 5½, net receipts 11 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 9-16c, net receipts 390 bales; Savannah, steady at 5½c, net receipts 220 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5½c, net receipts 2,219 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts, 30 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5½, net receipts 711 bales; Augusta, steady



ton, steady at 5%, net receipts - bales

#### PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, June 12 .- Flour was

firm and more active on spring patents and bakers; winter patents \$3 90@4 00 Wheat-Spot unchanged; option closed weak at 1/4 c advance over Satur day's official close, but 1 %c under the late curb prices; final close: No. 2 red July closed 81c; September closed 81c; December closed 821/c Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 40 4c; options opened steady, but eased off later in the day on prospects of big receip's and the break in wheat; closed weak at 1/8 0 1/2 net decline; sales were: July closed 39%c; September closed 39%; Oats-Spot steady; No. 2 301/2c; options quiet. Lard steady: Western steam \$5 25; refined firm. Pork dull Butter slow; Western creamery 150% 18%c; State dairy 131/2@17 Cheese quiet; large white 71/4c. Cutton seed oil quiet, steady and more active; pring

Cabbage steady at \$1 00@2 25 per barel crate. Coffee-Spot Riodull; mild quiet. Sugar-Raw firm and active CHICAGO, June 12.-Wheat to-day nade best prices around the opening. It was near the bottom at the close and showed, compared with Saturday, a decline of | to to to Corn declined te. Oats were strong and advanced to Provisions closes unchanged to 240

crude 17@18c; prime white 29@29%c.

Potatoes quiet; New York \$1 25@175

Jersey sweet \$1 00@1 75. Rice strade

CHICAGO. June 12. - Cash quotations. Flour steady. Wheat-No 2 spring -No. 3 spring 721/2@16; No. 2 red 76% @79c. Corn-No. 2 33% @33%c Oats-No. 2, f. o. b. 25@25%c; No. 2 white -c; No. 3 white, 2714@2914c. Pork per bbl, \$7 25@8 10. Lard, per 101 bs, \$4 821/24 95. Short rib sides loose, \$4 45@4 70. Dry salted should ders, \$4 50@4 75. Short clear sides boxed, \$4 85@4 95. Whiskey-Distill ers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 26 The leading futures ranged as fol closing: Wheat-No. 2, July 76%@ 77, 751, 751, 751, 751, @751,c; September 77½@78, 78, 76½, 76½c; December 78¾@78, 78, 76½, 76½c Cora -July 33 1/4 @34, 34, 33 1/2, 33 1/4 @33 1/4; September 34 1/2 @34 1/4, 34 1/4, 33 1/4, 33 1/4; December 331/2@33%. 331/2@33 . 334 @334, 334@334c. Oats-No. 2 July 234, 234@234, 234, 235; September 20%, 21, 20%, 20%c. Pork, per bbi-July \$805, 807½, 805, 807½; Septem

September \$5 05, 5 10, 5 05, 5 10. Rib per 100 lbs-July \$4 55, 4 62½, 4 15 621/2 :September \$470, 475, 470, 475. BALTIMORE, June 12. - Flour quiet; western superfine \$2.25@2.40. Wheat firmer-Spot 77 3/6 @77 1/2c; month 774 @77½c; July 78¼@78½c; August 79¾@78c; steamer No. 2 red 72½c bid. Southern wheat by sample 72@784c Corn steady-Spot and month 37% 38c; July 37%@3816c; August 3846 asked. Southern white corn 4012@41c vellow 44c. Oats steady-No. 2 white

ber \$8 20, 8 25, 8 05, 8 25. Lard per

100 ths- July \$4 95, 4 97 14, 4 95, 4 97 14;

# FOREIGN MARKET.

ton—Spot, good business done; prices steady. American middling 3 13-32d.

32@321/c; No. 2 mixed 291/30 Let-

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, June 12, 4 P. M. Cot.

tuce quiet at 25@30c per box.

The sales of the day were 20,000 bales. of which 3,000 were for speculation and export and included 19,200 bales Receipts 3,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet with a motor rate demand and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. c.) June 3 23-64@3 24-64d seller June and July 3 23-64@3 24-64d seller; July and August 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyer: August and September 3 23 64@3 24-64d seller; September and October 3 23-64d seller; October and November 3 22-64d seller; November and December 3 21-64d seller; December and January 3 21-64d seller; January and February 3 21-64d buyer; February and March 3 22-64d seller; March and April 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; Awl and May 3 23-64d buyer.

#### MARINE ARRIVED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, T D Love. OLEARED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, TD Love,
Steamship Oneida, 1,091 tons Staples, New York, H G Smallhones EXPORTS.

COASTWISE. NEW YORK-Steamship 205 bales cotton, 538 bbls spirits, 36 do tar. 20 do crude, 30 do pitch, 354 569 feet lumber, 64 bags peanuts, cases cotton goods, 49 bales yarns, 78, 500 shingles, 195 bags shuttlebleek

#### 125 pkgs mdse. MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the land mington, N. C., June 13, fx: 9, Helen M Atwood, 654 tons, Wall Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Sir Hibbert, 246 tons, Rafuse,

Alverta S Elzey, 249 tons, Elzey, Harriss, Son & Co. Harold Beecher, 346 tons, Low, York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Caswell Robert C McQuillan, 440 tons, Han ins, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS. Venetia (Br) 2,333 tons, MacDougal Heide & Co. BARQUES. Carrie L Tyler, Jones, Navassa Gust Maria Dolores, Coles, Powers, Gill

BARGE.

Carrie L Tyler, Jones, 538 tons, vassa Guano Co, D. O'CONNOR.

& Co.



