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Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of dally rate. Twice a week two-thirds of dally rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N. C

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1899. VIEWED FROM A NORTHERN STANDPOINT.

Several days ago we published some extracts from an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin on the remarkable, or, as it called it, "astonishing," increase in the number of cotton mills in the South, especially within the past few years, and more especially within the past six months. It regards this subject of so much importance that it devoted another leading editorial to it a few days ago. After calling attention to the increase in the number of mills, the number of spindles and the millions invested, it notices the fact that spindles for the past eight years was | enumerated in the above extract, 245,000, the increase in the past five | they will in all probability continue | the Philippines. months is nearly five times that, or | to hold for many years. 1,100,000. It then comments as

follows: "The increase in the average capacity of Southern cotton mills is quite as remarkable as the increase of their number. Only a few years ago it was found that in North Carolina and Tennessee the average for each mill did not greatly exceed 4,000 spindles; that in Georgia it was a little over 8,000, and that in South Carolina alone it exceeded 10,000. It was noted as a remarkable fact that in one or two of the mills then building in South Carolina there was a capacity of 50,000 spindles. From the tabulation recently made in our news columns, it will be perceived that there are single mills building in Alabama with a capacity of 200,000 spindles and in South Carolina of 104,000 spindles. The building of small mills has by no neans ceased, especially in North Carolina, where it has become habit in the Piedmont district for communities numbering less than 1,000 inhabitants to build mills on the installment plan. That is to say, the stock is subscribed for in \$100 shares, 10 per cent or 20 per cent down, and at the rate of \$2 or \$3 a month. It is now several years since the Southern capitalist, large and small, gained conidence in mill investments, and there has been a fixed disposition in that section to keep the development of the industry in the hands of the natives. Relatively cheap fuel and easily accessible water power have contributed as much as proximity to the cotton fields to make manufacturing more profitable in the South than in New England. Electrical appliances for the conversion and transmitted of power have given a new value to the resources of the rapids or "shoals" of the Southern rivers. This power is already being applied in the Piedmont belt, on both sides of the border between North and South Carolina, at distances of two or threen miles from the stream. But possibly the greatest ad-vantage which the South has enjoyed in the competition of the cotton industry is in the possession of an abundance of cheap, docile and fairly intelligent native white labor. The labor problem has not yet been compli cated by the intervention of the trades union, and, so far as we can ascertain. an eleven-hour law is the nearest ap proach that has been made to legisla tive restriction. The supply of labor is very far from being exhausted, because work in the mills is so much more profitable than work on the farm ; but even at rates not exceeding 70c a day there are usually more applica-tions for places than there are places to fill. The South, in short, is enjoy ing the advantage of conditions similar to those which prevailed in the early days of the industry of New England, when mill labor carried with it no sense of social degradation, and before it became necessary to utilize the for-

There are several points in this worthy of note, because they will have no small influence on cotton manufacturing in the South, especially in the Piedmont belt, now the great cotton manufacturing section of the South, but destined to become much greater. The transmission of power by electricity from the tossing stream makes it possible to utilize the stream, which would otherwise be found impracticable because of the rugged nature of the country and the difficulty of wagoning to and from the mills, especially in wet seasons when the roads become impassible. We have seen the roads sometimes become so bad for weeks that it was practically impossible to move empty wagons over them, much less loaded ones. This is a contingency-to which all mills at any distance from railroads are subjected. It may be said that betthis country as it is to build military operations asserted confidingly, and more difficult than to arrange for the transmission of electronse of the transmission electrons ter roads might be provided, which

eign immigrant as a mill operative."

tric power from the streams to some desirable point where the bad road difficulty would no longer be dread. As we see/it this transmission of power is going to have a great effect in the establishment of new mills in the Piedmont section.

Another factor is the instalment plan, to which reference is made in the extract we quote, which, by the way, was inaugurated in this State, and first put into practice in Charlotte, where it has met with such success that it will doubtless be followed up in other localities and in other States. There is nothing to prevent mills from being established on this plan in any cotton-growing locality where there are people of anything like progressive spirit or reasonable thrift. Thus mills can be established with a small amount of ready money which, established in the ordinary way, would require considerable amount of money. There is another advantage in

mills established on this plan, where the operatives become stockholders. They thus become profit-sharers, take more personal interest in the success of the business and trades unions would have little influence if the effort were made to introduce them. It may be incidentally remarked that one of the causes looked to to eventually lessen the power of Southern mills to undersell Northern mills is the trades unions, through whose instrumentality it has been predicted, and doubtless hoped, wage agitations would be started and Southern mills would be confronted with strikes, &c., as Northern mills have

So far the trades unions have not met with much encouragement several attempts have been made to introduce them. The only cotton mill strike of any importance so far as we know of, caused through their agency, was some time ago at Augusta, Ga., where it failed after the strikers had remained idle for sev-

But the cotton manufacturing industry in the South is not likely to suffer much from that cause until the mills are more central than they are likely to be for some years to come. The advantages which our

CANNED GOODS.

We clip the following in reference to the exports of canned goods from the Baltimore Herold:

"Statistics of exports of canned goods from the United States shows that during the first nine months of the present Government fiscal year, up up to April 1, there was shipped out of this country a total valuation of \$9,-209,038, as compared with \$7,649.645 during the corresponding months of the next preceding fiscal year, or an increase of \$1,559,293.

"Such testimony as this shows that the popularity of American canned goods is growing in other countries, notwithstanding the endeavors made to exclude them in various places by means of severe restrictions. The increase in the nine months was more than 20 per cent., a gain which would have been really remarkable even if accomplished without opposition, but it is exceedingly surprising when the antagonism displayed in certain countries toward our products is considered. It is a record to be proud of, particularly in Baltimore, which is so extensively interested in the packing

"No doubt the market for our canned goods will widen rapidly in foreign lands as their excellent qualities becomes more generally known. The walls of prejudice and self-interest are hard to break down, but little by little inroads have been made upon them with highly encouraging consequences. Our packers need entertain no doubt that they will eventually enjoy a liberal share of the world's trade in all kinds of canned goods.

This is a gratifying exhibit as far as it goes, but the South does not figure in it, for we doubt if there is a pound of canned goods exported from any point south of Baltimore. Notwithstanding the fact that we raise in abundance every thing that is canned feed, we not only do not can anything for export, but we do not can enough to meet our own home demands, but depend upon Northern canners to supply us in the Fall and Winter with the fruits and vegetables that we let go to waste and rot in the Summer.

We grow small fruits and vegetables for the early Northern markets and when the price falls too low to justify picking and shipping, we let the crops rot in the fields, and what might, if taken care of and preserved, bring in many thousands of dollars to our fruit and truck-growers, yields nothing.

The peach-growers of Georgia pursued this course until experience taught them the folly of it, and they established canneries in some sections to perserve the surplus for which profitable markets could not he bulk of these exported canned goods in addition to supplying her own needs.

A FRENCH VIEW OF IT. That was an interesting interview with that French editor, on the war in the Philippines, published in the STAR of Sunday. It is interesting not so much on account of the opinions he express as an account of his conversations with Gen. Otis. Admiral Dewey, Commissioner Schurman and the President of the

Philippine Committee of Manila.

would take a long time, which ogically means that a good many lives must be sacrificed and much treasure expended.

Admiral Dewey concedes the bravery and fighting qualities of the Filipinos, but says they lack military skill, and denies that they were ever our "allies." But yet it is a fact that the leaders of the insurrection against Spain returned to the Philippines after conferences and understanding with American representatives, and went from Hong Kong to the Philippines in an American ship. And it is a fact, too, that they were supplied with arms and ammunition by our representatives, and acted in concert with the American commanders, which concert lasted up to the breaking out of hostilities between our troops and Aguinaldo's followers. Technically they may not have been our "allies," practically they were, and so regarded themselves.

President Schurman, of the Peace Commission, speaks rather for himself than for the Commission, but he is presumed to voice the sentiments of the Commission. He would be willing to grant the islands autonomy, under an American protectorate, and that, from all that has been reported, the Filipinos would be willing to accept. But why isn't something like this said to the "insurgents? If the administration is willing to grant this much why not so declare and cease the hide and seek game it has been playing so long, the Commission pursuing one course and Gen. Otis directly the

As the representative of the Philippine committee says, Aguinaldo may be laboring under the delusion that he will have the backing of other powers, which is possible, of course, but not very probable, at least for a good while, when possibly there might be some excuse for interference on the ground of "humanity," one of the principal grounds on which we justified interference in the case of Cuba.

Take the interview as a whole, it gives some idea of the tangled mess over there, and confirms the opinion expressed by General Lawton and others since that it will take a large whereas the average increase of mills possess, some of which are army and a long time to establish our supremacy and bring peace to

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Danbury Reporter: Farmers are complaining a great deal of insects destroying their young tobacco. Some of them say they have replanted their entire crop three or four times. Plants are getting scarce and many farmers say they have replanted their last time. - Columbus News: Deputy Sheriff W. H. Thompson received Thursday morning the painful news of the death

of his father, Mr. Henry Thompson, which occurred at his home about three and a half miles southeast of Whiteville. He had been in feeble health for about two years. He was one of Columbus county's oldest and - Albemarle Enterprise: A sheaf

of bearded wheat is to be seen in the store of Morrow Bros. and Heath Co. that ought to take the premium at any fair. It weighs 29 pounds, and every head is full of large and well rounded grains. The sheaf is not a selected one, but, on the other hand, is a very small part of a 35 acre field of the same kind, grown by Mr. Ira B. Miller, of

- Statesville Mascot: During a thunder storm last Thursday afternoon James King, colored, who lived on Mr. Jason Sherrill's farm, two miles from Monbo, in Catawba county, was killed by lightning. The negro was sitting in his door when the fatal bolt came. The other members of his family were shocked, but not seriously hurt. The building was not injured

- Warrenton Record: A colored man named, Joe Brown, who lives near Warrenton, has been playing quite a smart trick on Mr. W. N. Ellis, the shuttle block saw mill man. He sold a small load of wood to Mr. Ellis nearly every day, so Mr. Ellis suspected something wrong and set a watch Friday night in his yard, which had a good deal of timber on it. He was caught in his trick of getting wood from the yard at night and then driv back in the morning and selling to Mr. Ellis the wood he had stolen. He is now in jail awaiting the criminal

- Lincoln Journal: John F. Gibbs, of Rutherford county, according to the Rutherford Vindicator, is the owner of a 3-year-old heifer which has never given birth to a calf, but which gives six quarts of milk a day. — John Pack, aged 17 years, was instantly killed at Bowling Green, just below Gastonia, Saturday evening. He had gone on an excursion to Chester that day, and was on his return, when, as the train was his return, when, as the train was running rapidly by Bowling Green, he jumped off. His head struck a crosss-tie and his skull was crushed.

— John McDaniel, a Haywood county counterfeiter, was arrested Sunday and is now in jail at Waynesville. He had a pint of pewter nickels of his own make on hand, also a pair of moulds made very much like an ordinary wooden lemon squeezer quite a supply of glass, babbitt, pew-ter, lead, etc. All this paraphernalis of a regular counterfeiter was found in this man's humble domicile. The corps of engineers engaged in surveying the railroad between this place and Morganton is now in the be found. The South should and could, with ordinary thrift, furnish the hulk of these exported canned there will not have to a fill two feet high nor a cut two feet deep. The corps will reach Lincolnton within the next few days.

- "Kelly - "Ivery Oirishmon should foight for his rights." O'Brien - 'Yis, be the hivins! And whin they git their roights, why thin—why, thin—be th' hivins, they should foight for more roights."—Puck.

WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. ELY'S CREAM BALM has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed.—Alfred W. Stevens, Cald-

ELY'S CREAM BALM works like a charm; it has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head; L

TWINKLINGS.

- Freddie-"Say, dad, why are there no marriages in heaven?" Hen-peck-"Because it's heaven."-Town Tomics.

- Judge-"Did you knock this man down?" Prisoner—"No, judge, I didn't; I tried to hold him up."— Yonkers Statesman. - Stranger - "Mr. Conductor,

will I have time to bid my wife good Conductor-"I don't know How long have you been married?"-

— "Henry says your husband is a bear in Wall street," said Mrs. Jones. "Well, as long as he is a lamb at home don't much care," said Mrs. Smith .-Harper's Bazar. - Bacon-"I suppose, like most

women, your wife wants the earth?" Egbert—"Well, yes; but I have learned that she doesn't want it on her parlor carpet."—YonkersStatesman. - Hicks-"Does your wife ever sk you for money?" Wicks "Never." Hicks-"She must be a wonder. Wicks—"But she frequently tells me to give her some."—Boston Trans-

- "That was a queer dying re quest made by the famous Mr. Bur-kins." "What was it?" "He said if bronze statue was ever made of him, he wanted his tailor to model the trousers."-Chicago Record.

- Then the Robber Ran: Footpad—'Money or your life!" Book Agent—'Sorry I haven't a copy of my life, sir, but let me show you the 'Life of George Washington' in full morocco."-Chicago News.

- Mrs. Crimsonbeak-"Has Mr Crimsonbeak got home for dinner yet, Bridget?" Bridget—"No, mum." "thought I heard him down stairs." "Sure, that was the dog you heard growlin', mum."—Yonkers States-

CURRENT COMMENT.

With 1,300 Filipinos disa oled in one battle the work of "benevolent assimilation may be said to be going on nicely .- Richmond Times,

- The latest report of the gold output in the Transvaal will make England all the more determined to insist upon managing affairs. It shows the production for March to have been the largest on record .-Baltimore Herald, Ind.

- Manufacturers, merchants and ship owners of Glasgow held a meeting on Thursday to express alarm at the rapid inroads which oreign competition is making on British home and colonial trade. Less formal expressions of the same sentiment have been heard for some time, and it is becoming evident that British trade is in a very bad way. -Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

The people have never denied the prosperity of millionaires, nor the plenty of the purveyors who handle the fruits of the earth. It is no secret that millers' hogs are always fat. The complaint of the people is that prosperity is a monopoly from which they and competition are excluded, and that plenty is a provision for those only who have upper-seats at the table, where every seat is reserved. The full man says hunger is a lie, and want -a sheer delusion .- Norfolk Virginia-

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina. June 20, Tuesday, Long Acre. June 21, Wednesday, ordination,

3. Thomas', Bath. June 25, Sunday, fourth after Trinity, M. P., S. John's, Durham's June 25, Sunday, fourth after Trinity, E. P., Chapel of the Cross, Aurora

June 26, Monday, Com., Chapel of the Cross, Aurora. June 28, Wednesday, M. P., S. John's, Wakelyville. June 29, Thursday, E. P., States-

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 church, Creswell. July 16, Sunday, 7th after Trinity,

OUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Southport, (District Conference). June 21-25.
Bladen Circuit, French's Creek, June 30.
Carver's Creek, Hebron. July 1-2.
Brunswick, Shallotte, July 8-9
Waccamaw. Zion, July 15-16.
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, July 18.
wilmington, Grace, July 23-24.
Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30.
Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville, August 12-13. ugust 12-13.

ngust 12-13.
Ouslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 22.
R, F, BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder. Clearly Defined.

The class in ancient history filed into the seats at the front. The professor, on the rostrum, opened a cook. "Mr. Terwilliger," he said, turning, so that he faced the young man three seats from the middle aisle, "will you tell us something about the system of marriage that prevailed among the early

The young man rose. "In Greece," he began, "a man was allowed to take unto himself but one wife." "Quite right," nodded the profess "and now, Mr. Terwilliger, will you tell us how the Greeks defined their marriage

system, what they called it?" The brow of the young man contracted. Then his face lighted up and he replied with gusto, "They called it-let me think -ah, yes-they called it monotony, sir."

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 promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

FOR Over PIRTY 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 Diarrhoea. It will

SIZE OF THE BRAIN.

SOME POPULAR ERRORS ON THIS SUB-JECT CORRECTED.

The Intellect Net Indicated by the Weight, Convolutions or Amount of Gray Matter That Is Held In Man's Cranium.

The fact has been pretty well established that an important relation exists between a man's brain and the quality and quantity of his mental work. But it looks very much as if a number of erroneous theorie had been current in regard to the purely physical evidence of one's intellectual ca pacity. In The Popular Science Monthly Dr. Joseph Simms discredits several such notions.

Probably the most prevalent of these de-lusions is the belief that ability and force of character are proportional to weight of brain matter. On this point Dr. Simms has collected a great deal of interesting data. The heaviest brain belonging to a talented person of which he has been able to obtain any definite information is that of the novelist Turgeneff. This weighed 71 ounces at the time of his death. The Scottish physician Abercrombie had 63 ounces of brain, the Scottish General Abercromby 62 and General B. F. Butler the same. Another group of nine eminent men, including Thackeray, Cuvier and the infamous Jeffreys, had brains weighing between 54 and 58.6 ounces. The author of "Vanity Fair," then, was blessed with 15 ounces less than the man who wrote "Dimitri Roudine." The first Napoleon, Daniel Webster, Agassiz and Chalmers are among 21 famous persons whose brains weighed from 50 to 53.6 ounces. It is instructive to compare the endowments of the hero of Jona and Austerlitz with those of the leader of the expedition against Fort Fisher and then to recall that the latter had about ten ounces more pulp inside his cranium than the greatest general of mod-

In another group of 25 men having from 10 to 49.9 ounces of brain one finds Grote Babbage, Bertillon, Liebig, Bishop (the mind reader) and Gambetta. The figures given for the last named are 40.9. Now the average weight of the brains of severa hundred boys between the ages of 7 and 14 was found by Dr. Boyd to be 45.9 ounces, and for boys ranging from 4 to 7 years 40.2. Gambetta steered the French republie through one of its most dangerous crises. His death was pronounced "the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force, one of the most powerful indeed of such forces hitherto operating in Europe. Yet in the scales his brain counted for less han that of the average boy of 7!

The impossibility of estimating the quality of a man's mind from the weight of the organ in which it resides is further illustrated by the following statements: An idiot boy of 14, who mearly killed his sister, had a brain weighing 57,5 ounces. Another idiot, who was older, posse 59.5 ounces, an amount equaled by only five of the famous men in Dr. Simms' list, and yet exceeded by at least 11 persons who were distinctively idiotic. Dr. Ireland cites an imbecile, for instance, with 70.5 ounces of brain, and there is a record of an illiterate and weak minded man with 71.3 ounces. The Army Medical museum in Washington contains the brain of a dwarfed Indian squaw which welghed 73 5 ounces, and even these figures are ex eeded in the case cited by Bischoff of an ignorant workman, Rustan, who is credit

Dr. Austin Flint of New York in his weight for men 50.2 ounces. Foreign authorities give other figures, and these are higher than Dr. Flint's in most cases. Dr. Simms strikes an average and adopts 52.2 as a standard. The mean for his 60 famous men is only 51.3 ounces, making them, on the whole, below the average of ordinary men in the quantity of their brains. But the mean for Dr. Simms idiots and imbeciles is 59.4 ounces! The folly of attempting to judge of

man by his cranial "bumps" was exposed many years ago by Oliver Wendell Holmes. He made the professor at the breakfast table say: "The walls of the head are double with a great chamber of air between them, over the smallest and most crowded organs. Can you tell me how much money there is in the safe, which also has thick walls, by kneading the knobs with your fingers? So, when a man fumbles about my forehead and talks about the organs of individuality and size, I trust him as much as I should if he felt over the outside of my strong box and told me that there was a \$5 or a \$10 bill under this or that rivet. Perhaps there is, only he doesn't know anything about it."

Not only is it impossible to judge of the brain by external appearance and bulk, but even when the size of the cavity within affords little clew to the amount of matter therein. Except in rare cases of disease, says Dr. Simms, the brain does not fit the skull. It is surrounded by three nembranes and a watery fluid.

If the weight of a man's brain indicates anything at all, it is more likely to tell his nationality and birthplace than how gifted he is. It has been noted in tables of brain weights that cold northern countries produce bigger brains than warm, tropical ones do. The largest average is attained in Scotland. Another popular error is the supposition

that large convolutions and deep and tor-

tuous passages between the subdivisions of a brain betray superior power. Certain rodents, like the beaver, evince a high order of intelligence and engineering skill, and yet their brains are devoid of convolutions. Again, the whale has a larger brain, which is divided by deep fissures, but the creature's mental power is insignificant compared with man's. Even the elephant, intelligent as it is, cannot be ranked above man, and yet its brain is larger than the human brain, and the fissures in it are much more complicated. A theory that has been received with considerable favor relates to the coating of gray matter that overlies the brain and dips down into the fissures. This substance, also known as the "cortex," has been supposed to be the seat of the highest order of mental action, and mental capacity has therefore been measured by the thickness of the cortical layer. That such estimates are unwarranted is the positive conviction of Dr. Simms. He presents only a little evidence on this point, but that little is of a striking character. The average thickness of the gray matter is one-fifth of an inch. But in Daniel Webster there was only one-sixteenth of an inch, less than one-third of the normal amount. In many of the lower animals and in persons below the average in intel-

ligence a thicker cortex has been found than in Webster's brain. The writer in The Popular Science Monthly is thus led to remark, "None of the suppositions about certain qualities of mind inhering in particular portions of the brain have been proved, nor have they stood the tests of science."

Saltest Lake In the World. This is Lake Urumia, in Persia, situated more than 4.000 feet above the level of the sea. It contains 22 per cent of salt as against 8.5 per cent in the Dead sea. The lake is 84 miles lang and 24 miles broad and its northern coasts are incrusted with a border of sait glittering white in the sun. No living thing can survive in it except a species of very small jellyfish. The Indian Family.

In the family relation the Indian shows a side which is attractive. He loves his wife and family as we love ours, and he thinks of them before thinking of himself. But besides the natural affection that any animal has for its young the Indian cares for his children for another reason. He is intensely patriotic. His pride in his tribe and its achievements is very strong. He glories in the prowess of its braves and the wisdom of its chiefs; his soul thrills as he hears told over and over again the stories of the victories which his people have won over their enemies; he rejoices at the return of a successful war party.

In the children growing up in the camp,

in the boys shooting their blunt headed arrows at the blackbirds and ground squirrels, or yelling and shouting with excitement in the mimic warfares which constitute a part of their sport, in the girls whom he sees nursing their puppies or helping their mothers at their work, he recognizes those who a few years hence must bear the responsibilities of the tribe, uphold its past glories or protect it from danger, as he and his ancestors have done. No wonder he loves them. Indians seldom punish their children, yet usually these are well trained, though chiefly by advice and counsel.—George Bird Grinnell in At-

LONDON. Haunted by all the historic smiles and tears of many a great soul vanished into space, Tomb of prides, aims and passions, pure or

Yet theater where life loudly domin from fabulous epochs through a thousand Of battle and dear bought peace your annals

Till now (on earth man's mightiest meeting place)
Your vastness this columber fame uprears)

In fogs of noonday night, in rains and sleets, In yellow and silver mists or suns blood red, Or violet alps of cloud, deep charm I see. For always through your monstrous maze of with steps unechoing, walk your deathless O city of ghosts, that can so ghostly bel —Edgar Faweett in Literature

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

We Never Know Them Until We or Leon Wiener of Harvard college has discovered an infallible test to prove when a student of languages has

astered a foreign tongue. His observations are based entirely on dreams. If an American is studying French there is no definite way to indicate just when he begins to speak and think in French without mentally retranslating his thoughts back to English.

Many students learn several languages but a very considerable part of their think ing is carried out in their mother tongue. This is not a detriment by any means, but it proves that the student has not completely mastered the tongue he happens to be studying. If, however, he finds himself dreaming in French or German or Latin or even

Spanish, he can rest assured that he ha entirely grasped a foreign tongue and is a master of it. Some men who are good Brench scholars yet of English birth, are able to entirely dismiss their native tongue and think and speak entirely in French, seldom, if ever

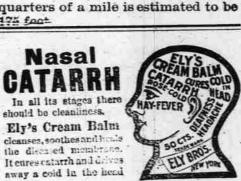
resorting to the slightest thought in Eng-

lish except in so far as intelligent me think of all things. Among Professor Wiener's pupils there are many young men who have come to him with joy in their hearts because they have had dreams in foreign tongues. The professor himself is master of 28 distinct languages and dreams in them all whenever his mind happens to be occupied with

researches in any of them. This condition proves that the brain has absorbed all the elements of the language under study and is in such absolute control that it plays tricks with it.

The English student considers himsel blessed indeed who can dream of a trip through Paris, with French people, French customs and the French language running through his head. When these things be gin to occur he can get up the next morn ing and say to himself, "I am a finished French scholar."—New York Journal.

St. George's Lake. St. George's lake, in Liberty, is said to be one of the handsomest sheets of water in Maine. It is fed almost entirely by springs, and its waters are so clear that objects on its bottom can be seen plainly when the water is many feet deep. The water at the outlet of the lake passes down a descent, and the fall in three-



quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spres over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying-doe not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

silver -. Mexican dollars 481/2. Government bonds irregular. State bonds The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making upon 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. irregular. Railroad bonds easier. U. S. 2's, registered, 1001; U. S. 3's, registered, 109; do. coupon, 108%; U.S. new 4's, registered, 130½; do. coupon, 130½; U.S. old 4's, registered, 112½; do.coupon, 114; U.S. 5's, regis-

			112%; do.coupon, 114; U. S. 5's, regis-
BAGGING-		***	tered, 1124; do. coupon, 112%; N.C. 6's
2 D Jute	4	694 734	127; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway
Standard	0	174	101, uo. 18, 101, Doubler I manway
WESTERN SMOKED-	12 0	1014	5's 111. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio
Hams & D	15 0	123/6	67; Chesapealie & Ohio 241/2; Manhat-
Shortdown 19 th	. 8	636	tan ex div. L1111; N.Y. Central 1311;;
DRY SALTED—	-		Donding 901/ do 1st professed cost/ Ct
Sides & D	5340	516	Reading 2014; do. 1st preferred 601/2; St.
Sides # D	0	516	Paul 125%; do. preferred 172%; South
DADDET S. Snimts Throanting	1.340	-50	ern Railway 101/2; Go. preferred 491/4;
Second-hand, 68Ch	1 25 @ 1	1 35	American Cohocas Ott/ do me
New New York, each	@ 1	40	American Tobacco 9514; do. pre-
New City, each	@ 1	40	ferred 140; People's Gas 118%; Sugar
New City, each	0	92	151%; do. preferred 117%; T. C. & Iron
BRICKS-		7.00	GATA TI & Loothay Et/s do mustawed
	5 00 6 3	1 00	64%; U. S. Leather 5%; do. preferred
ATOL BUILDE THE TOTAL STATE OF T	9 00 @ 14	2 00	69; Western Union 9014.
BUTTER-	101/0	15	
North Carolina P D	12)4 0	23	MAVAL OTODEO MADVETO
Northern	20 00	20	NAVAL STORES MARKETS.
Per bushel, in sacks	51 M	55	
Virginia Meel	51 6	55	Dr Malagraph to the Warming day
COTTON TIES—W bundle	. 8	. 33	By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
CANDIES SO			NEW YORK, June 19.—Rosin steady;
CANDLES—W D—	18 @	25	
Adamantine	18 6	25 11	Spirits turpentine firm.
CHEESE—9 D—			CHARLESTON, June 19.—Spirits tur-
Northern Factory	10160	1136	pentine firm at 36c; sales 30 cases Rosin
Dairy Cream	0	11	from and machanized in a sale
State	6	103/6	firm and unchanged; no sales.
COFFEE—18 10—	2.7.1		
Laguvra	12 @	16	COTTON TO A DIVETO
B10	7360	10	COTTON MARKETS.
DOMESTICS-		one.	
Sheeting, 4-4, 9 yard Yarns, 8 bunch of 5 bs EGGS—9 dozen	0	53/6	
Yarns. & bunch of 5 Bs	0	70	By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
EGGS-P dozen	Ø	10	NEW YORK, June 19On light
FISH-		W CON	The Tonk, build 10On light
Mackerel, No. 1, 9 barrel	22 00 @ 3	30 00	Liverpool buying the cotton market
Mackerel, No. 1, P half-bbl.	11 00 @ 1	15 00	opened steady in tone with prices un-
Mackerel, No. 2, 8 barrel	16 00 @ 1	18 00	changed to one point lower. As the
Mackerel, No. 2 & half-bbl	8 00 @	9 00 14 00	changed to one point lower. As the
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\beta\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$\beta\$ half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\beta\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\beta\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\beta\$ barrel Mullets, \$\beta\$ barrel N. C. Roe Herring, \$\beta\$ keg Dry Cod. \$\beta\$ be	10 00 0	4 00	session progressed it narrowed down
Mulleta B partel	8 00 @ 5 00 @	8 00	to the options of scalpers and an effort
N C Poo Harring To have	300	8 95	on the part of a prominent Wall street
Dry Cod to the Keg	3 00 @	10	Lawrence de disperse of Tale Laborate
		4 50	house to dispose of July holdins for
EXILBerretteres	1 30 @	2 00	reinvesting in January. With the
FLOUR-WD-	•	8 50	weather in the South favorable, the
Low grade	4 00 0	8 75	Meather in the Bouth lavorable, the
Choice	4 00 %	8 75 4 25	crop was said to be doing famously
Straight	4 50 65	5 00	though an occasional complaint of
GIJIE_SO T	8160	10	damaga he incests along and the
GLUE-W b	3/90		damage by insects, slow growth and a
Corp.from store.bgs-White	a	55	superabundance of rain came to hand.
Car-load, in bgs-White	8	52	After a flurry of activity during which
Oats, from store	40 @	45	unicon hucks under liquidation the
Oats, Rust Proof	0	45	prices broke under liquidation, the
Cow Peas	65 @	80	local market for futures closed barely
Cow Peas	1 00 @	1 10	steady, two to four points net lower.
HIDES—W ID—	~ ~		
Green salted	. 0	10	NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton
Dry flint	0	10	steady; middling uplands 6 5 16c.
Dry salt	0	9	promaj i minuital abinana o o too.
HAY \$ 100 Ds	Transfer of	-	Cotton futures closed barely steady;
Clover Hay	10 0	90	June 5.82c, July 5.84c, August 5.87c,
Rice Straw	40 @	50 85	September 5.82c, October 5.86c, No
Eastern	80 Q	85	vember 5.88c. December 5.92c. January
Western	80 @	85	I vember 5.88c, December 5.92c, January

HOOP IRON, W D..... Sugar House, in hogsheads. 12
Sugar House, in barrels. 14
Syrup, in barrels. 15
NAILS, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ keg, Cut, 60d basis. 2 00
PORK, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel—
City Mess. 9 50 A Liverpool
American
On 125 9 Sacks.
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M.... Cypress Saps. SUGAR, \$ 15—Standard Gran'd

exports to the Continent 7,793 bales.
Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,202,041 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,390,725 bales; exports to France 745,846 bales: exports to the Continent 2,658,479 bales.

June 19—Galveston, steady at 5 15-16, net receipts 144 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6½c, net receipts 107 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6½, net receipts—bales; Boston, holiday, no sales, net more, nominal at 6½, net receipts — bales; Boston, holiday, no sales, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, quiet at 5½, net receipts 257 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 69-16c, net receipts 75 bales; Savannah, steady at 5½c, net receipts 175 bales; New Orleans, easy at 5½c, net receipts 875 bales; Mobile, steady at 511-16c, net receipts 12 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5½, net receipts 400 bales; Augusta, steady at 6½c, net receipts 2 bales; Charleston, quiet, net receipts — bales. PRODUCE MARKETS.

South Russia; a subsequent rally on the small visible supply increase was followed by unloading and a decline; the close was steady on a late denial of the Russian news prices 1/6@ 1/4c lower:

No. 2 red July closed 82%c; September closed 83c; December closed 84%c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 421%c; options opened weak with wheat and large receipts, but recovered on a big export, the market closing Som at a partial 1/40 net advance: July closed 40%c; Sep tember closed 40 %c. Oats-Spot dul No.2 311/c; options dull Lard firm refined steady. Pork firm Butter firm; Western creamery 151/2 @153/4c: State dairy 131/2018c. Cheese strong; large white 8%c. Cotton seed oil steady: Petroleum steady. Rice firm. Potatoes quiet; Jersey sweets \$1 00@150. Cab bage steady at \$1 00@2 25 per tarrel crate. Freights to Liverpool-cotton by steam 121/2. Coffee-Spot Riodul and nominal. Sugar-Raw about

firmly held; winter patents \$3 90@4 10

Wheat-Spot steady; No. 2 red 834c;

options opened weak under bearish

Liverpool cables, reported rains in

NO ELBOW GREASE NEEDED

No "elbow grease" is needed with Gold Dust. It makes house-

work easy, a real pleasure instead of a hated drudgery. It saves your time, your strength, your temper, your money. It is better and cheaper than soap for all cleaning. For greatest economy buy our

The N. K. Fairbank Company

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. -- Held

higher at 36 ½ cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 36 cents per

gallon for country casks. Sales in the

ROSIN-Market steady at 90 cents

per bbl for strained and 95 cents for

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

firm at \$1.35 per barrel for hard, \$2.10 for dip and \$2.20 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.

Spirits turpentine steady at 24@23 1/2 :

rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar firm at

\$1.300; crude turpentine firm at \$1.00,

Receipts same day last year.-117

casks spirits turpentine, 556 bbls rosin, 38 bbls tar, 51 bbls crude tur-

Market steady on a basis of 5%c per

pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary 4 13-16 "

Middling..... 5 %
Good Middling..... 6 %

Good Ordinary 3 7-16 cts #

Low Middling, 5 7-16 " "

Same day last year middling 6 1/4 c.

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;

CORN-Firm; 50 to 521/2 cents per

water) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c;

inch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25;

six-inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch,

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 19.-Money on

call steady at 2@21/2 per cent., the

last loan being at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3% per cent.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual

business in bankers' bills at 487% @

488 for demand and 485 1/ @486 for

sixty days. Posted rates 4861/60487

and 489. Commercial bills 485@485 1/2.

Silver certificates quoted 61 1/2 @62. Bar

vember 5.88c, December 5.92c, January

.99c, February 5.97c, March 6.01c;

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 5 16c; middling gulf 6 9 46c;

Net receipts 315 bales; gross re-ceipts 1,037 bales; sales 125 bales;

exports to Great Britain 327 bales;

exports to the Continent 1,509 bales;

stock 175,446 bales.
Total to-day—Net receipts 3,307 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,327

bales; exports to France 1,709 bales;

stock—no report.

Consolidated—Net receipts 8,253

bales; exports to Great Britain 5,937;

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 19 .- Flour was

April 6.01c, May 6.07c.

sales 125 bales.

ROUGH RICE-Lowland

sides, 7 to 8c. SHINGLES—Per thousand

Receipts-0 bales; same day last

Spirits turpentine......

Tar.....

Crude turpentine.....

good strained. TAR.—Market firm at \$1.30

fternoon at 37@36 1/c.

bbl of 280 lbs.

\$1.60@1.70.

pentine.

hushel

\$5.50 to 6.50.

STAR OFFICE, June 19.

large package.

"Elbow Grease" is a slang term, denoting lots of rubbing. It is fast falling into disuse because of the almost universal use of

Washing Powder

quiet. CHICAGO, June 19.—Reports of rain in Russia broke wheat 11c to-day, but good support resulted in a recovery of all but &c of the decline. Corn was but slightly affected, closing unchanged. Oats declined +@cc. Pro visions were irregular, but closed 2400

steady; fair refining 41/4c; refined

10c higher. CHICAGO. June 19. - Cash quotations Flour firm. Wheat-No. 2 spring 75 @7614; No. 3 spring 73@ 614; No 2 red 77% 178c. Corn-No. 2 35 4c. Oats-No. 2.f. o. b. 26@27c: No. 2 white, 29@ 29%c; No. 3 white, 28@30c. Pora, per bbl, \$7 52%@8 30. Lard, per 19 bs, \$5@5 05. Short rib sides, loose \$4 55@4 85. Dry salted shoulders, \$4 621/04 871/2. Short clear sides boxed, \$4 95@5 00. Whiskey-Distill ers' finished goods, per galien, \$126.

The leading futures ranged as for lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, July 771/6@ 76½, 77, 76½, 76½; September 77½@ 77¾, 78½, 77½, 78½c; December 79¼, 80. 79. 79%c. Corn-July 34%@34% 35 14, 34 14, 35c; September 34 14 31 14, 35 14, 34 14, 35 14; December 34 14, 34, 34%c. Oats-No. 2 July 24%, 24% 24 14. 24 14 c: September 22 14. 22 14 6 223%, 21%, 2214c; May 2414, 2414, 2314 24%. Pork, per bbl-July \$8 17%, 8 32%, 8 17%, 8 32%; September \$5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at \$2.50 to \$8 37½, 8 50, 8 37½, 8 50. Lard per 100 lbs—July \$4 97½, 5 02½, 4 97½, 5 02½; September \$5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 02½; September \$5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 10, 5 17½, 5 10, 5 10, 5 17½, 5 10,

> 4 72%, 4 67%, 4 72%; September \$4 82%, 4 87%, 4 82%, 4 87%. BALTIMORE, June 19.-Flour. firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet-Spot 78@7814c; month 78@7814c; July 7814 @79c; August 79 1/c. Southern wheat by sample 72@781/2c. Corn strong-Spot 39%c bid; month 39%@39%c; July 39%@39%c; August 39%c bid. Southern white corn 41@41 1/2c. Oats firm-No. 2 white 32@32 1/2c. Lettuce

5 1714. Ribs, per 100 lbs-July \$4 6714,

FOREIGN MARKET

dull at 15@20c per basket.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, June 19, 4 P. M. Co. ton-Spot firm; prices unchanged. American middling 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,000 bale American. Receipts 2,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet with a poor demand and closed quiet and steady. American middling (l. m. c.) June 22-64d seller June and July 3 22 64@ 3 23-64d seller; July and August 22-64@3 23 64d seller; August and September 3 22-64d seller; September and October 3 21 64@3 22-64d buyer October and November 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; November and December 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; December and January 3 21-64@3 22-64d seller; Janu ary and February 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; February and March 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; March and April 3 21-64d buyer; April and May 3 22 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED Schr Wm F Green, 217 tons, Jons en, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, New York, Geo Harriss, Son

session progressed it narrowed down to the options of scalpers and an effort on the part of a prominent Wall street Schr Lizzie S James, 173 tons, How ard, New York, Geo Harriss, Sit house to dispose of July holdins for weather in the South favorable, the

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE. NEW YORK-Steamship Geo W.

Clyde-329 bales cotton, 604 casks spirits, 75 bbls rosin, 264 bbls tar, 316, 798 feet lumber, 40 cases cotton goods, 68 pkgs mdse, 350 bags shuttle blocks, 80 bales warps.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

mington, N. C., June 20, 1829. SCHOONERS. Wm F Green, 217 tons, Jonssen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Lizzie S James, 173 tons, Howard, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Helen M Atwood, 654 tons, Watts, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES. Hancock, 348 tons, Parker, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

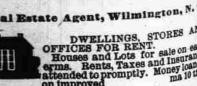
TOBACCO TWINE.

10 bbls Tobacco Twine. 2,000 lbs Smoked Shoulders. 5,000 lbs Butt Meat. 25,000 lbs D. S. Sides. 950 Second-hand Machine Cks

60,000 lbs Hoop Iron. 900 kegs Nails. 2,000 bushels Good Milling Corn

1,400 barrels Flour. Car-loads of other Groceries. Get my prices. D. L. GORE,

D. O'CONNOR.



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