PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newsbaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.50 for six months,
\$1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month
to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents, per month for
any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square
one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50;
four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00;
two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month,
\$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00;
six menths, \$40.00; twelve month, \$50.00. Ten
lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

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

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

Advartisements discontinued before the time

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

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the tisk of the publisher

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

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

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate.

Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge

. The Mounting Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1899.

TROUBLED IRON MEN.

Yesterday we published a London dispatch showing the alarm of British manufacturers generally at the inroads American manufacturers are making on their trade not only in other but in their home market. This is not a condition suddenly developed, but one that has been growing for some years but has made what proves to be an alarming growth within the past year. It has become such a serious matter with them, but especially with the iron manufacturers, who seem to suffer. most and seem to be the most · alarmed, that there has been much discussion to devise some way to lessen American competition. This was a subject of discussion at the last meeting of the British Iron Trade Association, to which the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin makes the fol-

lowing editorial reference:

"At the annual meeting of the British Iron Trade Association Sir John Jenkins, the President, made some striking admissions regarding American competition. That American furnaces could produce Bessemer and hematite iron at fully three dollars a ton less than it could be produced for in England he assumed to be beyond question. In the future, the cost of production in England might be reduced, or that in the United States might advance, but for the present there was nothing but the cost of transporting American iron and steel 500 miles over land and 3,000 miles by sea to protect England from extensive importations of American metal. He did not refer to what chance England would have in competition with the United States in neutral markets if she could only depend upon the cost of transportation to save her home market. Lord Farrer, a radical free trader and an active opponent of the "fair trade" policy, contributed a paper seriously discussing the effects of protective duties on iron and steel and pointing out that, however they might penefit the iron and stell producers, they would injure all the consuming part of the British public, and they would injure the producers of those manufactures by the export of which England paid for the iron and steel the imported. Sir A. Hickman thought it a waste of time to discuss duties upon iron, but saw no reason why higher duties should not be put on French wines unless France would reduce her duties on British iron and steel. Sir E. Carbutt injected an element of cheerfulness into the sombre debate by saying that English manufacturers were fully employed, and if they got 5 per cent. more orders they could not fill them. Sir H. Vincent admitted that the Brirish iron trade was very flourishing just now, but this was due in great part to the demands of the Government for naval construction. The trade had occasion to consider what employment they could secure for their machinery when the orders of the Admiralty ceased. In further debate it was shown that the high freight charges on British railways and the superiority of American appliances had much to do with the ability of the United States to com-

When British iron manufacturers find American competition in Great Britain a more absorbing topic than American competition in Russia, India, Africa, Australia or Japan, and Lord Farrer deems it while to argue against protection for the British iron and steel trade, the ironmasters of England must be in a very depressed

pete with Great Britian.

A protective, or, more properly speaking, a prohibitory tariff, is here hinted at, but it would be very difficult to persuade the British Parliament to depart from its established policy and levy a tribute on English consumers for the benefit of tolerable. When the American steel maker can make steel for three dollars a ton less than the English steel maker can, he has a mighty advantage right there even if he had no other. But he has other advantages that stand him in hand quite as with no difference in the cost of material the American manufacturers could more than hold their who seems to try to build for time places of the returning volunteers no other.

and eternity, but it answers the ourpose so much better that purchasers, although recognizing the difference, prefer it and hence when American manufactures are introduced they stick. This accounts for the increasing demand for locomotives, mining machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, mechanics' tools, bicycles and numerous other articles now shipped abroad in greater volume than they ever were before. There is one point in the above

extract which is suggestive. One of the things the British iron and steel makers and the manufacturers of iron are depending upon to protect them from still more depressing American competition is freightage across the ocean. Most of the ships in which the transportation is done belong to British companies. It has been said that there has been much discrimination against American shippers in freight rates and also in the matter of insurance. Whether this be true or not, the fact that English iron makers and manufacturers are counting upon freightage across the seas to give them protection emphasizes the necessity of our exporters owning ships to do their carrying, thus saving discriminating rates and profits they have been paying British ship owners, profits which in the year amount to many millions of dollars, enough to build a respectable fleet of ships. This would to some extent deprive the English manufacturers of this kind of protection and would, therefore, add to the power of the American manufacturer to compete.

The nation of exporters who do their exporting in hired ships are somewhat in the condition of the farmer who would attempt to run a large farm with hired teams. In some respects it is worse when the nation hires ships from the nation with which it competes, whose interest it is to put all the impediments it can in the way of the rival hiring nation.

With cheaper raw materials to begin with, labor-saving machinery to operate with, and ships of their own to deliver with, there would be little to fear that the American manufacturer would not in a short while become permanent master of the in-

THEY CANNOT STAND IT.

Notwithstanding the efforts to prevent the American people from learning the true situation of affairs in the Philppines they are beginning to understand it, not from telegraphed reports of newspaper correspondents and others, but from returned_army officers, whose motives in their statements cannot be suspected, and whose veracity, or sources of information cannot be questioned. A short while ago Gen. Lawton was quoted as saying that he expected to see 100,000 men in the Philippines before American supremacy could be established; but Washington authorities were then assuring us that the "rebellion" was on its last legs, and that Gen. Otis had all the men he needed, notwithstanding the fact that he didn't have men enough to hold and garrison the towns he captured.

Gen. King, who a short while ago returned on sick leave, in an interview at San Francisco, substantially confirmed what Gen. Lawton had said as to the difficulty of winning peace, and later Commander Ford, just returned to Baltimore from Manila, added his testimony to the same effect, and now we have the testimony of Dr. McQuesten, who was on the staff of Gen. E. S. Otis, just arrived at San Francisco, who is thus reported in a dispatch published yesterday.

Dr. McQuesten made a close study of the conditions of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the peace commission was an absolute peace commission was an absolute failure and that its work from the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the islands, except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been Dr. Schurman knows that the com-

mission is a failure and is coming home in July, added Dr. McQuesten. "Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness and the territory over-run will have to be abandoned, and Manila will be in a state of siege again. Our officers and soldiers have accomplished much and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it because our

men were not in great enough force.' This is brief, but it states the situation and gives some idea of the English iron and steel makers. If difficulties that confront our army there were an inclination that way and the fearful ordeal to which the the tariff would have to be so high men in it are subjected. How they to be effective that it would be in- have stood it so long is one of the

Without questioning the wisdom of undertaking a campaign in a country like that where our men had to meet and overcome a most determined and wily enemy, and where those professing friendshap professed much as the cheaper steel. Even it simply to get an opportunity to attack in the rear, when we had not men enough to hold the ground we won; or without questioning the own in competition with their wisdom of pressing that campaign English rivals. The American econ- with exhausted men under a blazing emizes labor by the employment of sun by day and drenching rains machinery that does the work of by night, what efforts have been many hands, does it quicker, with made to send reinforcements to these more accuracy and with more uni- worn and exhausted men? Practiformity. His work may not be as | cally none. A few thousand men durable as that of the Englishman, have been ordered there to take the

whose time has expired and who would not re-enlist because they felt that they had been mistreated and abused. It is not like the American soldier, nor like the men who fought so loyally and heroically as those Philippine volunteers did, to turn from the field of battle unless there was good cause for it. The fact is there has been too much politics in the management of this war; troops have not been called for from fear that it would hurt the party and the army in Luzon has been sacrificed to what was thought to be political expediency. That's the story in brief.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Taking the farmers of the country, North and South, as a whole, it is loubtless true that farming does not pay, if by paying is simply meant the making of money; but this would be equally true of other callings and perhaps a majority of them. Take the merchants, for instance. The one that succeeds and accumuates money is the exception. It is said that not more than ten per cent of the men engaged in merchantile pursuits succeed in the long run. How few mechanics, even those who get what are considered good wages, succeed in laying away much money. The economical and the thrifty may if they have steady employment, but the majority do not, for if they have families to support and house rent to pay it takes about all they can earn to support their families, if they live in anything like comfort. The professions are filled with men whose lives have been failures as far as accumulating money goes.

But whether farming in general pays or not, that it can be made to pay there is no question, for we have numerous instances in North Carolina where farmers have schieved great success, and not only become independent but wealthy, out of their farms. But they didn't farm in the ordinary way. They had system, and conducted their operation on business methods. They gave not only labor and muscle to it but thought, without which much of the labor and muscle is

Mr. L. Banks Holt, of Graham, Alamance county, is not only a successful cotton manufacturer, but also a successful farmer, and one who believes, and has demonstrated, that farming rightly conducted will pay. The Piedmont Exchange quotes him

'I hear so many people claiming that the farmer has all the work to do, pays all the taxes, and still gets nothing for his labor and products, that I feel this statement can be challenged, and, in fact, farming properly man-aged can be made to yield as big re turns, investments considered, as any business I know of. I have had the personal supervision over my farm his year, and made something over 9,000 bushels of wheat and oats, 130 tons of hay, and will make at least 1,500 bushels of corn, and as I said before, it beats my factory all hollow In addition to this, as you know, my poultry is a part of my farming operaion, and I will raise this year more han 2,000 chickens, ducks and turkeys, all of which are fed from my own farm

turers, they were all farmers, and they followed both callings as a business and studied both. They have made a success of both. The late Governor Holt was one of the best farmers in North Carolina, and took quite as much or more interest in his farms than he did in his factories. The Holt farm at Linwood, in Davidson county, was long one of the model farms in the South. But many others have succeeded in farming, and others can do as they have done by showing the same attention to the business, using the same judgment and pursuing the same methods.

The Holts were all cotton manu-

There is a livery stable keeper in Greensboro who makes annually more clear money from a fourteen acre farm that he cultivates near town than any planter in the South does from a hundred acre cotton farm, and he raises principally grass, on land that not many years ago it was said wouldn't grow grass.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

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, 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. July 9, Sunday, sixth after Trinity, E. P., Advent, Roper. July 12, Wednesday, M. P., S. An-

drew's, Columbia. July 14, Friday, consecration of July 16, Sunday, 7th after Trinity, M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

"Some men have the best luck!" "How so?" "There's McIntosh, for instance; ice cream gives his girl neuralgia."-Chicago Record.

FOR Over Fifty Years. MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has 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 Diarrhesa. 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 Scothing Syrup" and take Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take

CURRENT COMMENT.

Forty years ago a transconentinal railroad was considered an mpossibility; now there are several of them.—It may be so with canals cross the Isthmus; the next genertion may see two or three instead of the one we are so uncertain about constructing now.—Philadelphia

Plainly, we are educating the Filipinos in the art of fighting, and they are proving themselves apt scholars, too, so that in the course of time we may even conclude that they deserve a certificate of fitness to look after their own affairs .-Jacksonville Times-Union and Citi zen, Dem.

-- And now the alleged Cuban army is falling over itself, in the rush, guns in hand for the United States pay table. The rolls are oaded with fraud, and the fraud is distinctly the work of the patriotic generals! After all, Gomez, the old Dominican is the only prominent Cuban officer who has shown anything like disinterestedness and nonesty. — Chattanooga Times, Dem.

- Editor Kohlsaat, of the Chi cago Times-Herald, co-partner of Mr. Hanna, in assuming certain fi nancial obligations of Mr. McKin ley created by business embarrassments, declares that the Republican campaign fund in 1897 way \$1,900, 000. This was the fund under the direction of Senator Hanna, and of course does not include State, district, county and city funds created for local of special purposes -Auusta Chronicle, Dem.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

- Lumberton Robesonian: Work is to be pushed more rapidly than ever on the construction of the Carolina Northern Railroad. Five hundred men, in addition to those already employed, are wanted at once to work on the road.

- Goldsboro Headlight: Judging rom the large number of sets of tobacco flues sold by local manufacturers there must be at extensive acreage of he yellow weed planted in this sec-- There are more insects on the ground and on the trees than nown for many years. The fruit crop s badly damaged by them. Farmers say that on bottom land the bugs are nearly ruining the corn crop.

Charlotte Observer: A \$125, 000 cotton mill was organized at Sanford Wednesday, with W. H. Watkins as President, and T. L. Chisholm as secretary and treasurer. Information was received from Mr Percy Gray, re presenting the Lockville Electric Power Company, that his people would furnish the power to run the This representation shows that all the electric power wanted can be furnished by the Lockville Company to run all the factories and mills that will be located in Sanford, as the distance is only ten miles. - Raleigh News and Observer:

Mr. Edward Spruill, a progressive farmer who lives on the Perkin's farm, about one mile east of Edenton, came near being killed Saturday night by a sistol, which was in the hands of his wife. The weapon was discharged twice, both balls taking effect, one on the cheek and the other just over the heart. It was one of Smith & Wesson's make of guns, No. 38. It was a new gun, Mr. Spruill had bought it while in town and took it home for a protection. He was showing his wife now to use it, when she pulled on the rigger too hard, causing it to shoot. he ball striking her husband on the cheek. This frightened Mrs. Spruill so badly that she jerked the gun again, the second ball taking effect ust over the heart. Dr. J. H. Mc Mullen was sent for and dressed the wounds, but did not probe for the bullet that lodged over the heart, thinking the operation might prove fatal. Mr. Spruill is up this (Wednesday) morning and is doing as well as

TWINKLINGS.

could be expected.

"I don't believe that 'time is money.' Do you?" "No. I usually have time to spare." - "Man proposes," he began, and-" "Well," she interrupted,

'and why don't you?" And he did .-Chicago Post. - Just as Good: He-"What a pitty we can't play golf on the ocean!"
She—"What difference does that

make? We can talk about it."-Brooklyn Life. - Higgle-"Which of the actors in the play impressed you most favor-ably?" Bloozin—"Winderly." Hig-gle—"Why?" Bloozin—"He gave me

two tickets for the show." - Johnny-"There's something n this paper about 'rheumatism and kindred diseases.' What are kindred diseases?" Tommy—"I don't know. I guess they're the kind that a feller's

aunt has always got."-Chicago Tri-

- First Boarder-"Did you hear the report of the engagement of our landlady's daughter?" Second Boarder
—"I should say I did. I was sitting in the next room at the time, and it was a pretty loud report, let me tell you."—Richmond Dispatch.

- "I hardly know what to do with that young man," said the plumber, speaking of a recent employe." "Why?" "Well, he isn't prompt enough to be given the task of making out the bills, and he isn't procrasticating enough to be a success at do-ing the work."—Chicago Post.

- Vicar (who has introduced "Gregorian" tones into his services)—
"Well, Mr. Rogers, how did you like
our music? Tradition says, you know,
that those psalm tunes are the original
ones composed by King David." Flippant Parishoner—"Really? Then I
no longer wonder why Saul threw his
iavelin at him "—Punch javelin at him."-Punch.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

1. E. Church, South, Wilmington District M. 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 29-24.

Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30.

Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7.

Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville,

August 19-13.

Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.

Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.

Clinton, Goshen, August 22.

B. F. BUMPAS.

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.

ADVERTISING AN ART

SOME ODD SCHEMES FOR GAINING PUBLIC ATTENTION.

How Washington Irving's "History of New York" Was Introduced to the People - A Pencil Maker's Clever Iden-Painting the Old World.

Advertising is an old custom, dating as far back as the seventeenth century. The advertiser of today therefore has over two centuries of experience in this direction upon which he may draw. It is not at all strange, then, that modern advertising should be developed into not only an ordinary business, but in some cases into an artistic science, for it is a science to e able to attract the attention of the public in a pleasing way, and many unique and startling advertisements have been the result of the high intelligence and energy of the American merchant and advertiser. It would perhaps be interesting to note a few of the ways in which these men have from time-to time tried to attract the public notice.

The reader may remember how Father Knickerbocker's "History of New York" Washington Irving) was first introduced to the public. It is a good illustration of the genius and originality of the American advertiser. One day there appeared in one of the

daily papers in large type an advertise-ment which read something like this: MISSING-Short, stout man, broad brimme hat, light knee breeches, rather eccentric, calls himself Father Knickerbocker. Last seen at Astor House two days ago. Any informa-tion regarding him will be gratefully received. Address box 314, this paper.

This advertisement appeared every day for some time, and people began to der and ask among themselves who this Father Knickerbocker could be. Wild rumors were circulated of an immense fortune that was waiting for him, and an enterprising newspaper came out with the statement that he had been discovered, drowned in the East river. Letters of in quiry poured into box 314 of the paper which issued the advertisement, but no one of these received an answer. In the midst of the excitement there appeared in still larger type in the same

paper this advertisement DISCOVERED-A bag belonging to Fathe Knickerbocker, the missing man. The bag contained a letter and a manuscript; the let ter explains that the manuscript is a "History of New York," which Father Knickerbocker wishes to have published as soon as he has de parted to parts unknown. The manuscript is now in course of publication and will be i med in a short time.

The book was then advertised in th regular way. Of course when people began to see through the hoax they naturally felt rather cheap, especially the paper which had printed the East river drowning incident, but the object of the pub lisher had been attained. He had got the people talking. It is needless to say that the book had a ready sale.

It is usually a clever piece of advertising of the indirect kind like the above that brings the largest returns. One very clever scheme of advertising

was that accomplished by a celebrated pencil firm which has large cedar mills in Florida. This concern sent a shipload of superb oranges to New York from its plantation. Each orange was wrapped in dissue paper upon which was printed, 'This orange was grown on a Florida plantation where the cedar is produced for the —— Co. pencils." Large numbers of these oranges were packed in small baskets, each holding half a dozen oranges and then sent to all sorts of people. The president and his cabinet, the United States senators and members of the supreme court each received a basket. They were also sent to all the great men and women of every profession, including singers, actors, authors, ministers, lawyers, bankers and editors of large papers. The last named class probably did more for the company than any of the others by the highly complimentary press notices which appeared soon after in their respective papers.

America is far ahead of European countries in the matter of advertising. Newspaper circles in Paris not long ago were electrified by an advertisement of an American patent medicine company which appeared in one of their journals for which 17,500 francs (\$3,500) had been paid. No such price had ever before been paid in France for an advertisement, and the concern was looked upon as a company of "merchant adventurers.

One of the most novel fents of advertis

ing in recent years was that accomplished by two young men not long ago. They were sent out by a large concern in New York, which provided them with plenty of money and instructed them to paint signs wherever American travel was most fre quent all over Europe. They returned in about two years and a half. In that time they used about six tons of paint and \$40,-000. A large portion of the latter had been spent for space privileges. These two young men had been in nearly every country in Europe and painted signs on the side walls of large buildings in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Constantinople, etc. They went through the Alps, painting their signs in letters 20 feet high on the sides of some of the great cliffs which tower over the roads and paths through those grand mountains. Just imagine an Amercan traveler, far away from New York, in the heart of the Swiss mountains, who should suddenly see ahead of him, painted on the side of a mountain, one of those old familiar trademarks of America, "Use ——." It would certainly leave a deep impression upon his mind, which would last until he returned to America. So they went on, painting signs every where. They are accredited with having painted a large number on the Pyramids of Egypt. They even tried, it is said, to get the sultan to allow them to put their signs on the wall of his palace, but this he did not allow them to do, strange to say. However, they contented themselves with signs on some of the Mohammedan mosques in Constantinople. The young men said they had better success in Constantinople than anywhere else, for the Moslem is a lover of bright colors, and the big red, blue and yellow signs seemed to please him. One old fellow came out and begged them to put a sign on the front of his dwelling. He seemed to consider it quite a decoration. Sometimes when we are in a poetical frame of mind we become perhaps some-

what irritated by the advertisements which one sees put up everywhere, perhaps spoiling the beauty of a landscape or making a city hideous with many staring posters. But when we remember that each of those signs represents some great industry, which in turn is one of the financial pillars of our great nation, and that same industry has been developed by the modern advertisement, then the great gaudy signs wear quite a different aspect o us.-William M. Strong in New York Mail and Express.

The Old Ones. "We'll have to give up the idea of puttin pictures in the parlor, Jane," remark ed old John Turnipseed as he threw the bridle under the table. "Why?" asked his wife.

"Too dear! Why, I priced one in town today, and the dealer sez, sez he, 'That's an old master; its price is £500.' 'Why,' sez I, 'it looks like a secondhand pictur.' " 'Yes, it is,' sez he. "Then, thinks I, if a secondhand pictur osts that much, it's no use fo price a new

un. So, Jane, I reckon we'll have to hang

up a few mottoes, 'God Bless Our Home' and the like, and let the pictur's go."— Pearson's Weekly. A Question Answered. This is the way in which the Centralia (Kan.) Journal editor answers a question propounded by a stock raiser: "A rural subscriber asks, 'Do hogs pay?'
We know that a good many don't. They

take the paper several years and have the postmaster send it back marked 'Refused.' Such a breed is usually two legged and Financial. "Mother, how big must I grow to be in a bank, like uncle?" asked the small boy.
"Not very much," said his father, "for

I often seen in the papers that cashiers are short."—Spokane Spokesman-Review. The largest tree in the eastern hemisphere if not in the world is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mount Ætna. The circumference of the main trunk at 60 feet from the ground is 218

COMMERCIAL. Houses In London and Berlin. I live at Berlin in a house where

there are eight families, each of

course inhabiting a separate part.

Only the inevitable piano practices

break through the barriers, and

that is certainly not less the case

here where the walls are so thin

than with us in our more massively

built houses. The only real differ-

ence consists in this-that the "cas-

tles" of the Englishmen are built

up close to one another, while ours

are above one another, and that in

consequence thereof we have our

rooms all on one floor while theirs

occupy several floors. One can safe-

ly assert that by far the larger num-

floor-that is, if one succeeds in get-

ting down the narrow staircase.

or .- "Moltke's Letters to His Wife."

It is something be-

sides bad air that

makes a woman faint

in a close theatre. A

well woman wouldn't faint. The woman

who easily grows faint and dizzy-who has palpitation of the heart-a "stuffy"

feeling—hot flushes—nervous troubles, better look for the cause in her digestive

thirty years has been, chief consulting

Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

women than any other physician in the world, and more of his "Favorite Prescrip-

tion," for the correction and cure of all dis-

orders and diseases of the feminine organs, except cancer, has been sold than of all

other similar medicines.

Write to Dr. Pierce. If his medicines are what you need he will tell you so, if they are

not what you need he will honestly say so and will tell you what to do. Dr. Pierce's

advice will not be biased by the hope of

If you wish to study up your own case

Dr. Pierce will send you, free of all cost, a paper-bound copy of his great 1000-page

book, the "Common Sense Medical Ad-

viser," of which over 750,000 were sold at \$1.50 a copy. All that Dr. Pierce asks is that you send 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. If you prefer the book in fine French cloth send 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

selling you a few bottles of medicine.

sition is a sufficient guarantee that his

physician in the world-renowned Invalids'

system or in the distinctly

minine ofganism - maybe

well and don't know just what is the matter, and

women who are really sick and don't know exactly

what is the matter should

write at once to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N.Y.,

stating their

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Dr. Pierce is,

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out charge.

AGGING-

Hams & D.

Sides & D.

Shoulders & D.

North Carolina W B......

Northern
ORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks
Virginia Meal
OTTON TIES—W bundle
ANDLES—W D—
Sperm

Sperm.....Adamantine......

Northern Factory.....
Dairy Cream.....
State.....

Laguyra.....

Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ barrel... 22 00

Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ half-bbl. 11 00

Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel... 16 00

Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel... 18 00

Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel... 13 00

Mullets, \$ barrel Mullets, \$ pork barrel N. C. Roe Herring, \$ keg. Dry Cod, \$ b

FLOUR—\$ b—
Low grade
Choice
Straight
First Patent
GLUE—\$ b
GRAIN—\$ bushel—
Corn,from store, bgs—White
Car-load, in bgs—White.
Oats, from store
Oats, Rust Proof
Cow Peas.
Black Eye Peas
HIDES—\$ b—
Green saited.

Green salted......

Clover Hay
Rice Straw
Eastern
Western
North River
HOOP IRON, 9 D

Sugar House, in hogsheads, Sugar House, in barrels... Syrup, in barrels... NAILS, \$ keg. Cut, 60d basis... PORK. \$ barrel—

ROPE, W B.....

Rump.....

Liverpool

LOUR-P 10-

n both.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, June 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market quiet at 36% cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 36% cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN-Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl for strained and good strained TAR-Market firm at obl of 280 lbs. 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 firm at 231/@23c; rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar steady at

\$1.30; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.00; ber of the houses in London have frontages of only two or at most \$1.60@1.70. three windows in width. They live Spirits Turpentine..... on the middle floor, take their meals Rosin.... on the ground floor and sleep on the upper floor. As a consequence there is a total absence of reception rooms. casks spirits turpentine, 404 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 97 bbls crude tur-Should any one wish to invite the court to a ball, he has to get a large temporary room erected in the courtyard for dining purposes, another as a retiring room for the

Market steady on a basis of 5% cts per 7-16 cts 18 11 queen, while the refreshments are Good Ordinary 4 13-16 " to be found served on the ground Low Middling 5 7-16 " Middling..... 5% Good Middling..... 6% Everywhere there are crushing and Same day last year middling 5 %c. Receipts—0 bales; same day last difficulty of moving about. Again and again you may expect to find in year, 17.

London mansions the frontages of PEANUTS - North Carolina which are in bad taste, though of Extra prime, 75 to 80c per bushel of 28 immense dimensions. The whole pounds; fancy, 80 to 85c. Virginiaside of a square or of a street may Extra prime, 55 to 60c; fancy, 60c; be composed of one uniform set of Spanish, 82 1/2 to 85c. CORN-Firm: 50 to 521/2 cents per buildings which are throughout in the same style and of the same col-

ROUGH RICE-Lowland 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; 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 6.50 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, June 22.-Money

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 easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4873/ @488 for demand and 485 1/ @486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486 1/2 @487 and 489. Commercial bills 485@4851/2. Silver certificates quoted 60 1/2 @62. Bar silver 60%. Mexican dollars 481/2. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm. U. S. 2's, registered, 1001/2; U. S. 3's, registered, 108%; do. coupon, 1081/2; U.S. new 4's, registered, 1291; do. couon, 1291/2; U. S. old 4's, 1124; do.coupon, 1134; U.S. 5's, regis tered, 1121; do. coupon, 1121; N.C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 1111/4. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 67; Chesapeake & Ohio 24½; Manhattan L 111½; N. Y. Central 132½; Reading 20; do. 1st preferred 59; St Paul 125%; do. preferred 1721/2; Southern Railway 10%; do. preferred 48%; American Tobacco 901/2; do. preferred 139; People's Gas 1171/2; Sugar 1491; do. preferred 117; T. C. & Iron 63; U. S. Leather 514; do. preferred

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

6814: Western Union 8814

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 22.-Rosin quiet strained common to good \$1 30@1 321/2 Spirits turpentine steady at 391/2040c CHARLESTON, June 22 -Spirits turpentine firm at 36c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, June 22. - Spirits tur pentine steady at 37c; sales 950 barrels eccipts 2,186 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,217 barrels; receipts ,484 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, June 22.-The cotton

market opened steady at an advance

of one to three points, early cables coming better than had been expected in view of the pronounced weakness developed here yesterday. It scon became evident, however, that the liquidation of long accounts, which many thought was practically finished on yesterday's break, was being renewed. August unloading became a feature and most of the forenoon August contracis held a weak relation to the gen eral market, while showing considerable irregularity. The general list sold off to a level of three to five points below the closing price of yes terday, when the decline was arrested by covering, supplemented by some pretty fair investment buying. Good commission houses bought on the decline. European buying, which was considerable, was directed chiefly to the new crop positions. Some con servative traders bought on the break on the reaction theory; they considered the decline had been too sharp, August contracts having sold down from 5.89, Saturday's price, to 5.62 to day, while January sold from 5.89 to 5.76. The saving factor in the English cable was the increased demand for spot cotton in the Liverpool market, confirming the claim that raw cotton was needed for cotton goods sold ahead. Coverings in the afternoon steadied the market and prices returned to the opening figures. The market was finally steady at a net gain of one to four points.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands Cotton futures market closed steady; June 5.63c, July 5.65c, August 5.68c, September 5.68c, October 5.71c, No. vember 5.75c, December 5.78c, January 5.82c, February 5.85c, March 5.88c; April 5.91c, May 5.95c. Spot cotton closed and unchanged; sales 73 bales. Net receipts 774 bales; gross re ceipts 3,643 bales; sales 73 bales; exports to the Continent 100 bales; exports to France 1,400 bales; stock 178,982 bales. Total to-day—Net receipts 4.354 Will Print It exports to the Continent 2,479 bales;

stock 590,619 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 22,600 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,303 bales; exports to France 12,531 bales; exports to the Continent 17,085 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,216,388 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,396,111 bales; exports to France 758,377 bales; exports to the Continent 2,661,571 bales. June 22-Galveston, quiet at 5 15-16,

net receipts 23 bales; Norfolk, easy at 6c, net receipts 295 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 636, net receipts more, nominal at 6%, net receipts—bales; Boston, quiet at 6 1-16c, net receipts 279 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%, net receipts 11 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6%c, net receipts 543 bales; Savannah, quiet and steady at 55%c, net receipts 5bales; New Orleans, quiet and sava et 55%c. quiet and easy at 5%c, net receipts 48 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5 11-16c, net receipts 6 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5 11-16, net receipts 186 bales; Augusta, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 285 bales; Charleston, quiet and nominal, net receipts 4 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning star NEW YORK, June 22.- Flour was airly active and steady. Corn-Spot steady; No. 2, 41%c; options opened steady and afterwards improved fur ther on substantial domestic buying export demand and the rise in wheat: market closed firm at %c net advance; sales included: July closed 40 %c; 8ep. tember closed 40 4 c. Oats-Spot dull options steady. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady. Lard dull; western \$5 25 refined steady. Pork dull But ter easy; Western creamery 15%@ 18%c; State dairy 131/2017c Cheese quiet; large white 814c. Cotton seed oil quiet; prime crude 21c; prime seed low 26c. Potatoes steady; Southern firsts \$1 50@2 75; do. seconds 50c@ \$1 50. Cabbage steady at \$1 00@2 (

to Liverpool firm; cotton by steam 121/2c. Coffee—Spot Rio dull but steady; mild quiet and steady. Sugar -Raw quiet and about steady; fair refining 41/6c; centrifugal 96c test 45/c; refined steady. CHICAGO, June 22.-An exception ally heavy export demand gave strength to wheat to-day and resulted in an advance in that market of 10k over yesterday's final price. Corn and oats were firm, partly on account of reduced grain rates, closing 100

per barrel crate. Rice firm. Freights

and ic higher respectively. Provisions were heavy and declined a Chicago, June 22. — Cash quotations. Flour steady. Wheat—No.2 spring 73. No. 3 spring 72@74½c; No.2 red 74½c 76. Corn-No. 2 35@35 4c. Oat-No. 2, f. o. b. 26 4 @ 26 4 c. No. 2 wins. 30: No. 3 white, 28@29 4 c. Pork, po. bbl, \$7 40@8 20. Land, per 10 be \$4 92 1/2 5 02 1/2. Short rib side loo \$4 50@4 85. Dry saited shoulder. \$4 621/2@4 871/2. Short clear side boxed, \$5 05@5 10. Whiskey-Detail ers' finished goods, per gallen. \$126.

The leading futures ranged tale lows-opening, highest, lowest and Corn—July 341/2@341/4. 3474, 341/4, 34 14 c; September 34 % @ 34 14, 34 7, @ 35, 84%, 34%c; December 34, 3416, 3476 Oats-No. 2 July 241/2@24%, 25, 241/2, 24% @25c; September 211/4, 221/4. 21 14, 22 16 @ 22 14 c; May 24 16, 24 14, 24 14 24%c. Pork, per bbl-July \$8 20, 8 20 8 10, 8 17½; September \$8 40, 8 40, 8 33, 8 35. Lard per 100 lbs-July \$5 00, 5 021/2, 5 00, 5 00; September

\$5 1214, 5 15, 5 10, 5 121/2. Ribs, per 100 lbs-July \$4 70, 4 70, 4 6712, 470 September \$4 82 1/2 , 4 85, 4 82 1/2, 4 85 BALTIMORE, June 22 .- Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady-Spot 76 4 @76 36c; month 76 4 @76 3c; July 76% @77c; August 771 @781 c. South ern wheat by sample 70@77c. Corn firmer-Spot 39 1/8 @ 39 1/2: month 39 1/ @391/c; July 391/4@391/2c; August Southern white corn 41@ Oats quiet-No. 2 white 32@

dull and weak; outside quotations ex-Watermelons show to mate rial change. Muskmelons, Florida, per

The Melon Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Muskmelors

case, 50c@\$2 00 Watermelous, per car load lots, \$100 00@200 00; per handred, \$10 00@25 00. FOREIGN MARKET By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, June 22, 4 P. M. Colton-Spot, good business done; prices lower. American middling fair, 3 29-32d; good middling 3 9 16d; middling 3 11-32d; low middling 3 5 32d; good ordinary 2 31 32d; ordinare ! 25-32d. The sales of the day 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export and included 14,000 bales American. Receipts 500 bales, all American.

Futures opened easy with a fair demand and closed irregular and unsettled. American middling (l. m. c.) June 3 17-64d buyer; June and July 3 17 64d value; July and August 17-64d seller; August and September 3 16-64@3 17-64d buyer; September and October 3 15 64d seller: October and November 3 15-64d seller; November and December 3 14-64d value; December and January 3 14-64d value; January and February 3 14 64d buyer; February and March 3 15-64d seller; March and April 3 15-64@3 17-64d buyer; April and May 3 17 64@3 17-64d

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels to the for of mington, N. C., June 23, 1899. SCHOONERS Wm F Green, 217 tons, Jonssen, Geo

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

Hancock, 348 tons, Parker, Geo Har riss. 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,

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