Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns

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.

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

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

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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 Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twipe a week, two-thirds of daily rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. at transient rates. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

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

The Morana Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON. N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Much has been said and written about the industrial progress of the South within the past two decades, and while it has been apparent to all but few have any conception of the reality until the figures are presented showing what has been accomplished. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of last week condenses the whole story and presents it in brief in the following interesting table, showing the progress made since 1880:

Railroad mileage	1880	1899
Cotton crop, bales	5,750,000	50,000 11,199,000
Southern mills, bales Capital invested in	233,886	1,231,000
Southern cotton mills & Sumber of spindles in	21_900,000	8125,000,000
Southern cotton mills rain produced, bush-	667,000	5,000,000
els	31,000,000	735,600,000
value of Southern manufactured pro-		\$1,000,000,000
Vages paid to factory		\$1,500,000,000
hands in South \$	75,900,000	\$350,000,000
fonseed oil manufac		

This is not only a very interesting table, but it is a very suggestive one, for as it tells what Southern indusdry and energy have accomplished under very discouraging conditions it suggests what may be accomplished under more favorable conditions.

It should be remembered that twenty years ago the conditions were very different from what they are now, for then the South had scarcely emerged from the political pandemonium and the misrule of the reconstruction period, and the chasm between the sections prevented anything like an influx of Northern settlers or the investment of much Northern capital. That was one thing the South had to contend against.

For some years preceding that and for some years after (for most of the time after) even to the present. agriculture, the great industry of the South, was depressed to such an extent that as a class our farmers became despondent and many of them gave up hope of ever getting out of the straits. The turn in the tide which brought relief to the farmers of the West by the advances in the price of wheat and other food stuffs brought no relief to them, for cotton fell as wheat went up until it reached the lowest figure ever recorded in the cotton markets. There is nothing in five or even seven cent cotton for the planter to exult over, but he may feel relieved if after disposing of his crop he has escaped the sheriff. And yet between 1880 and this year the cotton crop more than doubled, which is doubtless one of the reasons why the price fell off

to half what it should be. With little money coming in and much of that going out it should be remembered that the South had little to bring in money save her cotton and other crops, and that there were few banks to borrow money from to enable the farmer to carry out his plans or to save his crop from sacrifice to meet the demands of the note holders who advanced him money to "make his crop," nor was there much bank money for the promoter of enterprises or the developer of resources to draw from, so the South had all these obstacles and more to contend against, and yet she has made in the short space of two decades this remarkable and marvellous record of progress.

To some extent, and a very great extent, these industrial ventures were experiments. Our cotton manufacturers embarked in the manufacture of cotton in competition with Northern mills when it was confidently predicted, by men who thought or pretended they knew, that the South could not succeed as a cotton manufacturer on a large scale, because it was a business that required experience, large capital and skilled labor. But the business not only succeeded but grew until Southern mills are newspinning and lined in the STAR of Sunday. It weaving over five times as much cot- will convey power considerably more ton as they did twenty years ago, than thirty miles.

and have branched out into lines that it was predicted with assurance they could never successfully handle.

The manufacture of iron was even a greater experiment than the manufacture of cotton, for our people had some experience in cotton manufacturing while they had practically none in the manufacturing of iron. But they ventured, the business grew and grew to such proportions that Birmingham now - makes the price of iron for the world, and is shipping steel to Pittsburg. The man who would have predicted this ten years ago would have been looked upon as a visionary dreamer if his sanity might not have been ques-

And so it was more or less of an experiment in other manufacturing lines; but we have passed the experimental stage, and the prospects were never brighter than now for continued progress, even on a greater scale than that of the past, Southern industry and energy have achieved much, and in doing so against the obstacles with which the have had to contend, have given proof of their possibilities under more favorable conditions.

#### NORTH CAROLINA AS A FARM-ING STATE.

We have frequently in these columns called attention to the advantages North Carolina presents as a farming State, when farming is done in the right way, and have called attention to its capacity as a grain and grass grower. In Saturday's issue of the Raleigh Post we find a letter written by a Mr. Steele, formerly of Minnesota, but recently settled in Randolph county, giving his views as to the agricultural capacity of that county, from which we make the following extracts: "After correspondence with parties

in the South I determined to visit Asheboro, N. C. I went there and was never more surprised in my life than to find such a delightful country with the land at such low prices. looked over the whole country around there, hence I am not speaking of one or two farms, but of Randolph county, and when I tell you that I have seldom seen nicer land I am not rating it too high. The soil is easy to work and underlaid with a clay subsoil which makes the land susceptible of being brought up to a state of the nignest cultivation. The soil cultivated is in a good state and produces large yields of wheat, corn, rye, oats and grasses. The finest clover I have ever seen was near Asheboro. The woodland, and there is plenty of it, is covered with the finest of white oak, hickory, pine, and pop-lar, and when worked produces enor-mous yields of all kinds of grains and grasses. This land is all roling, gently so and can be cultivated with modern machinery, is well watered with springs of soft water and is practically free from stone. The finest of ruits, grapes and vegetables, grow in abundance. With a little care in the way of manuring and good modern plowing I hardly know how large crops this soil would produce.

"This land, in its present condition, produces from fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat per acre. Every bushel can be sold right at home at remunerative prices: in April it was selling at from 85 to 90 cents per bushel. Corn from forty to sixty bushels per acre, price 50 to 60 cents per bushel. Irish potatoes, as well as sweets, grow 200 to 300 bushels per acre, selling at from 40 cents to \$1 per bushel. Butter sells at 20 to 40 cents per pound; new milk from 20 to 30 cents per gallon.

There is land in Randolph county which will yield 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, as good wheat as grows out of the ground. We know of land in that county the yield on which in a few years has increased from 15 to 30 bushels to the acre. and the end has not been reached yet. Randolph wheat has taken the premium at several expositions, and among these the premium for the world at the Chicago exposition. It is a great wheat county, but not the only one in North Carolina.

HARNESSING THE TALLAPOOSA.

Elsewhere we have spoken of the establishment of electric power plants in this state, but the movement is spreading, and some of the schemes talked about are of a colossal proportions. The latest comes from Montgomery, Ala., reference to which is made in the following, which we clip from the Baltimore

"According to the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser that city is on the eve of an electrical revolution. It states that \$500,000 is to be expended, the Tallapoosa river is to be harnessed and the power obtained is to furnish electric current to Montgomery, the value of which cannot be estimated. "Suffice to say," save the Advertiser, "that it will be sufficient to light the entire city and run every mill and fac-tory within its limits. The plant will be one of the most important in the South, as well as the most wonderful in this section of the country, for it will transmit power two miles farther than any plant in the United States east of the Mississippi. The great Niagara plant, which is now the largest in the world, furnishing a current for 28 miles, will be sidetracked by this new plant, whose transmission of power will extend a distance of 30 miles. The Advertiser says a Northern syndicate with abundant capital is at the head of the enterprise, and that active operations on the work will begin at an acrow day. will begin at an early day.'

This Alabama plant may sidetrack the one at Niagara if the operators of the Niagara plant content themselves with a radius of twenty-eight miles, which they will hardly do, for as we understand it this is an insignificant distance compared with the distance they can cover if there should be demand enough for power to extend their wires.

But if the Tallapoosa plant does sidetrack Niagara it will in turn be sidetracked by the Roanoke plant, if it be constructed on the plan out-

### ANOTHER POWER PLANT.

That was interesting information given by our Raleigh correspondent in Sunday's issue of the STAR in reference to the establishment of an electric power plant at Roanoke rapids. Ex-Senator Cameron is largely interested in the water power there and being a man of wealth can, if he turns his attention in that direction, easily carry out the scheme referred to by our corre-

With the work now in progress at the "Narrows," on the Yadkin, the plant completed on the Yadkin from which power is transmitted to Winston-Salem, and the one on the French Broad on which work will soon begin, this will make the fourth, in addition to which there are others in contemplation which will in all probability materialize in a short while.

The character of our streams presents unusual advantages for the establishment of these plants, the streams as a general thing moving with rapid current, with frequent falls which can be easily utilized for power purposes. The plants already constructed or projected are but the beginning of what will be a system embracing many and transmitting in the aggregate practically unlimited power.

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Elizabeth City Economist: Mr. Dempsy Spence, of Camden county, departed this life near Camden Court House Monday, aged 74 years. He was one of that county's most esteemed and popular citizens, having held official positions in the county, to which he had been elected without opposition until he resigned.

- Charlotte Observer: The North Carolina Electric Company. of Marshall, is to begin at once on the en gineering work for its electric power plant, to be located on the French Broad river. The engineering and construction work of the plant will be done by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Mr. E. M. Gibbon, which is to be similar to the one they had charge of for the Faris Power Company, on the Yadkin river, near Winston-Salem. —The Observer understands that Mrs. Chadwick, before selling her property east of the city to Heath, disposed of thirty acres joining the Wilkinson place to a Baltimore party for a mill site. It is the intention of the Baltimore company. understood. to erect a \$300,000 mill.

Columbus News: We learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. B. F. Yates, which occurred at his home in Chadbourn township last Tuesday, after a protracted illness. He was a gallant and faithful Confede rate soldier, and lost one of his arms lefending the cause he deemed just. Mr. James R. Green had two fine Red Jersey sows that were getting into his corn field. He took a dog and caught them and brought them home shutting them up in his lot. Three or four days after they were taken with convulsions and died. There was a continual jerking of the legs and jaws until they were dead. The dog had been bitten by a mad dog sometime before, but had not been sick. The hogs were not hurt by the dog; he caught them by the ear and held them until the men got hold of them. The question is, did the dogs have hydrophobia? The dog was killed. It was a remark-

- Raleigh News and Observer: People from Henderson say that some very sensational developments have grown out of the shooting affair there ast Monday. R. B. Hays, the man who did the shooting, has, it is stated brought suit against E. E. Finch, the nan who was shot at, for \$10,000. A preliminary hearing was had Friday evening and as a result Finch was required to give bond in the sum of \$10,-000 for his appearance at the next term of court. The evidence brought out for the prosecution is said to have been exceedingly sensational, consisting principally of the testimony of Mrs. Hays, with whom Finch was charged with being too intimate. She said her relations with the man began in December three years ago and related circumstances that, if true, may cause Finch to be arrested for assault. Since then, she said, these relations had been kept up only by threats of violence to her on Finch's part in case of exposure. Letters were produced to prove these threats. Feeling against Finch, in Henderson, is said to be very strong and further developments are looked for. — A man named Richardson and his wife, living about a mile and a half from Wilson's Mills, were Saturday tried before a United States Commissioner at Smithfield for retailing blockade liquor. The woman plead guilty but protested her husband's innocence. The man also de-nied his guilt, but the evidence was 'dead against" him, so they were both bound over under a \$200 bond for their appearance at the next term of Federal court.

## TWINKLINGS.

Casster-"Doctor, a year ago you predicted that I wouldn't live three months. You see you were wrong." Doctor-"Never mind; better luck next time."-Puck.

- "There are two men in our golf club that I can't get along with.' "Why?" "Well, Watkins gets mad when I call him Wilkins, and Wilkins gets mad when I call him Watkins." -Detroit Journal. - Incredible: "Franklin," said

Jefferson, as they sat sipping cool drinks in the Patriots' Club over the river, "I see the Philadelphians have given you a statue." "So soon as this?" queried the sage, in surprise.— Philadelphia North American. "Is cannibalism very common

among you?" inquired the stranger apprehensively. "Common!" said the Pacific island belle as she coyly dug her toe into the sand. "Not at all. We consider it very recherche." -Washington Star. -The interviewer-"There is a

report started, Senator, that you are intending to retire from politics." Senator Makerox—"Young man, I am not the first man whose wealth has been over estimated.—Indinapolis Journal. — Maud—"Dick proposed to me last night." Ella—"What did you tell him?" "I said he had better ask

mamma, and what do you think the wretch said?" "Goodness knows!" "He said he had asked her already, and she wouldn't have him." - "The minister," observed the church member, as if the idea had just occurred to him, "can take a vacation, but Satan never takes a vacation." "True," replied the other cation." "True," replied the other church member, "but Satan can stand the heat a great deal better than the minister."—Puck.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

-- The change of commanders in the Philippines is being discussed. General Otis has probably done as well as any other man would have done with our invading army in that quarter. What we need is change of policy instead of a change of commanders. - Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- Russia's desire for peace is manifested by the bargain made withan American ordinance company for 600 field guns of the rapid fire variety. "In time of peace, prepare for war," and then war may be avoided. Other nations take the same view, and being prepared, war is as likely to occur as ever .-Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

- If the cries with which the Oxford students greeted Cecil Rhodes were inspired by popular sentiment, as they doubtless were, the founder of Rhodesia cannot be much of a hero in the eyes of the English people. They seem to regard him rather as a lucky adventurer, and to hold him responsible for the trouble with the Transvaal. His reception was in sharp contrast to that given Kitchener, who was greeted with enthusiasm .- Philalelphia Ledger, Ind.

- It is ordered from the White House that the report of the Wade Court of Inquiry concerning the embalmed beef be not printed. The fact scarcely needs comment. It will be remembered, however, that the findings of the court completely exonorate Alger and Eagan and the beef-packers, censuring nobody but Gen. Miles. But the report includes the testimony as well as the find ings, and to publish that would be what politicians call "a tactical mistake."-N. Y. World, Dem.

### · APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

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,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. 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, Jacksonv Jackson vine saint Richards, values 12-13.
Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 22.
R F BIII R. F. BUMPAS, Presiding Elder.

TRADE IN SMALL THINGS. Some Little Articles That Make

One would think that almost any country could raise all the eggs its people consume. Some of the largest countries, however, import an enormous number of eggs. It takes about a billien and a half of eggs every year to supply the demand in Great Britain and Ireland besides all the eggs that are produced there. Forty per cent of the eggs consumed in the United Kingdom are brought from 20 foreign lands, including several of the British col-

Germany comes next to Great Britain as the largest consumer of eggs in Europe. Her imports are a little over a billion and a half a year, and she is obliged to pay \$16,000,000 to \$19,000,000 a year for the eggs she buys from other countries. The reason why Germany does not produce enough eggs for her own consumption is that the dampness of the country causes large mortality among chickens, and, besides, large districts are occupied by extensive estates, where the peasantry live in villages, which prevents them from keeping a large number of hens. Japan is now using a great many eggs, though few are produced in the country.

As they are very much cheaper in China, the eggs Japan uses are almost all imported from that country. Russia is the largest exporter of eggs. The number sent from that country in 1896 was 1,475,000,000, of which 289,000,-000 were shipped to the United Kingdom

The manufacture of matches in Germany has become so important an industry that the factories are now using every year about 5,500,000 cubic feet of aspen wood, of which about three-fifths is imported from Russia. Bavaria alone has 26 lead pencil facto-

ries, which employ from 9,000 to 10,000 workmen and produce on an average 4,320,000 lead pencils and crayons every week. It is a curious fact that the use of German lead pencils in all the public offices and schools of France is forbidde by law .- New York Sun.

Smokeless Powder. The first smokeless powder that I made in England was made in exactly the same manner as the French. I had obtained a quantity of true gun cotton-that is, trinitro cellulose (known sometimes as insoluble gun cotton because it cannot be dissolved in alcohol and ether like collodion cotton dinitro cellulose). Some of this powder when freshly made produced fairly good results, quite as good as those pro-duced by the French powder, but upon keeping it for a few months the grains lost their transparency, became quite opaque and fibrous, and it then burned with great

Investigation showed that about 1 to 2 per cent of the solvent was still in the powder when the first tests were made whereas the drying out of this last trace of solvent had completely changed the character of the powder. I then added to this powder about 2 per cent of castor oil, with the result that the castor oil remained after the solvent had been completely removed, so that the powder would keep any length of time.-Hiram S. Maxim in North American Review.

IN ITS ADVANCED and chronic form cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranal diseases in the nasal passages, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow' Scotting 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 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 Southing Same "and take" Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take

THE NEW COLONEL

Now Grant Proved Himself to Be

When Captain Crent, formerly of the regular army, was appointed colonel of an Illinots regiment in place of Colonel Goode, John A. Logan while escorting him to the camp said: "Colonel, the regiment is a little unruly. Do you think you can manage the boys?"
"I think I can," replied Grant.
Logan and McClernand, two congress

nen, made patriotic speeches, and Logan, after a two hours' oration, led forward a guiet man in plain citizen's clothes, say

"Allow me to present to you your new commander, Colonel U. S. Grant." "Most of the soldiers observed him for the first time," writes Hamlin Garland, from whose "Life of Grant" we have quoted. "They were astonished and disappointed." Grant looked like a grave country doctor. But he showed that he could manage the "unruly boys." There were loud calls: "Grant! Grant! A speech!" Their late colonel used to orate" before them. The new colonel stepped two paces toward them and said in a clear, calm voice:

"Men, go to your quarters!" If an 8 inch shell had exploded in their ranks, the "boys" would not have been more surprised, but they went to their quarters. There was that in the new colo nel's voice which expressed command. The tone was not loud, but it was given with a clear cut inflection which showed him a master of men.

That evening at dress parade, as he stepped to the center of the regiment, wearing no uniform save a pair of gray trousers with a stripe running down the outside seams and an old sword, the men jested in low voices about their new commander. Colonel Goode, the late colonel, not infrequently used the daily parade as an occasion to make a speech, and the men expected one from Grant. The line officers advanced, and the adjutant saluted. "A soldier's first duty is to learn to obey

his commander. I shall expect my orders to be obeyed as exactly and as instantly as if we were on the field of battle." That was all he said. As the mer marched back to quarters a private asked: What do they mean by sending down a little man like him to command this regiment? He can't pound dry sand in a

"He can't make a speech. Look at the clothes he wears. Who is he anyhow?" "Boys," retorted a sergeant, "I'll tell you who he is. He's the colonel of this regiment, as you'll find, and don't you

The sergeant was a prophet. The regiment had obtained all the liquor it wished for. Grant stopped that. A man resisted "What's the matter?" asked Grant of

the officer of the day. "The man persists in bringing liquor into camp and refuses to give it up. "Put him into the guardhouse. "He refuses to go."

Grant stepped up to him, seized him by he collar and jerked him outside of the camp gate. "Get out of my regiment," he said. "You are not worth disciplining. If you come back, I'll have you shot!" A oig, dangerous man named Mexico was tied up with a score of others for leaving camp without permission. "For every minute I stand here I'll have an ounce of your blood," said he to the colonel. "Gag him!" replied Grant. One by one, as the hours pe

other offenders were released by the officers of the guard. Grant released Mexico himself. The bully saw that his colonel was his master, and the regiment began to find out that it had a colonel. - Youth's

Sensible Physical Exercises. I have always been much impresse with the facility with which the graduat of West Point or of Annapolis does a var ety of things in physical exercises exer cises some of which are perhaps not always characterized by the name of athletics, a though useful not only in physical devel opment, but as adjuncts through life. The man who can ride, and who can swim, and who can dance, and who can fence, and who can do other things such as are taught at West Point and Annapolis has distinct ecomplishments, the attainment of which has not only benefited him during the period of attainment, but the possession of which will continue to benefit him so lone

I have long thought that the graduate of Harvard ought to possess physical accomplishments equivalent to, even if not dentical with, those of his brothers a West Point and at Annapolis, and I am inclined to think that, unless he is a crip ple or otherwise infirm physically, it is the duty of the university to see that he does ossess such before it gives him his degree. -Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

as he shall have the use of his physica

Selling Papers on the Roof. Not all the enterprising newsboys are in the United States. The small street merchants of Paris, when forbidden to enter the cars and omnibuses, got over a serious difficulty in real Yankee fashion. It was easy enough, of course, to sell papers through the windows to people eated in the vehicles. But how was it possible to reach would be customers perched on the imperiales, the seats provided on the roof? A youth promptly

solved the problem He procured a stick seven or eight feet ong, with clamps fastened to the sides. Papers were put in the clamps. On the top of the stick there was a small cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of

the apparatus, for it reached all the way down, and through it came the copper coins of one or two sous, according to the price of the paper which the patron selected when the boy held up the stick .-Youth's Companion.

Impecunious man-I wish you would be pay you back in a few days.

Candid Friend-If you had asked me for the loan in a candid and straightforward manner, I would have lent you the money, but asking me in the way you did causes me to distrust you. "I don't understand you." "You asked me to be so kind as to lend

you a sovereign.

"If you had been candid, you would have said to me, 'Be so stupid, be such an gnominious ass, such a hopeless idiot as to lend me a sovereign, and you might have got it."—Pearson's Weekly. Beaten by the Testimony of Mice.

A man in the Palouse country lost his ranch in a contest case because a nest containing a large family of mice was found in his bed. It proved conclusively that he had not occupied the ranch according to law.—Portland Oregonian.

There was a wicked leer in Meandering Mike's eye as he saw the little girl coming out of the restaurant side door carrying a small tin pail. 'The idea!" he exclaimed to his comrade, "of incouraging sich luxuries in de

"It's our duty to stop it," was the re-Before the little girl could turn the corner the tramp loomed up before her and exclaimed: "I'm sorry, lady, but I couldn't see ye

carryin dat pail any furder. It's agin me gallantry.' The little girl began to cry. Mike seized the bucket and in a moment had the bottom of it pointed toward the blue sky. The effect was volcanic. Foam flew in all directions. His one ejaculation solved the mystery:

And when the restaurant proprietor came out and desired to know why his children could not blow soap bubbles without being interfered with the victim of poetic justice had not a word to say .-Washington Star.

A Woman's Smile. "Strange what a little thing will turn the whole current of a man's life.'

"What's the matter now, Jones?" "Up to 80 days ago the young lady of my choice was taking my attentions serimy choice was taking my attentions seriously and our marriage seemed a foregone conclusion. Then I met her on the avenue, lifted my hat, made my best bow and dropped through a coal hole. Now she can't keep her face straight a minute while we're together."—Detroit Free

'Soapsuds!"

AN EPOCH MAKING BOOK.

Micholas Nickleby" and Its Effect on Education In England. The immense effect produced by one of Dickens' novels on the education of English boys is pointed out by Mr. James L.

Hughes in an article in The Century on

"What Charles Dickens Did For Child-

Dickens made schoolmasters prominent characters in six of his books-"Nicholas Nickleby," "The Old Cariosity Shop,"
"Dombey and Son," "David Copper-field," "Our Mutual Friend" and "Hard Times." The coarse brutality of Squeers was offset by the loving sympathy of the dear old schoolmaster who sheltered Little Nell. Dr. Blimber and Mr. Creakle, each in his way a perfect type of wrong methods of dealing with children, were more than counterbalanced by Dr. Strong. There is no page in any language that treats of more fundamental educational principles than the page describing Dr. Strong's school. In "Hard Times" the dwarfing of Louisa and Tom Gradgrind by their father's false educational ideal was brought into perfect relief by the unfolding of wisdom and sweetness in Sissy Jupe, who was not robbed of a real childhood. Squeers' school was described to arouse

the indignation of the public against badly managed private schools, conducted by ignorant, sordid, brutal men who "traded in the avarice, indifference or imbecility of parents and the helplessness of chil-dren." He had a wider aim, however, than the overthrow of an evil system of private schools. He caught the spirit of Henry Barnard and Horace Mann and was one of the first Englishmen to see the advantages of a national system of education and the urgent need of well trained teachers by whom young minds might be guided in the first stages of their growth. The publication of "Nicholas Nickleby" freed England from the low class of privat schools, aroused a widespread interest in national education and the better training of teachers and helped to reveal the fundamental principle of true discipline in home or school, that all coercion is dwarfing in its effect on character growth. There are many teachers and parents who still need to learn that even the most refined methods of coercion cripple the individuality of the child and prevent the development of its true selfhood, the divinity of its nature. . For them "Nicholas Nickleby" is one of the best of all books. They should read it once a year.

A LOCAL CLIMATIC DISEASE Nothing but a local Get a well-known specific, It is quickly Absorbed. COLD IN HEAD Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10c by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are aiways given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING-		
2 b Jute	. 0	634
Standard	0	*34
WESTERN SMOKED		
Hams & D	12 @	1234
Sides % Ib	12 0	8
Shoulders & b.	. 0	534
DRY BALTED		- 100
Sides & D	5340	536
Shoulders W 10	0	536
BARRELS Spirits Turpentine-		
Second-hand, each	1 25 @	1 35
New New York, each	0	1 40
New City, each	0	1 40
BELSWAL W ID	0	22
BRICKS-	12.22	
Wilmington W M		7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER-		
North Carolina B b	12160	15
Northern	20 @	23
CORN MEAL		
Per bushel, in sacks	51 @	55
Virginia Meal	51 @	55
COTTON TIES- bundle	0	93
CANDLES—W D-	1 22 122	100
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
Northern Fratery	****	
Northern Factory Dairy Cream	10160	111%
Rtate	0	11
COFFEE-W D-		1014
Laguyra	12 @	16
Rio	7340	10
DOMESTICS	1720	10
Sheeting 4.4 W vard	0	534
Yarns W bunch of 5 hs	ă	70
Yarns, w bunch of 5 bs	ă	10
		10
Mackerel, No. 1, 8 barrel	22 00 Ø S	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, W half-bbl.	11 00 6 1	5 00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$ <b>9</b> \$ barrel  Mackerel, No. 1, \$ <b>8</b> \$ half-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 2, \$ <b>9</b> \$ half-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 3, \$ <b>8</b> \$ barrel  Mullets, \$ <b>9</b> \$ barrel  Mullets, \$ <b>9</b> \$ barrel	16 00 @ 1	8 00
Mackerel, No. 2 2 half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel	13 00 @ 1	4 00
Mullets, W barrel	3 00 @	4 00
		8 00
N. U. Roe Herring, W keg	8 00 m	8 95
Dry Cod, W D	5 0	10
ALL BILLIANS	4 35 @	4 50
ETOOR-A D-		
Low grade	0	3 50
Choice	0	3 75
Straight	4 00 @	4 25
First Patent	4 50 6	F 00

Car-load, in ogs-White	- 12	0	52
Oats, from store	4	0 @	
Oats, Rust Proof	6	5 6	
Black Eye Peas	1 0	0 0	1 10
LAIDEN W W			
Green salted		0	634
		0	10
HAY \$ 100 bs		0	9
Dry sait HAY \$\pi\$ 100 \text{ bs} Clover Hay. Rice Straw	71		-
Rice Straw	40		90
Eastern	80		
Western	80		85
North River	- 80		85
North River. HOOP IRON, 9 b		0	216
LAKU, W ID-	- 1	9	- SV (57
Northern North Carolina LIME, \$\pi\$ barrel LUMBER (city sawed) \$\pi\$ M ft— Ship Stuff, resawed. Rough edge Plank West India cargoes, accord		0	7
LIME, W barrel	1 18	0	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) WM ft-	1 10		1 20
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	0	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	ě	16 00
West India cargoes, accord	£ 27		
ing to quality Dressed Flooring, seasoned.	13 00	0	18 00
Scentling and Board comb	18 00	0	53 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14.00	0	15100
Fair mill	8 50	00	6 50 8 00,
Prime mill	8 50	8	10 00
Extra mill	10 00	ã	10 50
MOLASSES # gallon-			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		0	25
Porto Pico in homboods	-	@	28
Porto Rico in harrels	- 25	0	80
Sugar House, in hogsheads	19	8	32 14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	ő	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	ã	25
NAILS, Wkeg, Cut, 60d basis	2 00	0	2 10
Scantling and Board, com'n Common mill Fair mill Prime mill Extra mill MOLASSES # gallon— Barbadoes, in hogshead. Barbadoes, in barrels. Porto Rico, in barrels. Porto Rico, in barrels. Sugar House, in hogsheads. Sugar House, in barrels. Syrup, in barrels. Syrup, in barrels. NAILS, # keg, Cut, 60d basis. PORK, # barrel— City Mess.			
City Mess. B Rump. Prime. ROPE 9 b SALT, 9 sack, Alum Liverpool American. On 125 9 Sacks.	E9 50	0	10 00
Prime		00	9 50
ROPE, % D	10	ě	22
SALT, \$ sack, Alum		ě	1 10
Liverpool	75	ŏ	80
American	70	0	75
			4736
Common	5 00		6 50
Cypress Sans	1 60 2 50		2 25 3 50
SUGAR, W D-Standard Gran'd		%@	684
Standard A	5	°6	534
White Extra C	5	0	534
Common Cypress Saps. SUGAR, 9 D—Standard Gran'd Standard A White Extra C. Extra C, Golden C, Yellow		. @	5
C, Yellow  SOAP, \$ D-Northern.  STAVES, \$ M-W. O. barrel  R. O. Hogshead  TIMBER, r\$ M feet-Shipping  Mill, Paime  Mill, Fair	61	0	494
STAVES, W M-W. O. barrel	6 00	40	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	0 00	00	14 09 10 00 9 00
TIMBER, r M feet-Shipping		ă	9 00
Mill, Paime		Ø	7 00
Mill, Fair		0	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	0	5100
SHINGLES N.C. Currence on word	3 00	0	4 00
12 M 6x24 heart	7 50	0	8'50
" 'Sap	5 00	ŏ	6100
5x24 Heart	4 50	a	6100 5100 5250 6 50
" Sap	4 00	0	5_50
		-	
OX34 Heart	6 00	0	0 00
TALLOW & D	6 00 5 00	0	5 50
TALLOW, & D. WHISKEY, & gallon, Northern	5 00	8	5 50
TALLOW, \$ D. WHISKEY, \$ gallon, Northern North Carolina.	5 00 1 00	900	2 00 -
Mill, Fair. Common Mill Inferior to ordinary SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed SM 6x24 heart. Sap. Sx24 Heart. Sap. 6x24 Heart. Sap. TALLOW, SD. WHISKEY, Sgallon, Northern North Carolina. QOL, per D—Unwashed.	5 00	8	5 50

## MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wi mington, N. C., June 27, 1899. SCHOONERS.

Melborne (Br) 170 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. C C Lister, 273 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. 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 Har

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inferior washing powders said to be just as

# **Washing Powder**

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

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



### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Nothing

doing. ROSIN-Market steady at 90 cts per parrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per bbl 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 23% @23c; rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05/ tar steady at \$1.30; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.00,

Spirits turpentine..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-431 casks spirits turpentine, 431 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar, 33 bbls crude tur

Market quiet on a basis of 5% cts per pound for middling. Quotations: Low Middling..... 5 7-16 " Middling ..... 578 Good Middling ..... 614 Same day last year middling 5%c.

Receipts-0 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Extra prime, 75 to 80c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80 to 85c. Virginia -Extra prime 55 to 60c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 82½ to 85c. CORN-Firm; 50 to 521/2 cents per

ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide water) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to

SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$2.50 to .50 per M

### FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 26 .- Money call firm at 21/2@4 per cent., the last loan being at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487% @488 for demand and 485 1/ @486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486 1/2 @487 and 489. Commercial bills 485 1/2. Silver certificates 601/2061. Bar sil ver 60%. Mexican dollars 48%. Government bonds firmer. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firmer. U. S. 2's, registered, 1001/2; U. S. 3's, registered, 108%; do. coupon, 108%; U.S. new 4's, registered, 129½; do. coupon, 129½; U.S. old 4's, registered, 112½; do. coupon, 113½; U.S. 5's, registered, 112½; do. coupon, 113½; N.C. 6's tered, 112½; do. coupon, 112½; N.C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 111½ Stocks: Raltimore & Objective 111½ 5's 111 %. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 67; Chesapeake & Ohio 251/2; Manhat tan L 113%; N. Y. Central 137%; Reading 19%; do. 1st preferred 6014; St. Paul 12814; do, preferred 173; Southern Railway 10¼; do. preferred 50; American Tobacco 90; do. pre-ferred 139; People's Gas 118¼; Sugar 152%; do. preferred 117; T. C. & Iron 6314; U. S. Leather 514; do. preferred 918: Western Union 881/2.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, June 26.-Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine barely steady at CHARLESTON, June 26.—Spirits tur-

pentine steady at 36c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, June 26. - Spirits turpentine steady at 36 1/2; sales 573 barrels; receipts 1,300 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,646 barrels; receipts 2,727 barrels.

## COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 26.—Prices in the cotton market gave way again to day to vigorous selling pressure from the bear side and a renewal of the liquidating process which figured so conspicuously throughout the past week. The most potent bear factors with which discouraged longs had to contend were unfavorable reports from the English market and generally brilliant statements concerning the condition of the growing crop. On the first call prices broke three to four points, which subsequent developments proved to be about the lowest level of the day. This decline sent August off to 5.49 and as numerous limited investment orders have been in existence for a long time at 5.50 or under, a sharp reaction followed. After a brief period of steadiness, howeyer, the market again became unsettled and for the rest of the day fluctuated within a point or two of the opening quotations. The market closed steady one point higher to three points net lower.

NEW YORK, June 26.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6c. June 5.46c, July 5.48c, August 5.54c, September 5.57c, October 5.60c, November 5.65c, December 5.69c, January 5.74c, February 5.77c, March 5.80c; April 5.83c, May 5.87c. Spot cotton closed quiet; uplands 6c; middling gulf 6½; sales 1,700 bales. Net receipts — bales; gross re-ceipts 1,617 bales; sales 1,700 bales;

exports to Great Britain 347 bales; exports to France 901 bales; stock 178,422 bales. Total to-day—Net receipts 2,300 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,671 bales; exports to France 901 bales; exports to the Continent 11,446 bales:

stock 551,634 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 5,786 bales; exports to the Continent 10,671 bales; exports to the Continent 10,071 bales; exports to France 901 bales; exports to the Continent 12,872 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,226,365 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,413,759 bales; exports to France 770 296 bales; exports to the

Frian 5,415,769 bales; exports to France 770,296 bales; exports to the Continent 2,79,586 bales.

June 26—Galveston, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 112 bales; Norfolk, steady at 5%c, net receipts 324 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6%, net receipts—bales; Roston quiet at 6,1160 net bales; Boston, quiet at 6 1-16c, net

receipts 300 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 61/4c, net receipts 56 bales; Savannah, quiet and easy at 556, net receipts 75 bales; New Orleans quiet and easy at 5-9-16c, ner receipts 1,165 bales; Mobile, dull at 51/2c, net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5%c net receipts 291 bales; Auguste quiet at 6 3-16c, net receipts 41 bales Charleston, quiet, het recentals 261 bales

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning st

NEW YORK, June 26 Flour & neglected and generally 5 5 10c lower winter straights \$3 50@3 60; winter extras \$2 60@3 00. Wheat-Spot eas No 2 red 80 /2c; options opened weak because of lower cables and heavy receipts, coupled with active local and foreign selling; later in the day liqu dation moderated and, helped by cor prices rallied slightly only to break again at the close unior realiz ing and were finally easy at 4011 net lower, the closing quotations were No. 2 red July closed 79 4c; September closed 79 %c; December closed 80%c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 40%c; ag tions opened easier with wheat, be subsequently turned strong on abg export trade, which offset the hea. receipts; it finally broke under realize ing and closed casy at a partial better decline; sales-July closed 394c; S. tember closed 39 %. Oats Spot steads options quiet. Lard steady; refined quiet. Pork dull. Ricesteady. Bat ter steady; Western creamery 151/200 16%c; State dairy 13%@17c. Cher. firm; large white 814@81/2c. College seed oil steady. Petroleum strady Cabbage steady at \$1 00@2 00 per bar

rel crate. Potatoes quiet; firsts \$1 5 @2 75; do. seconds 50c@150. Coffee-Spot Rio dull and easy; mild quiet: Sugar-Raw steadier in tone; retined CHICAGO, June 26.-Wheat at one time to-day showed a decline of nearly 2c from Saturday, but ultimately recovered all but @ c of this break, Enormous receipts at primary points controlled the market. Core and cars were fairly strong, closing | higher

each. Provisions declined slightly all around. CHICAGO, June 26. —Cash que nation Flour easier. Wheat-No.2 sping-No. 3 spring 67 1/2 @72c: No 2 rd 73%c. Corn-No. 2 34@34 4c Ont-No. 2, f. o. b. 2614@261/2c; No. 2 white 2914; No. 3 white, 2714@2914c. Pors perbbl, \$7 50@8 15. Lard, per 10 1 ths, \$4 92 1/2 5 00. Short rib sides loose \$5 50@4 80. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 00@5 25. Short clear side. boxed, \$5 00@5 10. Whiskey - Distill ers' finished goods, per gallon. \$126. The leading futures ranged as ! lows-opening, highest, lowest an

closing: Wheat-No. 2, July 72%@ 72%, 72, 72, 721%@7214c; September 7414 @741/8, 741/8 @741/4, 741/4, 74@741/8; ber 331/4 @331/4, 337/s, 331/s. 331/se Oats No. 2 July 2414, 25, 2414, 2416c; September 2134, 2134, 2134, 2134@218; May 2358, 23%, 23%, 2358@2340. Pork, per bbl—July \$8 10, 8 15, 8 07%, 8 15; September \$8 32%, 8 32%, 8 27½, 8 32½. Lard per 100 hs July \$5 00, 5 00, 4 9736, 5 00; September \$5 12½, 5 15, 5 10, 5 15. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-July \$4 67%,

4 70, 4, 671/2, 4 70; September \$4 82%. 4 85, 4 82 1/2, 4 85. BALTIMORE, June 26. Flour quiet. Wheat steady at decline - Spot 74%@ 74%c; month 74%@74%c; July 74%@ 74%c; August 76@7614c. Southern wheat by sample 70@75c. Corn dull —Spot 38¼@38%c; month 38¾@ 38%c; July 38½@38%c; August 38% @38%c. Southern white corn 41%@ 42c. Oats steady-No. 2 white 32@

32%c. Lettuce unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 26.-Muskmelons ower; stock largely inferior. Water

The Melon Market.

melons firm for fancy, medium and small; prices are dragging. Musk melons, Florida, per case, 50c@\$1 75; do. Charleston, choice, per basket, \$1 00@1 50; do. Southern, per basket, inferior, 50@75c. Watermelons, per car load lots, \$100 00@225 00; per hundred, \$8 00@25 00.

## FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning State LIVERPOOL, June 26, 4 P. M. ton-Spot in fair demand; prices lower. American middling fair, 378d; good middling 3 17-64d; middling 3 5 16d; low middling 31/sd; good ordinary 15 16d; ordinary 21/d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 700 bales American. Receipts 5,000 bales, including 4,800 American.

Futures opened easy with a fair de mand and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.) June 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyer; June and July 3 15-64@ 316-64d buyer; July and August 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyer; August and September 3 15-64@3 16 64d value; September and October 3 14 64@3 15-64d seller; October and November 13-64@314-64d seller; November and December 3 12-64@3 13-64d buyer; De cember and January 3 12-64@3 13 64d buyer; January and February 3 13-64d seller; February and March 3 13-64@3 14-64d buyer; March and April 3 14-64@3 15-64d seller; April and May 3 15-64d buyer.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED. Br schr Melborne, 170 tons, Matheson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son CLEARED.

Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

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