PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.09 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months, \$0 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 cent day \$1.00; two days \$1.75; three days \$1.55; three days \$1 ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.90; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$2.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$94.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hope Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.
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Payments for transient advertisements mus
be made in advance. Known parties, or 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, Drart, 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.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Reably be rejected it the real name of the author 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 rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rates when paid 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 to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

The Mooning Star. BY WILLIAM E. BERNARD.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1899.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY

The city of Omaha celebrated "Santiago Day" on the third inst., and of course had considerable oratory. Postmaster General Smith was there, and the leading speech was made by him. After touching upon the war for Cuba, he turned his attention to the racket in the Philippines, and is thus reported by the Associated Press:

"Up to that point," (the treaty with Spain), "there was no flaw in the sweep of success. Had the treaty been promptly and unanimously ratified as it ought to have been there would have been no conflict in the Philippines. The treaty was sent to the Senate early in December. Then and for nearly two months after that time. peace and order prevailed. There was no outbreak until February. The sovereignty of the United States tablished and recognized by the treaty, was accepted. But the manifestation of opposition in the Senate incited and emboldened opposition in the Philippines, and the contest of nearly three months at Washington created a new and unnecessary contest around Manila.

'It is no fault of the Government. It is no fault of the soldiers. Every battle has been a victory. The American arms have never once been defeated or repulsed. No soldiers ever fought more dauntlessly under greater hardships than the heroes who have borne our flag through the jungles of Luzon, and the names of Otis and MacArthur, Lawton and Funston with their gallant comrades, will ever be inscribed in the brightest records of American valor. There has been uo lack of vigorous leadership and no lack of faithful and arduous service in the ranks. The only trouble had is that our numbers have not been great enough to overwhelm the insurgents and crush the revolt.

"Not only did the opposition and delay in the ratification of the treaty encourage the insurrection, but the emasculated army bill crippled the power of suppressing it. The President was compelled at the same time to face the revolt and face a practical reconstruction of the army.

'Under the statutes, when the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified, not only was every volunteer entitled to be discharged, but every regular above 27,500 was required to be mustered out. The President then was confronted in the midst of insurrection with the problem of relieving a large part of the force in the Philippines and of being compelled to substitute new levies. He stood face to face with the difficulty, in the presence of a force already too small, of withdrawing more than 10,000 trained and disciplined men from the fighting line while the campaign was at its height, and of filling their places with new forces.

"Had the volunteers exercised their

right of immediate discharge our army would have been seriously crippled and disastrous results might have followed. But, to their undying honor be it said, they made answer which reflects immortal glory upon the American citizens and the American soldiers. They said: 'We are entitled to discharge; we want to return to our homes and families; but, nevertheless, we will stay here and fight on, and we will not leave our posts until the Government is ready to put others in our places.' "It was a magnificent exhibition

of the devotion and patrotism of true Americans. Nebraska holds a high place on the lustrous roll of honor. Two days ago the Nebraska regiment, which has been at the front and shared the triumphs and glories of the campaign, sailed for home. In a few weeks these heroes will be here to receive your welcome, and to wear the well-earned laurels of their faithful and intrepid deeds.

"They were entitled to come in March, but with that noble and chivalric spirit which has ever distinguished the American soldier, they declared that they would hold their post on the fighting line until the Government was ready to make their places good with equally true fighters, and now come only when others are there and on the way to carry forward the flag of the country, which they

have so brovely upheld "Now, when many loyal and ear-nest people, without having under-stood what has been going on, are asking that volunteers may be called out to crush the insurrection, they awake to find that the army has been stead of being obliged to raise and hurry forward raw troops the Government is able to give General Otis from 35,000 to 40,000 of the best-trained and most effective soldiers in the world. With such a force, of such a quality, at his command when the rainy season is over and the fighting can be re-sumed again the earnest desire of the country for a short, sharp and decisive campaign will be fully realized.

The only thing that attaches any special importance to this speech more than any of the other speeches that were made, is that it was delivered by a member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, and is in the nature of an apology for rather than a defence | than \$100. But why did she imof the war in the Philippines. But | port all this stuff? Is she as bogus with all due respect to Mr. Smith it as her "jewels?"

is not a fair nor honest statement of the case. The treaty which he pronounces a success was the root of the war in the Philippines and the cause of all the trouble we have had with those people. It is well known that when the commissioners left this country to meet the commissioners on the part of Spain in Paris, the administration had not decided upon the course it would pursue in reference to the Philippines, and it was not until after the commission met and began to discuss the matter of the treaty, that the idea of purchasing the Philippines suggested itself or that our commissioners were advised and authorized to pay Spain \$20,000,000 for them. Right there the blunder was made that divided the American people, for right there the administration showed its disposition to ignore the virtual pledge given to the world when the cause of Cuba was espoused, and right there was the cause of war with the

They were fighting for independence just as the Cubans were; they drove the Spanish soldiers in Luzon under the guns of Admiral Dewey's ships and made the capture of Manila merely a question of time. It could have been captured a month or more before it was, but for some reason best understood at Washington the attempt to capture was postponed until American troops could get there to take possession of the city when it surrendered. Aguinaldo could have captured it anyway if

he had chosen to disregard the

wishes of Admiral Dewey, with

whom he was faithfully co operating and by whom he was directed. With the fall of Manila, the Fili pinos saw or thought they saw independence in sight, and yet they were expected to stand and see the sovereignty of the islands transferred from Spain to another power, and have no word of objection or protest, especially when this Government refused to recognize them in any way, to let them be heard in the discussion of that treaty or to give them the slightest assurance as to the future of the islands for whose independence they had fought, and for the independence of which they had the pledges of U.S. representa-

by Admiral Dewey. As this is the corner stone of the defence made by Postmaster Smith the whole thing tumbles to the ground and neither the opponents of the treaty in the Senate, nor the Filipinos can be held responsible for the war, The capture of Manila imposed no obligation upon this Government as to the future of the Philippines, nor any obligation to buy Spain off after Spanish power on the islands had been crushed, and in doing so to be guilty of a breach of faith towards the men whose cooperation made the capture of Ma-

nila a very easy undertaking.

The administration will try to

tives silently, at least, acquiesced in

dodge the responsibility and throw it upon other shoulders, but it has made history as it went along in its shuffling, blundering way, and it can't change that history or crawl out of it. This administration is responsible for every life lost and every dollar spent since the fall of Manila, in the attempt to take forcible possession of those islands. We cannot justify our breach of faith and needless war on the ground that the natives are not "capable of self-government," and hence American rule will be better for them than self-rule. That is the defence of the spoiler and the land-grabber the world over. It is the plea of the robber nation strong enough to rob.

A GOOD SELECTION.

The directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are to be congratulated on their happy selection of Mr. Geo. T. Winston for its president, and so is the State to be congratulated, for this is one of the institutions in which it very properly takes much interest. Mr. Winston is not an unknown or untried man, for during his service as president of the State University he achieved not only State but national reputation as a successful organizer and educator, under whose administration the University grew and flourished.

The reputation he then estabished as a competent manager of such institutions gave him such wide prestige that his services were sought by other States, and Texas succeeded in securing him to preside over her University. He resigned the Presidency of our University to accept the Presidency of the University of Texas, and now he resigns that to come back to us to take charge of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, a position for which we think he is eminently fitted, for he is brainy, full of vigor and energy, as bouyant as a and tireless as a steam engine. Work is a pleasure to him, progress his study, upward and onward his watch-words. We predict for the college a prosperous career under the Presidency of George T. Winston.

Mrs. Dodge, whose "jewels" were seized by the New York custom house lynxes, thinks she has a good joke on them. A ring which they valued at \$10,000 isn't worth more than \$8 and the whole \$100,000 lay out didn't require an outlay of more

ANOTHER GREAT ENTERPRISE.

There is probably not another State in the Union in which transmission of electric power to operate industries is making as much progress as in North Carolina. We made some reference a short while ago to the big proposed scheme to harness the Roanoke near Weldon and incidentally mentioned in that connection the plant now in operation on the Yadkin, from which power is transmitted to Winston-Salem, fourteen miles distant; to the one to be erected at the "Narrows," lower down on the Yadkin, which will convey power to surrounding towns; to the one on which work will soon be commenced to carry power from the French Broad to Asheville, and to one that has been proposed to convey power from the Catawba to Charlotte.

This is a pretty good showing, and now we have to add another big scheme, concerning which the Raleigh Post publishes the following telegram from Durham, under date of the 5th inst:

"The Cape Fear Power Company with a capital stock of \$475,000, is new industry for North Carolina that will no doubt work great things in his section and throughout the State

'This gigantic enterprise was organ' zed and put on foot in the office of Manning & Foushee, attorneys, late yesterday afternoon, and the board of lirectors and officers have already seen elected. On the board of direc tors are some of the leading capitalists and best known business men in this State and Virginia, and the officers of the company are men whose names and business capacity are known throughout the State. "As the name implies, the object of

he company is to harness the magnificent water power of the Cape Fear river, which will be utilized to generate electricity and furnish motive power to numerous factories and inlustries in this section.

"The company already owns about ,000 acres of land in Chatham and Harnett counties, on which is situated some very fine water power, which they will develop, on the lands on the falls of Lockville, Buckhorn and Battle, which will furnish almost unimited power. 'In organizing, the following board

directors were elected: T. C. Wil iams, Jr., A. D. Crenshaw, P. H. Mayo. S. W. Travers and E. B. Addion, of Richmond, Va.; J. S. Carr, J. Manning and W. M. Morgan, of Durham, and Beneham Cameron, of Staggville. Immediately after this election the directors elected the following officers: President, W. M. Morgan, of Durham; vice-president, and treasurer, R. P. Gray, of Greens-

"After harnessing the water falls on Cape Fear, the company will erect a number of cotton mills, electrical plants and other industries on their property, and thousands of men and women will be given employment by a power that has been idly wasting itself during untold centuries. The company has a contract now to furnish power to the Sandford cotton mill, ten miles from the headquarters of the company at Leaksville. In the future it is probable that the company will transmit power to Durham, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and other in dustrial centers.

"It is the intention of the company to begin operations at once. President Morgan and Secretary Gray left this morning for Lockville to make pre parations to go to work.

The company is a gigantic concern and its undertakings are of great importance to the material development of that progressive southern manufacturing interest in which the Tarheel State is fast forging to the front."

As we have heretofore remarked these schemes are but the beginning of what will result in a grand system by which scores of our tumbling streams will be harnessed and give power for numberless industries within such radius as they

WHAT SHALL WE THINK?

The Chicago Times-Herald, one of the Western mouth-pieces of the administration, propounds the following conundrum.

"What shall we say of the newspapers and individuals who have convicted their fellow-countrymen of barbarities that outrage civilization on the testimony that would not cast suspicion on an Apache warrior?"

We do not know what the esteemed T .-- H. would say, but we should say that the newspapers and individuals who did that thing were doing it on what they considered very good authority, namely the unsolicited and voluntary testimony of the men who participated in the atrocities condemned. Possibly, some of these reports may have been exaggerated and perhaps others were fabrications, although it does not appear why the writers of the letters should have written such letters about themselves, and the part took in these atrocities. If they were fabrications, then it is simply proof that some one was imposed upon and that they have not only stalwart fighters in Luzon but some remarkably able-bodied fabricator. But this aside there is unquestionable proof enough that inexcusable and indefensible outrages have marked the progress of these "Jack rab bit hunts," as Fred Funston characterized the battles, in a letter to one of his friends.

Perry Belmont's pastor, who performed the marriage ceremony for him and Mrs. Sloan, divorced, had a \$500 conscience swipe, and returned the marriage fee. This puts Perry \$500 ahead.

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

- Maxton Scottish Chief: Mrs. Flora McKenzie, wife of Dr. J. C. Mc-Kenzie, of Tatum, S. C., died suddenly at her home in Tatum on Thursday

night, June 29th. - Charlotte News: A telegram received this (Wednesday) morning by Mr. Bryan Overcash announces the death in Winston of Miss Mary Creasy, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. S. Creasy, and a sister of Mrs. Overcash. The end came this morning and was not unexpected, as Miss Creasy has been very ill for several days. - Clinton Democrat: Mr. Clar-

ence F. Herring's saw mill, two miles north of town, was burned Sunday afternoon. Mr. Herring's loss is about \$600. There was no insurance on the property. Mr. Herring has been peculiarly unfortunate in being burned out This is the second mill he has lost in that way, and some years ago he lost his dwelling and all its contents by fire. - Kinston Free-Press: We learn

that Mr. T. L. Turnage, of Dongola, Pitt county, has received a letter from Elijah Joyner, now in jail at Raleigh for the murder of Mr. Turnage's nephew and the burning of his store, saying that Cephas Langley, also in Raleigh jail charged with the same crime, had nothing to do with the murder. Joyner says he desires to tell the truth about the matter, and no one except himself had any connection with the crime.

- Rockingham Anglo-Saxon: Mr. W. N. Lee, of Wolf Pitt township, was in Rockingham last Thursday. He is the overseer of Maj. H. C. Wall's farm. He says army worms made a raid through his section last week, destroying crops as they went. He says that sixty acres of fine corn of Mai Wall's place was completely eaten up by them, leaving nothing but the stems, which will be plowed up and replanted. He had not seen the corn in several days, when he found it in this condition. They attacked other fields as they went on in their course

- Fayetteville Observer: Mrs. James Wooddell passed away at her home on Myrtle Hill plantation Tuesday night after a long illness. - Mr. Joe Powell was shot by Mr. Tom Powers with a pistol on Monday night at the Rankin mills. It seems that Mr. Powers was target practising when Mr. Powell approached him carrying a box on his shoulder. Mr. Powers fired at the box but the bullet missed the box and entered the lower part of Mr. Powell's body. — The machinery for the silk mill has begun to arrive. A large Corliss engine with immence fly wheel is on the cars at the switch near the coal schute, and the workmen making ready to put it in the engine room of the factory. The boil-

ers are expected within 10 days. - Lexington Dispatch: On Tues day night of last week the wife of Mr. B. I. Sheets, of Riley's Store, Randolph county, happened to a terrible accident. She has gone in her smokehouse carrying a lamp with her, and not known. Her son, who was in the house and her husband who was at his machine some two hundred yards away heard her scream, and when the son reached her she was enveloped in flames, they seeming to rise some eight or ten feet above her head. He ried with his bare hands to tear away her burning clothing and put out the flames, and at the same time asking a servant to bring him a quilt, but the woman was so frightened that she failed to do his bidding, and he released his mother and ran for it him self. By that time the husband had reached her and she sank at his feet with almost every vestige of her clothing burned off. She lived until Wednesday afternoon, suffering agonies in those few hours. She was burned almost all over her body, except her face, which by a miracle escape.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- - The shoe trade of America is making strenuous efforts to extend its exports. The large factories in the western states have forced the eastern manufacturers to find an outlet in the old world, and it is not unlikely that Germany and France will furnish a field for the American eagle. - Augusta Chronicle, Dom.

- Of the 9,246 men who departed from Seattle for the Klondike during the past six months 5,399 have already returned, and nearly all of them have come back empty handed. They have learned that gold hunting is about as much an affair of chance as a lottery, and have paid dearly enough for the information .- Philadelphia Record,

- When newspaper readers consider the inherent craftiness and insincerity of the Asiatic mind, and the censorship twice exercised on dispatches from Manila, first at that city and afterward at Washington, they will take with more than the usual amount of salt the stories of the desire of influential Filipinos to "snuggle" under the broad aegis of the American eagle. - Jacksonville Fla, Times-Union and Citizen, Dem.

- Senator Edmunds says, over nis signature, that a general divorce law is not feasible under the federal constitution; and he would not support a movement for changing the constitution so as to authorize congress to legislate on marriage and divorce. He says that moral and mental instruction, and not more law on the subject, is the great need of society, in this matter, and he's right.—Chattanooga, Times, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- Many a fellow hesitates about ropping an undesirable acquaintance pecause he knows he's a bad egg. - Muggins-"Do you believe woman can stand more pain than man?" Buggins-"Certainly. You ought to see the shoes my wife wears." - "You don't mean to say you have had four cooks in three weeks?" Yes; and that isn't the worst of it

either! One of them is still with us. - A Kansas paper under the head "Local Jottings," says: "Three or four cyclones ripped through the vil-

lage since our last issue."—Detroit - Coronor-"Were there any marks about the deceased by which you would be able to identify him?"
Witness—"Yis, sor. He stuttered."
—Chicago Tribune.

- Mrs. D. E. Cohen-"I hear you've got a very industrious husband." Laundress—"Yes, mum; he's always finding something for me to "—Baltimore Jewish Comment. - "That was a crazy thing for those three wise men of Gotham to go to sea in a bowl." "Oh, I don't know. They were wise enough to want to get out of Gotham."—Boston Transcript. - Selection-Antiquary-"Your ancestry may be either Saxon or French." Mrs. Huckley-Barney—"Indeed? Now, candidly, which would you advise me to select?"—Detroit FOR THE FARMER.

Girls Going Into Scientific Agriculture Keeping Boys on Farms-Better Than Bristles.

Fifty girls have taken up the study of scientific farming at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture, and the result of the new departure will be watched with interest throughout the country as affecting the welfare of the sex. If the innovation shall prove successful it will naturally spread to other agricultural states, and its most important results may turn out to be social rather than directly agricultural in character. Heretofore one great drawback of farming has been the difficulty of keeping the boys upon the farm. With trained and educated girls taking up the profession, the old homestead farming would take on a new charm, and the hegira of farmers' sons to the cities would be checked, if not entirely done away with. The character of instruction undertaken by the young girls at the Minneapolis college is thoroughly scientific. emphasizing the sciences of botany. chemistry, physics and geology, and requiring during the freshman and scphomore years at least two terms' work in each of

Usefulness of the Garden.

A little while only and the prudent farmer who likes his table to show other and different vegetables than potatoes prepares his family garden before he thinks much of field work, writes C. W. Murtfeldt of Missouri. The same kind of man will not depend much upon the women of his household to prepare the soil for the reception of spring seed or planting. After the hearty foods and meats of winter the palate of the normal man craves acids and delicate herbs, such as are used with salads, either lettuce or sprouts or horse radish or spinach, and with these the early radish and more largely the asparagus. This latter most delicate and most highly esteemed vegetable is already in the soil, being a perennial. But to make it grow under the best possible conditions it must be cultivated early, or, better, first of all. Its cultivation consists in having the top soil and manure fined with spade, fork and rake and all coarse rubbish removed. Radishes, spinach and even onions may be sown on the same bed. None of these vegetables will draw much on the fertilizer which formed the winter covering or top dressing for the asparagus.

Growing Onions.

Two items are essential in growing onions, says the St. Louis Republic. One is a rich soil, loamy enough to be readily worked into good condition, the other is to plant early. In regard to planting, the only safe rule is to have everything in readiness, that the planting can be done at the first favorable opportunity. In many cases a few days' delay means a partial, if not complete, failure of the crop. There is little risk of getting the soil too rich. But the manure or fertilizer used should be fined and free from weed seeds. If stable and fined and then thoroughly incorporated with the soil. A sandy loam is best, because it is easily worked into a good tilth. Having the soil in good tilth not only secures a quicker and better germination of the seed, but a more igorous start to grow, while it will be easier to give clean, thorough cultivation from the start.

Keep the Boys at Home. The boy that grows into a position and sticks to it is the one that makes a success, says Land and a Living. Farming is a business, and the term "business man" is just as applicable to the farmer as to the banker or storekeeper. There is room for a graduate to use all the science, bookkeeping and botany that he has acquired in a course at college right upon the acres of his father's farm, and no one whose opinion is worth a penny will sneer at "book learning," providing it is backed by common sense. The graduates are coming back to the farm nowadays at a greater rate than ever before in the world's history, and the reasons are many, but one of the main ones is that intelligent people are ready to acknowledge that a farmer's existence need not be a drudgery if he desires it to be oth-

Hog Bristles. There are few bristles on the hogs

which all good American farmers keep. says Live Stock, though sometimes an old boar will have some that will answer if none better can be had. The wild hogs of Russia and Germany furnish most of the bristles that the world uses. It is doubtless the cold climate of Russia that makes the bristles hard and stiff, for the wild hogs of Spain, in southern Europe, have bristles that are not much better than those of American hogs. We can well afford to let Russia keep the monopoly it has in growing bristles, for the hog which has stout, hard bristles is very little good for making pork economically. Some of the southern wild hogs have quite good bristles, and when 2 or 3 years old they will not weigh more than a well fed pig should at seven to nine months old.

A writer in The Practical Farmer says: "I have cured my horses of colic several times with common salt. Take a large handful and put it back as far

in the mouth as possible. Hold up the head so they cannot spit it out. More salt will not hurt them. They will generally be all right in an hour or two.' Run Down Farms. A run down farm of any kind of soil is hard to reclaim, but if the soil be heavy it probably has much unused fertility that only requires thorough work-

ing to develop. Almost all clay soils have a surplus of water, and they must be underdrained before any success can be made of them. - The President-Are you aware the cashier has taken a half interest in a yacht? The Confidential Ad-

viser-No. Perhaps we had better see he does not become a fullfledged skip per.—Judge. - Improperly Stated-"And how did you come to marry him?" "I didn't come to marry him," answered the womanly little woman, indig-

nantly; "he came to marry me."—Chi-cago Evening Post. APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

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, M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Waccamaw, Zion, July 18-16.
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, July 18.
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, July 18.
Wilmington, Grace, July 23-24.
Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30.
Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville,
August 19-13.
Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 28.
E. F. BUMPAS. THE LONG SUFFERING TEACHER.

to Nobler Army of Martyra Ever Marched to the Chamber of Torture. "Of the long suffering teachers I can hardly trust myself to speak. No nobler army of martyrs ever marched to cham-bers of torture. Said one, 'I begin the weekly reports Monday before the lessons are recited, clse I should never have them ready by Friday night.'

"I have seen teachers carry home piles of manuscript to be corrected, often spending Saturday and Sunday at their desks. Most dismal of tasks. No wonder the professional reader of manuscripts goes crazy Said another: 'I am so tired I do not go to church. Unless I lie around and res on Sunday I cannot be ready for Monday It seems that to teach anything we must know everything. We have to write essays on subjects that do not touch our studies. and there are the long meetings and the institutes.

" 'What about the institutes?' I asked It was at the close of one of the hottest days of our tropical summer. 'We must meet and hear compositions

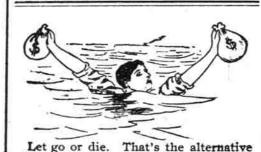
on basic thoughts, cosmic entities, the concept of ideality, and Mr. Nobody from Nowhere reads "Locksley Hall." "Can't you read "Locksley Hall" for yourself?' "Yes, if I had a chance. My back ached so that I could not listen, and some

times I am so hurried I feel as though I should lose my wits.' "At one time there was a regulation that teachers should stand during recitation. When a number had dropped on the floor, the order was revoked."-Mrs. Lew Wallace in Ladies' Home Journal.

To Treat a Black Eye. Here is the proper treatment for a "black eye:" Before discoloration has set in cold compresses or evaporating lotions should be used. These will reduce the swelling and limit the subsequent discoloration. If seen after the discoloration is fully developed, hot compresses and massage are required The affected portion is smeared over with vaseline and rubbed

for ten minutes several times a day.—New

York Journal.



the shipwrecked man with the money bags. If there was only some one to throw him a life preserver, he might save both life and money. Without help it is let go or die. A great many people have a like alternative before Business men come to a point where the doctor tells them that they must "let go or die." Probably he advised a sea voyage or mountain air. There's an obstinate cough that won't be shaken off. The lungs are weak and perhaps bleeding. There is emaciation and other symptoms of disease, which if unskillfully or improperly treated terminate

Thousands of men and women in a like condition have found complete healing by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood. It carries off from the system all refuse and poisonous matter. It gives the infected organs the strength to throw off disease. "I was taken sick and felt so stupid I could hardly go about," writes Miss Mary Eskew, of Given, Jackson Co., W. Va. "I had smothering spells. I went to our best physicians and they doctored me all one summer. I kept growing worse and got so weak I could hardly go about. The two doctors I had said I had lung trouble. I had an awful cough, and one day my aunt told me of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I sent and got a bottle of both kinds—the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pavorite Prescription.' When I had taken that it helped me so much I sent and got more. I have taken of both medicines altogether, ten bottles. Now my lungs do not hurt me, and I dou't have any cough. I am stout now and as well as ever in my life." was taken sick and felt so stupid I cou not nurt me, and I don't have any cough. I am stout now and as well as ever in my life."

Given away. The People Common Sense Medical Adviser is set free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. The book contains 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper bound edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. 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. WESTERN SMORED—
HAMS \$ b ...
Slouders \$ b ...
Shoulders \$ b ...

DRY SALTED—
Sides \$ b ...
Shoulders \$ b ...

BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—
Second-hand, each...

New New York, each...

New City, each... 12 00

Northern OFFEE-9 D-OMESTICS— ### Mackerel, No. 1, # barrel. 22 00

| Mackerel, No. 1, # balf-bbl. 11 00
| Mackerel, No. 2, # barrel. 16 00
| Mackerel, No. 2 # balf-bbl. 8 00
| Mackerel, No. 3 # barrel. 13 00
| Mackerel, No. 8, # barrel. 3 00
| Mullets, # barrel. 5 00
| Mullets, # barrel. 5 00
| N. C. Roe Herring, # keg. 3 00
| Dry Cod, # b. 5
| Extra. 4 35
| OUR. # B. 5 points and was finally steady, net un-LOUR-P D-Choice.
Straight
First Patent
3LUE—g b
3RAIN—g bushel—
Corn, from store, bgs—White
Car-load, in bgs—White.
Oats, from store
Oats, Rust Proof.
Cow Peas. Black Eye Peas Green salted... Dry flint..... Western North River HOOP IRON, \$ D.....

Extra mill

Extra mill

OLASSES # gallon—
Barbadoes, in hegshead.
Barbadoes, in barrels.

Porto Rico, in hogsheads.

Porto Rico, in barrels.

Sugar House, in barrels.

Sugar House, in barrels.

Syrun, in barrels. NAILS, & keg, Cut, 60d basis... 2 00 PORK, & barrel— BOPE 9 5.

SALT, 9 sack, Alum.

fiverpool
American
On 125 9 Sacks

SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M.

Common Common. Cypress Saps. SUGAR, 9 D—Standard Gran'd SUGAR B B—Standard Gran'd Standard A Standar

6x24 Heart....

TALLOW & B. 500
WHISKEY, P gallon, Northern 1100
North Carolina 1100
OOL per B—Unwashed 10

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 6 .- Flour steady on winter straights buyers and sellers were 5 cents apart. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 811/c; options opened steady and speculative trade was dull. Exporters bought moderately and ocean porters bought moderately and ocean freights were reported strong and higher. Foreign news came weaker, supplemented by selling for European account. Closed firm at 36% re net higher. Closing: July 79%; September 100% tr

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

gallon for country casks.

Good Strained.

clearances, but finally broke under heavy selling by Western houses. Closed weak at 1/2c net decline; July STAR OFFICE, July 6. 38%c; September 391%c. Oats Spot SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market quiet; No. 2 30c; options quiet. Lard firm at 38½ cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 38 cents per steady; Western \$5 321/2; refined unchanged. Pork dull. Butter steady: Western creamery 15@18½c; State ROSIN-Market steady at 90 cents dairy 13 1/2017c. Cheese steady; large per barrel for Strained and 95 cts for white 8c; Inrge colored 8c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 15@ TAR.-Market firm at \$1.30 per 15% and 16c; Western fresh 14%@ obl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market 15c; Southern 9@11c. Potatoes quiet: Southern firsts \$2 00@375; do. seconds firm at \$1.35 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip, and \$2.10 for Virgin. \$1 00@1 75. Cotton seed oil firm. Rice firm. Coffee-Spot Rio dull; No. 7 in-Quotations same day last year.voice 61/sc; No. 7 jobbing 65/sc; mild Spirits turpentine firm at 231/4@23c: quiet and steady; Cordova 8@13c. rosin, nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.30; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.00

unchanged. Receipts same day last year. -94 casks spirits turpentine, 346 bbls rosin, 151 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turchanged to 71c higher for pork.

Market steady on a basis of 5% cts per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 3 7-16 cts. 18 11 Food Ordinary..... 4 13-16" Low Middling..... 5 7-16 " "

Middling 5% Good Middling 6% Same day last year middling 5%c. Receipts—1 bale; same day last ear, 0 COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Extra prime, 75 to 80c per bushel

28 pounds; fancy, 80 to 85c. Virginia

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine.....

Rosin.....

Crude Turpentine.....

Extra prime, 55 to 60c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 82 1/2 to 85c. CORN-Firm; 50 to 521/2 cents per ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

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

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

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 6 .- Money on call rm at 41/2 @6 per cent., the last loan being at 31/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 31/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4871/4 for demand and 485 1/4 @485 1/4 for sixty days. Posted rates 486@4861/2 and 488@4881/2. Commercial bills 4851/2. Silver certificates 0@61. Bar silver 6036. Mexican dol lars 481/2. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U.S. 2's, registered. 101; U. S. 3's, registered, 10814; do. coupon, 109; U. S. new 4's, registered, 129%; do. coupon, 129%; U. S. old 4's, gistered, 1124; do. coupon, 1124; U.S. 5's, registered, 1121/2; do. cou pon, 1121/2; N. C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 1021/2; Southern Railway 5's 109%. Stocks Baltimore & Ohio 4914: Chesapeake & Ohio 261/2; Manhattan L 1181/4; N. Y. Central 1381; Reading 21%; do 1st preferred 61%; St. Paul 131%; do. preerred 174; Southern Railway 1134; do. preferred 52%; American Tobacco 97%; do. preferred 139; People's Gas 12014; Sugar 15914; do. preferred 117; T. C. & Iron 67%; U. S. Leather 6; do. preferred 711/4; Western Union 905/8.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, July 6.—Spirits turpen tine strong, held higher at 41@41%c.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Spirits tur-pentine steady at 36c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, July 6 .- Spirits turpen tine firm at 381/4@39c; receipts 2,369 casks; sales 302 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 4,776 barrels; sales 1,066 barrels

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 6 .- The cotton narket opened quiet and steady at a decline of one to two points, cables be ng unsatisfactory and crop accounts no worse, if not better than yesterday's advices. Later, the market dragged and was weak without further change until the early afternoon, when steadier feeling followed a demand from shorts without particular new feature to explain the unexpected movement. Covering soon became quite general and the market slowly worked up to four to five points above yesterday's closing prices. On the rise there was some investment buying on the part of outsiders, but it failed to materialize to any extent. A preference to hold off for the July government report was apparent. The character as well as the volume of business was unsatisfactory to-day. There was a decided lack of outside interest. At the lowest point the market showed a decline of one to two points; at the best a net advance of four to five

changed to two points lower. NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton steady, middling uplands 6 %c. Cotton futures market closed steady: July 5.58c, August 5,62, September 5.63c, October 5.69c, November 5.73c, December 5.78c, January 5.82c, February 5.85c, March 5.88c, April 5.91c, Spot cotton closed steady; sales 1,536

Net receipts 347 bales; gross receipts 2,344 bales; sales 1,536 bales; stock, 170,237 bales; exports to the Conti nent, 1,263 bales; exports to France, 85 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 5,718 pales; exports to Great Britain 7,211

bales; exports to France, 11,249 bales; exports to the Continent 3,163 bales; stock 476,160 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts, 18,583 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,955

bales; exports to France, 11,239 bales: exports to the Continent, 26,277 bales Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts, 8,255,235 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,436,170 bales; exports to France 782,442 bales; exports to the Continent 2,733,891 bales. July 6.—Galveston, quiet at 5%c,

net receipts 17 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 5c, net receipts 548 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6 %c, net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 61/2c net re ceipts 24 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%c, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia firm at 6%c, net receipts 123 bales: Savannah, steady at 5%c, net receipts 149 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 2,405 bales; Mobile, nominal at 51/4c, net receipts 4 bales; Memphis, quiet at 55c, net receipts 151 bales; Augusta, quiet at 61/1c, net re-ceipts 145 bales; Charleston, nominal, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

ber 7936c; December 811/8c. Corn-Spot easier; No. 2 40 c; options open. ed steady, advanced later on heavy Sugar-Raw about steady; fair refining 4c; Centrifugal 96 test 41/2c; moasses sugar 3%c. Refined steady and

CHICAGO, July 6.-Fear for the safety of the spring wheat crop added c per bushel to the value of that cereal to-day. Corn declined ic; oats advanced to; and provisions closed un-

CHICAGO, July 6.—Cash quotations Flour steady. Wheat-No. 2 spring -; No. 3 spring 71@731/c; No. 2 red 721/2075c. Corn-No. 2 yellow 34@ 34 4c. Oats-No. 2 24 4c; No. 2 white 27½c; No. 3 White 25½@28c. Pork per bbl, \$8 30@8 35. Lard, per 10 lbs \$5 07@5 10. Short rib sides loose \$4 60 4 90. Dry salted shou ders, \$5 00@5 25. Short clear side., boxed, \$5 00@5 50 Whiskey-Distillers' finished goods per gallon, \$1 26. The leading futures ranged as fol

lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 7238, 73, 72%, 72%c; September 73%@73% 74½, 73½@74½, 74¼@74½c; December 75½@75½, 76¼@76½, 75½, 76@76½c. Corn—No. 2 July 33¼@33½ 34, 3314, 33143314; September 3314@ 34, 34¼, 33%@33¼, 33%31c; Dicem ber 33 4 @33 18, 33 18, 33 16 Oats -No. 2 July 23¼, 23%@23¼, 22% 231/c; September 201/201/6, 21@215/6 2034, 2034@%c; December 23, 2344, 22%c, Pork, per bbl-July -, \$8 35; September \$8 52½, 8 55, 8 50, 8 55. Lard per 100 fbs-July \$5 07½, 5 07½, -, 5 07½; September 20, 5 22½, 5 20, 5 22½. Short rib. per 100 lbs-July \$4771/2, \$180, \$4771/2 80; September \$4 90, 4 92½, 4 90, 4 90. BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat steadier— Spot 74 1/4 @74 1/6c; month 74 1/4 @74 1/6c; August 75 1/2 @ 75 1/8 c; September 76 1/2 @ 76%c. Southern wheat by sample 70 @75c. Corn firm-Spot 3814c; month 384c; August 384c; September 384

FOREIGN MARKET

white 32 1/4 c.

@381/c. Southern white corn 4100

411/2c. Oats dull and essier-No. 2

By Cable to the Morning Sta LIVERPOOL, July 6, 4 P. M.- Cotton-Spot in fair demand; prices unchanged. American middling 3 1 32 @3 2-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 00 bales American. Rec bales, all American.

Futures opened quiet with a poor demand and closed quiet-at the decline. American middling (l. m. c.) July 3 18 64d seller; July and August 3 17-64 @3 18-64d seller; August and September 3 17 64d seller; September and October 3 16 64d seller; October and November 3 15 64d seller: November and December 3 14-64d buyer; 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 16 64d buyer; April and May 3 16-64@3 17-64d seller; May and June 3 17-64d

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayette

Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, D Love. Br schr Melbourne, Matheson, St Croix, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN. ST CROIX-Schooner Melbourne-136,969 feet rough lumber, 21,180 feet dressed lumber, valued at \$2,029 81; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Co. ves sel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY

mington, N. C., July 7, 1899. SCHOONERS Wm Skinner, 243 tons, Harrison, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

(at Southport).

Geo Harriss, Son & Co. C Lister, 273 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Albatros, 491 tons, Rasmutsen, Heide

Chas H Sprague, 266 tons. Harper,

Hancock, 348 tons, Parker, Geo Har WATERMELONS --

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