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Payments for transient advertisements 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.

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Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks of a recharged.

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

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of 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. at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning star,

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

Every increase in the wages of

WILMINGTON. N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14,-1899

HOW THEY INCREASE WAGES

workmen employed by trusts is exultingly pointed to by the trust advocates and defenders as a proof that the trusts are the friends of the working man and not the "soulless corporations" they are represented to be. Why, they ask, if the trusts are not the friends of the people they employ do they voluntarily increase wages, when there was no necessity for so doing and they could command all the labor they needed at the wages they were paying, or even less? Why they increase wages is very easily explained. The men who are operating these trusts know very well that these combines are going to be a looming issue in the next national election in a good many of the States, when the votes of the working men will be very potent and valuable. It is therefore to their interest to make friends of the men they employ and thus prevent them from voting against the trusts. If the trusts reduced wages, or even insisted upon their workmen working for very low wages, they would create an antagonism that might and probably would make itself felt in the coming elections. But by increasing wages, paying their men more than they had been getting before, they make it the interest of the workmen not to oppose them or vote against them, although on general principles they may be opposed to trusts. This is simply one way they have of buying the votes of their workmen in advance, without

being charged with buying votes

or without the workmen suspecting

anything of the kind. The trust

operators are shrewd enough to un-

derstand all this and business men

enough to see that the money thus

invested in increasing wages is bet-

ter invested, and will bring a surer

return, than money put into the

campaign hat, where it sometimes

fails to accomplish its purpose. We do not by this mean to say that the men who work for trusts and are fortunate enough to have their wages increased are thus bought, for they may not suspect the motive, and are not presumed to have much concern in the motive while they reap the benefit, but it is reasonable to suppose that men who are fairly well paid for their labor are not going to pick a quarrel with and make war upon the institutions that employ them and pay them better than they had been paid before, and do it unsolicited. This, at least, looks like taking an interest in the toiler and sharing some of the profits with him, when the same kind of labor might be had for less money. Isn't it easy to see that there is both business and policy in thus increasing wages? Of course the trust men would never acknowledge any such selfish mo-

But it is a very easy matter for the trusts to increase wages and yet save money on the payroll, and make handsome dividends for the stockholders, when there isn't too much watered stock to pay dividends upon, and when the trusts operate establishments which turn out products for which there is an active at the restiveness being shown at the and continuous demand. How they can do this so easily is thus lucidly illustrated by the Minnesota Press

A trust is composed, let us say, of twenty concerns. They each employ 250 hands, earning \$500 a year, on the average, and 25 more expensive help or travelling salesmen, averaging \$2,000 a year. The aggregate is 5,000 hands, earning \$2,500,000 and 500 office men, earning \$1,000,000; grand total of the aggregate and salesment and salesment aggregate and salesment and salesment aggregate and salesment aggregate agg total of the pay rools, \$3,500,000. If, on completing the combine, it is determined to reduce the force of

rease wages,' says the trust and it does so a paltry 10 per cent. This will require \$197,500, and this can be paid out of what has been saved by the combine on wages alone, and have \$1,577,000 remaining! Not only ha an army of unimployed been turne loose, but the price of the product has been raised, as in the case of barbed wire, from \$1.75 to \$3 per hun ired within a year!"

This is a very plain and simple statement, through which a child could see. Dispensing with a large number of men and adding a small fraction to the pay of the remainder is a very easy way of accomplishing wo things; one saving a good deal of money, and the other making a reputation for liberality with a very small part of the money saved. That's business.

But it isn't a very good business for the men who are thrown out of employment, nor for the country, for there is more lost to trade in the wages of those deprived of work than there is gained by the small increase in the wages of those employed. While appearing to do good by the increase in wages the trusts do harm by depriving so many of the opportunity to earn vages. This would be true if the whole amount of wages saved by the eduction of the force were divided among the remaining employed, for it takes more money to provide for two than for one. The merchant, the grocer, the butcher, the baker and others who supply the wants of people will quickly see this, for they, too, suffer when workmen are deprived of employment.

While the trusts are saving in wages by reducing the number of employed, they also raise prices and add to their dividends both ways. They can, therefore, very well afford to increase wages and are entitled to no commendation for it.

### WHO DID THE GUESSING?

It is now pretty generally conceded even by the supporters of the Administration's Philippine war policy that there has been some very poor guessing done as to the outcome of the military operations in the island of Luzon. The New York Tribune, a few days ago, had an editorial on this guessing from which we clip the following paragraph:

"The course of events in the Philip pines has not met expectations encour aged by outgivings that purported to come from the War Department. One cannot tell whether the optimistic dispatches announcing a near surrender of the insurgents as the result of nego tiations were inspired by some hopeful soul in the Department or having the run of it, or by the conciliatory Professor Schurman, who is now returning from service on the Commis-It does not yet appear that his hopeful predictions have been answered by facts. But Washington has its champion optimist also. Whether its champion optimist also. Whether it was somebody in the War Department or some too sanguine reporter of the press, eagerly interpreting a wink as a victory and a nod as the end of the campaign, the elaborate tactical descriptions of movements in progress, which never resulted at all as Washington expected, gave the public he impression that General Otis did not often guess very well. Later events have indicated that it was not General Otis who guessed wrong.

Somebody besides Gen. Otis, it seems, according to the Tribune, did the poor guessing, but didn't Gen. Otis report that he could finish up the business there with 30,000 effective troops? Some other military gentlemen guessed differently for they have expressed the opinion that it would take a good many more than that, and they seem to have done better guessing for more troops are to be sent. The fact is there has been too much guessing all along, which suggest the inquiry, how much confidence can people have in men who have proved such poor guessers and prophets?

# A GROWL FROM CUBA.

It has been apparent for some time that Gen. Gomez was playing game of his own, and that his admiration for the Americans and his professed willingness to co-operate with them was simply put on. Gomez doesn't like the Americans any better than he liked the Spaniards, and his speech before that "Independence" meeting at Havana, published in the STAR press dispatches yesterday, shows it. His tribute to American progress and all that kind of thing simply emphasizes the dislike, which is doubtless shared in by thousands of Cubans, even by many of those who are reported to prefer annexation to independence. If the facts were known as to the inspiration of that meeting we have no doubt that Gomez would be found behind it. that he had plenty of time to fix up that speech and put himself forward as the champion of independence.

There are a good many people in this country who will agree with Gen. Gomez in what he says whether they believe in his sincerity or not, nor is there any cause for surprise protracted military occupation of that island without any definite information or intimation as to when that occupation is to cease. The talk about the annexation sentiment simply intensifies this restiveness and makes the strain the greater. We have had intimations enough not only from the Cubans, but from Americans who have been in Cubs, that our military occupation is not satisfactory, and my precipitate a

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

It has been frequently asserted that there was no politics in the military business conducted by this administration. That sounds nice, but it isn't borne out by the facts. There was politics in the war from the time the first regiment was mustered in for Cuba, and the war in the Philippines is full of politics. There is so much politics in it that even the commanding generals in-

corporate politics into their reports. A short while ago, after his conference with the President, Governor Roosevelt (who, by the way, worked the war to elect himself Governor of New York) said in an interview that in making appointments of officers for the new regiments to be sent to the Philippines politics would not be considered, commenting upon which the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"In the face of this declaration comes a dispatch from Washington notifying Pennsylvania soldiers that if they want commissions they must apply to Senators Quay and Penrose, who, of course, will use even this petty patronage to promote Quayism in the State. The dispatch says:

'Senators Quay and Penrose were in the city this morning, and called at the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Alger and General Corbin in regard to the appoint ments of officers in Pennsylvania. They were told that Pennsylvania would have from about twenty-four to twenty-six officers in the new regi ments, and the Senators stated to General Corbin that they would consult to day with the Pennsylvania delegation and submit to-morrow a list of officers they would endorse. They were given a list of officers, picked out by the President, who had

seen meritorious service. "The intimation is that the choice of officers is to be made out of a list of eligibles prepared by the President, and that is a distinct advance upon the old method, but the choice is to be made by politicians, and commissioners are to be given out not for military merit alone, as Governor Roosevelt hoped, but because of the political influence of the appointees or their backers. Such a method of appointment and promotion is demoralizing to the army, even though care should be taken to limit appointments to qualified men who have seen service. The soldiers who have no political induence back of them are discouraged. and those who receive appointments must feel that they have not won them by merit alone, but are under obligations to their backers for a favor that must be returned.

We in the South are not much interested in this, for the Southern volunteers were frozen out from the start and not given much chance to win glory or get into the line of promotion, Gen. Wheeler and Col. Wood, now General, being almost the sole exceptions. It may sound nice to say there is no politics in it, but as a matter of fact this is not

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE

Wilkesboro Journal: About \$50,000 chickens are shipped from Wilkesboro each year, and bring about \$50,000 in return.

- Clinton Democrat: Lightning struck a tree under which a number of hands were standing in Gray's creek township, Cumberland county, last Friday and instantly killed a white man named Andrew Murdock and seriously injuring his wife and two colored people. Two mules were killed. - Greensboro Telegram: In Reids-

ville Monday night Ed. Johnson and Hence Thomas, both colored, became engaged in an altercation which resulted in the death of the latter. Johnson shot Thomas three times and death followed instantaneously. The murderer escaped and \$25 reward has been offered for his arrest. It is said he was in Greensboro Tuesday though the police have as yet been unable tolocate him.

- Goldsboro Headlight: An incendiary fire destroyed the gin-house and saw mill of Mr. James M. Wood, in New Hope township, Wednesday night, together with all the machinery, causing a loss \$2,000, with only \$500 insurance. — The little negro boy who was accidentally shot by his father (Emperor Jones) while clean-ing an old pistol Friday evening, died in this city on Tuesday.

- Raleigh Post: In talking with the Post Mr. Dautridge, who is a lead ing farmer of Edgecombe county. stated that the tick or splenic fever (as he believes) or some fatal disease of similar character is playing sad havoc with cattle in his county. Fourteen fine cows belonging to his herd have recently died after being attacked with the disease, as have those of other citisens of that community. Prof. Curice, veterinarian of the State Agricul tural Department, went to Edgecombe yesterday morning, at the request of Mr. Dautridge and others, to examine nto the matter and provide and sugrest such means of relief as he can.

- Rocky Mount Motor: The ramp who passed through Rocky Mount during a snow in the winter of '93-'94 and was given a pair of rub ber overshoes by one of our citizens has written a long letter to the donor from Circle City, in the gold regions, and after expressing his high appreci-ation for the kindly act when he was, Out at the elbow and out at the toes. Out of money and out of clothes." he said further that fortune had not only knocked at his cabin door, but had been admitted and when he comes South next September he would remember past favors substantially. Enough to buy a house and lot is confidentially expected by the gentleman who "cast his bread upon the water." -From Aventsville, in Nash couty, to Rocky Mount there is not a sorry crop of any kind. Not only are all crops fine, but are away ahead of former years' best prospects.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Waccamaw, Zion, July 15-16.
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, July 18.
Wilmington, Grace, July 25-24.
Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30.
Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville, lugust 19-13.
Onslow, Ouen's Creek, Appart 15. ist b-13. Silow, Queen's Creek, August 15. nansville, Warsaw, August 19-90. nton, Goshen, August 22.

R. F. BUMPAS, Presiding Elder

Por over Pifty Years. MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has satisfactory, and my precipitate a conflict. It looks sometimes as if we would make as bad a mess of our Cuban management, as we have made in the Philippines.

Under the new plan of leasing her penitentiary convicts, Georgia makes about \$200,000 a year out of them.

Strup 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 about \$200,000 a year out of them. CURRENT COMMENT.

According to the latest reports from Manila the country there offers unexcelled opportunities for gaining proficiency in General Funston's aquatic accomplishments. Baltimore Herald, Ind.

- General Wood goes back to fever stricken Santiago and his modest Army salary, declining a railway presidency worth \$20,000 per annum and other accompanying advantages. Heroes are not always made of wood, as Otaheitan idols used to be, but the gallant General's case is an exception. He is of heroic timber through and through, an honor to the service and the country of which both have good reason to be proud .- New York Tribune,

 A dispatch from Manila says that friendly Filipinos recently almost converted a prominent rebe General and several hundred of his followers in Cavite Provience. That is to say, they succeeded in getting the General to finally announce that "having sworn to support the insur-rection he must remain loyal to the end." An "almost" conversation of this kind does not amount to much towards ending the rebellion. Even Aguinaldo himself might be "almost" converted in the same manner without materially hastening the end of the troubles in the Philip-pines—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

- The Philadelphia Press rep.) is out of patience with the 'child of protective tariff," American Tin Plate Company, for precipitating a contest with its labor over the wages scale." The action "challenges the entire issue," in the opinion of the Press, which regards it as "a safe general proposition that a monopolized industry protected by the tariff, which has wage conflict on its hands, in a time of great prosperity, has done its permanent interests injury, risked its own production, and dealt a blow to the entire cause of protection."-Chattanooga Times, Dem.

### TWINKLINGS.

- Edna-"Why do you wear gloves while learning to play poker?" Edith—"Because Jack told me never o show my hand."-Chicago News.

-Tramp-"Yep, lady, I'm known from Maine to Californy as 'Printed Calico.'" Lady - "What a funny name. Why do they call you that? Tramp-"'Cause if yer went to wash me I'd run."-Chicago News.

- The Small Boy: Can't I bring in some of the fellows to look at my baby brother?" The Trusted Nurse—
"Mercy, no!" Small Boy—"Humph! Anyone would think, to hear you talk, that he belonged to you."—Puck. - "Now," said the teacher, "you

may tell me what a joint partnership is." "A joint partnership," answered the New York boy promptly, "is what you have got to have with the police before they will let your joint do business." -- Washington Star. - Did you see anything of a stray

pig along the road?" Asked the far mer of an Irishman who was passing Begorry," replied the son of Erin "an" how would Oi be afther knowin a stray pig from ony other pig?"-Chicago News.

- Bill-"And you say that they won't allow a fellow to throw himsel head first from the East river bridge? Jill-"That's what I said. It seems to be the only kind of a dive that the police interfere with around New York." - Yonkers Statesman.

- "I wonder why it is," said the proud father, "that Willie has suddenly developed a preference for say ing his prayers to me?" His wife laughed scornfully. "He knows you can't correct him if he makes a mistake or cuts them short," she said .-Chicago Evening Post.

- To What It may Come-"May ask to be considered a candidate for your hand?" he faltered, not forgetting the formal courtliness habitual with him. The beautiful Gwendolyn Man hattan Borough regarded him by no means unconcernedly. "Are you Mr. Croker's candidate, or Mr. Platt's candidate, or merely the reform candidate?" she asked, and her earnestness was such that it could not be wholly affected.-Puck.

# APPOINTMENTS.

By the Bishop of East Carolina. July 14, Friday, consecration of July 16, Sunday, 7th after Trinity, M. P., S. Ionds, Scuppernong.

# A GRIM CEREMONY.

An Emperor's Death Hastened by Rehearsing His Own Funeral. Emperor Charles V of Spain brought about his death by rehearing his own funeral For the last two years of his life, after resigning the scepter of Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip, in 1556, Charles retired to the monastery of Yuste, in Estremadura, and there lived a cloister life in close intercourse with the monks, devoting much time to religious exercises. During this period, prompted it may be by the example of Cardinal de la Marck, who for several years before his death, in 1528, had annually rehearsed his own obsequies, the emperor, in the summer of 1558, formed the resolution to cele brate his own funeral before he died. Accordingly, on Aug. 80 of that year, the grim farce was carried out with the most elaborate ceremonial. The imperial domestics marched with black tapers in their hands, and the emperor, clad in sable weeds, himself followed, wearing his shroud. While the solemn mass for the dead was sung before the high altar in the cathedral Charles gave up his taper to the priest, typifying thereby his resignation of life, and was solemnly laid in his coffin. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on his body; then, all the attendants retiring, the doors were shut, and Charles rose from his narrow bed and withdrew to his pri-

vate apartment. The damping of the graveclothes induced a chill, which, aided no doubt by the mental depression caused by the grewsome ceremony, induced a fever which ended in his death three weeks later, on the 21st of September, 1588.

A Missing Link. It will doubtless surprise many who

have never even heard of the brute that there still exists on the island of Java an animal, or rather a reptile, which seems to be the missing link between

seems to be the missing link between the ichthyosauri of prehistoric days and the well known saurians of modern times.

This animal is known to the Javanese as "linguin." It fell to the luck of Baron Alfonso Pereira, consul general of Austria-Hungary, to shoot one of these beasts some years ago. Its length was between nine and ten feet, and it looked a cross between a snake and a crocodile. Though the beast was cut and wounded in its encounter with Baron Pereira it did not bleed.

Illied the rod, and by the aid of a nut forced tightly against the inner side of the ship over the hole, so as entirely to stop the leak. Stoppers of various sizes are carried to suit the size of the hole that may have to be dealt with.

Stoppers of various sizes are carried to suit the size of the hole that may have to be dealt with.

A well known professor says that over a large area of central Russia the magnetic needle does not point north or south. It is in one part deflected to the west, and at another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is and wool. professor says that or south. It is in one part deflected to the west, and at another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is and wool. professor says that or south. It is in one part deflected to the west, and at another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is and wool. professor is and wool. professor is and wool. professor is an another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is an another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is an another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is an another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is an another part to the east, and at one place it points due east wool. professor is an another part to the east was cut and wool. Professor is an another part to the wool. Professor is an another part to the wool. Professor is an

PERSONALITIES.

Henry Watterson is a bicyclist and rides at least once every day. The closest friend Admiral Dewey

Walker. The two Vermont senators, Proctor and Ross, graduated in the same class at college Walter S. Mather, a well known busi-

ess man of Hartford, who died the other day, was a descendant of the famous Cotton Mather. Mr W. F. Gilbert cultivates other things besides the muse of poetry. He

is an amateur agriculturist and takes great delight in his Jersey cows. J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be greatly displeased that the fact has been made public that he gave \$25,000 for the electric lighting of St. Paul's cathedral. London. Ex-Senator Charles J. Faulkner was

the chef of the late senate. He can make the most delicious Welsh rabbit ever constructed, having improved on a recipe given him by a French cook Years ago the general now at the head of the army was known among the rank and file as "Paddy" Miles, a name to which he was said to be par-

tial, considering it an evidence of affec

Olga Nethersole, in a recent lecture before the University of Chicago's Graduate club, said of Rudyard Kipling that he was, "as Ian Maclaren had de clared, the poet laureate of the whole

Baron Cedarstrom, husband of Mme. Patti, is greatly incensed at the report that he became acquainted with the songstress while acting as her masseur. He says he did not meet his wife "pro-

Abraham Ebner, residing in Utica, s 117 years of age. He is the oldest person in New York and is certainly the oldest of the survivors of the war of 1812. of whom there are at present about eight

A great pipe has just been made for President Kruger by a Dublin firm. The bowl is of the finest brier root, the stem of cut vulcanite and the case of leather, lined with chamois. On the front of the bowl the Transvaal arms are carved.

Six men whose Christian name is Patrick served as pallbearers for Patrick McNulty, an old resident of Dubuque. McNulty was so fond of the name Patrick that, before he died, he directed the selection of pallbearers with a similiar name.

Thomas J. Lee of Missouri, whom President McKinley has nominated to e professor of mathematics in navy, first came into prominence through his discoveries regarding celestial heat, which have practically changed the whole nebular hypothesis of Herschel and Laplace.

STAGE GLINTS. Marie Studholme is in the London

William S. Penley denies that he ontemplating an American tour. Cæsar Thomson has lately been forced

cancel Parisian engagements through Ellen Terry's granddaughter, Rosemary Craig, has just made her debut on the stage.

Mark Murphy and his wife, Jennie Reynolds, have doubled up and are doing a sketch Rosa Sucher, one of the great Brun-

nildes in her day, has retired for good from the operatic stage Don Lorenzo Perosi's oratorio, "The Resurrection of Lazarus," will be per-

formed in London in May. It is rumored that Pauline Hall has displaced Susie Kirwin as prima donna of the Wilbur Opera company. Charles Coghlan is making for his own use a version of "Citizen Pierre,"

drama of the Robespierre times.

Ben Jonson's play, "The Alchemist, was recently produced in London under the auspices of the Elizabethan society. Adolf Sonnenthal is coming to America for a very brief series of performances. It is 14 years since he last visited this country.

Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana." has a passion for collecting watches and always carries three of them in his pockets. Maude Adams rents a furnished house in every city she visits for any

length of time, preferring domestic life to the sort of existence one encounters Otis Skinner is to star next season in e version of Jean Richepin's drama,

"Le Chemineau," of which "Ragged Robin," played by Beerbohm Tree in London, is Louis N. Parker's adapta-

# ITEMS OF INTEREST.

More than 50,000 Frenchmen belong to the Legion of Honor. Only 8 per cent of Russia's enormous population can read and write.

The memory, it has been decided, is stronger in summer than in winter. New York banks pay out in interest and dividends every quarter not far from \$180,000,000.

Japan. with over 40,000,000 inhabtants, has only one leather shoe factory, nearly all the natives still wearing sandals of straw or wood. Twenty-five years ago the United

States produced 70 per cent of the coton of the world. Today she produces 85 per cent of the world's cotton.

To Save Sinking Ships. Among the inventions which had a practical trial during our war with spain was a French device for stopping shot holes, called the Colomes stopper. One of these was employed to close a rent made by a shell in the battleship Iowa. The hole was about a foot above the water line. As soon as the stopper was inserted the inflow of water, which had begun to flood the deck, ceased. The stopper consists of a rod having at one end an iron plate, pivoted at the center so that it can be folded backward along the rod.

To stop a leak the rod carrying the plate is first thrust outward through the hole. Then a turn of the rod causes the plate, which is weighted at one end, to become parallel to the side of the ship, and in this position it is drawn back by the rod, so as more or less completely to cover the hole. Next a cellulose cushion is placed upon the rod, and by the aid of a nut forced tightly



ionally fine variety of that fruit, and commands a good price in the market. The orange was first introduced into colonial Louisiana by the Jesuits, having been first grown by the members of the society on their grounds, which has in the navy is Admiral John G.

formerly comprised that part of the city of New Orleans which constitutes the lower part of the first district, down to While St. Bernard and Plagnemine parishes are the chief centers of the orange culture of Louisiana, the fruit also grows well in the parishes of Or leans, Jefferson, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Charles, Assumption, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Vermil-

Introduced Them Into the

Pellean State.

ion, Cameron, Iberia and Sabine. The orange tree begins to bear at about the seventh year, although it is not reckoned to have reached its full growth until its twelfth or fifteenth year. The orange culture in Louisiana is probably the most profitable industry of the state under favorable conditions, a full grown tree producing from 3,000 to 5,000 oranges, the fruit on the tree generally selling for \$10 a thousand, and as some of the largest orchards in the state yield as many as 3,000,000

oranges their market value gives a

princely income to the owners of the

trees. Comparatively a very small acre-

age of the state is devoted to the growth of oranges-possibly not more than 2.000 acres. The sweetness, delicacy and juiciness of the Louisiana orange, the best of which are regarded in the markets outside of Louisiana as superior to even the oranges of Cuba, to which island the fruit is indigenous, render the Louisiana oranges highly prized in the north and west of the United States, so much

so that the supply is not by any means

equal to the demand.-New Orleans

Picayune.

This is truth the poet sings That a sorrow's crown of sorrow Is remembering happier things."

Isn't that what a woman thinks who finds herself practically laid aside in the heyday of life? A few years of marriage, a couple of children, and she is worn out. And as she nes

weak and suffering, she remembers' the days, only such a little while behind when she tiptoed along the top rail of the worm fence, as active and blithe as a squirrel. But there' something wrong about this condi tion. One word expresses it unnatural.'

It's against na-

ture to be in

It is the unnatural drains, the irregularwhich sap woman's strength. Cure these and health comes back with all its joys. Diseases of the delicate womanly organs are positively and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of women are on record as living witnesses to the truth

of that statement. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter without charge. Every letter is held as private and its story guarded as a sacred confidence. All answers are mailed in private envelopes bearing no printing upon them. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Sperm.
Adamantine
CHEESE B
Northern Factory
Dairy Cream

Mackerel, No. 1, 9 barrel...
Mackerel, No. 1, 9 half-bbl.
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 barrel...
Mackerel, No. 3 9 half-bbl...
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel...
Myllars # bayrel...

Mackerel, No. 3, \$\mathbb{P}\text{barrel}.

Mullets, \$\mathbb{P}\text{ barrel}.

Mullets, \$\mathbb{P}\text{ pork barrel}.

N. C. Boe Herring, \$\mathbb{P}\text{ keg}.

Dry Cod, \$\mathbb{P}\text{ b}.

Choice
Straight
First Patent
GLUE—# B
GRAIN—# bushel—
Corn,from store, bgs—White
Car-load, in bgs—White.
Oats, from store
Oats, Rust Proof.
Cow Peas.
Black Eve Peas

Black Eye Peas .....

Vestern....

Sugar House, in hogsheads. Sugar House, in barrels... Syrup, in barrels... NAILS, & keg, Cut, 60d basis... PORK, & barrel— City Mess

Liverpool
American
On 195 % Sacks
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M.

Common. Cypress Saps. SUGAR, \$ 10—Standard Gran'd

Standard A.
White Extra C.

City Mess.....

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Extra.....

COFFEE B D

LOUB-FD-

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. WESTERN SMOKED -F, \$1 10@1 15; G, \$1 20@1 25; H, \$1 25 @1 30; I, \$1 30@1 35; K, \$1 55@1 60; M, \$1 85@1 95; N, \$2 20; W G, \$2 35; Hams W D .. D ...... Shoulders 2 2
DRY SALTED—
Sides 2 3
Shoulders 2 3
Shoulders 3 3
Shoulders 3 4
Shoulders 3 5
Shoulder COTTON MARKETS. BUTTER—
North Carolina # B..... Northern
OORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks
Virginia Meal.
COTTON TIES—
V bundle.
CANDLES—
D—

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 13.—Speculation in cotton futures picked up a little tolay, but it was far from being active. shorts were naturally timid, well knowing that the short interest in the crop positions was heavy on the theory of a large, if not an unmanageable, new crop, and that the Texas situation might after all be as represented. The market was, therefore sensitive to any bullish influence and when English cables came higher and showed increased interest in spot cotton abroad there was a demand to cover which carried prices two to three points higher on the opening The market was finally quiet and steady at unchanged prices to three points net advance. New York, July 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 3-16c. Futures closed quiet and steady

July 5.50c, August 5.53, September 5.55c, October 5.64c, November 5.69c, December 5.73c, January 5.78c, February 5.81c, March 5.85c, April 5.89c, Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; ales 1,376 bales.

Net receipts -- bales; gross receipts 283 bales; stock, 151,063 bales; exports to the Continent 690 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 2,595 bales; exports to Great Britain 19 bales; exports to the Continent 8,511 bales; stock 428,069 bales Consolidated-Net receipts 18,482 sales; exports to Great Britain 9,496 bales; exports to France 4,511 bales; exports to the Continent 24,836 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,275,672 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,451,765 bales; ex-ports to France 786,953 bales; exports

to the Continent 2,765,734 bales. July 13.—Galveston, easy at 5%c, net receipts 178 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 6c, net receipts 77 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6%c, net receipts 755 bales; Boston, steady at 6 3-16c, net receipts 464 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%c, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts — Courier-Journal bales; Savannah, steady at 5%c, net receipts — bales; New Orleans, steady at 5 11-16c, net receipts 717 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5%c, net receipts 4 bales; Memphis, steady at 5%c, net re-ceipts 55 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6%c, net receipts 132 bales; Charleston, quiet and nominal, net receipts - bales.

# PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 13. - Flour was little quieter and a shade in buyers favor, without being quotably lower.
Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red 80c; options opened easy because of unsatisfactory Liverpool cables; rallying later on complaints of too much rain in the Northwest and also in France; realizing orders prompted a final set-back and closed the market easy at 14 

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

closed 39%c. Oats—Spot steady; op-tions neglected. Lard steady; West ern \$5 55; refined steady. Rice firm Butter irregular; Western creamery STAR OFFICE, July 13. 15@18%c; State dairy 13%@17c Pr SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market 15@18%c; State dairy 13%@17c Potatoes steady; Southern firsts \$200@ \$00; do. seconds \$1 00@1 50; Long laiend \$2 00@3 00 in bulk. Cotton seed oil steady. Cheese strong; large white 8%c. Freights to steam the steam in the steam steady at 40% cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 40 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Liverpool—cotton by steam 121/c Cabbage steady. Coffee-Spot River

TAR-Market firm at \$1.40 per dull but steady; mild quiet and steady.

Sugar—Raw barely steady, tending bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE -- Market firm at \$1.35 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip and \$2.10 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year. offerings from Russia were the principal features in the decline of the wheat to day. Corn and oats suffered Spirits turpentine firm at 241/4@24c rosin steady at 95c@\$1.00; tar steady at \$1.25; crude turpentine quiet s from good crop prospects, corn closing sc lower and oats to lower. Heavy

\$1.00@1.50. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine.....

Rosin .... Tar..... Crude Turpentine. 43
Receipts same day last year.—23
casks spirits turpentine, 874 bbls
rosin, 145 bbls tar, 61 bbls crude turpentine.

Market Ready on a basis of 5 %c per ound for middling. Quotations: Good Ordinary . . . . 4 13-16 " Low Middling..... 5 7-16 Middling ..... 57% Good Middling ..... 614 Same day last year middling 5%c. Receipts-0 bales; same day last

PEANUTS - North Carolina Extra prime, 75 to 80c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80 to 84c. Vir ginia—Extra prime, 55 to 60c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 821/2 to 85c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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 lic per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; SHINGLES-Per thousand, five-

inch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; sixinch. \$4.00 to \$5.00, seven-inch, \$5.50 TIMBER-Market steady at \$2.50 to

## FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

-No. 2 white 31@311/2c. NEW YORK, July 13.-Money on call steady at 3@41/2 per cent., the last loan being at 4 per cent. Prime mercan tile paper 31/204 per cent. Sterling ex change easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 487 1/4 @487 1/2 for demand and 484@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@486 and 488@488 Commercial bills 483% @484. Silver certificates 50@61. Bar silver 60. Mexican dollars Government bonds easy. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady. U. S. 2's, registered, 100%; U. S. 3's gistered, 1084; do. coupon, 109; U. S. new 4's, registered, 130; do. coupon, 130; U. S. old 4's, registered, 112; do. coupon, 1121/2; U. S. 5's, registered, 112½; do. coupon, 112½; N. C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 102 1/2; Southern Railway 5's 1091/2. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 48%; Chesapeake & Ohio 28%; Manhattan L 118%; N. Y. Central 139%; Reading 2014; do. 1st preferred 6014; St. Paul 131%; do. preferred 174; Southern Railway 11 %; do. preferred 52 1/4; Amercan Tobacco 97; do. preferred 142

ern Union 90

People's Gas 117%; Sugar 15714; do.

preferred 117%; T.C. & Iron 69%; U.S

Leather 5%; do. preferred 70%; West-

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, July 13.-Rosin steady

Spirits turpentine quiet at 44@44%c. CHARLESTON, July 13 -Spirits tur entire firm at 39c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, July 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 40c; receipts 1,721 casks; sales 602 casks. Rosin firm; receipts April 3 15-64d seller; April and May 5,129 barrels; sales 2,091 barrels; quote: 15 64@3 16-64d buyer; May and A, B, C, D, \$1 00@1 05; E, \$1 05@1 10; June 3 16-64@3 17-64d seller.

# MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Shailotte and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Favetteville, T D Love. Schr C C Lister, Robinson, New Haven, Conn. Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love.

List of Vessels in the Part of W mington, N. C., July 14, 1829. SCHOONERS. Son & Co.

Harriss, Son & Co. Gem, 584 tons, Foss, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Chas H Sprague, 266 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Heide & Co. Albatros, 491 tons, Rasmutsen, Heide

Will Print It.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOHNAL
s a Democratic paper, of six or eight page, sued Wednesday and Saturday of each west
The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, issue any, Poetry, all matters of special interest the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying of missions are allowed agents.

724, 72, 721/6@721/4c; September 731/4@ 73%, 74@74%, 73%@73%, 33%@72% December 75%@75%, 75%, 75%, 75%

@75 4 c. Corn—No. 2 July 34 4, 344, 34, 34, 34, 34; September 34 4, 31 8 @34 4, 34 34c; December 33 1/8. 33 1/4 (33 1/4 33 0) 33 %, 33 %c. Oats-No. 2 July 241% 24½, 24, 24½@24½c; September 20½ @20½, 20¾@20½, 20½, 20½c; May 22%, 22%, 22%@22½, 223%@22½, Pork, per bbl—September \$9.35, 9.42% 9 171, 9 20; October \$9 471/2. 9 50. 9 17%, 9 20. Lard per 100 tbs-Sep. tember \$5 521/2, 5 55, 5 421/2. 5 45; Octor ber \$5 60, 5 60, 5 50, 5 50. Short ribs per 100 lbs—September \$5 271/4, 5 30

realizing and closed easy at 160%

decline; July closed 39%c; September

downward; refined steady.

decline of 21@5c.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Absence of de

mand for cash wheat and heavy grain

realizing in provisions caused closing

CHICAGO, July 13. - Cash quotations

Flour steady. Wheat—No.2 spring—No. 3 spring 69 % @7214c: No 2 red 73

074c. Corn—No. 234½@34½. Oats—No. 2 24½@24½c; No. 2 white 27½@

28/2c; No. 3 white 24 1/4 @27/2c. Pork

per bbf, \$8 40@9 15. Lard, per 100 hs

\$5 25@5 371/2. Short rib sides, loose

\$5 05@5 20. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37%

@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 40

@5 45. Whiskey-Distillers' finished

The leading futures ranged as fol

lows-opening, highest, lowest and

closing: Wheat-No. 2 July 72%

goods, per gallon, \$1 26.

5 171, 5 20; October \$5 371, \$5 371. BALTIMORE, July 13. - Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat steady-Spet 74%@74%c; July 74%@74%c; Au gust 75@754c; September 764@ 764c. Southern wheat by sample 70 @75%c. Corn easier-Spot 381,0 3814c: July 3816@3814c: August 384 @38%c; September 3814@38%c, Southern white 41@41%c. Oats steady

The Melon Market. NEW YORK, July 13.-Muskmelous n active demand and slightly higher. Watermelons in large accumulation and fresh receipts were 87 car loads: demand light; and market weak and very low. The quotations are: Musk-melons, Virginia and North Carolina per crate, 75c@\$1 50; do . per basket, 75c@\$1 00; do., Charleston, per basket, \$1 00@1 75; do., Florida and Georgia, per crate, \$1 50@4 50. Watermelons, per car load, \$75@150; do., per 100

## FOREIGN MARKET. By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, July 13, 4 P. M. Coi. ton—Spot in fair demand; prices firmer. American middling fair, 3%d; good middling 3 17 32d; middling 3 5-16d; low middling 31gd; good ordi nary 2 15 16d; ordinary 2%d. The

sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of

which 1,000 were for speculation and

export and included 8,900 bales American. No receipts. Futures opened quiet and steady with a poor demand and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.) July 3 17-64@3 18-64d seller; July and Au gust 3 17-64d seller; August and Sep ember 3 16-64d buyer; September and October 3 15 64d buyer; October and November 3 14-64d buyer; November and December 3 13-64@3 14-64d seller; December and January 3 13-64@3 14-64d seller; January and February 3 13-64@3 14-64d seller; February and March 3 14-64d buyer; March and

CLEARED.

EXPORTS. COASTWISE.

310,000 feet lumber, cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co, vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co. MARINE DIRECTORY.

NEW HAVEN-Schr C C Lister-

Samuel B Hubbard, 333 tons, Maheffey, New York, Geo Harriss, Syanura (Br) 299 tons, Verner, Geo

BARQUES. Guldaas (Nor), 592 tons, Hawlan,

the Twice-a-Week

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