THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newepaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$3.00 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.26 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per mouth for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING BATES (DAILY)—One square one day. \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$20.00. Ten lines of solid Monpariel type make one square.

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

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the section of the section of the section of the section.

months, 30 cents for three months.
All announcements of Fairs. Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

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fil announcements and recommendates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged nts for transient advertisements must 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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Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

is withheld.

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

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week two-thirds of daily rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without axtra charge.

to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Th. Him and Star

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

#### AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Argument to show the necessity of an American merchant marine is no longer necessary, for it is generally conceded. The question is, how are we to get it? whether by the efforts of capitalists who have money to invest or by Government bounties and subsidies aiding capitalists? If we are ever to have a merchant marine we must have it independent of Government pampering, for while this might stimulate the building of some vessels by railroad companies and others who have need of them the number would be small in comparison with the number needed. But the probabilities are that when our ship builders abandon the idea of bounties and subsidies they will take hold of the business themselves and start a merchant marine that will grow from year to year. Either that or our legislators will get some sense into their heads and repeal the laws that prevent Americans from buying ships abroad and sailing them under the American flag. American ship building has received a considerable stimulus since the war with Spain, and the indications are that this will continue for some time, which is also an indication that our ship builders have resolved to act independently of any prospective Government pampering. Wm. E. Curtis, one of the best

known newspaper correspondents in the country, in a recent letter discusses this question and presents some facts and figures which show the necessity of merchant ships to meet the requirements of our growing commerce, and also some facts and figures showing the obstacles that confront American ships and ship builders. We quote this on account of its apparent honesty and because it is one of the most plausi ble statements in favor of Government aid to American ships. He

"The confidence of ship builders in future business is indicated by the extensive improvements they are making. At Newport News the Huntington Company is expending \$2,000,000 in the enlargement of its facilities; a new \$3,000,000 plant is being established on the Delaware, and another with capital of \$1,000,000 in the same locality. The Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, is laying a marine plant that will accommodate seven steamers, and the locomotive works of the William R. Trigg Company, at Richmond, are being transformed into a shipyard. The American shipbuilding trust on the lakes has business in hand amounting to \$6,000,000, and instead of closing any of the yards as expected, is running them all on full time. The Great Northern Railroad Company is looking for a location for a shippard on Puget Sound, and, in case the shipping bill which is pending before Congress is passed, James J. Hill intends to build a fleet for China trade that will surpass in speed and tonnage and in every other particular the steamers of the Canadian Pacific

"Mr. Hill recently declared that he had to refuse 20,000 tons of cotton and 70,000 tons of steel and iron for Japan last year and a corresponding amount of flour because he could not get the vessels to carry it.

'Last year," said Mr. Hill, "we carried over 10,000 tons of manufactured cotton from North and South Carolina in our Puget Sound boats to Asia, and more than 35,000,000 pounds of raw cotton from Texas. No ship ever sailed from our docks for China and Japan that did not leave behind freight which it had no room to carry. The same ship which was offered 1,500 barrels of flour could only carry 300. At first the Japanese steamship people carried flour for \$3 a barrel. Since then they have put the price up to \$6, because the people of the rient are acquiring the white-bread habit, and they call for it faster than it can be carried there. Our exports last year to China and Japan were bigger than they ever were before, al though we couldn't find ships enough to carry them. Our total trade with Asia in 1898 was \$131,532,729, but only 10.87 per cent. of it was carried in American vessels. Our trade with Japan last year amounted to \$42,380,-497, but only 16.15 per cent. of it was cerried in American vessels. Our exports to China last year amounted to \$28,202,658, but only 15.71 per cent. of it was carried in American vessels. The enormous increase in our Japa-

nese trade was chiefly in cotton, iron and flour. Our exports jumped from \$4,634,000 in 1895 to \$20,033,975 in 1898, and the increase in the China trade was quite as rapid.

"There are now seven steamship lines betwen the United States and Ja-

the Pacific Mail, sails under the United States flag. Two from Puget Sound and San Francisco, are Japanese. The remainder are English, sailing in con-nection with the Northern Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

"In reply to an inquiry received some time ago, I would say that the Tweedle line, running from San Diego, in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad sails under the British flag, although managed by Americans. The reason for this is that steamers can be operated under a foreign flag at a cost of 30 per cent less than under the United States flag. The same difference appears in the cost of construction, because of the difference in the cost of labor. About three fifths of the cost of a ship is in wages workingmen, and the wages paid in the shipyards on this side of the Atlantic are one half higher than in England, and as much as 75 to 80 per cent higher than those paid in the continental shipyards of Europe. For example, Mr. Griscom, president of the American Steamship company, testified before a congressional committee last winter that the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, which cost \$5,000,-000 on the Delaware, could have been built in England for \$4,000,000.

'Mr. William P. Clyde, president of the Clyde line, gave a more detailed statement. He said that the steamship Masconomo, of 4,200 tons burden, 370 feet long and 48 feet wide, with a speed of ten knots, was built in England for \$217,000. At the same time bids were invited from American shipbuilders. The lowest was \$335,000, and the highest was \$350,000.

"The cost of maintaining an American ship is 20 per cent. greater than an Bnglish ship, chiefly because of the wages of the officers and seamen and the better quarters and the better food required by the Seamen's union. These conditions have filled our ships with foreign sailors. For example, on the steamer which brought me here from New York, the Finance, of the Panama Railroad line, there are sixty-two men, all told, forty seven of them being seamen. Thirteen are natives of the United States. Four are naturalized citizens. Eight are citizens of Ireland, three each of Germany, England, Scotland and Norway, two each of Finland and Sweden, four of Austria, one of Greece and one of Jamaica. The foreigners are attracted to American ships by the increased wages.

The pay of ordinary seamen on this ship is \$25 a month, coal-passers \$30 and firemen \$40. On an English ship of the same tonnage the same men would receive for the same duties \$12.50, \$17.50 and \$25, respectively. On a Norwegian ship they would receive about half as much. The captain of an American ship of this tonnage gets a salary of \$2,500 a year. An English captain would get \$1,000 a year and a Norwegian about \$35 a month. A Norwegian sailor who makes \$8 to \$10 a month considers nimself well paid.

"A calculation was made some time ago from the actual facts, which showed that the cost of carrying a ton of freight from New York to Rio de Janeiro in an American ship was \$7.50, in an English ship \$5, in a Nor wegian ship \$4.10.

"That is the reason why the Ameri can line to Brazil is withdrawn and the business is now done by lines of English steamers. For that reason the Pennsylvania Railroad Company operates the Red Star line under the Belgian flag, although 90 per cent. of its stock is held in this country. For that reason money has found more profitable investments in the United States and has left the carrying trade to the English and Norwegians. This summed up means that our

ship builders are not going to wait

for the Government to make donations to their ship yards, that ships can be built more cheaply in foreign yards than they can be in this country and that they can be more cheapy operated under other flags than they can under our own. The difference in favor of the foreign ship builders seems to be in the cost of labor, but men familiar with the subject of ship building say that the cost of labor, which is lower in Europe than in this country, is more than offset by the amount and quality of work done by the more skilful and intelligent American workmen skilled in the management of labor-saving machinery. Nearly all the first class ocean vessels built now are built of steel, and as it is a fact that steel can be and is made in this country now more cheaply than in any other country wouldn't this more than offset the difference in the cost of labor provided American steel makers would sell steel to American ship builders on the same terms they do to foreign builders? But assuming that our builders cannot build as cheaply as foreign builders can, and that we cannot, therefore, expect to see a merchant marine turned out from our yards, what is there to be done? Why simply amend or repeal the laws which prevent Americans from going

abroad to buy ships, and let them

buy them, and sail them under our

flag. That would give us a marine

of foreign built ships or it would

force American builders to hustle and

meet the prices of the foreign

builders, which they can do if they will, and will do if forced to it. Having ships it would then simply be the cost of manning the American ship and the foreign ship, respectively. But if we had ships and there were a corresponding demand for seamen at the wages we pay, wouldn't we soon so draw upon the seamen of foreign countries that they would be compelled to raise wages to hold the better class of seamen in their service? and would not this soon solve the wage question and deprive the foreign ship owners of the advantage now claimed for them? There is one thing certain, bounties and subsidies will not do it, for on the statement of facts and figures given by Mr. Curtis these must be kept up perpetually; in other words, the Government would have to continually pay gratuities equal to the difference in the cost of operating Amer-

The Chicago Chronicle says Bryan does not own the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan doesn't put in any claim of that kind, but he has a pretty pan and China, but only one of them, tight grip on it all the same.

ican and foreign ships, a proposi-

which no sane person would seri-

ously entertain.

#### GENERAL OTIS DENIES.

As might have been expected Gen. Otis denies the truth of the statement in the "round robin" recently issued by a dozen or so newspaper correspondents in Luzon, that he would not permit the truth to be told about the situation there, and that he sent misleading reports. It was to be expected that he would make some denial of that kind, but there is plenty of corroborating evidence, some of the strongest of which comes from returning soldiers who served in Luzon and know what they are talking about.

Fred B. Hinchman is a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., to which he has just returned from Manila. He belonged to the Engineering corps, is well known man in Brooklyn, and man of more than ordinary intelligence, too. In an interview with a reporter of the Eagle, among other things he said:

"It is difficult to realize that practically the entire American people have been kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs in the Philippines for the last ten months, or since General Otis has been in command there. This, however, is the actual fact, as all who have recently returned from Manila see only too clearly. The failure to understand the situation seems to extend to the administration at Washington, and if Secretary Alger's assertion that all the information received has been made public is true, the administration should be relieved from much of the blame which is now falling

Speaking of Gen. Otis and the round robin," he said:

"Not only have the reports pubished as having been received from Gen. Otis been quite incomplete, but in many important points, such as the health of the troops and the willingness of volunteers to remain, been absolutely and deliberately false. The protest signed by the various representatives of the press in Manila is gospel truth, but only a part of it. They only put the case mildly, well knowing, no doubt, that to state the facts fully and in detail would put a sudden end to their activities as journalists in the Philippine islands.

According to Mr. Hinchman the correspondents put it mildly, for half the truth has not been told. Here is more testimony as to the

deplorable condition of many of the soldiers as told by Gorman Towle, a member of the First Nebraska Regiment, just after his arrival at San

"Nebraska has paid her share. How much people at home will never know until their warrior sons come back. escaped with lives which will burden their days until the last hour comes, and not a man but has sacrificed years that outraged nature will deduct with compound interest from his declining

"The welcome orders came in providential season. The sick report increased appallingly, doctors were in Nearly every man in the lespair. regiment was afflicted—malaria, dysentery, typhoid, acute indigestion, itch, tropical ulcars and plant poisoning added their burden to spirits on the ebb-and constitutions ran down. Doctors, when they dared to speak, charged the deplorable condition to the weeks of campaigning with no change of lothes, overwork, bad food or no

"Among officers and privates one may find a spirit of general disgust at the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. They say that abon these lines the war may drag along for ten years, with nothing to show for it at the end of that time but a stretch of devastated fields, with attacking troops more thoroughly knocked out than the insurgents.

General Otis may be a well meaning man, and may be doing the best he can, but what will his denial amount to in the face of such contradictory evidence as this, supporting the testimony of the newspaper correspondents, who could have had no motive in misrepresenting General Otis or the situation in Luzon? Verily half the truth has not been told about this horrid

## THE STATE'S FINANCES.

For the information of prospective bidders on the \$60,000 bonds to be issued for the purchase of the Caledonia farms, State Treasurer Worth has given the following statement, showing the present condition of the. State's finances:

THE STATE'S DEBT. Four per cent. Consolidated Bonds, due 1910.....\$3,370,850 Six per cent. N. C. R. R. Construction Bonds, due 1919. 2,720,000 Non-interest-bearing out standing Old Bonds, con vertible into four per cent.

Consolidated Bonds..... Four per cent. Penitentiary Debt Bonds, issued May,

THE STATE'S INVESTMENTS. 0,002 shares of stock N. C.

R. R. Co., now worth .... \$4,800,320 12,666 shares of stock A. & N. C. R. R. Co., now worth \$136.750 of four per cent. State N. C. Consolidated Bonds, now worth.....

Present value of State's investments ..... \$5,264,670 "This estimate is upon N. C. Railroad stock at 160 and A. & N. C. Railroad stock at \$25 per share and N. C.

four per cent. bonds at 108. 'The interest on the four per cent. consolidated bonds is amply provided for out of taxes for the purpose. The interest on the six per cent. construction bonds is paid out of the dividends on the State's stock in the N. C. Railroad, which by the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Com-pany is now \$195,013, and is to \$210,-014 per year after 1901, for ninety-four

"The real and personal property of the State in 1898 was assessed at \$265. 867,198, which is not more than twothirds its real value. The State collects a one-fourth of one per cent. tax on this assessed valuation. This ad valorem tax, together with the specia privilege, license and other incomes, brought into the treasury in 1898 a total of \$1,337,552.40, while for the same time the actual disbursements were \$1,254,592.09 for all purposes, showing receipts in excess of disbursements of

\$82,960.31 for the year. "From the above statement it will be seen that the entire State debt is ess than \$1,200,000. The issue of \$60,-000 of four per cent. State bonds to be awarded August 16th, 1899, like all North Carolina bonds, being exempt from all taxation, will make this issue a very desirable investment.

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- High Point Enterprise: The farmers of western Randolph tell the Enterprise that the corn crop is the best in that section that they have ever had. - Concord Times: The drought

in this section is getting to be a very serious thing. We have had no rain for weeks, and unless whe have some soon the crops will be utter failures. - Charlotte News: Nearly 200 cars of melons passed through Charlotte Saturday. This is the best day's

record of the season. So far, the

shipments this year are about 400 cars

shead of the same season last year. - Alleghany Star: The road along which S. M. Fulton and son brought a lot of diseased cattle several months ago from Florida has been quarantined from where they crossed Blue Ridge to Mr. Fulton's home, at Summerfield, Va. No cattle are al-

owed to cross their trail. - Oxford Ledger: There was a severe storm in the vicinity of Fayetteville July 15th. As the storm was almost over Mr. W. A. Massey, a farmer living about a quarter of a mile from the station, went out into his yard to set up a bee hive, which had been blown over by the wind, and was struck and killed by lightning.

- Hendersonville Times: Some of the counties west of Asheville, through which run the Ducktown division of the Western North Carolina. are making weekly shipments of from one two carloads of chickens; Madison county, and those counties lying northeast of Asheville, are also con tributing largely to the supply of a demand in this respect, which has never been fully met by our people. From the little town of Hickory, on the Western road, last season, wasshipped, dressed and undressed, poultry to the amount of \$20,000.

- Salisbury Sun: Saturday evening the negro who attempteg to assault the white girl at Albemarle was brought to Salisbury through the country. He was turned over to Sheriff Monroe and by him was taken to Charlotte Saturday night for safe keeping. The negro confessed that he had ttempted to assault, and there was danger of his being lynched Saturday night had he remained in Albemarle. A crowd gathered there and, we learn, crowds were also being made up at Gold Hill and Concord to join the Albemarle crowd.

 Newton Enterprise: Mr. El-kana Hunsucker, who lives near Simpson bridge on the South Fork, says he is seventy-three years old, but he never before last week saw such a snake as he killed on Friday in his old kitchen or plunder house. It was a black snake, six feet long and as big around as his leg at the ankle. The snake was seen in the same house at threshing time last year and the thresher men wanted to kill it, but he pleaded for the snake and saved its ife, as he wanted it to clean up the rats. It flourished and grew big on rat -meat. But recently Mrs. Hunsucker turned prosecutor, and alleged Many have given their lives; many that the snake was eating her eggs young chickens. This is where the snake made a bad mistake. Uncle Kany had given him full permission to "go ahead with his rat killing," but he could not stand Mrs. Hunsucker's pleading for her chickens and eggs. So the next time the snake came out for an airing, he fell upon him with a club. He says the snake had doubled its size in twelve months.

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

-- If Mr. McKinley's certificate of character for Alger is valid, then the contemptuous dismissal of that faithful" servant is a disgrace. If Mr. McKinley's certificate is invalid, then what sort of President is Mr. McKinley .- N. Y. World, Dem.

- Gold, they say, is a good thing for a creditor nation and a bad thing for a debtor nation. It has been repeatedly asserted of late that the United States is becoming a creditor nation, with Great Britain as our debtor. Shall we witness the transfer of the free silver agitation from the United States to England? The Bank of England bought \$900, 000 in gold in New York the other day, and paid a premium for it.-Savannah News Dem.

- During the first twenty days of July, according to a dispatch from General Otis, forty-one inches of rain fell at Manila. The troops on outpost duty have suffered, and communication has been interrupted; but, adds the Military Governor, it is not so serious. Not at all! Not at all! To create a serious situation from the Otis point of view would require a Noachian flood clear to the mountian tops.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

- - "The number of Indians in this country, instead of decreasing, it is noted, "is slowly, but surely, growing larger. The records how show that there are 250,000 Indians in the Western States alone: and several thousand more dwell in other parts of the country. A prominent census bureau official estimates that the next census wiil include upward of 300,000 aborigines." How to stop their marvellous increase in the problem. Perhaps it might be as well to send some of them to take the place of striking coal miners in Illinois.—Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, July 29-30. Scott's Hill, Acorn Branch, August 6-7. Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville. ngust 12-13.
Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 22.
R. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder.

A Way to Wealth.

Upon one occasion the late Earl Pou lett, who, by the way, was a great spendthrift, was paying his physician, and, on handing the medical gentleman 400 guineas in gold, asked him if he knew how to grow rich. The doctor replied in the negative, and the earl advised him never to pay an account by check, but always in coin, "for," he added, "the more you lool at your money the less inclined you will be to part with it."

Took Profits.

"There goes a man who made \$200,000 out of a simple little invention. "What did he invent?" "He didn't invent anything. He was he promoter."—Ohio State Journal.

FOR Over Pifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions 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.

#### TWINKLINGS.

- "It's simply impossible for me to find bread for my family," said the loafer. "Same way here," remarked the grocer. "I have to work for it." - She-"Have you sent any of your poems to the magazines?" He-Yes, but merely as a guaranty of good faith and not necessarily for pub-

lication. - Exact: Her Acquaintance-"How old is Miss Passe, anyhow?" Her Nearest Friend—"Forty-two, marked down to twenty nine."-So merville (Mass.) Journal. - The Wife-"My husband has

ceased to love me." The Maid—"How do you know?" The Wife-"It is impossible for me to make him miserable any more."- New York World. - Mamma-"Ethel, what do you

nean by shouting in that disgraceful fashion? See how quiet Willie is." Ethel -Of course he's quiet; that's our game. He's papa coming home late and I'm you."-The Rival. - Prof. Gray-"By the way, Prof. Sage, what day of the month is it? To

save my life I can't think." Sage-"It is the 20th. And that re minds me, what month is it?"-Al bany Press and Kickerbocker. - Aunt Jane-"That is a very decorous and modest bathing suit, Louise, and I quite approve of it. Louise-"I am glad you think it so

proper, aunty, but it is my bicycle suit, you know."-Leslie's Weekly. - "There's no estimating the amount of misery entailed by this loose system of divorce," said the earnest man. "No, sir!" cried the sour faced one. "Many a divorced man marries again."-Philadelphia

North American. - "That new ladies' magazine proved a complete failure." "Did it? What was the cause?" "Why it was called 'The Age of Women,' and of course that's something the women don't want to come out."-Philadelphia Bulletin ..

lier Perfume Pad. There is a little woman whom I know who has just had a most trying experi-

She has been reading a great deal about perfumes and how delightful and wholly proper it was to spread abroad a delicate fragrance wherever you went. and she thought that she would try it. The articles that she consulted suggested sachet pads stuck in drawers and closets or even pinned upon clothes, and the little woman set about trying

Among the pads she manufactured was one long, slender arrangement, covered, for lack of better material, with gaudy calico on one side and a piece of blue denim on the other.

"As no one will ever see it, it makes no difference as to its covering," she thought, and then went and pinned the thing on the back of her sealskin coat. The next day was Saturday, and about noon she received a note from her husband to the effect that if she would hurry down he would take her out to unch and then to the matines

Hurry! She had not hurried for weeks as she did then and was down two whole minutes ahead of time. Her husband nodded, with a smile and they prepared to go out once more, when he stopped, with a little cry of amazement.

"My dear," he exclaimed. "what

have you got on your back?" His wife turned white as her collar and then went red again as she beheld, aloft in his hand, her gaudy sachet bag. In her hurry she had quite forgotten its existence and had worn it all the way down to her husband's office. She sank down in a chair with a moan of absolute pain.

Then she reached over, grabbed the offending thing and threw it as far as her strength permitted. She has not tried to start the perfume process since. - Pittsburg Dispatch.

A New Fad In Letter Writing. The girls have found a new wrinkle n letter writing which is intended principally to "simplify matters in corresponding with men." as one of them puts it concisely. They have grown weary of beginning their letters in the old fashioned way, because it's too formal in some cases and not formal enough in others. The problem used to be, "Shall I address him as 'My dear Mr. Rocks' or 'Dear Mr. Rocks?' ' And in instances where the girl wrote to one of her sex it used to strike her this

way: "She isn't my dear Mrs. Roaster. So why should I call her so?" Some dainty dilettante has found a way out of the difficulty, and her sisters all over the country have been quick to act on her hint. Once her method of inviting a friend to run an errand for her was worded in the hackneyed style—thus

MY DEAR MR. CYANIDE-Will you kindly get out of New York? Now she starts right in with the first

stroke of the pen and writes icily in this manner Will you kindly get me the time tables, Mr This new style may save the writer

from occasional embarrassment or help her to dodge a fine point now and then, but it strikes a chill to the marrow of the man who receives a letter opening in the manner described. A friend in good standing, for instance, does not like to be addressed in a way that may be construed as frigidly concise or inferentially flippant, as the case may be. It makes no difference whether he is Mr. Brown to the girl or just Tom. The effect is the same. If the girls persist in adopting the new departure, the men

will have to get used to it. But it will be like taking medicine to some of them. - New York Press.

Helpful Jewish Women. A little club of Jewish women finan ciers in Chicago has successfully conducted a loan association which has been able to afford relief in cases of necessity without the beneficiaries feeling the stigma of charity recipients. This Jewish women's loan association is one of the most novel among women's organizations of the country and has only been in operation during the present winter.

The women have placed over \$1,000 in small loans, and they have yet to suffer a loss. The loan association itself is composed of 50 women of the Seventh ward, with a large number of passive members, or contributors, who give the association sums ranging from 5 cents ward weekly. The asso over 40 men and women on its books at present. Ten dollars is the largest sum which the association will place at one time. It has never had to close its doors, even in the event of unusually large demands upon its cash. In such cases the directors borrow small sums from the business men of the neighborhood and continue its loans.

The association enables the small peddler to increase his stock when an increase means more profits and he has not the money to invest. He can take out \$5 and make the additions to his stock that he cares to. Payment is on the installment plan and commences immediately, 25 cents a week for \$5 and 50 cents for \$10. When he has paid up the loan, he can take out another and make more additions to his stock in trade. Security is required, and the guarantors are carefully investigated. No interest is charged.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One day I happened to be looking at a pamphlet on the value of Pi, says Dr. John Fiske in The Atlantic, and should any of my readers ask what that might mean I should answer that Pi is the Greek letter which geometers use to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Its value, expressed in figures, is 8.1415926536 and so on in an endless fraction. Is it not hard to see what there can be in such an innocent decimal to irritate human beings and destroy their peace

of mind? Yet so it is. Many a human life has been wrecked upon Pi. To a certain class of our fellow creatures its existence is maddening. It interferes with the success of a little scheme upon which they have set their hearts-nothing less than to construct a square which shall be exactly equivalent in dimensions to a given circle Nobody has ever done such a thing, for it cannot be done. But when mathematicians tell these poor people that such is the case they howl with rage and, dipping their pens in gall, write book after book bristling with figures to prove that they have "squared the circle."

Squaring the Circle.

Our Lins. Dr. A. Bloch, the French anthropologist, attacks the theory that thick lips are a denotement of sensuality, while thin and delicate lips denote spirituality, firmness and elevated character. In a recent paper the scientist claims that the shape, size and color of the lips are purely race characteristics, and that in the hybrid peoples of Europe and America, where there has been such a general intermingling of races, a child may well inherit from not very remote ancestors lip forms that completely belie the actual character of the child, as indicated by the lip theory. Dr. Bloch's investigations satisfy him that really thick lips in the white races are always anomalies or freaks of nature.

Too Deep For Mamma. "I want to ask one more question, said little Frank as he was being put to

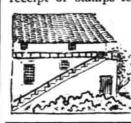
"Well." acquiesced the tired mamma. "When holes come in stockings, what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"

When the conditions are right the light leap of a Chamois may start an avalanche which will bury a village alive. It takes but a little thing when the conditions are right to prostrate a healthy looking man. Hastily eaten meals, ill digested food, means a body ill nourished, a nervous system on starvation rations and the blood sluggish and corrupt.

There is no protection against the avalanche. There is protection against disease. When the nerves are unstrung, the mind is irritable, the stomach weak and distressed after eating, the brain dull and stupid, the conditions are ripe for serious illness. This may be averted and the system restored to sound health by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cleanses the blood strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, nourishes the nerves, and produces sound and vigorous

"Six years ago last August," writes Mr. Daniel
A. Carter, of Yost, Rowan Co., N. C., "I was
attacked with malarial fever; was in bed nine
days, and then taken with chills. Had this six months. My spleen became enlarged, and I was in bed off and on four years. I went to the doctors and some of them said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver trouble. So I paid out money and nothing did me any good. Last August two years ago, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, and used ten bottles, and now I can do as big a day's work as any man. I am 32 years old. I now weigh 180 pounds." The People's Common Sense Medical

Adviser has been aptly termed "the Bible of the Body." It is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only Send 21 one-cent stamps for the



paper covered book, or 3 stamps for the cloth bound Address, Doctor R. V. Pierce 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 articles quoted.	1	-0.01575	
BAGGING-		0	634
2 1b Jute		å	7
Standard		•	
Hams W D	12	0	1216
8ides 18 10	1,377	ō	634
Shoulders P D		0	734
	944		
Sides & D	5)	10	576
BROUIGERS & D		0	516
Second-hand each	1 25	0	1 35
Second-hand, each New New York, each	-	ŏ	1 40
New City, each	- (	0	1 40
New City, each		0	35
BRICKS-			2.22
Wilmington # M	5 00	Ø	7 00
Northern	9 00	0	14 00
BUTTER—	12	0	18
North Carolina P D	15 20	×	80
Northern	20	•	CO
Per bushel, in sacks	47	0	4736
Virginia Meal	47	ŏ	4736
Virginia Meal		ā	90
DANDLES-W ID-	10000	20.0	4.47
8perm	18	00	25
Adamantine	8	O	11
THEESE—W D—	101	60	1136
Northern Factory	10,	۳۵	13
Dairy Cream	7	ŏ	1034
State		~	/-
Laguyra	12	0	16
R10	73	60	10
DOMESTICS—	3	73	52.5
Sheeting, 4-4, \$\mathbb{P} \text{ yard} Yarns. \$\mathbb{P} \text{ bunch of 5 Bs}		ø	53/4
Yarns. w bunch of 5 ms	10	Ø.	70
GGG8—₩ dozen	10	0	11
Machanal No. 1 10 harmal	22 00	a	30 00
Mackerel No 1 19 half-bhi	11 00	ă	15 00
Mackerel No 2 W harrel	16 00	ă	15 00 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bbl	8 00	ŏ	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, W barrel	13 00	ŏ	14 00
Mullets, W barrel	3 00	ŏ	4 00
Mullets, & pork barrel	5 00	0	8 00 3 25
Mackerel, No. 1, % barrel  Mackerel, No. 1, % balf-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 2, % barrel  Mackerel, No. 2, % balf-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 3, % barrel  Mullets, % barrel  N. C. Roe Herring, % keg  Dry Cod. % % barrel	3 00	Ø.	3 25
Dry Cod, % D	4 35	00	10 4 50
LOUR-W D-	2 30	6	4 00
Low grade		0	3 00
Choice	1	ă	8 50
Straight	4 00	ŏ	4 25
First Patent	4 50	ŏ	5 00
LUE-19 D	11	Ø	13
LUE-19 D		1000	265,000
Corn, from store, bgs - White Car-load, in bgs - White	52	Ø.	5216
Car-load, in bgs-White		0	52
Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof	38	9	40
Oats, Rust Proof Cow Peas	65	00	45 75
HIDES—W B—	63		10
Green salted		Ø.	6mg
Dry flint		ŏ	1236
Dry salt		Õ	9
IAI WIW WS			0.050
Clover Hay	85	0	90

North River.... HOOP IRON, \$ b... LARD, \$ b-LIME, 9 barrel... LUMBER (city sawed) 9 M ft-Barbadoes, in hegshead....
Barbadoes, in barrels....
Porto Rico, in hogsheads...
Porto Rico, in barrels...
Sugar House, in hogsheads.
Sugar House, in barrels... 

tern.....

Common Cypress Saps SUGAR, & D—Standard Gran'd SUGAR \* D—Standard Gran'd
Standard A
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden
C, Yellow
SOAP, \* D—Northern
STAVES, \* M—W. O. barrel.
R. O. Hogshead
TIMBER, \* M feet—Shipping.
Mill, Paine
Mill, Fair
Common Mill
Inferior to ordinary
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypresesswed
\* M 6x24 heart.

Bap,

5x24 Heart.... Sap.
TALLOW, & D
WHISKEY, & gallon, Northern
North Carolina.
WOOL per b—Unwashed....

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE. July 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market firm at 39½ cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks and 39 cents per gallon bid for country casks. Sales at 40 4 @39 4 cents. ROSIN—Market steady at 90 cents

per barrel for Strained and 95 cents or Good Strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.50 per bb CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

firm at \$1.35 per barrel for Hard \$2.10 for Dip and \$2.20 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.-Spirits turpentine steady at 25 1/2 @25c; rosin quiet at 921/20971/2c; tar quiet

at \$1.10; crude turpentine steady at **\$**1.00@1.50. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosiu..... Tar ..... Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-110 casks spirits turpentine, 125 bbls rosin, 135 bbls tar, 37 bbls crude tur-

pentine.

Market steady on a basis of 5%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 3 7-16 cts. # 1b ood Ordinary .... 4 13-16 " Low Middling ..... 5 7-16 " " Middling ..... 576 Good Middling .... 614 Same day last year middling 5 %c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Extra prime, \$1.00@1.10 per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.10@1.e21/2. Virginia

Receipts—0 bales; same day last

-Extra prime, 75@80c; fancy, 95c. CORN-Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide water) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, \$2.25 to \$3.25 six inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven inch, \$5.50 to 6.50 TIMBER-Market steady at \$2.50 to 6.50 per M.

N. C. BACON-steady; hams 10 to 11c

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

# By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 25 .- Money on call easier at 31/2 @4 per cent., the last loan being at 31/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 31/041/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 487 4 @ 487 1/4 for demand, 484@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@4851/2 and 4881/2. Commercial bills 484@484%. Silver certificates 60@ Bar silver 60%. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 2's, registered, 100¾; U. S. 3's. registered, 10814; do. coupon, 109; U. S. new 4's, registered, 129; do. coupon, 130; U. S. old 4's, registered, 11214; do. 11114; do. coupon, 11258; N. C. 6's 127½; do.4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 1091/2. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 48: Chesapeake & Ohio 281/2; Manhattan L 118; N. Y. Central 14036; Reading 2014; do. 1st preferred 5914; St. Paul 1321/8; do. preferred 173; Southern Railway 1114; do. preferred 5114; American Tobacco, 971/2; do. preferred 141 People's Gas 118; Sugar 157; do preferred 117; T. C. & Iron 6914; U. S. Leather 614; do. preferred 7214; Western Union 90.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 25 .- Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm. CHARLESTON, July 25.—Spirits tur pen ire steady at 39c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales SAVANNAH, July 25. - Spirits turpentine firm at 40 1/2c; sales 110 casks; re ceipts 2,207 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged sales 1,489 bales; receipts

#### 6.184 barrels. COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 25.-Speculation on the cotton exchange to day was not over active, nor did the scope of speculation call forth much comment. Whether of bullish or bearish belief, traders were cautious, influence being of a singularly conflicting turn. The call developed a steady tone, with prices one point higher to one point lower. Near the end of the session prices went off several points on liquidation. The market closed bare ly steady at a net loss of three to seven points.

NEW YORF July 25 .- Cotton quiet: middling uplands 6 1/2 c. Cotton futures closed barely steady July 5.45c, August 5.45, September 5.50c, October 5.65c, November 5.70c, December 5.74c, January 5.79c, Feb.

ruary 5.82c, March 5.86c, April 5.90c. May 5.93c. Spot cotton closed quiet and 1-160 lower; middling uplands 61/6c; middling gulf 6%c; sales 232 bales. Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 2,688 bales; exports to Great Britain 629 bales; exports to the Continent

1,850 bales; stock, 147,984 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts bales; exports to Great Britain 729 bales; exports to the Continent 1,850 bales; stock 403,730 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 5,613 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,933 bales; exports to France 200 bales; exports to the Continent 4,405 bales. Total since September 1st.-Net re ceipts 8,300,708 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,469,436 bales; ex ports to France 788,851 bales; exports to the Continent 2,798,433 bales. July 25.—Galveston, easy at 5%c, net receipts — bales; Norfolk, steady at 5 15-16c, net receipts 326 bales; Baltinore, nominal at 6%c, net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 6 3-16c, net receipts 46 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, dull at 6%c, net receipts 32 bales; Savannah, steady at 5%c, net receipts 28 bales; New Orleans, dull at 5%c, net receipts 564 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5%c, net receipts - bales; Memphis, sterdy at 5%c, net receipts 142 bales; Augusta, quiet at 61/4c, net receipts 141 bales; Charleston, quiet,

# PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Mornin Star. NEW YORK, July 25. - Flour was

net receipts 10 bales.

moderatelyactive and firmer for spring patents; Minnesota patents \$3 75@3 90. Wheat-Spot firm; No. 2 red 7716c; options opened steady on smaller Northwest receipts; they subsequently broke under liquidation and disappointing late French cables, but finally recovered; chief among the stimulating influences were small primary receipts; the close was strong at 1/0 1/2 net advance; sales—July closed 76 1/2; September closed 76 1/2; December closed 781/c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 381/4; options opened steady and after a sharp break under liquidation recovered with wheat and less favorable crop news and closed firm at unchanged prices; July closed 37c; September closed 3714c; December closed 3614c. Oats—Spot weaker; No.2 2814; options quiet. Lard easy; Western steam \$5.65; refined easy. Cotton seed oil quiet. Rice firm. Butter barely steady; West-

ern creamery 15@18c; State dairy 18@ 17. Cheese firm; large white 8%c. P tatoes quiet; prime \$1 00@1 75 \$2 00@2 20; Southern sweets \$3 000 4 00. Cabbage steady. Freights to Liverpool—cotton by steam 15c, nomi nal. Coffee—Spot Rio dull and casy; mild quiet. Sugar—Raw quiet but steady; refined steady.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Unexpectedly light receipts and further reports of damage from the Northwest caused a rally in wheat to day. September closed at an advance of ic. and oats rose to each. Provisions and oate and liquidation. Pork lost 121c, lard 5 to 71c and ribs 21c. CHICAGO, July 25.—Cash quotation Flour quiet and easy. Wheat-No.2

spring 70c; No. 3 spring 69@69%c; No.

2 red 70%@71%c. Com No. 2 320 321/2 C. Oats—No. 2 241/4 @241/2c; No. 2 white 26; No. 3 white 22 1/26c. Por per bbl, \$8 80@8 85. Lard, per 100 h \$5 35@5 45. Short rib sides, loose \$5 00 @505. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37% Short clear side boxed, \$5 Whiskey-Distillers' finished @5 40. goods, per gallon, \$1 26. The leading futures ranged as for The leading rutures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No: 2 July 70, 70%, 69%, 70% @70%; September 70%, @70%, 71%, 70%, 71% @71%c; December 72% @72%, 73% @73%, 72%, 73% @73%, 72%, 73% @73%, 72%, 73% @73%, 72%, 73% @73% Corn-No. 2 July 321, 32% @32% 31%, 32 1/2c; September 31 % @31 1/4, 32 31/8@31/2, 32c; December 29/4@30 30½, 29¼, 30¾@30½c Oats-No

July 24%, 25, 21%; September 19%, 1916 @19%; 1916 @19%; 19% 19% @19%; December 19%, 19%; 19%; 19%; May 21%, 21%, 21%, 21%c Pork per bi -September \$9 00, 9 05, 8 80, 9 00 October \$9 071/2, 9 071/2, 8 821/2, 8 921/2 Lard. per 100 lbs-September \$5 47% 5 50, 5 37½, 5 42½; October \$5 50, 5 50, 5 45, 5 47½. Short ribs, per 10 15 50, 5 25, 5 12½, 5 25, 5 12½ 5 15; October \$5 20, 5 22 14, 5 15, 520 BALTIMORE, July 25. - Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat dull-spet and month 71%@71%c; August 71% @7134c; September 7274@7316c. South. ern wheat by sample 65@72c: southern on grade 68@72c. Corn dull-Mixed

spot, 36@36 1/c: July 36@36 1/c: 41 gust 36@36 1/2c; September 361/2 @361/c Southern white corn 401/2@41c. dull and easy-No. 2 white 30% @31 The Melon Market. NEW YORK, July 25.-Muskmelous are without further change; far South ern stock rarely worth expenses. Watermelons were easier. Muskmelons Jersey, per half-barrel crate, 75cg \$1 00; do., Baltimore, and other Maryland per bushel, 75c@\$1 00; do pr

FOREIGN MARKET

carrier, 75c@\$1 25; do., Virginia, let

carreir, 25@75c; do., per basket, 250

@75c; do., per barrel, 50c@\$1 25. Wa

termelons, per car load, \$100@200; de.

per 100, \$10 00@25 00.

By Cable to the Morning LIVERPOOL, July 25, 4 P. M. Out ton-Spot in fair demand; prices unchanged. American middling 31/4d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,400 bales American. Receipts 6,000 bales, includi-3,000 American. Futures opened quiet and closed

quiet but steady at the advance American middling (I. m. e. July 19 64d buyer; July and August 3 1864 @3 19-64d buyer; August and September 3 17-64@3 18-64d buyer; Septem ber and October 3 15-64@3 16 64d buver: October and November 3 15 64\_ @3 16-64d buyer; November and December 3 14-64@3 15 64d buver; De cember and January 3 14-64@3 15 64 buyer; January and February 3 14 64 @3 15-64d buyer; February and March 3 15-64@3 16-64d seller: March and April 3 16-64d buyer; April and May 3 17-64@3 18-64d seller; May and June 3 17-64@3 18-64d buyer.

MARINE

ARRIVED. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Far etteville, James Madden. CLEARED Stmr E A Hawes, Black, Clear Run,

James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Per I Wi

mington, 3. C., July 26, 1589. STEAMSHIPS Morgan, 537 tons, Anthony, Navassa SCHOONERS.

Lina C Kaminski, 421 tons, Ray, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Gem, 584 tons, Foss, Geo Harriss, Son BARQUES. Guldaas (Nor), 592 tons, Hawlan,

BARGES. Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau, Navassa Guano Co. Sixty-Ninth Year.

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