Payments 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.

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

Continualizations, 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

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 record their grace or advertise anything foreign. exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

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

The Me and Star.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, 1899

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

We clip the following from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston, showing the progress made in the establishment of Textile plants for the first six months of this year:

"The first half of the year 1899 has slightly surpassed the last half of 1898 in the number of new and proposed textile enterprises entered into in the United States. Thus the total number of new enterprises launched in the first six months of this year was 116. against 107 in the last half of 1898 and 155 in the last half of 1898. The South continues to lead in new mill construction, and the number of new enterprises compares very favorably with those of any previous year for a long time. The number of new enterprises in the North is considerably greater than that of the last half of 1898, but it is decidedly less than that of the first half of that year. The record of "enlargements and improvements" shows up very favorably as compared with last year. The textile mills of this country are to-day running full, almost without exception, and more new machinery has been ordered during the past six months than for a like period in many years. One result is that the various machine shops are enjoying a period of remarkable prosperity, several of them being overrun with orders so that it is necessary to work a portion of the night to fill them. The Lowell machine shop, for instance, is said to have 1.750 hands employed, the largest number ever at work in that establishment. The following table shows the number of new enterprises in the North and in the South for the last two half

220 000	1898,	1899.
Northern	. 18	25
Southern	. 89	91
Total	107	116
The new enterprises	of the f	
of this was man he also	of the h	rst nam
of this year may be clas	sined as t	ollows,
in comparison with the vious half year:		
Firs	t half. L	ast half
	1899.	1898.
Cotton	76	78
woolen	10	11
Knitting	14	14
Miscellaneus	. 16	4
	_	_
Total	116	107
The following table	gives in	detail
the location of the 116	new text	ile en-
terprises, together with	the cl	ass of
goods manufactured:		1
Woollen. Cott	on. Knittin	ng. Misc.
Alabama	0	

-Six mos. ending-

Dec., June 30,

Connecticut. New Hampshire ennsylvania hode Island outh Carolin

"North Carolina, as usual, leads the list, with a total of 33. Georgia comes second with a total of 26. South Carolina and Virginia each show 7. Texas 6. Rhode Island 5, New York 4, Massachusetts 4, Tennessee 4, Alabama 3, Maine 3, Pennsylvania 3, Mississippi 2, New Jersey 2, Louisiana 2, Connecticut 1, Missouri 1. Maryland 1, New Hampshire 1 and Vermont 1."

While this shows that there has been some activity in the North in the erection of cotton mills, it also shows that the center of activity is in the South. The fact that mills continue to be built in the North gives proof that those interested in that business in that section have not abondoned the hope that they can maintain themselves, while compelled to recognize the fact that they will have to yield supremacy to the more favorably situated South. They have been encouraged, no doubt, by the turn in the tide and the lifting of the promise from the cotton mills, for they have paid within the past year respect able dividends; much larger, doubtless, than their stockholders looked for some time ago, when some of the New England mill men were predicting ruin to the business unless they could secure modification of some of the legislation regulating labor in the mills, which legislation they asserted was one of the principal things that give the Southern mills the advantage over them. They seem to have gotten over their scare on that point for they have ceased raising the alarm cry, and the fact that they are now making satisfactory profits seems to give proof that there was less ground for this legislation clamor than they pretended there was.

If the fact of building new mills in the North indicates that the Northern mill men have no ides of abandoning the field, the large number of new mills built in the South shows that Southern mill men, and others who put their money into such enterprises, have no fears that the business will be overdone, or that there will be too many mills in the South. The Northern mill men and the Southern mill men are both right, provided proper effort be made to find foreign markets for the product of our mills. This will become a necessity if our mill men expect to keep on building and increasing the annual output, so that it resolves itself into this, that the American millers, North and South, must become competitors of foreign millers, and compete with them for the world's trade. If they fix their eves on the home market the result will be profit-destroying competition between Southern and Northern mills, in which event Northern mills would have to go to the wall in those lines of goods manufactured in the South, for they could not compete with the Southern mills. This has been already demonstrated and has been confirmed by the abandonment by many of the Northern mills of certain classes of goods which they once made, but make no longer, since being confronted by Southern

As the case presents itself in view of the steady and large increase in the number of mills, the Southern mills must branch out, add to their lines of goods and reach up to higher grades in which the larger profit is, while both Southern and Northern mills must make concerted efforts to find profitable markets for the surplus that the home market cannot consume. Together they should work for and insist upon such modification of the protective tariff as would remove some of the obstacles to their entering and securing a permanent foothold in foreign markets, and also to securing shorter and cheaper routes of transportation for their goods to the countries which they desire to enter.

There are over a thousand millions of people on the other half of the globe the majority of whom wear otton clothing if they wear any thing and there are a hundred mil lions in the countries south of us of whom the same might be said With cheap transportation and a tariff that would encourage rather than repress trade with us, American cotton manufacturers should command the bulk of that trade.

If the American cotton industry continues to increase as it has been for some years and is now increasing, and its managers hope to continue prosperous, larger foreign markets will be a necessity and the sooner this fact is recognized and acted upon the better it will be for them, and for the millions interested directly or indirectly in that in-

THE DREYFUS TRIAL

Military courts in France are peculiar and spectacular, which is one of the reasons, perhaps, why they draw so well. They are peculiar because everybody connected with them has unlimited latitude and can say pretty much what he pleases, provided he doesn't become boisterous enough to make himself a temporary nuisance.

According to the mode of procedure there is no distinction made between legal and illegal evidence. that is evidence that is pertinent to the case or not, which means that a witness may compose a romance and deliver it while on the stand if it isn't too uninteresting or long enough to tire the court out, and in addition to this he can pitch into the person he is testifying against and denounce him as all sorts of a scoundrel on general principles, as Gen. Mercier did whene testifying in the case of Dreyfus. Mercier was the witness to whom the anti-Dreyfus faction was looking to crush him, but his testimony was a fizzle and he himself became a pitiable object of contempt before he ended and left the court room, amid the hisses and howls of a people who not long ago would have torn to pieces the man against whom he tes-

Judging from the evidence as far as it has been given, the acquittal of Dreyfus seems to be a certainty, for how he can be convicted, even by a French Military court, after such a complete fizzle as Mercier's testimony proved to be, we cannot

If France, were the only country that had that kind of military courts, we might laugh at her, but we have something bordering on that ourselves, the "embalmed beef" courts, of investigation, for instance, in the first of which General Eagan per-

An old fellow in Peoria, Ill., is so stuck on the bicycle that he has had one cut on the tombstone which will mark his grave. There are a good many distilleries in Peoria.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoes. 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.

This year's corn crop for the United States promises to be one of the largest ever grown, if not the largest It is not yet sufficiently advanced in the great corn-growing States of the West to be entirely out of danger from unfavorable weather, but with no drawback the estimated yield for the United States will be between 2,200,000,000 and 2,500,-000,000 bushels, grown upon 81,556,000 acres, the largest acreage ever planted except in 1892 when t reached 82,000,000 acres. The largest crop ever grown was in 1896 when we produced 2,283,000,000 bushels, so that the crop of this year, even at the lower estimate will, not fall far short of that.

Corn is a great crop, but there sn't much money in it for the farmer when sold in the form of corn. The money is in converting it into meat. We nearly always, with fair seasons, raise more than enough for home consumpton which, of course, keeps the price down, and being bulky it will not stand the cost of transportation by rail, and therefore water transportation is sought when it can be secured.

now be had our exports to Europe have increased and the demand is growing there for this food, which was little if any known a few years ago. This is due in a great measure to the efforts made by the United States Department of Agriculture to introduce this as a food grain in European countries, efforts which have met with considerable success, as proof of which the exports from Baltimore alone have increased from 7,758,000 bushels in 1894 to 45,-096,000 in 1898, when the total reached 212,000,000, the largest quantity ever moved, the fall being to 174,000,000 bushels for the last fiscal year. But the failure of crops in the corn producing countries of Europe and Asia will cause an extraordinary demand this year, when the figures may reach or exceed those of 1898.

TO GET RID OF OTIS-

There are pretty good indications that the war managers in Washington are planning to get rid of Otis as commander in the Philippines. There have been rumors from time to time that the responsibilities there would be divided, because Gen. Otis had too much on his shoulders, and that some other General would be put in charge of military matters, leaving him to deal only with the civil. The latest comes from the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun to the effect that Gen. Otis will be called home to take part in the conference of the Philippine Commission, which will meet in Wasnington early in the Fall. He and Admiral Dewey belong to the commission, and their presence, it is said, will be necessary. In the event that he comes home it is thought that Gen. Merritt will be sent in his place, and it is pretty safe to predict that if he does come, they will find another job for him, nearer his size, and he will have no chance to do any more bungling in Luzon or adjacent

territory. But one of the best indications that they are contemplating getting rid of Otis is the statement which finds its way into print now and then that he has the full confidence of the President. Alger had the full confidence of the President, but all the same he snapped at that resignation with the celerity that a hungry trout would go for a bait. We think Gen. Otis should go. He is a misfit.

TWINKLINGS.

- "He has very decided views, hasn't he?" "Yes; they are decided by his wife."-Tit-Bits.

- May-"Are you very particular about how your chaperon looks?" Fay-"Um, yes-I want her to look the other way."-Philadelphia Bul

Clear Title: "I don't see how Typson got into the Authors' Club if he has never written a book.' 'He got in on condition that he never would write one."—Detroit Free Press -Making Home Pleasant: "Cook s talking about leaving, Henry.'

'Gracious!-don't let that happen! Tell her I am going to buy her an automobile in a few days!"—Puck. - A Hard World: "By lookin" in the miscroscope," said Plodding Pete, "you learns dat every time you drinks water you puts a bunch o' wild an' wrigglin' animals in yer stomach" 'Yes," answered Meandering Mike, 'an' if you drinks whisky you has

'em in yer head: so what's a man to do?"—Washington Star. - O'Flannigan (in an awful predicament two stories high)-"Faith, Pat, I can't howld on here eny longer; I'm goin' t' dhrop; rest me sowl!"
O'Mulligan—"Could yez hang on a wee bit longer, Tim, till I get me new dinner bucket from under yez?":-

Ohio State Journal. - Aunt Hannah-"Of course, you ought not to go if your husband does not want you to go. You know you promised to obey him." Mrs. Darling "When I promised to obey him, of course, I looked upon it as a joke. You could not think seriously of obeying a man who had been telling you for nearly a year that he desired only to be your devoted slave."-Boston Transcript.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Onslow, Queen's Creek, August 15.
Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clintou, Goshen, August 22.
Clintou, Goshen, August 22.
Clintou, Goshen, August 22.
Burgaw, Burgaw, August 28-27.
Magnolia, Centenary, Beptember 2-3.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, Beptember 10-11.
Southport, Beptember 17-18.
Whiteville, Terro Gordo, September 23-24.
Waccamsw, Old Dock, Beptember 26.
Brunswick, Zion, September 30-October 1.
Wilmington, Market Street, (at night) Oct, 1
Carver's Creek, Shiloh, October 7-8.
Elizabeth, Bingletaries, October 14-15.
R. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Argus: Five tobacco barns within a radius of five miles of Goldsboro have been destroyed by fire this week, and in every instance they were full of tobacco and were a total loss to their

- Durham Sun: A gentleman nere to-day said that a friend of his in Auburn planted twenty watermelon seed of a particular kind last Spring and has already gathered over eight hundred pounds of melon from the He had one melon that weighed fifty pounds as a sample of the kind raised from these seed. Before the season is over it is thought that the small patch will produce at east two hundred pounds more, or fifty pounds to each seed planted.

- Kinston Free Press: A long article recently appeared in the Washngton Post about a certain Harvey Rogers, who, after passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, has come into the inheritance of a considerable sum, between \$400,000 and \$500,000. A good many of our people will recall that during the latter part of last year a tramp by that name roamed the streets of Kinston, begging his bread and sleeping where he could-mostly in goods boxes in back lots. It seems to be almost certain, from the facts published, that this tramp and now a half millionaire is the same person who used to be seen around Kinston, apparently brooding, and presenting a picture of wasted life. Some of our people recall hearing him mention events in his life as they were re As pretty fair ocean rates can counted in a long article in the Wash ington Post, so it is almost beyond a shadow of doubt that the tramp and the now half millionaire is one and the same person.

- Burlington News: Mr. Jas. A. Zachary brought to our office this week a small oak bush, about two feet nigh, which was full of small acorns. We have never seen so small a bush as this bearing, and Mr. Zachary says he thinks it must be a cross between a mistake and an accident. Which it is or whether it is both we can't tell, but it is, to say the least of it, a freak of nature. -- Quite a strange incident occured at the depot at this place last Saturday. Last Saturday a colored woman, who resides in this city, re ceived a telegram saying to meet the o'clock train, as the remains of her husband, who had been working in Asheville, and died there, would be down on that train. She went the depot to receive last remains of her de parted husband. Soon after her arrival there, another colored woman with a baby in her arms came in and sadly took a seat, holding a handkerchief to her eyes. The first woman being occupied with her own grief did not inquire into the cause of the other's sorrow, but through an overheard conversation she learned that she also was there to meet the remains of a deceased husband. Well, the train came, and with it the coffin containing the dead husband. But as the train stopped, another colored woman carrying a baby in her arms stepped off the train. All three, each without noticing the other, marched up to the coffin, and there 'mid the noise usual to a passenger depot their hearts gave vent to their feelings over the loss of a true husband. When it was discovered that the body belonged to all three of the mourning widows the train left for Haw River, and we did hot stay to see what was the disposition of the body, but went off soliliquizing whose husband he would

LIKES THE AMERICAN COMPA-

be in neaven.

An Arkansas Firm Used It Last Season With Great Satisfaction. From the Commercial Appeal,

Memphis, Tenn. A. J. Clements, of the firm of Clements & Daniel, cotton ginners of Lonoke, Ark, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Clements was seen by a Commer cial Appeal representative in the office of the American Cotton Company, in the Continental building, and he talked very enthusiastically of that company's Roundlap bale press, which he has been operating at his gin the past season. He compressed about 1,000 bales on his Roundlap bale press, and the cotton was all sold at the press at Memphis prices. Mr. Clements says that a Roundlap bale from the American Company's press will net from \$2.50 to \$3.00 more than from the old press. In fact, a farmer a few months igo made a test of the matter, bringng the exact number of pounds of the same quality to Mr. Clements that he did to a square bale press, without letting either gin know he was making he test, and the Roundlap bale netted just \$3.75 more than the square bale. Mr. Clements says that one season has satisfied him of the merits of the Amercan Company's Roundlap bale press. It is a good thing he says, both for the ginner and the farmer, and his firm will continue its use and abandon its other press entirely.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Upon the citizenship of the talians lynched at Talulah seems to depend the question as to whether they are worth some thousands of dollars per capita or nothing at all. In this case naturalization does not appear to enhance value. - Baltinore Herald, Ind.

-- Ex-President Harrison has never been known as an internal oker, but he appears to covet that distinction. "The United States," he assures the French people in an nterview published in Paris, "have no desire for war or conquest. Their attitude is limited outside their own boundaries to the safeguarding of liberty." That is real humor.—Charleston News

Courier, Dem. - The people of Illinois are, theoretically very fond of the colored man and brother, so long as he remains in the South; but practically and at close range they have extremely little for him. At Quincy the other day a restaurant keeper refused to serve meals to a colored preachers, and in Peoria the Young Men's Christian Association has a row on its hands because the white members refuse to share the bath tubs with the colored members. Savannah News, Dem.

--- One passage in the Queen's speech is calculated to arouse the wrath of the Boers. It is that in which her Majesty speaks of "my grant of internal independence to that Republic." This is an express assertion of suzerainty over the Transvaal, and an intimation that it holds its independence, such as it is, only at her Majesty's pleasure. If the British Government wishes to stir up strife in South Africa and provoke the Boers to open war, this language is well adaped to do it.— Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

- "What a little mouth your young friend has! It doesn't seem large enough to hold a tongue." He—
"It doesn't."—TitBits.

TOM'S DAUGHTER.

"I was shipmate for six years with old Tom Ravenwood, one of the best known of the knotty, hard swearing and hard fighting gunner's mates of the old navy," said a Washington man who put in a long stretch as a ship's writer in the navy.

"I don't know whether Tom is still alive and in the service, but I have a feeling that he is, for he was as tough as a hickory log, and I can't imagine him passing in his gear and getting himself sewed up in a hammock and neaved over the side.

"Tom couldn't read or write, and I used to attend to his correspondence for him. His correspondence consisted entirely in letters to his daughter, who was in a convent in Mississippi.

"The child was about 14 years old when I first became a shipmate of Tom's and began to write his letters to her, and he had not seen her for over six years. He'd always happen to be discharged on a foreign station, and he always shipped over on a cruising ves sel, and so rarely made port in the United States long enough to permit of his visiting his little girl.

"He devoted more than three-fourths of his gunner's mate's pay to the support and education of his little one. whose mother, a young Frenchwoman in New Orleans, had died in giving her

"On the foreign station old Tom used to come aft to my office on the berth leck, after an American mail had arrived and been distributed to the men on board and get me to read to him the little bundle of letters that always reached him from his little girl. "At first they were childishly bland

and commonplace, but as the years went by they grew more womanly and clever and filled with the thoughtfulness of a tender nature, and after awhile as the girl passed into womanhood they became beautiful specimens of the epistolary art-sweet and frank and filled with affection for the rough old tar and with longing to see him-for she barely remembered him.

" 'She cert'nly do know how to spin a plain talk, now, don't she?' he used to ask me after I read one of these letters. 'I never had no chanst meself, but I allus figured on givin the little gal a chanst to stow her headpiece with enough of this here book learnin to do fur both of us when she gits growed

"If I had always written the old man's letters to his daughter just as he'd dictate them to me, they'd have all been exactly alike. 'My dear little girl.' he'd dictate, 'we got into this port in the China seas two watches ago with a fair wind and no steam to push us along. Your letters received. You are a good little girl, I know. Your old dad is going to try to see you one of these here days at the wind up of a cruise. Goodby for the present.' Of course I altered this a bit and put a little news into the

"The girl was bitterly disappointed when three years after I began to write her father's letters to her he announced that he'd shipped over for another three year cruise and that he wouldn't see her for three years more, and, he added, he 'would then for certain sure ' "About a year before the wind up of

the cruise the old man asked her to send him a photograph of herself, but she begged off, saying she wanted when she met him to see if he would know her. " 'Mayhap,' said the old man to me, 'the little one's growed up a bit plain like and don't want to send the pictur' of a plain gal to her old dad, as if that

'ud make any difference to me.' "Well, our ship pulled up at the Brooklyn navy yard just two days before the old man's time was out. His daughter was to meet him across the way in New York.

"There was a big crowd of the relatives of the officers and men aboard at the yard dock when we pulled alongside. When the plank was thrown out, they flocked aboard. Old Tom Ravenwood and I stood at the break of the fo'c'sle watching the people coming aboard, neither of us expecting any-

"A tall and very lovely young wor an of about 20 stepped lightly up th gangway. She was such a thoroughbr n appearance and so singularly beaut ful besides that the officers of the dec bowed and scraped to her, thinking sl was come aboard to see one of the of

"The young woman looked around: bewildered sort of way, and then he eyes caught sight of old Tom, with h leeves rolled up, showing the tattoo crucifixion on one knotted forearm ar

a Japanese dragon on the other. "The girl had had a tintype take years ago of her father. Well, it was surely enough an affecting thing to se the sight that leaped into the eyes that superb young woman and to se her glide like a flash up forwardthe surprise of the officer of the deckinto the lump muscled arms of old Tor Ravenwood, gunner's mate. The fel lows standing around all coughed fool ishly in a choked sort of way and looke off in the other direction. "As for the old man, after he ha

held his daughter in his arms for minute or so-looking as embarrasse and yet happy as a man could looksaid he to me, knuckling at his clea old eyes and trying to pry himself loose " 'Look a here, mate, jest you kee an eye on this bit of cargo for me for half a minute, will you, ontil I lay be low an see about them am'nition h'ists? "But the 'ammunition hoists' were too thin a subterfuge. The old man ilidn't want to make a show of himself. -Philadelphia Item.

Making Steel Pens. Briefly described, steel pens are made as fellows: First the steel is rolled into

big sheets and then cut into strips about three inches in width. The strips are heated to a bright red and are then allowed to cool gradually, which anneals They are next rolled to the necessary

thinness and are cut into blank flat pens, and the pens, while flat, are usually stamped with the brand or the name of the manufacturer. To shape the pens is the next process

The rounding makes them hold the ink and distribute it more gradually/and evenly than could be done if they were flat. To harden them they are heated to a cherry red and then suddenly cooled. This not only hardens them, but makes The polishing, slitting pointing and finishing come next, and then they are ready for use. The little holes in the pens at the end of the slits serve to make them more elastic and to facilitate the flow of the ink.

It is said that more steel is now used in the manufacture of pens than in that of swords. It is even claimed that the metal annually used in their manufacture weighs more than all the metal used in the manufacture of war implements. If this be true, much forcelis added to the time honored saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Crying For Charlie. Harry and Charlie, aged 5 and 8 respectively, had just been seated at the nursery table for dinner. Harry noticed there was but one orange on the table and immediately set up a wail that brought his mother to the scene. "Why, Harry, what are you crying for?" she asked. "Because there ain't any orange for Charlie."

Ever since the Mexican war a cork leg and boot captured from General Santa Anna have been in the war museum of Springfield, Ills. It is now proposed to send them back to the family of the general, and, this purpose having been communicated to President Diaz, he has made the following acknowledg-

ment: "I appreciate greatly the kindness and goodness of the purpose communicated which may actuate the honorable members of that legislative house and which concerns the family of Major General Santa Anna. The sending back of the cork limb into their possession would be an estimable course and without doubt a very pleasing and acceptable attention to them, and it would be a pledge of friendship of great value.

Santa Anna's Cork Leg.

Your respectful servant. Porfiro Diaz.'

Salisbury and His Safety. Lord Salisbury is to ride a bike. His eminence has not yet appeared in public, but the few intimates who have had the pleasure of witnessing his performances at Hatfield assure an anxious people that he will at least present a striking appearance. The machine has been made to order, having two brakes and a number of extra spokes. It is confidently expected that the queen will be the next convert to the whir of the wheel, although as yet no official bulletin has been issued in relation to her debut.

IN REGARD TO THE ROUND BALE.

[Smithfield Herald]

The controversy of the round bale vs. the square bale has now assumed such an aspect here in Johnston coun ty that, in justice to our paper and its readers, we can no longer remain silent concerning the question. We trust our readers have inderstood this

When the controversy first began to rage, we refused to take a stand with either side because we wished to investigate and ascertain which system was of greatest benefit to the cotton raiser. When we should become fully convinced which was right we determined then to announce our position and take a part in the fight "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" was the favorite maxim of Davy Crocket, and the advice of the wise

Tennesseean was never taken in vain. Upon looking into this question we at once stumble upon one point and in our opinion, the fact that a trust is behind the round bale should be enough to warn the farmer of the baleful effects which, it is reasonable to expect, the general introduction of the system in the South would pro duce. The American Cotton Company is the promoter of the new sys-

If the outfit, required to manufacture the round bale, was placed on the market for sale, the farmers need have nothing to fear But it is not for sale. only for rent. And the ginner who rents it must guarantee 1,000 bales per season before he secures the plant. How many ginners in this country could secure the outfit under these conditions? How many miles would the farmer be forced to carry his raw cotton before reaching a gin? Smaller ginning concerns would be driven out of business and the farmer would be subjected to the greatest inconve-

Let the American Cotton Company sell its outfit at a reasonable price and the condition will be changed. It will not do to place the cotton raiser at the mercy of a syndicate or trust. We have fought trusts early and

late. We see in them the great danger to American liberty-we want no centralization of capital or business. The trust is the octopus that grinds the poor man in the dust and always selects the poor man as its victim, it causes little children to suffer, and mothers, seeing their sufferings

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Standard Standard	0 10°, 34 10 10 80
Standard Standard	7 123 65 75 55 55 10 10 80 80
Hams b 12	6% 7% 5% 5% 5% 5% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6%
Shoulders \$ b	79. 53. 53. 10. 10. 10. 10. 80. 80.
BRY SALTED	53. 53. 35. 00. 00. 80. 80.
BARRELS - Spirits Turpentine - Second-hand, each 1 25	55 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
BARRELS - Spirits Turpentine - Second-hand, each 1 25	35 10 10 34 10 80 80
Second-hand, each	0 10°, 34 10 10 80
New City, each	10°.
Wilmington M	84 10 10 10 10
Wilmington M	8 0
Northern 9 00	8
BUTTER— North Carolina ¥ b. 15	8
North Carolina D	0
Northern	0
CORN MEAL— Per bushel, in sacks 47 0 47 Virginia Meal 47 0 47 COTTON TIES—V bundle 0 100 CANDLES—V b— Adamantine 8 11 CHEESE—V b— Northern Factory 10% 11 Bitate 0 13 State 0 10 COFFEE—V b— Laguyra 10 0 12 Rio 7 0 8 DOMESTICS— Sheeting 44, V yard 5 Yarns, V bunch of 5 bs 0 70 FISH—	
Virginia Meal. 47 & 47 COTTON TIES— \$\psi\$ bundle. 1 00 CANDLES— \$\psi\$ b— Sperm. 18	m2/
COTTON TIES— bundle 6 1 00 CANDLES— bundle 6 1 00 CANDLES— bundle 8 6 11 CHEESE— bundle 8 6 11 CHEESE— bundle 10 6 11 Bairy Cream 10 6 11 State 10 6 12 State.	172
CANDLES D Berm 18	779
Sperm	3
Adamantine 8 2 11 OHEESE B D— Northern Factory 10% 11 Dairy Cream 2 13 State 2 10 COFFEE B D— Laguyra 10 2 12 Rio. 7 6 8 DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 44, \$\pi\$ yard 2 5 yarns. \$\pi\$ bunch of 5 \pis 2 70 EGGS—\$\pi\$ dozen 8 9	5
Northern Factory 10%2 11 Dairy Cream 2 13 State 2 10 COFFEE—\$ B— Laguyra 10 2 12 Blo. 7 6 8 DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 44, \$ yard 2 5 Yarns \$ bunch of 5 bs 2 70 EGGS—\$ dozen 8 9 9	1
Dairy Cream 0 13 13 13 15 14 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17	
State	
COFFEE—# B— Laguyra	034
DOMESTICS- Sheeting, 44, \$ yard	
Sheeting, 44, # yard	
Sheeting, 44, \$ yard	3
FISH—	536
FISH—) _
	*
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ half-bbl. 11 00 \$\frac{0}{2}\$ 15 00 Mackerel, No. 2, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ half-bbl. 16 00 \$\frac{0}{2}\$ 18 00 \$\frac{0}{2}\$ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ barrel 13 00 \$\frac{0}{2}\$ 14 00)
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\mathbf{B}\ \text{barrel} 16 00 @ 18 00 \\ Mackerel, No. 2 \mathbf{B}\ \text{half-bbl} 8 00 @ 9 00 \\ Mackerel, No. 3, \$\mathbf{B}\ \text{barrel} 13 00 @ 14 00)
Mackerel, No. 3, % barrel 13 00 @ 14 00	
2 14 00	
Mullets, \$\mathbb{B} barrel 3 00 @ 4 00	
Mullets, pork barrel 5 00 @ 8 00	
N. C. Roe Herring, \$ keg 8 00 @ 3 25	
FLOUR-90 10-	2
Low grade @ 3 00	
Choice @ 3 50	
Straight	ľ.
FLUE-8 D 11 @ 19	
BRAIN—9 bushel—	

Corn, from store, bgs — White Car-load, in-bgs — White... Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof.... Clover Hay... Rice Straw... Eastern.... Western.... ******** North River..... HOOP IRON, W D...... Barbadoes, in barrels.

Porto Rico, in hogsheads.

Porto Rico, in barrels.

Sugar House, in hogsheads.

Sugar House, in barrels. Syrup, in barrels...
NAILS, \$\vec{p}\$ keg, Cut, 60d basis...
PORK, \$\vec{p}\$ barrel—
City Mess... BOPE, W b.... Liverpool
American
On 125 % Sacks
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M SUGAR, \$D-Standard Gran'd
Standard A
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden
C, Yellow
SOAP, \$D-Northern.
STAVES, \$M-W.O. barrel.
B.O. Hogshead.
TIMBER, r\$M feet-Shipping.
Mill, Paime
Mill, Fair
Common Mill
Inferior to ordinary.
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed
M 6x24 heart.
7 50

Sap.
570

M 6224 Reart.
Sap.
5x24 Heart.
Sap.

TALLOW, W D....

which thousands of women are wearing out their lives. Washing Powder

comes to their relief. Used with this great cleanser, the scrubbing brush loses its terror at once. All cleaning is easy with Gold Dust. It does the work in half the time, with half the effort and at half the cost of soap or any other For greatest economy buy our large package.

LENGTHENS YOUR LIFE

It's the true cause of

half of their wrinkles,

half their backaches, half their weakness.

The scrubbing brush is the implement of torture with

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 14. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market firm at 481/2 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 48 cents per gal lon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents

per bbl for strained and 95 cents for good strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

firm at — per barrel for hard \$2.60 for dip and \$2.60 for virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine, nothing doing rosin steady at \$1.00@1.05c; tar steady at-\$1.20; crude turpentine firm at \$1.10@1.60.

Spirits turpentine..... Rosin.... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-86 casks spirits turpentine, 307 bbls rosin, 160 bbls tar, 35 bbls crude tur-

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

Middling..... 578 Good Middling.... 614 Same day last year middling 5½c. Receipts—0 bale; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS - North Carolina -

Extra prime, \$1.00 to \$1.10c per bushel

of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.10 to \$1.121/2. Virginia-Extra prime, 75 to 80c; CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per bushel for white. ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c.

Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel . C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; 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 .50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, August 14.-Money on call easier at 21/2/3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercan-tile paper 41/2/5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486 1/4 for demand and 4821/2@4821/4 for sixty days. Posted rates 4831/2@484 and 487@4871/2. Commercial bills 4811/2. Silver certificates 601/2@61. Bar silver 601/4. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were quoted strong. U. 2's, registered, 100½; U. S. 3's, registered, 1081/2; do. coupon, 1081/2; U.S. new 4's, regist'd, 130; do. coupon, 130; U. S. old 4's, regist'd, 1123; do. coupon, 113; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. coupon, 111½; N. C. 6's 128; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 1081. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 47%; Chesapeake & Ohio 283/8; Manhattan L 11714; N.Y. Central 138814; Reading 22; do 1st preferred 601/2; St. Paul 131 %; do. preferred 173 %; Southern Railway 11 %; do. preferred 52 %; American Tobacco, 1174; do. preferred 141; People's Gas 121%; Sugar 163%; do. preferred 120; T. C. & Iron 89%; U. S Leather 9; do. preferred 751/8; Western Union 89%.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, August 14.-Rosin

steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 511/2 CHARLESTON, August 14.-Spirits tur pentine firm at 46c; sales - casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales -

BAVANNAH, August 14.-Spirits turpentine firm at 49; sales 50 casks; receipts 1,252 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 361 barrels; receipts

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, August 14.-To-day's otton market wavered with a generlly downward inclination, although t one time about ten points above the closing prices of Saturday. Through out the session the market was irregular and at all times active. The character of the trading, however, was not progressive and parties who have been building long interests found their holdings to be toppling and a considerable part of the attention of the professional element was directed towards undermining this class of holdings. The final phases of to-day's market were bearish in the expectation of weak cables to morrow. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of five to ten points.

NEW YORK, August 14 - Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6%c. Cotton futures closed barely steady at quotations: August 5.75, September 5.97, October 5.97, November 6.02, December 6.06, January 6.11, February 6.14, March 6.18, April 6.21, May 6.24, June 6.27. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling

uplands 6%c; middling gulf 6%c; sales 275 bales. Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 2,988 bales; exports to the Continent 129 bales; stock 145,735 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 3,192 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 129 bales:

stock 353,903 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 5,774 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,350 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 5,570 bales. Total since September 1st. - Net receipts 8,330,198 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,494,899 bales; exports to France 796,609 bales; exports to the Continent 2,837,416 bales.

Aug. 14.—Galveston, firm at 61-16c, net receipts 654 bales; Norfolk, steady at 61/sc, net receipts 6 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6 %c, net receipts 838 bales; Boston, quiet at 6%c, net receipts 81 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5%, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6%c, net receipts—bales; Savannah, steady at 5%c, net receipts 140 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5%c, net receipts 1,326 bales; Mo bile, nominal at 5%c, net receipts 142 bales; Memphis, firm at 5 15-16c, net receipts 80 bales: Augusta, steady at 6%, net receipts 9 bales; Charleston quiet and nominal, net receipts 5 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, August 14.- Flour was

fairly active, firm and higher; winter patents \$3 56@3 90 Wheat-Spot strong; No 2 red 78 4 c; options opened strong at 1/2c advance on expected bullish cables; a set back under realizing followed, but the afternoon witnessed a second active advance based on a liberal decrease in the visible supply figures, covering, strong late cables and a sharp rise at St. Louis; closed strong at 116@4c net advance; Sep. tember closed 77 %c; December closed 7914c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 381/20 options opened firm at 1/8c advance with wheat and ruled very steady all day in face of almost perfect weather news; shorts covered on higher cables and light offerings; closed steady and unchanged; September closed 36 kc; December closed 34 4c. Oats-Spot easier; No. 2 white 27c; options neg. lected. Lard easy ; Western steam cluser \$5 55; city \$5 20; August closed \$5 55 nominal; refined steady. Pork steady mess \$8 75@9 50; short clear \$10 25@ 11 75; family \$11 00@12 00. Cotton seed oil quiet. Butter strong; Western creamery 161/2@20c; State dairy 14@ 18c. Cheese quiet; large white 9%@ 914c. Petroleum firm. Rice firm Tallow steady. Potatoes nominal; fair to prime \$1 50@1 75; fancy \$2 00@22 Southern sweets \$1 00@2 00. Freights

5%c; No. 7 jobbing 6%c; mild quiet and barely steady; Cordova 71/2@11c Sugar-Raw easier and lower to sell: fair refining 4c; centr fugal 96 test 4 9-16c; molasses sugar 3%c; refined quiet and about steady. CHICAGO, August 14. - Wheat to day developed into a strong bull market and closed at an advance of 1c over Saturday. The continual falling i primary receipts and generally disap pointing Spring wheat threshing in turns caused free covering and brought outside support to the market. Coarse grains were utterly indifferent to the

to Liverpool dull and weak; cotton

by steam 20c, August. Coffee-Spot

Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 invoice

wheat strength and closed a shadower for nearly all options. Lard declined 21 @5c, but other products made little change. CHICAGO, Aug. 14 - Cash quotation Flour firm and 10c higher. Wheat-No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 69@70c. No. 2 red 731/8. Corn—No. 2 31/80 Oats-No. 2 21@2114c; No. 2 white 243/c; No. 3 white 221/@231/c. Pork, per bbl. \$7 50@8 30. Land per 100 lbs, \$5 10@5 25. Short rib sides, loose \$4 80@5 15 Dry

salted shoulders, \$5 50@5 62% Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 306 5 35. Whiskey-Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 26. The leading futures ranged as for lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 September 71½, 71½@72, 71½, 71½c; December 73¾ @73½, 74½, 73½, 74½c; Lay 76½, 77½ @77½, 76¾, 77½c. Corn-No. 2 September 30¾ @30%, 30% @31, 30% @301/c; December 281/2028%. 28% 281/8, 281/sc; May 29% @291/4, 291/4, 291/8 @291/2, 293/8 @291/2. Oats-September 1934, 1934, 1958, 1934; December 194. 19%, 19%, 19%c; May 21%, 21% 21 %, 21 3 c. Pork, per bbl - September

\$8 371/2, 8 371/2, 8 221/2, 8 30; October

\$8 421/2, 8 45, 8 30, 8 35. Lard, per

100 fbs-September \$5 25, 5 2714, 520,

5 221/2; October \$5 321/2, 5 35, 5 25. 5 27½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs-September \$5 07½, 5 10, 5 05, 5 05; October \$5 15, 15, 5 071/2, 5 10 BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour dull and unchanged Wheat firmer—Spot and month, 71%@71%c; September 7214@7216; October 731/2@731/4c; December 76%c asked. Southern wheat by sample 65@72c1/2. Corn firm—Mixed, spot and month 35%c: September and October 35%@35%c: November and December, 32 1/4 @32 1/4c;

white, 251/2@27c new. FOREIGN MARKET

January 32 1/2c. Southern white corn

39@40c. Oats more active-No. 2

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, August 14, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in moderate business prices lower. American middling fair 41/6d; good middling 3 13 321; middling 3 9-32d; low middling 3 3/4d; good ordinary 3 3 16d; ordinary 3d The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for specu lation and export and included 9,300 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet. American middling (l. m. c) August 3 31-32d buyer; August and September 3 29 64@3 30 64d buyer September and October 3 28 64@3 29 64d seller; October and November 3 27-64d seller; November and De cember, December and January January and February 3 25 64@3 26 64d seller; February and March 3 25 64d seller: March and April 3 26-64d@3 27-64d buyer; April and May 3 27 64@3 28 64d seller; May and June 3 28 64d buyer; June and July

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship New York, 2,111 tons, ngram, New York, H G Smallbones. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Loye.

Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayette

ville, T D Love. MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wi mington, N. C., Aug. 15, 1899. SCHOONERS.

Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Nelson, Heide & Co. Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Gro Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES.

Bianca Aspacia (It) 451 tons, Paoletta, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. BARGES. Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau.

D. O'CONNOR.

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