PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $3.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square 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, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

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

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

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

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

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

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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

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

The Morning Star,

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

WHY ENLISTMENTS ARE SLOW.

The Baltimore *Herald* is an independent paper politically, and a supporter of the war policy of the administration, although not an approver of all its methods. Commenting upon an editorial in a recent issue of the New Orleans *Picayune* it says:

"Referring to an assertion made at Washington that the slowness of enlistments in the South is a result of opposition to the war in the Philippines, the New Orleans *Picayune* enters a positive denial of the utterance, and then says:

" 'The real trouble is that Southerners are disgusted at the lack of recognition shown the Southern troops during the war with Spain, at the studied efforts of the Administration to keep Southerners in the background, and at the fact that so few Southern regiments succeeded in seeing any service at all. These experiences have thoroughly disgusted Southerners with army management, and nothing short of a threatened attack by some foreign power could induce them to feel any enthusiasm for army life.'

"This expression will probably strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of many members of the Maryland National Guard, because the Fifth regiment was one of the first regiments to respond to the call for troops. Yet it spent in camp the entire period of active hostilities against Spain, drilling and idling away the time, notwithstanding the prevalence of a general desire among officers and men to go to the front. They saw other soldiers from Northern and Western States hurried to Cuba and Porto Rico, but demands that the Fifth be sent into active service were ignored, although it was one of the crack militia organizations of the country. Practically every member returned home disgusted.

"But the *Picayune* calls attention to another matter quite as much in point. Notwithstanding the fact that it was expected two regiments for the Philippines would be raised in the South, scarcely half a dozen commissions have been given to Southerners, and most of these are of low rank. Therefore, the probability that they would not serve under officers of their own section has caused young men to hold aloof from the recruiting offices at the South.

"The dissatisfaction deserves consideration at the seat of the government. There is as much patriotism and true military spirit in the Southern States as there is in any other part of the country. But it cannot be expected that any great amount of soldiery enthusiasm will be developed there so long as the idea prevails that Southerners are being discriminated against in any way.

Both the extract from the *Picayune* and the comment by the *Herald* give some of the reasons why there is no rush in the South for military service, but there isn't any rush anywhere that we have been able to discover. Possibly there might be more disposition among Southern men to enlist in the war against the Filipinos if Southern soldiers had been shown any decent consideration in the war for Cuba, but whatever the *Picayune* or any one else may say, the Southern people do not take much stock in the war against the Philippines and it is to their credit that they do not. They were enthusiastic in the war for Cuba and eager to take part in it, but they were kept out of it because the war managers at Washington didn't want the South to reap any glory out of that war.

But there is a vast difference between fighting to liberate a people held in bondage and fighting to deprive people of the right of self-government. If it were put to a vote of the Southern people, eight out of ten of them would in our opinion be found to be opposed to the war in the Philippines and in favor of getting out as soon as we could do it without sacrifice of national honor or prestige. The only interest they take in it, and the only encouragement they feel like giving it is on account of our soldiers now there who they believe ought to be supported and protected from sacrifice. They do sympathize with the men who are arrayed against the Filipinos, although they do not sympathize with the motives or the policy which brought on the war in those islands.

And that feeling is not confined to the South for it prevails over the whole country. As a proof of it where has there been since this war on the Filipinos started any public rejoicing over the battles fought and won by our soldiers? The country was wild with enthusiasm over Dewey's victory in Manila bay, and over the surrender of Manila, what the people took to be practically the end of the war, never anticipating a war with the people who were our allies in the war against Spain, but since then there has been no popular demonstration of enthusiasm. Would this be so if the hearts of the people were in this war, or if they approved of it? Would the men who were in the service be glad to get out of it, and would enlistments be so tardy when calls were made for troops? He would be a blind man, indeed, who does not see the difference, how cold the people are on this war compared with the ardor with which they entered upon the war for Cuba, which suffered no abatment until the Spanish flag came down and Cuba's fight was won.

The American sense of justice does not approve of the virtual violation of our pledge given to the world when hostilities began with Spain, and American chivalry can see no glory in warring upon a people whom we so much outclass, and American humanity is shocked at the indiscriminate slaughter of those people and the relentless demolition of their towns apparently without any other incentive than a wanton spirit of destruction. In his levity the untutored, rude soldier, not remarkable for the finer feelings, and made ruder by ordeals that harden him, may talk about chasing "jack-rabbits," but men, the right kind of men, do not believe in unnecessary slaughter, nor in any slaughter, unless there be some good reason for it, aside from the mere desire to thin out the people we are fighting against by killing as many of them as possible. This seems to be the principle on which this war has been waged, and in conducting it they have spared neither the enemy nor our own men, who have been, through bungling mismanagement, subjected to ordeals that would test flesh of iron and nerves of steel. The war will be fought to the end, the army will be supported, but it will never be a popular war in the South nor in the North.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The following, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Record*, shows how American enterprise is pushing to the front on the other side of the seas:

"The largest crop of railway material that has ever gone from an American port was cleared from Philadelphia on Saturday last aboard the British steamer Puritan. It consisted of forty locomotives and eighteen steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern Railway, now in course of construction under the supervision of the Russian authorities with the financial aid of the Russo-Chinese Bank. A similar cargo is now loading here destined for Russian Black Sea ports. The disappointed British manufacturers who endeavored recently to belittle their American rivals when the latter had secured the contract for the Atbara bridge in the Sudan will have to sing another tune when monuments of American skill shall span the rivers of the Russian steppes and of far Manchuria, as well as of Equatorial Africa, and the puffing of American locomotives shall be heard in every quarter of those distant continents."

The significant thing in this is that it has been accomplished in competition with the iron and steel manufacturers of the world—not only as to price, but as to time of delivery, in both of which the American bidders led their competitors. These are no small achievements, for building locomotives and steel bridges is quite a different thing from making axes, hammers, etc. The shop that can turn out a locomotive complete in a day and a ponderous steel bridge in a time that no European plant would undertake it gives proof that the American manufacturer is master of the art of steel building, and can give his European competitors pointers and still have some to spare. At the present rate of increase the day is not far distant when the American locomotive and the American steel bridge will be as common a sight in the old world as they were rare ten years ago.

TOO MUCH TOBACCO.

In the cotton belt too much dependence is placed on cotton; in the tobacco belt too much on tobacco, and the result is that the average cotton grower and the average tobacco grower are on the ragged edge and stay there. Granville county is one of the best tobacco-growing counties in the State. But the tobacco growers there are not perplexed as to how they may invest their earnings. They are not suffering from a surplus of prosperity, as we are told the farmers of the West are. (This is a little joke that some Treasury story writer got off to explain the scarcity of paper money in that country, the farmers having it and holding on to it.)

It seems there is some discussion in Granville on the levying of an additional tax for the improvement of the roads, in reference to which a farmer who signs his communication G. D. P. writing for himself and "many farmers," says in last week's *Oxford Ledger*:

"My former communication was dictated and suggested by one of the largest farmers in Granville county, who says he can guarantee that to bring a clean balance sheet of all the crops and personal property would scarcely pay the farmers out of debt in Granville. To every bushel of wheat made for sale in this county there are two barrels of flour shipped into it and sold. There is also more corn shipped in than raised here."

This isn't a very captivating story for the farmers of Granville county, but what else is to be expected when they center their thoughts and their efforts on tobacco and depend so largely on imported food supplies, which must be paid for out of the tobacco crop, much of which brings little more than the cost of production? G. D. P. advises them to quit that, to "stop raising tobacco to buy fertilizer," and raise something to eat, and a surplus to sell, which is level-headed advice.

CONFESSION BY CONSPIRACY.

There is not a shadow of doubt that the attempted assassination of Labori, Dreyfus' faithful counsel, was in pursuance of a conspiracy formed for that purpose. The man who did the shooting and the men who rifled the pockets of their victim were simply tools of others, who may and probably will escape detection. But whether they do or not this attempt at the assassination of Labori is a confession of a lost cause, and of the desperation of the anti-Dreyfusites who would resort to murder in the hope of preventing the acquittal of the man they hate by removing his zealous defender and the man who is the complete master of the facts which will show his innocence.

The probabilities are that this conspiracy was the result of the utter failure of ex-War Minister Mercier to crush Dreyfus with his testimony as they expected him to do, and boasted in advance that he would do, and being disappointed in this thing they resolved upon the assassination of Labori as their only hope. Nothing short of utter desperation and madness could have suggested and attempted to carry out such a plot as that, the effect of which will be to strengthen the popular belief in the innocence of Dreyfus, and to remove any doubts that may have existed as to his being the victim of an organized conspiracy in his first trial and conviction, a conspiracy in which Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam were merely catspaws of bigger men. This last assassination conspiracy is further proof of that.

Cotton planters in the vicinity of Charleston are alarmed at the appearance of a pest, a sort of fungus, which attacks the roots of the cotton stalk and destroys it. This pest first made its appearance in the cotton fields of the South several years ago and has been spreading. The U. S. Department of Aiguilture has sent an expert to investigate it, and see if some means cannot be devised to check it. This is probably the same pest that has made its appearance in the vicinity of Laurinburg, in this State.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

— Salisbury *Sun*: The *Sun* is gratified to learn that operations at the Union copper mine at Gold Hill are being extended and the daily output of ore increased to such an extent that increased railroad facilities are demanded. —— George Vanderbilt's big hog was here this morning, being taken to Biltmore by express. The hog weighs 800 pounds, and has weighed more. It has taken several medals.

— Raleigh *Post*: Conley Shadrack, young white man twenty years of age, was drowned in Mitchell's pond, four miles from Rolesville, this county, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Shadrack and a party of young men from Youngsville, where they all lived, attended church near Rolesville Sunday. They went to the pond in the afternoon to take a plunge. Mr. Shadrack got beyond his depth and went under. Two of his comrades went to his rescue and the drowning man grabbed one of them around the waist. After having gone under twice the comrade broke away and barely managed to save his life. Mr. Shadrack was drowned in ten feet of water. His body was recovered an hour afterwards by Mr Robert Duke, who located it at one dive. The deceased was a son of Mr. Joseph Shadrack, of Youngsville, and a well-liked and bright young man.

— Greensboro *Telegram*: The Empire Steel and Iron Works will soon be prepared to work on full capacity again. A large force of hands is at work at Ore Hill and this will soon be materially increased so that ore can be gotten out and shipped here in much larger quantities. Besides this, the new mines are being opened near Chapel Hill and a good supply can be had form these. The company is receiving coke from Virginia in enormous quantities. Fifty two car loads have been delivered at Walnut Cove by the Norfolk and Western, and the Southern has found the small engines of the Atlantic and Yadkin inadequate. The Southern's big freight engines are now being run between Walnut Cove and Greensboro hauling solid train loads of coke from the former place. Traffic is said to be heavier on this part of the Atlantic and Yadkin than in many years.

— Thirsty Lady—"Is there any water aboard?" Captain (excursion boat)—"Only 'bout four feet, mum; but please don't tell anybody."—*New York Weekly.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District.

Kenansville, Warsaw, August 19-20.
Clinton, Goshen, August 22.
Burgaw, Burgaw, August 26-27.
Magnolia, Centenary, September 2-3.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, September 10-11.
Southport, September 17-18.
Whiteville, Terro Gordo, September 23-24.
Waccamaw, Old Dock, September 26.
Brunswick, Zion, September 30-October 1.
Wilmington, Market Street, (at night) Oct. 1.
Carver's Creek, Shiloh, October 7-8.
Elizabeth, Singletaries, October 14-15.

R. F. BUMPASS,
Presiding Elder.

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 Diarrhœa. 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.

— "Pinkey Miller has a good scheme." "What is it?" "She carries her luncheon to the office done up in a candy box."

— "He told his audience that he was wholly unprepared." "Do you believe it?" "Yes, he had his speech in his pocket, but he hadn't learned it."

— According to Prof. Proctor, "the sun is 1,200,000 times as large as the earth." They must have an awful time hunting for their North pole up there.—*Tit-Bits.*

— "The lynotype machine has revolutionized the printing business." "Indeed it has. Typographical errors which were impossible ten years ago are quite common now."—*Detroit Journal.*

— A Desperate Case: Bramble—"I wonder what makes the Filipinos fight so desperately." Thorne—"I presume they are afraid that if the become civilized their wives will want expensive clothes."

— "I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Always in Stock—"You haven't any smokeless tobacco, have you?" asked the smart young man. "Lots of it," said the matter-of-fact person behind the counter, producing a bladder of snuff. "How much do you want?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "How do you intend to vote at the next election?" asked a Salt Lake citizen. "I dunno yet," answered the neighbor, who was hanging placidly on the front gate. "My wives are in the parlor holding a caucus now."—*Washington Star.*

— "The lynx is putting on insufferable airs these days," said the Lion to the Bear. "What has he to base his conceit on?" asked the latter. "Well, he says he's the only animal in the jungle that has the remotest connection with golfing."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "I can't help thinking about the emptiness of the world," sighed the misanthrope. "You should have been with me in Hawaii," answered the traveller. "You wouldn't think it was so empty if you had seen that eruption of Mauna Loa."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— When Aguinaldo can collect an army of 6,000 men if on the face of things the rebellion is disintegrating the figure doesn't show it.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

—— The greatest gold brick transaction of modern times was when the scheming Don beguiled Uncle Sam into gay Paree and sold him Spain's alleged sovereignty in the Philippines for $20,000,000.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Liquid air is to be employed in Upper New York State for the reduction of human bodies, in place of fire. The liquid, it is said, will reduce the body to a fine powder within a little while. By its use the prejudice against burning will be overcome, while the results secured will be practically identical with those of cremation.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— We squabbled with Great Britain sixty-nine years over the Maine boundary, and nearly as long as that the dispute over the Oregon boundary was pending. Both would have been settled in a few years, but for the ill nature and dog-in-the-manger spirit of the Canadians. We would now settle the Alaskan boundary in three months if Canada were not so busy and so mean.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

TROTTER AND PACER.

A pneumatic horse collar is a new thing—made in Chicago

It is said that in London and suburbs there are about 750,000 horses in use.

The guideless wonder Gold Ring recently went a mile in 2:26 at Liverpool.

Jack Schitler, Readfing, has sold his fast pacer Colonel S to J. W. Tyson, same city, for $400

The American gelding Fred S is driven on the road in Manchester, England, by A Horrocks

J B. Chandler, the Kansas trainer, has had the cancerous growth which threatened to destroy the sight of his right eye successfully removed.

In 1898 the United States imported 2,286 horses, valued at about $200,000, and exported over 61,000, valued at $6,000,000. Of the latter Great Britain took more than one-half.

The management of Charter Oak park, Hartford, has announced a $10,000 trotting futurity for foals of 1899, to be trotted in 1902. The name chosen is the Hartford Futurity.

One hundred feet have been added to the length of the steel grand stand for the Empire City Trotting park, making the entire length 400 feet. The structure will cost over $140,000.

An English correspondent says that so much better horses are now being taken to England that the record will soon stand at 2:15 Trotters and pacers compete on an equality in the tight little isle.

The nomination of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, for the $20,000 Kentucky Futurity arouses unusual interest among horsemen, as she is carrying a foal by the great thoroughbred stallion imp. Meddler Nancy is the first mare so mated ever nominated in this stake.—Horseman.

APHORISMS.

Indolence is the mother of misery.—Burton.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder.—J. H. Bailey

There is nothing that costs less than civility.—Cervantes.

Affection is the broadest basis of a good life.—George Eliot.

He overcomes a stout enemy who overcomes his own anger.—Chilo.

That which we acquire with most difficulty we retain the longest.—Colton.

Mischief lurks in the beginning; a good beginning is half the task.—Euripides.

The wise and the active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.—Rowe.

The greatest affliction that can befall a man is the unkindness of a friend.—Fielding.

Brave Colonel Egbert.

Colonel Harry C. Egbert, recently killed at the head of his regiment near Manila, was twice taken a prisoner during the war of the rebellion, once to become the hero of a daring escape. At San Juan he was shot through the lungs. He had served 40 years. General Miles said of him: "He weighs only about 125 pounds, and 120 of that's pure grit. Not send him to the Philippines? Why, he'll demand a court of inquiry if you don't."

FOR THE FARMER.

Advantages of Variety In Pasturage. Hogs and Higher Prices For Corn, Oxen and Mules.

Some of the pleasant surprises in connection with the breeding and feeding of farm stock occur on holdings which give the animals a fresh range of pasturage, says the London Live Stock Journal. It is possible to overdo almost any sets of pasture land with one class of stock. The ground may not be trampled and eaten till it gets foul, but it may easily come to want that crisp relish which is desirable. Sir Walter Gilbey is right in holding that horses ought to have a wide feeding area when they are in the open. The immediate progenitors of the horse did undoubtedly roam over extensive tracts of land in search of fare. It can scarcely be questioned that the horse as we know him has a great notion of being free in the widest sense of the term once he comes to feel perfectly comfortable under the open sky. He falls quite easily into a vagabond kind of existence, taking here a little there a little on his way. Still if he has a suspicion that he may at any time be hunted off a specially good bit of pasturage, how diligent he is to make the most of his opportunity!

Hogs and Corn.

From present indications the price of corn is going to be higher, says Live Stock. After several years of excessively depressed markets the great American crop promises to reach a point where its culture will prove very profitable to the farmer. It will be more profitable then to sell corn than to feed it to hogs. Under these circumstances the breeder of swine must prepare for the future. Ultimately the price of hogs would go up if corn became scarce and too high priced, provided some substitute for corn could not be found. It is in anticipation that the farmer or breeder reaps success. The man who is loaded down with a drove of swine might suddenly find corn advanced so high that it would pay him to dispose of his hogs at once and sell his corn in the open market. But there would be thousands of other breeders looking at the question the same way, and the sudden marketing of so many hogs would undoubtedly break market prices for them. This would be disastrous to the man compelled to sell, and many would be in that position. But later the prices for hogs would come around to their normal condition and even advance beyond the former quotations. Consequently the man who keeps his hogs at not too great expense would reap the benefit of his foresight and preparedness.

Oxen and Mules.

The Southern Planter tells of an Alabama planter who owns a great deal of farm land which he rents to negroes on condition that they shall do their work with an ox instead of a mule. As a result, all his tenants are prosperous and pay their rent promptly. The ox is capable enough for all the farm work, but he is not suitable to hitch up and ride to church, cake walks and "hoedowns", after the day's work is done, and so both beast and master stay at home and are fit for work the next day. As we read it we wondered if there were not some white farmers in the north who would be more prosperous if they had oxen instead of horses, for the same reason. A good horse and carriage is often sufficient excuse for trips to the village, daytime as well as evening, when it would be more profitable to remain at home. Oxen are not very rapid, but they are businesslike all day and do not get into bad company as often as fast trotters do.

Peas For Family Use.

It is necessary to make several plantings of peas to have a succession for the table during the season. Of course the earliest will be planted first, and the very earliest of all should not be one of the sweeter wrinkled varieties, as these will often rot in cold, wet soil from the amount of water that they will absorb. But the wrinkled varieties when they come are so much sweeter and better that they spoil the others for use. The peas not wrinkled should be used while they are small and tender. When they attain full size, it will be impossible to cook them soft. One of the early and one later variety of wrinkled peas should be planted about the same time when the ground gets warm enough. The planting may be kept up till nearly June, though later planted peas are apt to mildew, and at the time they are ripe there is such variety of other vegetables and fruits that we do not care so much for the peas.—Boston Cultivator.

Grasses For Pasture.

The best time to sow all grasses is when the seed is ripe, says the St. Louis Republic. That is nature's method. But we are mindful that at that time there may be a "dry spell" and the seeds, even if they germinated, would perish. All the grasses named may be sown in the spring or about this time. We cannot give proportions because there is such difference of opinions. For a meadow we would sow about 12 quarts each of timothy and clover or orchard grass and clover per acre. Some farmers use less of the clover, but our advice is to put in plenty of seed. Blue grass is very light, say about 14 pounds per bushel. Be careful and cover grass seeds very lightly, if at all. Do not harrow the land. If the land is in fine condition, a light brush harrow may be used.

Condensed Milk.

The Dairy World says that 2,000,000 cases of condensed milk were put up in this country during the last year, and that more than half of this was consumed in this country. The rest was exported, mostly to Japan, China and India. The demand for American condensed milk is steadily on the increase.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Climate affects billiard balls. They last best in Spain.

According to recent poor law statistics in England, the total amount spent in caring for the poor of England and Wales for six months was over $13,220,000.

An English guidebook makes the curious assertion that a large proportion of those who have made the ascent of Mont Blanc have been persons of unsound mind.

Important deposits of sulphur have lately been discovered in Asiatic Russia. In the Ferghana district there is one which will yield about 10,000 pounds of pure sulphur yearly.

The wine cellar of the old Chaldean king, Argastes II, has been discovered near Lake Van in Asia Minor. It was filled with colossal earthenware vessels, some of which have been sent to the Berlin museum.

Under the column in the Roman forum marking the spot where Cæsar's body was burned some ashes have been found. According to the London Daily Mail, they are believed to be the remains of his funeral pyre.

The Pennsylvania commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has voted to present to Rear Admiral Dewey the gold insignia of the order, which the United States government permits officers of the army and navy to wear.

BREVITIES

PERSONALITIES.

Governor Pingree of Michigan is an expert horseman and detests bicycles.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier of France is said to be contemplating a trip to this country.

Admiral Schley is said to be a descendant of the family of which Nathan Hale was a member.

Charles E. Hyde, Republican, enjoys the unusual honor of having been elected mayor of Bath, Me., by a unanimous vote.

President McKinley frequently does his afternoon's work in the White House library, which is now used as Mrs. McKinley's sitting room.

Governor Roosevelt has always been a great smoker, but has recently had to give up this luxury for the time being owing to some slight throat trouble.

The lord chief justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Herschell on the Anglo-American joint high commission.

M. L. Hayward, the newly elected United States senator from Nebraska, has had little experience in officeholding, one year on the district bench being his only service.

The south of England has lost in the Rev William Awdry of Ludgershall, Wiltshire, its most famous sporting parson. Mr. Awdry was a great fox hunter and a sportsman in many fields.

The Lalande prize of the French Academy of Science has been conferred upon Professor A. C. Chandler of Cambridge, Mass., in recognition of "the splendor, the importance and the variety of his astronomical work."

Dr Samuel Kohn, the chief rabbi of Budapest for the last 30 years, has been made a member of the Hungarian house of magnates, being the first rabbi ever appointed to the upper house of parliament in the Austria-Hungarian empire.

Mr and Mrs Henry M. Stanley have adopted a baby boy, and now they have bought a country place so that the baby can have the benefits of out of door life. Among the Stanleys' new neighbors in Surrey are Grant Allen, Conan Doyle and Richard Le Gallienne.

Samuel Ryan, the oldest editor in Wisconsin, recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He started in newspaper work in 1841 on the Green Bay Republican. A dozen years later he started the Appleton Crescent, which paper he has conducted ever since.

Speaker Reed was once at a dinner party when Joseph Choate, who was present, said he had never ridden on a railroad pass. "I wish I could say as much," remarked a congressman who was among the guests. "Well, why didn't you say it?" asked Mr. Reed. "Choate did."

A New Firearm.

What seems to be a very formidable rival to the revolver is the light automatic carbine or pistol, which has recently been put upon the market in three patterns, two of which come from Germany and the other from Belgium. The new weapon is only half the weight of a rifle, it is sighted to 500 yards, it will come in half for packing, and its cost is under £10. Ten cartridges can be inserted in one second, and as many as 80 shots per minute have been fired from this compact weapon. The ammunition used is of the smokeless variety, and the cartridges are very light in weight. The weapon will doubtless prove of great use for sporting as well as for more serious purposes.—Chambers' Journal.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 25	@	1 35
New New York, each		@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	25	@	30
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	47	@	47½
Virginia Meal	47	@	47½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 00
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	13
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	10	@	12½
Rio	7	@	8
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	8	@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	4 00	@	4 25
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	11	@	13
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	52	@	53½
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	52
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	65	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint	10	@	12½
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	85	@	90
Rice Straw	40	@	50
Eastern	80	@	85
Western	80	@	85
North River	80	@	88
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6½
North Carolina	7	@	8
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
Common mill	5 00	@	6 50
Fair mill	6 50	@	8 00
Prime mill	8 50	@	10 00
Extra mill	10 00	@	10 50
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	23	@	30
Porto Rico, in barrels	25	@	30
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 00	@	2 10
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 50	@	10 00
Rump		@	9 50
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@	5⅞
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Palmer		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" " Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	5 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6

Beware of Imitations!

Consumers should beware of the cheap and inferior washing powders said to be just as good as

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

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

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 49 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 48½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95c 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, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	113
Rosin	278
Tar	244
Crude Turpentine	73

Receipts same day last year.—128 casks spirits turpentine, 588 bbls rosin, 113 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 5⅞ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 13-16	"	"
Low Middling	5 7-16	"	"
Middling	5⅞	"	"
Good Middling	6¼	"	"

Same day last year middling 5½c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Extra prime, $1.00 to $1.10 per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.10 to $1.12½. Virginia—Extra prime, 75 to 80c; fancy, 95c.

CORN—Firm: 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 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 6.50 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money on call easier at 2@3 per cent., last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼@486½ for demand and 482¼@483 for sixty days. Posted rates 483½@484 and 487@487½. Commercial bills 481½@482. Silver certificates 60½@61½. Bar silver 60¼. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were irregular. U. S. 2's, registered, 100½; U. S. 3's, registered, 108½; do.