THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news-paper in North Carolina, is published daily ex-cept Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.24 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city sub-scribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year. any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$1.50; three weeks, \$4.00; two weeks, \$5.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$1.00; three months, \$4.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$0.00. Ten ines of solid Nonpariel type make one square. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Fr. day morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 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

Advertisements discontinued before the time advertisements discontinued before the sine 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. 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 label of the publisher. Letter. Only such remittances will be at the isk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if ac-

in every other way, they will invari-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 costs will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Adversements inserted once a week in Dally will be compact advertise for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of dally rate. Two a week, two-thirds of dally rate. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to Contract advertisers will not be allowed to 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

SY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TRESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29.

THE BOOM IN IRON.

Among a large number of interesting letters from iron manufacturers in this and other countries. published in last week's Manufactures' Record, is a notable one from J. Stephen Jeans, Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, on the iron making industry of the world, present and prospective. As showing why this country is coming to the front in the iron trade, and why it bids fair to go further to the front and remain there, he gives the comparative cost of making iron in this and other representative countries in the the conclusion of his letter, which is as follows:

be disposed to place the cost of manufacturing hematite iron in the three principal centers of the trade-West Cumberland for England, Pittsburg for the United States and Westphalia for Germany-at the following ap proximate figures:

England. Pittsburg. W phalia imestone.... Totals......£3 4 6 £1 19 5 £3 3 0

"These figures will, of course, vary according to the situation and circumstances of the work, and in a large number of eases the cost will be much less where manufacturers have their own supplies of material. It is probable that in the United States, where events move rapidly, the average market quotations would give higher figures than those here quoted, but whatever those figures may be, they are not likely to be high enough to create any apprehension on the part of Ameri can makers that their onwn markets are in danger from outside competition. It is true that some orders for plates and other products have lately been placed on this side for American consumers, but in Europe we have at present enough todo in attending to our own business, and high American prices now are, they will not, in my opinion, invite any material competition from outside countries for at any rate some months to come, and not at all so long as the existing relative range of values and costs is maintained. short, the American market is assured to American makes, so that if present prices are not maintained in the United States it will not be because of anything that Europe is likely to do. or, indeed, can do, to the contrary.

"In all this, as it seems to me, there is very much hope and encouragement for the South. No district in Europe, nor indeed anywhere else, that I know of, can make iron on a large scale so cheaply. In Europe the tendency is to increase the cost of making iron. In the Southern States the tendency is in opposite direction. Luxembourg is the only district in Europe in which pig can be made on a relatively cheap scale, and Luxembourg foundry iron is to-day at 77s per ton. I do not think this price can be maintained over a very long period, but so long as it exists Alabama, West Virginia and Tennessee should reap a golden harvest if they make the most of their opportu-

According to these figures, which we take to be substantially correct, iron can be manufactured at Pittsburg for about two-thirds the cost in England or Germany. When it comes to selling in Europe we do not know what the cost of transportation is and how much that may come to the relief of the manufacturers on the other side of the sea, but it is not high enough to prevent our manufacturers from successfully competing with them in their own markets, which is fully shown by our increased exports of manufactured articles covering the entire range from the railway locomotive to the surgeon's lance. Our exports of manufactures the past fiscal year were over 28 per cent. of our total exports, and the bulk of these were articles of iron or steel, wholly or part. This shows the progress made in our exports of these metals and gives proof of the ability to compete with foreign rivals.

Of course to do that we must be able to produce iron cheaper than they can and sufficiently so to offset the cost of transportation across three thousand miles of sea. If our iron manufacturers have been able to make so much progress in the first years of competition, is there any reason to suppose that they cannot keep it up and forge further to the front? About the only thing that could operate seriously against | the "borders" of official paper, used them would be an ore famine that for such purpose.

would put prices up very high, but that would also operate more or less against the European manufacturers, for our manufacturers would then begin to draw on Europe for ores and that would put prices up over there, so that there is no reason to suppose that our manufacturers cannot continue to hold their rela-

tive position at the front. In drawing his comparison of the cost of making iron Mr. Jeans takes Pittsburg as representative of the United States, which is doubtless correct as to the North, but it is well known that iron can be made for considerably less in the South than at Pittsburg, and at some points in the South at very much less than it can be at Pittsburg, at Birmingham, for instance, for about three dollars a ton less, and the bottom hasn't been reached yet.

With the iron boom come to stay for some time what does this mean? Simply this; that the United States will continue to rule the iron trade of the world, and make prices for the world, and that the South will in the near future control the iron trade of the United States, make prices for the United States, and that means for the world. To some extent the South is doing that now, and yet the iron industry is almost in its infancy, in this section of the country where the iron fields have as yet been scarcely scratched. The closing paragraph in Mr. Jeans' letter in which he notes the fact of the cheap production in the South and refers to the opportunity to "reap a golden harvest" shows what hetbinks about it, and gives substantially his opinion of the South as the coming iron

manufacturing center. Iron making is an industry which does not grow rapidly because the plants are costly and the business requires large capital, and heretofore the capital which could be commanded has been principally invested in other industries which required less and which our people understood better. But those of them who have given their attention to iron-making have mastered it pretty well and shown their capacity to manage that as well as cotton manufacturing and other things of which they have taken hold. If "At the moment of writing I should | this boom in iron continues, of which there is every indication, for some years, increased production will become a necessity and considerable capital will seek investment in that industry in this section.

NORTH CAROLINA AS A WOOL-GROWING STATE.

The Wool Record, organ of the sheep-growing industry of this couning in the South, cites the fact that 'the blue ribbon and gold medal at the World's Columbian Exposition for the best wool was awarded to Maj. R. S. Tucker, of North Carolina," and remarks that in view of the little prominence the State has attained as a wool-producing section this award is "somewhat surprising." It then comments on the peculiar advantages possessed by the Piedmont section of the South. and North Carolina in particular, for the wool-growing industries and concludes thus:

"North Carolina enjoys a home field for her mutton products, has easy access to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Louis ville and numerous smaller cities, all of which are within easy reach of the field production, and would consume large quantities of her mutton, if it could be supplied promptly in good condition when most needed

"The wool side of sheep husbandry s too frequently passed over with in difference by farmers in these days. Wool has been on the under side in this fight for so long that mutton has been allowed to obscure its importance to the sheep farmer. The new wool tariff, small foreign supplies, the inadequacy of stock on hand, the insuf ficiency of the present clip, the unsusally large demands for woollens, the prosperity of the people and the steady growth of the nation, are all factors contributing towards high prices for wool and towards a large wool consumption in the nation. Those sections which increase their flocks most rapidly, enlarge their wool products most appreciably, and pay most attention to sheep husbandry, will gather most quickly the largest returns from this prosperity.

North Carolina is so well adapted to cheap-breeding that it cannot be more than a few years before woolgrowing will be one of her leading live-stock industries, and she will be reaping benefits from her wool and mutton. Her natural advantages physical and climatic, entitle her to s prominent position as a wool-growing State. She enjoys a special advantage in her steamer lines, which place her principal seaport, Wilmington, with-in sixty hours by sea of New York, thus giving her the advantage of the very best latest and most improved methods of selling wool either at private or auction sale, which are afforded by the Wool Exchange.

The Record does not seem to contemplate the manufacture of the wool at home, but thinks the growers would find fair profit on shipping to Northern markets, which they probably would, but there are seven woollen mills in North Carolina now, which import a large part of the wool they consume. If there were more wool growers there would be more mills and enough to consume all the wool produced, though the production were multiplied many

The "dossier" and "bordereau" are figuring quite conspicuously in the Dreyfus trial and in print all over the world. The "dossier" is a packet or file of papers, and the "bordereau," memoranda written upon strips of paper, clipped from

WHY THEY DENOUNCED HIM.

Booker T. Washington is not in good favor with the negro politicians and agitators in this country because he refuses to wear their collar and let them do the thinking for him. He does his own thinking, forms his own opinions, and has the courage to tell the negroes what he thinks is the best for them as individuals and as a race, and in this he runs counter to the agitators and politicians, white and black, who have been and are using the negroes for the promotion of their own interests. In a recent interview on the proposed constitutional amendment in this State he is quoted as follows:

"Is there any reason why the negro in the South should oppose the Southern man iu politics? Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose Southern white men with our votes * * * In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to the point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to op pose everything suggested or put forth by the Southern white men. believe there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 50 per cent better friends to the negro thau Governor Russell, and I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Russell, who has no power to protect, or if he has the power, does not extreise it, rather than these other white men who can protect us if we cease to continually and forever oppose them.

"Many negroes in North Carolina, as in every other Southern State, have learned that their real friends, those who are most sincere in their efforts to help them forward and who are best able to do so, are not the pliticians, white or black, who pose as their champions, but the substantial white citizens who are their neighbors. We expect to see the suffrage amendment adopted in North Carolina and similar legislation resorted to in other States of the South

There isn't a line in this that isn't true and there isn't a negro who has sense enough to keep out of the fire, provided he has no political aspirations or isn't the tool of some white boss who has, who cannot see it and will not acknowledge it. But Booker Washington isn't a politician, he believes there are things in which the negro is more vitally interested than he is in politics, and that's why the political gang don't like him. or what he teaches.

ITS EFFECT IN EUROPE.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, has just returned after a sojourn of several months in Europe. In speaking of public sentiment on the colonial policy adopted by the present administration he says "the moral as well as political influence" of this country has been seriously affected thereby, for confidence has been lost in a power which pursued a policy for over a century and then without explanation or apparent try, in an article on wool growing good reason suddenly adopted a policy the very reverse of that. The only way they can account for this is that it was inspired by a ravenous desire for land-grabbing, in imitation of the land-grabbing monarchies of Europe which the Americans had so long and so loudly denounced for this kind of robbery. They treat with proper contempt the fraudulent pleas of purchase, obligations to the world, &c., put forward as a justification of this land-grabbing.

The liberals in England and the advocates in other countries of greater liberty for the people, are distressed and embarrassed by it because they had been holding this country up as an illustration and a model of popular government, where the governing powers attended to the business for which they were chosen, avoided becoming mixed up in the affairs of other nations, and kept their hands off the property of others, and now they find this model government suddenly changing front reversing its time-honored policy, following in the wake of the bayonetsupported monarchies of the old world; no wonder there has been a change of sentiment and that this Government has forfeited the confidence of the friends of popular government across the seas.

In England they are now making steel barrels, which are so built as to resemble wooden barrels. As there is no leakage in them they are preferred to wood for holding oils and other penetrable fluids.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- It is perfectly clear now, if not before, that the ring of rascals in France who stood for the flattered 'Army," accused Drevfus, not to avoid a cause of war with Germany, as they have alleged, but from fear of detection of their own treason. -Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

— The negro-loving newspapers of the North that have so often held up Booker Washington as a sample of what the colored brother is capable of accomplishing are now forced to tell their readers that the emancipated and enfranchised Afro-Americans gave the country evidence of their calibre at their big pow-wow at Chicago by denouncing this honor to their race as "a traitor" and "a trimmer."-New Orleans States, Dem.

- From a study of the pictures of the French generals who are fighting in the Dreyfus courtmartial, as they appear in some of the Northern papers, one might suppose, without a great stretch of imagination, if they were not labelled, that they came from the rogues gallery. It is not difficult, from that point of view at least, to imagine them the wilful persecutors of an innocent man. Some of the French generals may have been maligned in these picturesque representations, but if all that has been said about them is true, the chances are against it .-Savannah News, Dem.

SPIRITS TURI ENTINE

- Alamance Gleaner: A stalk of millet thirteen feet tall, and which had not headed, is on exhibit at J. C. Simmons' drug store. It was grown by Mr. Allen S. Dickey, of Pleasant Grove township.

- High Point Enterprise: Few, f any, did better than Mr. J. H. Tate with their grain crops this year. From forty acres he got 647 bushels of wheat. Twenty seven acres of this averaged twenty bushels to the acre.

- Goldsboro Argus: Willis Lee, rather notorious white man, was shot and killed Saturday morning at Saul's X Roads by Deputy Sheriff Roberts. It seems that Roberts had a warrant for the arrest of Lee for a deadly assault Friday night upon a woman and in attempting to effect the arrest committed the homicide.

- Charlotte News: The body of an unknown negro man was found lying beside the tracks of the Southern railway, one mile north of Harrisburg Friday morning. The head and shoulders were badly lacerated and along the track for some distance were found particles of the bydy. It is thought that the man was struck by

No. 72, the fast north bound freight. - Raleigh News and Observer: Friday, Deputy Sheriff C. W. Dunn, at Scotland Neck, arrested a man believed to be John Monroe, who killed Town Constable Thomas Atkin son at Red Springs, July 21st. The man now under arrest in every way answers the description, even scars on his fingers, his weight, height, color, He says his name is Lewis Kear

- Shelby Star: J. C. Elliott. Esq., of No. 8, was down Monday and old of a large rattlesnake killed one day last week in No. 11 township by Elijah Waters. His snakeship was ornamented with 17 rattles. Jeff Gettos, living near Hollis in Rutherford, killed some time prior to this a rattler that sported 15 rattles. About the same time, Thos. Campbell, who lives in the same locality, killed in the big road a rattlesnake which had 8 rattles. Good snake country that. - Fayetteville Observer: We are

grieved to have to record the death, in her 63d year, of Miss Lou A. Underwood, which occurred Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the home of her brother, Capt. J. B. Underwood, which had been her residence of late. Mr. J. Hector Smith has on exhibition at the court house the strangest phenomena in the growth of a pumpkin vine we have ever seen. It is a two foot section of the vine, on which there are at least twenty-five little pumpkins. The vine is in the shape of a pheumatic tire with the air out, and lying flat is a little over five inches in width.

- Asheville Citizen: It is believed by some who are acquainted with the case that Rutherford county has as a resident of one the oldest people in the world. Her name is Nancy Hollyfield, and it is claimed that she is 115 years of age. This claim is believed by many to be founded on indisputable fact. John Kennedy, a well known citizen of the Broad river section of Rutherford, who told the Citizen the story, say he remembers that when he was a youth Nancy Hol lyfield was accounted an old person. Mr. Kennedy is 82 years of age. He saw the centenarian about two months ago. and she was apparantly enjoying good

TWINKLINGS.

- Mrs. A .- "But can't the dear little thing's father suggest some name?" Mrs. B. -"Yes, every night his father calls him a new name, but I'm afraid they wouldn't do."

"There have been many moons," greeted the old acquaintance, "since I saw you." "Yes," giggled the woman with the season ticket to Dakota, "many honeymoons, I presume." - Used to It: Photographer-Yes, I can take your picture, but it's

a dark day, and it will require a considerable exposure." Seaside Belle—"Oh, I don't mind that."—Chicago Tribune. - "Is Alice worried about her broken engagement?" "No. She had part of her silver marked with the young man's name, but she says she

can easily get engaged to another man named Smith - Jaggles-"That theatrical manager claimed to have expended \$20,000 on the costumes." Waggles-"Yet the police raided his show because there wasn't costume enough."-Puck.

- "I see," said the man who was reading about horses, "that President McKinley handles the ribbons like an expert." "So do I," murmured the tall youth of bargain counter. "So

- "I thought the doctor said she ought to go to the seashore?" did, but the siege of sickness she had made her so thin that she said she knew she'd look like a perfect fright drifting towards imperialism and in a bathing suit, so she went to the mountains instead."-Brooklyn Eagle.

- "So you want to write war news," said the enterprising exponent of emotional journalism. "Yes," said the young man. "Do you feel that you are equipped for that kind of em-ployment?" "I do; I've got a map and an imagination."-Washington

- In Ireland: Native-"If Oi should decide to come to New York. haw long would it be before Oi could Casey (of Tammany Hall, on vote?" a visit)-"Will, Oi dont kape thrack av thim election days, but Oi think there's another wan in about four months!"-Puck.

- There's no use talking," said the man who sat on the piszza looking over his hotel bill, "Rip Van Winkle failed to appreciate his luck." "Luck!" 'Yes. Fancy a man's being allowed to stay twenty years in the mountains without its costing him a cent?"-Washington Star.

-- "Under our treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, his slaves can buy their freedom for \$20 apiece. They seem to come high. Their price is ten times as much as we paid for the Filipinos in general, to say nothing of the costly war we have undertaken, in addition .- Richmond Dis-

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. 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 30-October 1.
Wilmington, Market Street, (at night) Oct. 1.
Carver's Creek, Shiloh, October 7-8.
Elizabeth, Singletaries, October 14-15.
B. F. BUMPAS,
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



PROCLAIMING THE KING.

in the fifteenth.

When the time unhappily comes for a new king to reign, the privy council will meet and declare the throne to have devolved on the Prince of Wales. Orders will at once be given to the earl marshal and the officers of the College of Arms to proclaim him. The first proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James' palace, where the guard is changed.

ollege, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the earl marshal the kings, the heralds and the pursuivants in full uniform and mounted hard by. At this proclamation the monarch s present, sitting at the window where all his predecessors have sat. That is the chiefest of the proclama-

tions, but the news has to be carried far and wide to the distant city, the rank of the proclaiming officer descending as the business proceeds. The second pronouncement is made at Charing Cross and the third at the corner of Chancery lanes At this proclamation there will be a

modification of the ancient form, owing to the disappearance of Temple Bar. Within the city of London the lord mayor and sheriffs preserve their ancient sovereignty and allow no ruler within their gates except after permission asked and granted.

The old form was for the junior pursuivant to rap at the gate and show his warrant for proclamation. Then the lord mayor ordered the gate to be cpened and joined in the stately proces-

barring the knock at the gate, which does not exist. The last proclamation is made either at the corner of Wood street, Cheapside, or beside the Royal Exchange. In the provinces the proclamations are made by the local mayors. king has to offer to fight for his throne. In the olden times, when a king reigned by the power of his right arm, this was a necessary formality, and because it was necessary once it is done still. But the king no longer does his own fighting. He has a champion, the hereditary champion of England, whose business it is to do battle with all comers for the

The champion is always a member of the Dymoke family. When the king is crowned, he rides into Westminster hall mounted and in full armor, just as the champion was 600 years ago. He is accompanied by the earl marshal and the lord great chamberlain, also on horseback. The ball is crowded with ticketed sightseers.

A proclamation is read by one of the heralds, challenging anybody who disputes the right of the sovereign to combat in an open space. The champion throws down his gauntlet as a guarantee of good faith, and then the hearts of all the ladies flutter in anticipation

But it is all a disappointing sham. If some enterprising person were to take up the challenge and the gauntlet, he would probably be run in by the police for creating a disturbance! The herald takes up the glove and hands it back to the champion, and then the king is firmly seated on his throne.-London

-Kansas City Journal.

the mare had died of heart failure, due to excitement caused by the sound of the unaccustomed music of a brass

American Speech.

"Educate your alphabet and you will find your language as mellow as any of the family of Latium," is the advice given. "Your i's are throaty, your m's are too labial, your s's are too hissing, your c's are not soft enough. When you can train your scholars to emit these and the other consonants within the pitch, using the tongue instead of the throat for their emission, then you will see that for rhythm and sonority your English language may be compared with the Tuscan, the Roman, the Spanish and the Provencal."

The Cocaine Habit.

A well known chemist states that a surprising number of well to do young ladies have taken to buying the various forms of doctored up coca extracts (cocaine) in large quantities, also phenacetine and various bromides, because "they make one feel so nice and happy." It is needless to say that such practices are exceedingly risky. Perhaps, however, they are preferable to another extremely foolish trick-that of sniffing chloroform dropped on a handkerchief, with the object of producing a pleasant, dreamy languor. -New York Telegram.

The English Ceremony the Same as It Was Four Hundred Years Ago. When the time comes (which may heaven delay) for a new king of Engand, the College of Arms will proclaim him, just as it has proclaimed every

monarch for hundreds of years past. Times change-and dynasties. We are less like the Englishmen of Edward I than we are like the modern Japs. We talk a different tongue, we eat different foods, we wear different clothes, we think different thoughts. Nothing is the same, except the columns on Stonehenge and the College of Arms. The college abides, varying by not so much as a detail of procedure or a button on a uniform. What is, is good and cannot be improved. Therefore the business of proclamation will be the same in the twentieth century as it was

Garter King, the chief officer of the

The ceremony will doubtless remain, Being proclaimed and crowned, the

A Hero of the Rail. A Jim Bludso of the rail has just gone to "take his chances" in the hereafter. He was Jim Clark, a railway engineer of Blair, Tex. Clark's train was running into Weatherford just ahead of a limited express. He was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs when a few miles out of Weatherford, and to stop his train would have cost many lives. He held the throttle lever until he worked his train on to a siding. In a few minutes the express thundered by. Jim Clark was dead, however, clinging to the throttle as though it were a cross.

Killed by Music. Music caused the death of a beautiful 3-year-old filly at Florence, Ala., the other day. A farmer drove the valuable young mare into town, and as he was driving up the principal street a brass band suddenly struck up its blatant music. The mare had never heard any sound like that before, and so startled was she that she dropped dead in the shafts of the trap. A veterinary surgeon who examined the carcass declared that

The faults of American speech, according to an authority on the subject, originate in the primary school. The child is not taught the melodic value of his phrase. He is allowed to use the throat instead of the tongue, and the flow of speech becomes, therefore, halting and guttural.

L'ENVOI

The smoke upon your altar dies, The flowers decay, The goddess of your secrifice

Has flown away. What profit, then, to sing or slay The sacrifice from day to day? "We know the shrine is void," they said.

"The goddess flown— Yet wreaths are on the altar laid— Is black with fumes of sacrifice. Albeit she had fled our eyes.

"For it may be, if still we sing And tend the shrine, Some deity on wandering wing May there incline, And finding all in order meet Stay while we worship at her feet."

—Rudyard Kipling.

WHEN FIRE BREAKS OUT. Keep Cool and Remember and Fol

low These Instructions. In case of fire, if the burning articles are at once splashed and sprayed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an incombustible coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and ten pounds of nitrate of ammonia in seven gallons of water. Pour this into quart bottles of thin glass and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames, so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to dend n the blaze. If a fire once gets under headway and prompt . t becomes a necessity, a silk handkerchief dipped in water and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils will prevent suffocation from smake; failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, recall yeur physics-remember that smoke goes first to the top of the room and last to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your bands and knees and crawl to the window. Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand. - New York Tribune

Too Well Imitated. It is no easy matter for a violin maker to rival the famous Stradivarius instruments, but this an American maker did and did so effectually that experts pronounced his violin a genuine Stradi-

The successful man was the late George Gemunder, a famous violin maker of New York. His remarkable ability as a preparer of violins was known to many a distinguished player, such as Ole Bull, Remenyi and Wilhelmj. But he made, so runs the story, his greatest success at the Paris exposition of Eiffel tower fame. To that exhibition he sent an imitation Stradivarius, and to test its merits had it placed on exhibition as the genuine article.

A committee of experts carefully examined the instrument and pronounced it a Stradivarius. So far Mr. Gemunder's triumph was complete. But now came a difficulty. When he claimed that it was not an old violin, but a new one made by himself, the committee would not believe him. They declared he never made the instrument and pronounced him an imposter. He had done his work too well .- Youth's Compan-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up mall 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.

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CHEESE—W D—		v	••	1
Northern Factory	103	60)	11146	
Dairy Cream		o	13	p
State		ã	1016	f
COFFEE-W D-		_		1 2
Laguyra	10	0	1216	
Rio	2	0	8	n
DOMESTICS-				p
Sheeting, 4-4, \$\mathbb{P} yard		0	534	c
Yarns. W bunch of 5 Ds		0	70	S
GGGS—♥ dozen	9	0	11	r
FIBH-		_		
Mackerel, No. 1, W Darrel	22 00	9	30 00	9
Mackerel, No. 1, w hair-bbi.	11 00	9	10 00	I
Mackerel, No. 2, W Darrel	10 00	8	10 00	τ
Mackerel, No. 1, % barrel Mackerel, No. 1, % balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, % barrel Mackerel, No. 2 % half-bbl Mackerel, No. 3, % barrel	19 00	8	14 00	0.5
Mullets, 19 barrel	19 00	ĕ	4 00	
Mullate So nork harrel	3 00 5 00	6	8 00	
Mullets, & pork barrel N. C. Roe Herring, & keg	3 00	å	3 25	
Dry Cod B th	5	8	10	
Dry Cod, & b	4 35	ă	4 50	
TOUR—10 10—	1 00	-		
Low grade		0	8 00	
Choice		ă	8 50	fe
Otroloht	4 00	4	4 05	*

Corn, from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White... Oats, from store...... COW Peas. Clover Hay... Rice Straw... Northern North Carolina Common mill Prime mill

Prime mill
Extra mill
OLASSES 9 gallon—
Barbadoes, in hegshead.
Barbadoes, in barrels.
Porto Rico, in barrels.
Porto Rico, in barrels.
Sugar House, in hogsheads.
Sugar House, in barrels.
Syrup, in barrels. Prime.

ROPE, # b

BALT, # sack, Alum.

Liverpool
American.
On 125 # Sacks.

SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M. Common Cypress Saps SUGAR, & D—Standard Gran'd R. O. Hogshead... TIMBER, re M feet—Shipping...

Washing Powder is a bringer of brightness, comfort and health to every housewife who uses it. Don't waste your energy in scrubbing Dust makes hard cleaning easy. For greatest economy buy our large package.

CREATES HAPPINESS

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

saves both time and money.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 28. quiet at 44 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 431/2 cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents

\$1.10@1.60. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin....

Receipts same day last year.-77 casks spirits turpentine, 196 bbls rosin, 176 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine. Market steady on a basis of 5%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 3 7-16 cts. 😝 t Good Ordinary 4 13-16 " Low Middling..... 5 7-16 " "

Middling ... 57% "
Good Middling ... 614 "
Same day last year middling 514c.
Receipts—137 bales; same day last rear, 18.

PEANUTS-North Carolina-Extra prime, \$1.00@1.10 per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.10@1.e2½. Virginia Extra prime, 75@80c; fancy, 95c. CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per

Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to N. C. BACON--steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7

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.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, August 28.-Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine easy at 47@

pentine quiet at 43c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, August 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42@45c; sales 1,400 casks; receipts 99 casks. Rosin firm;

sales 2,997 barrels; receipts 3,988 bar rels; quotations were: A, B, C, D, E 95c; F, \$1 00; G, \$1 10; H, \$1 20 I, \$1 25; K, \$1 30; M, \$1 65; N, \$2 00; W G, \$2 40; W W, \$2 70.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-The market for cotton futures after opening easy at a decline of five points worked within a narrow range of changes. The weakness was increased by claims of beneficial rain in the Southwest. Official forecasts failed to indicate any general break in the Southwest drough while the weather statistics confined the actual rainfall in Texas to a little nore than one inch at Houston and long View, and scattering showers elsewhere. Following these indications the market made rallies, but the upward movement was held in check by the unusually large receipts in the South. A steadier feeling prevailed in the afternoon on a scattered demand which came chiefly from local shorts. 3 26 64d buyer; March and April 26-64d buyer; April and May 3 27 64d seller; May and June 3 27 64@3 28 64d The last few minutes witnessed a sharp upturn on a sudden scramble of less reliant shorts to cover, started by an almost total absence of offerings. The close was firm with prices two to three points net lower. NEW YORK, August 28.—Cotton

uiet; middling uplands 6 1/4 c. Cotton futures closed firm at quotations: August 5.83, September .88, October 6.04, November 6.09, December 6.15, January 6.23, Feb-5.26, March 6.30, April 6.30 May 6.34, June 6.36. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 %c; middling gulf 6 %c; sales 515 bales.

Net receipts 31 bales; gross receipts 1,418 bales; stock 146,462 bales.

Not receipts 12,981

Total to-day-Net receipts 12,981 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,750 bales; exports to France 50 bales; stock 369,183 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 2,454 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,432 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 4,172 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 8,402,289 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,513,204 bales; exports to France 796,880 bales; exports

to the Continent 2,853,306 bales. Aug. 28.—Galveston, steady at 6 1c. net receipts 5,613 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6 %c, net receipts 181 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 61/2c, net receipts bales; Boston, steady at 6½c, net receipts—
ceipts 11 bales; Wilmington, steady
at 5½, net receipts 137 bales; Philadelvassa Guano Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Na.
vassa Guano Co.

A little woman can do a big lot of cleaning with little effort with Gold Dust. It lightens the labor f cleaning more than half and

phia, firm at 61/2c, net receipis

bales; Savannah, steady at 5 13 16c, net

receipts 2,841 bales; New Orleans, nom-

inal at 515-16c, net receipts 3,033 bales:

Mobile, quiet at 55%c, net receipts 263 bales; Memphis, steady at 5 15 16c, net

receipts 229 bales; Augusta, steady

at 5%c, net receipts 1,329 bales;

Charleston, firm at 5 11-16c, net to

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Tel graph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, August 28 - Flour was

weak and inactive with spring patents

5@10c in buyers' favor; Minnesota patents \$3 85@4 00. Wheat-Spot

weak; No. 2 red 75c; options opened

firm at 1/2c advance on higher cables:

then subsequent weakness and active

declines were influenced by heavy

September liquidation and reports that

new wheat was arriving freely at Du

luth; the close was easy in spite of

heavy export rumors at 4@ic de

cline; May closed 80%c; September

closed 741 c; December closed 771 sc

Corn-Spot weak; No. 2 3914c; op

tions opened steady and unchanged

and eased off with wheat during the

day, being influenced as well by bear

ish crop news; closed easy at a part a

Mc net decline; May closed 35 1/8c: Au

gust closed 38 1/2; September closed

371/c Oats-Spot quiet; No.2 26c; No.

white 28c; options quiet . Lard firmer

Western steam closed at \$5 60; refiged

firmer. Pork dull but firm. Butter dull

but steady; imitation creamery 14@21c;

State dairy 15@19c. Cheese quiet;

large white 701/2c. Cotton seed oil easy. Potatoes dull; fair to prime \$1 121/2

@1 25; fancy white \$1 40@1 6

Southern sweets \$1 00@1 25; Jersey

sweets \$2 00@2 50. Rice quiet. Can

bage quiet; Long Island \$3 00@4 (m)

per 100. Coffee-Spot Rio dull and

nominal; mild quiet but about steady

Sugar-Raw steadier with London and

an increased demand; fair refining

3 15-16c; centrifugal 96 test 41/4c; mo

lasses sugar 3 13-16; refined quiet and

CHICAGO, August 28 .- A heavy in

crease in the arrivals of new wheat in

the Northwest was taken advantage of

by the elevator people and profes

sional bears to day to force wheat

down, and the market closed weak at

about to decline. September corn

was weak on renewed liquidation but

closed &c lower. More distant futures

closed about to lower. Oats declined

to for December and closed unchanged

for September. Provisions closed un

Chicago Aug. 28.—Cash qualities. Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring

67@69 4c; No.3 spring 73 1/2c; No. 2 r.

72@72¼. Corn—No. 2 32½@32¼ Oats—No 2 21¼@21¼c; No. 2 white

2234@23c; No. 3 white 214.7333; Pork, per bbl, \$7 55@8 30. 1.

per 100 fts \$5 071/2@5 20. Shorib sides, loose \$4 95@5 25 D

salted shoulders, \$5 50@5 62%

Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 500

The leading futures ranged as for

lows-opening, highest, lowest an

closing: Wheat-No. 2 September

70%, 70%, 70, 70%c; December 72%c, 73, 73, 71%, 72; May 75% @75%, 75%.

74%, 75. Corn-No. 2 September 31%

31%@31%, 30%@31, 31c; December

28%@@28%, 28%@28%, 28%, 28%

May 29% @29%, 29%, 29% @29%. Oats

—September 2014, 2014, 20, 20@2014c December 1914, 1914, 1914@1956, 1914c

May 2114, 2114, 2114, 2114, e Park, per

bbl—September \$825, 8 30 8 25, 8 25

October \$8 35, 8 371/2, 8 321/2, 8 35

January \$9 55, 9 62 1/2, 9 55, 9 60. Lard

per 100 fbs-September \$5 171/2, 5 271/4

5 1714, 5 25; October \$5 25, 5 3214, 5 25.

5 32 1/2; January \$5 42 1/2, 5 47 1/4, 5 42 1/4

5 471/2. Short ribs, per 100 fbs-Septem-

ber \$5 15, 5 20, 5 15, 5 20; October

\$5 171/2, 5 25, 5 171/4, 5 25; January

BALTIMORE, August 28. - Flour

quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak

and lower-Spot and month 691/4@

69%c; September 69% @69%c; October

711/0711/c; December 74c. Southern

wheat by sample 63@71c. Corn easy

September and October 35%@36c

November and December, new or old

33@3314c; January 3214@33. South-

ern white corn 40c. Oats firm No.

-Mixed spot and month 36 14 @36 1/4 0:

\$4 95, 5 12½, 4 95, 5 02.

2 white 27@27 1/2 c.

Whiskey-Distillers' linished

changed to 71c higher.

goods, per gallon, \$1 26.

5 60.

hard and rubbing hard with soap in the old-fashioned way.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

ceipts 888 bales.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market or Good Strained.

TAR-Market eteady at \$1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm at — per barrel for Hard, \$2.70 for Dip and \$2.70 for Virgin. Sales at \$2.60@2.60. Quotations same day last Spirits turpentine firm at 26 1/26 1/4c:

rosin firm at \$1.00@1.05; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine firm at 300 Crude Turpentine.....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, August 28 .- Money on call steady at 23/ @3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 44 @5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 4861/2@4863/4 for de mand and 483 4 @483 1/2 for sixty days. Posted rates were 484 and 4871/2. Commercial bills 4821/2. Silver cerificates 60@601/2. Bar silver 59 9-16. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds firm. State bonds inactive Railroad bonds were strong. 3. 2's, registered, 1001/2; U.S. registered, 1081/2; do. coupon, 1081/2; U.S. new 4's, regist'd, 1301/6; do.coupon. 130 1/4; U. S. old 4's, regist'd, 112 1/4; 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 110. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 55%; Chesapeake & Ohio 29; Manhattan L 114; N. Y. Central 13814; Reading 2214; do. 1st preferred 611/8; St. Paul 1344; do. preferred 1751; Southern Railway 121/8; do. preferred 551/8; American Tobacco, 131; do. preferred 143; People's Gas 120; Sugar 1541/8; do. preferred 119; T. C. & Iron 961; U. S. Lesther 10; do. preferred 761/8; Western Union 8814.

CHARLESTON, August 28.-Spirits tur

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Banks LIVERPOOL, August 28, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in limited demand; prices favor buyers. American mid-dling 3 9-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,400 bales. Receipts 1,400 bales, all American, Futures opened steady and closed quiet at the decline. American mid dling (l. m. c.) August 3 30 64@3 31-64d buyer; August and September 3 29-64@3 30-64d buyer; September and October 3 27 64@3 28-64d buyer; October and November 3 26 64d buyer November and December 3 25 64d buyer; December and January 325-64d buyer; January and February 3 25-64d

seller; June and July 3 28-64d buyer MARINE.

buyer; February and March 3 25 64@

ARRIVED. Schr C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson. New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. CLEARED. abright, Sanders, Shallotte

& Co. Schr Nellie Floyd, Neilsen, New York, Heide & Co. MARINE DIRECTORY.

and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk

List of Vessels in the Port of Wi mington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1899. STEAMSHIPS.

Sapphire (Br) 1,384 tons, Tonkin, E Peschau & Co. SCHOONERS C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Mcore, Geo

Eliezer (Nor) 560 tons, Andreassen, Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Harriss, Son & Co.