PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 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, 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 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, SEPT. 7, 1899.

TOBACCO AS AN UPBUILDER.

Diversified farming has become an old theme in the South, but it is a good theme and should be stuck to until diversified farming becomes the rule instead of the exception. It should be the aim of the dwellers in the country, just as diversified manufacturing should be the aim of the dwellers in the cities. Take the farming class of the country as a whole and it will be found that the most prosperous and independent are those who diversify their crops and do not put their dependence on any one crop.

While there are a number of crops that the farmers of Eastern North Carolina might raise with profit, there is none that offers more inducements at present than tobacco, for the growth of which this part of the State is especially adapted, a discovery that has been made within a comparatively few years. In view of the fact that tobacco has been cultivated in this country ever since the days of the first white settles, who learned something about it from the Indians, it is remarkable that its cultivation should be a mystery to so many farmers, even in the great tobacco producing section of the South, and that the inquiry still continues to be made whether tobacco can be successfully grown here or there, when it is grown in forty out of the forty-five States, and can be grown anywhere between Maine and the Gulf, or anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The question is not where it may be grown but where it may be grown with the greatest certainty and with the best profit.

The profit, of course, depends upon the cost of production and the quality of the product, assuming that there is a market near enough to take what is produced. The product depends upon the soil and the climate, some kinds of soil producing one kind, some another, one a low-priced, the other a high-priced leaf. Maryland, portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of North Carolina produce a heavy leaf tobacco, suitable for the manufacture of plug, much of which is shipped abroad. This does not command a high price, but it pays when the farming is well done because of the heavy yield per acre. Florida and Connecticut produce a different quality, used in the manufacture of cigars, and a higher-priced leaf which pays well. Eastern North Carolina can produce both the heavy leaf and the light leaf, the latter of which is the more profitable if cultivated and prepared for market by men who understand what they are doing.

The experimental stage has passed and tobacco-growing is now an established industry in the Eastern section of the State, and one of the most profitable in a number of counties where it was scarcely known ten years ago. Wilson, Nash, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Halifax, Johnston, Wayne and others now produce millions of pounds, and all have tobacco markets which have built up the towns and given them new life. Speaking of this we quote the following from the Fayetteville *Observer*:

"Capt. J. C. Huske returned yesterday from a three months' trip through Eastern North Carolina. He says that tobacco culture has made a number of the sleepy towns of several years ago, grow out of all recollection and as if by magic. The country, too, he says, wears a wonderful look of prosperity."

Tobacco is a stimulator of hustling, there is no doubt of that, and there is money in it for any community which gives it systematic, business-like attention, for it is a crop that demands that and will not be fooled with without resenting it.

There has been no effort that we have heard of to grow tobacco as a crop anywhere near Wilmington, and yet we have been assured by experienced tobacco handlers, that the ideal section for the cultivation of smoking tobacco, and leaf that is in the greatest demand as a smoker in foreign markets, is the section between here and Mount Olive, on some of which there doesn't seem to be vegetation enough to encourage a goat, and yet that land planted in tobacco, which the planter understood how to cure and handle, will produce the finest kind of tobacco, a few acres of which would buy fifty acres of cotton.

As for a market the growers in this section would have Wilmington as a shipping point, and buyers here for every pound they raised, and they would have the additional advantage of being near fertilizer manufactories and being able to buy their fertilizers at the lowest price on account of the little freight they would have to pay. Fertilizers which are shipped long distances form a large item of expense in the cultivation of tobacco.

Here then is the ideal section, ideal in climate and soil (cheap land, too, to those who may wish to buy), cheap fertilizers and a shipping port for a market near by with low cost of transportation, all of which would be that much gain to the producer and seller of the leaf.

Under these circumstances what good reason is there why the section we speak of should not become a great tobacco growing section and why Wilmington should not become a great tobacco buying, manufacturing and shipping city? A few men started the industry in Nash, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene and other counties, which are now great tobacco producers, with markets which buy and ship millions of pounds, and a few men can do the same in the section which we speak of as successfully, if not more successfully than these did, because they will have advantages that the pioneers in the counties we name did not have. Let the truck growers, cotton growers and others begin with an acre or so, and as they acquire skill in the cultivation and curing increase the acreage, in accordance with their ability to cultivate and handle, without neglecting other crops. A few acres well cultivated and well cured and prepared for market will prove more profitable than a dozen acres carelessly or slovenly managed.

TRIBUTES TO THE JEWS.

One of the finest tributes that we have ever heard from the platform to the Jewish people was the eloquent lecture by our lamented Vance on "The Scattered Nation." Since the Dreyfus trial has been on in France the anti-Semitic spirit shown against those people has evoked eloquent tributes from men who are not Jews, a very ardent one by George R. Wendling, which appeared in the New York *Herald* a few days ago, and another by Samuel Clemons, better known as "Mark Twain," who in a contribution to *Harper's Weekly*, giving the reasons for the anti-Semitic feeling in France, Germany, Russia and other European countries, pays the following truthful tribute to the Jews:

"The Jew is not a disturber of the peace of any country. Even his enemies will concede that. He is not a loafer, he is not a sot, he is not noisy, he is not a brawler nor a rioter, he is not quarrelsome. In the statistics of crime his presence is conspicuously rare—in all countries. With murder and other crimes of violence he has but little to do; he is a stranger to the hangman. In the police court's daily long roll of 'assaults' and 'drunk and disorderlies' his name seldom appears. That the Jewish home is a home in the truest sense is a fact which no one will dispute. The family is knitted together by the strongest affections; its members show each other every due respect; and reverence for the elders is an inviolate law of the house. The Jew is not a burden on the charities of the State nor the city; these could cease from their functions without affecting him. When he is well enough he works; when he is incapacitated his own people take care of him. And not in a poor and stingy way, but with a fine and large benevolence. His race is entitled to be called the most benevolent of all the races of men. A Jewish beggar is not impossible, perhaps; such a thing may exist, but there are few men who can say they have seen that spectacle. The Jew has been staged in many uncomplimentary forms, but, so far as I know, no dramatist has done him the injustice to stage him as a beggar. Whenever a Jew has real need to beg, his people save him from the necessity of doing it. The charitable institutions of the Jews are supported by the Jewish money, and amply. The Jews make no noise about it; it is done quietly; they do not nag and pester and harass us for contributions; they give us peace, and set us an example—an example which we have not found ourselves able to follow."

SOME NEW AND INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

The approaching completion of the Illinois drainage canal, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river, opens up some interesting questions, in one of which the dwellers in the cities on the Lake are interested, in another of which the city of St. Louis and other cities which draw their water supplies from the river are interested. It is contended by some that the immense volume of water which will pass from the Lake through the canal, will have such an effect in lowering the Lake surface as to destroy the navigable channels of these Lake cities, unless constant dredging be resorted to. The question that occurs here is what right the city of Chicago has to open a canal at its end of the Lake which will steal the water from them and thus practically ruin them as shipping ports? Of course, the Chicago people and others who are interested in the canal, declare that this is a mere pretence inspired by jealousy of Chicago's prominence and progress.

St. Louis and other cities which draw their supplies of drinking and other water for domestic use from the river are much more concerned than the dwellers in the Lake cities for they say that turning into this river the sewage of a city of more than a million and a half people, and emptying it into the river whence they draw their supplies will so polute and poison it that it it will not be fit for use. The promoters of the canal make light of this and undertake to show that the noxious matter carried down by such a volume of water would be a mere trifle and could not possibly materially affect the healthfulness of the water of the river into which it flowed, but St. Louis does not propose to take Chicago authority for this but will call on the United States courts to say what right the city of Chicago has to make her river a sluice into which to dump Chicago's sewage.

WHY NOT MAKE THEM?

We clip the following item from the Fayetteville *Observer* of Monday:

"A train of thirty-one solid cars of shoes, shipped from Richmond, passed through here this morning, one of these being cut out here."

Thirty-one solid cars of shoes means a good many shoes, but this isn't a drop in the bucket compared with the shoe shipments from the North to the South. Of the many thousands of houses in the South that handle shoes there is probably not one that does not draw its stocks from Northern manufactories. These shoes were shipped from Richmond, but we have no idea that they were made there. If there is a shoe manufactory in the South it has escaped our attention. There are, of course, in our cities shops where shoes are hand-made to order for regular customers, but these amount to few, and the work they turn out amounts to nothing in comparison with the imported stock. Both for fine and coarse wear the machine-made shoe has driven out of the market the hand-made, which couldn't compete with it in price.

There are twenty-five millions of people in the South to be shod and these are practically dependent upon the Northern manufacturers for the shoes they wear. What these shoes cost in the aggregate for the year we do not know, but they represent many millions of dollars, every dollar of which comes out of Southern pockets to go into Northern pockets. As in a great many other things which we buy from the North, we furnish much of the material that goes into these shoes. Our farmers get four or five cents a pound for the hides they sell the tanners, the tanners get probably fifteen or twenty cents a pound for the leather, and then the shoes that are made out of this leather are sent back to us and we pay from a dollar to three or four dollars a pair for them owing to quality and finish. There isn't a shoe worn in the South that could not be made in the South. It is only a question of capital, machinery and labor, all of which could be commanded with combined effort. In talking about and considering diversified manufactures for our cities, this is one of the industries that looms up, and is deserving of special attention.

BOOK NOTICES.

Among the articles presented in *Gunton's Magazine* for September are two, one entitled "When Coal Gives Out," the other, "The Economic Idea in Education," which will attract attention. There are other interesting papers on political and economic subjects. Address The Gunton Company Union Square, New York.

The September number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is a very handsome, interesting and valuable one. It presents a delightful list of contents, beautifully illustrated, and varied in scope and character. The special departments, as usual, are full of valuable information. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The September number of *The North American Review* presents a select list of contents, embracing among other timely and instructive articles one entitled "A Vindication of the Boers," which in view of the clash and prospective conflict with the British will be read with interest. Address The North American Review, No. 11 Warren street, New York.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District.

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.
Wilmington, Grace, Oct. 22-23.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Richlands, Oct. 28-29.
Bladen, Windsor, Nov. 4-5.
Clinton, Clinton, Nov. 11-12.
Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 18-19.

R. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder.

— "Don't tell me you won't," said an East Side citizen to his five-year-old daughter. "Well, papa, what must I say when I mean I won't?"—*Ohio State Journal.*

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. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Louisburg *Times* The dead body of E. G. Jackson, a respectable and highly esteemed citizen of Freemans Township, this county, was found in his pasture, near his home on Sunday night last. There was no suspicion of foul play. He was subject to heart disease, and it is supposed that his death was caused from rheumatism of the heart.

— Raleigh *Post*: Lightning killed a negro named John Hughes and the mule he was driving at Jerry Smith's plantation, near Milburnie, late Tuesday afternoon. Hughes was hauling cotton. In the rear of the wagon was another negro. He was not hurt. A severe electric storm prevailed in that section. The stroke of lightning killed both driver and mule instantly.

— Hendersonville *Times*: Deputy Marshal Israel, accompanied by officers Freeman, Jackson and Aiken, captured a splendid moonshine distillery six miles south of Pinner's creek, in the Capps neighborhood, last Saturday. No arrests were made. One man was seen to run away from the place as the officers approached. Five moonshine distilleries were captured in the Dark Corner of South Carolina last week. All were running on full time turning out the liquid crookedness.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Saturday morning a colored man named Brown was tried by Mayor Moye for violating a town ordinance, and was fined. Not having the money to pay the fine he was placed in a cell of the guard house. That night Chief of Police James went to the guard house to put in another prisoner and discovered that Brown had escaped. The man bent the iron rods in the upper section of the window, 7 feet above the floor, and went out a little hole that it does not look like a man half his size could go through.

— High Point *Enterprise*: The Globe Furniture factory, one of the best in the state, finds it necessary to greatly increase its facilities. The main factory building will be extended 40 feet two stories, west, which will bring the building up to the gate on the south. The warehouse will be extended a distance of 80 feet, three stories. —— The largest tobacco markets in North Carolina now are in sections where, ten years ago, it was not thought the "weed" could be grown to advantage The farmers and buyers east of Raleigh and Wilson are in the same bouyant frame of mind that the people in the Piedmont section were a few years ago. Up here we have made it a business and like it. Down east it beats cotton and it goes.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The best efforts of distinguished forgers in the upper circles of French army life do not compare in artistic versimilitude with the every-day bungles of common criminals in this country.—*Richmond Times, Dem.*

—— Hon. J. Sterling Morton is having some difficulty in expressing his opinion of the platform of the Nebraska Democrats. He might simplify the work by borrowing a few sections from the vocabulary of General Eagan.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Dato Mundi seems to be somewhat of a fighter himself. All he wants is a chance at Aguinaldo and it wouldn't be a bad idea to afford him that pleasure. Mr. Mundi is not so awfully civilized, but then he knows how to accomplish the purpose of war just as well as his contemporary warrior who carries the Bible in one hand and the gun in the other.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

—— The jobbers are working hard for the Ship Subsidy bill; but they haven't told us yet why, if public money is to be given as an inducement to men to build and sail vessels, public money should not be given to induce men to go into the farming business. In short, if the farmer, the butcher, the baker and the people in a hundred other lines of life are to be taxed for the benefit of the shipbuilder, why not tax the shipbuilder for their benefit also? Men of grit and enterprise once went into a business because they thought they could make it pay. Nowadays, the idea is cultivated that you shouldn't take hold of anything unless there's a subsidy in it. If this idea prevails we shall all be subsidizing each other in time.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Cause and Effect: "Mrs. Smythe—"I wonder why old china is so rare and valuable." Mrs. de Jones—"Why, I thought you kept a servant."—*Chicago News.*

— Contrary to Stage Rules: Chapley—"We have quarelled enough; I have come to make up with you." Chorus Girl—"The stage manager won't hear to such a thing."—*Harlem Life.*

— Diplomacy: Tactful Shoe Clerk—"Here is a pair of one-and-a-half shoes that the maker has marked No. 6 by mistake. Just try this on, please; I believe it will just fit you." (Trial and speedy sale.)—*Judge.*

— A Theory: Ada—"Who said 'one man is as good as another' I do not know, but I suppose it was some advocate of Republicanism." Clara—"Oh! I thought it was some old maid!"—*Puck.*

— "Papa, what is the difference between subject and object?" "They sometimes amount to the same thing, my son. For example, Mr. William Waldorf Astor has become a subject of Great Britain and an object of contempt."—*Washington Star.*

— Involves Early Rising: "Sunsets and sunsets!" exclaimed the connoisseur. "Why never a sunrise!" "Ah, there is the difficulty of obtaining a model, you know!" protested the artist who was in every sense a Bohemian.—*Detroit Journal.*

— Insurance Superintendent (suspiciously)—"How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount?" Widow—"He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums."—*Household Words.*

— The Game Laws: Lawyer—"Since you can't deny having shot the man, what then?" Culprit—"Well, I thought I might claim to have mistaken him for a deer." Lawyer—"What good would that do you? It's the closed season for deer."—*Detroit Journal.*

— "Now that you are about to marry," remarked the fond mamma to her only daughter, "it behooves me to speak plainly. You have had your own way all your life, but that must end." "Why, mamma!" exclaimed the prospective bride, "George will let me do just as I please." "Bother George!" retorted the fond mamma; "I'm thinking that you will have to have a cook."—*Philadelphia Record.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Joint Commission to Meet Next Fall. Studying Our Judicial System. Relics of the Civil War.

[Special Correspondence.]

It is now believed the joint high commission will hold another meeting next fall, but if the commissioners meet again it will be on an entirely new basis. Embassador Choate has been conferring with Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote, under instructions from Secretary Hay, with a view of getting the British government to yield something on the Alaskan boundary question, which is the great stumbling block to successful negotiations. Reports received from Embassador Choate are encouraging and give hope that if negotiations are resumed at all there will be better prospects of reaching an agreement.

If the commission reconvenes, assurances must be given in advance that some results will be obtained.

The nature of these concessions must be fully set forth before it is formally agreed to have another meeting. Senator Fairbanks, who had already started for Alaska, was recalled by Secretary Hay, and, with John W. Foster, had a conference with the secretary of state. After the conference both Senator Fairbanks and Mr. Foster expressed themselves as believing the sittings of th commission will be resumed and the Canadians will be willing to yield considerably, but as yet no positive assurances on this point have been received.

Senator Fairbanks will go to Alaska, but he will return about the middle of July, and if by that time the Canadians are ready to give the assurances demanded by this government negotiations will be resumed, but in their absence the conference will be declared off.

Studying Our Judicial System.

Three distinguished Japanese jurists are in Washington studying the judicial system of the United States and learning all they can as to the jurisdiction of the different courts of this country. They have shown such knowledge of the legal system of this country and ask such incisive questions as to excite the admiration of the officials with whom they come in contact. They are G. Baba, judge of the court of cassation of Japan, the highest court of that land; K. Kosaka, chief procurator of the court of Yokohama, and C. Nakashioji, public procurator of the appeal court at Tokyo. They speak English sufficiently to make themselves understood and to understand what is said to them. They have been sent out by the Japanese government especially to learn all they can of the methods of conducting the legal affairs of this country. They were at the department of justice the other day, having been introduced to Attorney General Griggs by the Japanese minister. Afterward they had a conference with Solicitor General Richards, who turned them over to W. J. Hughes, with whom they remained a number of hours and will further consult him before leaving.

Messrs. Baba, Kosaka and Nakashioji have attended several sessions of the supreme court and found much to interest them. It is understood that they will go from this country to England for a study of the judicial system of that country.

Relics of the Civil War.

Colonel Benjamin F. Hawkes, a clerk in the pension office, claims to be the possessor of the first drops of blood shed in the civil war. Colonel B. F. Kelley commanded the Federal forces at Philippi, which was the first real battle of the war. A short time after the battle opened, and when the firing became exceedingly rapid and sharp, Colonel Kelley received a bullet in his left lung and was carried from the field, bleeding freely. The blood stained his shirt and vest, and when these were removed they were carefully preserved. It was believed the wound would prove a mortal one, and there was great anxiety. Colonel Kelley recovered and lived to be quite an old man. Colonel Hawkes succeeded in getting possession of a portion of the blood stained clothing and has carefully preserved and guarded it ever since. The stains are yet clear and distinct.

Swindling Negroes.

Delivered with almost every mail at the pension office are letters from negroes throughout the country making inquiries as to how soon the commissioner will begin the payment of pensions to former slaves. In nearly every instance the writer says that he has paid some agent, lawyer, collector, preacher, club, society, association or individual who claimed that the pension would be immediately forthcoming, and they are beginning to fear that they are not going to get the pension. Such a supposition is correct up to the present time, and it will perhaps be a long, long time before the bill providing pensions for former slaves, as introduced by Senator Mason of Illinois, becomes a law. Nevertheless, the fact of its being introduced in the senate gave new life to the various schemes concocted and successfully worked by sharks to rob the more ignorant and deluded negroes.

War Prize Released.

By a decision of the supreme court the crew of the cruiser New Orleans loses one of the richest prizes captured during the Spanish war. The Olinde Rodriguez, a French steamer, was captured by the New Orleans while it was attempting, it was alleged, to run the blockade of San Juan harbor, Porto Rico. The court has ordered the restitution of the steamer to its owners without damage for capture. The decision was announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

Secretary Long does not believe Admiral Dewey will take four months to reach New York. The admiral has not advised the department how fast he will sail or given any other details, but it will take some time to put the Olympia in shape for its long voyage, and many stops will be made en route.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

The Latin Language.

It appears to have been in the last years of the Roman republic and the first of the empire that the polished Latin language reached its highest point of perfection in the writings of Cicero, Horace, Virgil and others, but by the influx of strangers, by the gradual decline of Roman feelings and Roman spirit and by the intermixture of the classic forms with the dialects of the provinces it became corrupted, the process of deterioration going on with double rapidity after the dismemberment of the Roman empire in the fifth century. Thus were formed the modern French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

The English language also owes much to Latin, both directly by derivation from the classical forms at second hand through the Norman-French. Latin continued to be the diplomatic language of Europe till a comparatively recent period. It is still the medium of communication among the learned of the world and is now, as it has always been, the official language of the Roman Catholic church.

Legal Antiquities.

Punishment in effigy was legally practiced in France and with great solemnity up to the time of the first revolution, says The Green Bag. If the man condemned escaped, a dummy was put up in his cell, and the entire routine of the law allowed to take its course. The warrant was read to it, and on the day appointed it was conducted to the scaffold in the presence of all the legal functionaries and with all the circumstances of the law. Sometimes the same person was executed in effigy simultaneously in several cities, but that did not exempt him from actual punishment should he be afterward caught.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

Forty-one warships were launched in Great Britain during 1898.

The United States sold $180,000 worth of sole leather to Japan last year.

From the standpoint of European education the best educated Asiatics are in the Philippines.

Not a foot of the farm of Michael Guilogowski, at Pedricktown, N. J., can be seen at high tide.

A special delivery letter system, like that of the United States, is now in operation in ten of the chief cities of Canada.

A catalogue of the Vatican library in 11 volumes has been presented by the pope to the Germanic museum in Nuremberg.

Speckled or brook trout may be caught in Pennsylvania from April 15 to July 15, but none must be kept less than five inches long.

Dublin has two ancient cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Christ church, the former of which was restored by a brewer and the latter by a distiller.

During 1898 Switzerland's imports exceeded its exports by $64,000,000. It seems queer that a great share of the imports consists of watches.

The family grave in which the body of M. Faure was placed is unpretentious to a degree compared with many of the imposing monuments in Pere la Chaise cemetery.

Wells, the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, has been released from Portland on ticket of leave. He is an able musician and acted as organist in the prison chapel.

That football is not losing its popularity in England is shown by the fact that the match for the English football cup at Sheffield this year was witnessed by upward of 60,000 persons.

But two tanneries of any magnitude are in operation throughout Japan—one in Osaka and the other in Tokyo—and they are chiefly occupied in supplying the leather wants of the army and navy.

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	@	7
Standard		@	7¼
Burlaps	5	@	5½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5¾
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 25
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	12½	@	15
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 75	@	4 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	2 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	@	52½
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	52
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	65
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	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6	@	7
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	8 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	28	@	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 25	@	2 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 50	@	10 00
Rump		@	9 50
Prime		@	19 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	@	2 75
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝	@	5¾
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	9 00	@	10 00
Mill, Prime	7 50	@	8 75
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 00
Common Mill	5 00	@	6 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 50	@	5 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x20 Heart	3 00	@	3 50
" Sap	2 00	@	2 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	15	@	17

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship New York, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr E A Hawes, Black, Clear Run, James Madden.

Br steamship Velleda, 1,648 tons, Rulluch, St Michaels, Alex Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Stmr E A Hawes, Black, Clear Run, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 7, 1899.

STEAMSHIPS.

Velleda (Br), 1,648 tons, Rulluch, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Aquila (Nor), 1,407 tons, Andersen, Heide & Co.
Ormsby (Br) 1,828 tons, Robinson, Alex Sprunt & Son.
South Africa, (Br) 2,213 tons, Dobson, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Jno C Smith, 392 tons, Kneeland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

Wash the Dishes Quickly!

You can if you use Gold Dust. It does most of the work. It saves time, money and labor.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework."

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

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 43¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 43¼ 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 $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at —— per barrel for hard, $2.60 for Dip and $2.60 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28@27½c; rosin firm at $1.00@1.05; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	105
Rosin	240
Tar	111
Crude Turpentine	41

Receipts same day last year.—87 casks spirits turpentine, 516 bbls rosin, 124 bbls tar, 38 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 5¼c.

Receipts—364 bales; same day last year, 124.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime 90c. Extra prime, 95c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, $1.00. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c.

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 $3.50 to 9.00 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Money on call was 3½@6 per cent., the last loan at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4¼@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@486½ for demand and 483¾@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates were 484 and 487½. Commercial bills 482@482½. Silver certificates 59½@60. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds steady. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds were firm. U. S. 2's, registered, 100½; U. S. 3's, registered, 108½; do. coupon, 108½; U.S. new 4's, regist'd, 130⅛; do. coupon, 130⅛; U. S. old 4's, regist'd, 111¼