\$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, Hors Finnies, Society Meetings, Political meetings. Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meet-ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising

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

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns incements 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 Letter. Only such is risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain import the such and properly such

ant news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rips ted if the real name of the author Marriage or Death. Tributes of Re-utions of Thanks, &c., are charged ary advertisements, but only half paul for strictly in advance. At this when paid for strictly in advance. At this \$0 cere will pay for a simple announce of Matriage or Death. For woments inserted once a week in Dally se courged \$1.00 per square for each inser-Every other day, three fourths of daily Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate, three invertisers will not be allowed to

advertisers will not be allowed to space or advertise anything foreign far business without extra charge rates.
ments kept under the head of "New mits" will be charged fifty per cont. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or occupy any special place, will be charged Grade while to the position desired.

the Star

WILMINGTON. N. C.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27.

VERY WELL ANSWERED.

No economic or industrial monstrosity in this country is so monstrons as not to be able to secure defenders or apologists, some of whom are regularly employed and well paid, others of whom are or expect to be paid indirectly. The trusts, which within the past few years and especially within the past year, have

sprung up in such amazing number are, therefore, not without their apologists or defenders, some of whom are men of remarkable talent, but of much more remarkable cheek. Some of them presuming on the gullibility of the American people deny that there is any such thing as a trust, assert that what are commonly called trusts are simply legitimate and natural combinations of capital for the purpose of working more systematically, methodically and economically, thus cheapening production and benefitting the public. They know when they talk this way that they are not speaking the truth, for they know that what are called trusts are not organized for the purpose of cheapening production to benefit the public, but to choke off competition and thus secure an absolute monopoly, which will enable them to demand their own prices regardless of the cost of production, and they ought to know that the American people are not gullible enough to be imposed upon by such rot as that, when they have seen the prices of trust-controlled articles increasing right along, some of them as much as double in a year or so when there was no reason for it but greed, pure and simple. There is scarcely an article in common use to-day that is controlled directly or indirectly by trusts that isn't higher now than it was three months, six months, or twelve months ago, and yet these trust apologists and defenders have the amazing cheek to say they are good things for the people and the necessary and logical outcome of our industrial and commercial progress and

One of the foremost and most zealous defenders of trusts in this country is the New York Tribune, which in a recent article extols the trusts as public benefactors. The Philadelphia Jedger is an independent paper politically, with a leaning towards the Republican party, and is a believer in moderate tariff protection. It takes up the article in the Tribune to which we refer, and thus effectively answers it:

"Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, which seems to have constituted itself the special champion of trusts and monopolies, makes a labored plea for these combinations in restraint of trade on the ground that the deprivation of employment as the result of the operations of trusts is of the same nature as the reduction of workers in any special industry occasioned by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Says the Tribune

'If travelling salesmen are no longer wanted for hundreds of companies formerly competing, but now combined, the cost of that competition wiil be added to the savings of consumers or to the profits of producers, and either may well be spent to sat-

'The phrase 'profit of producers' is a generous concession in our contemporary's argument. What monopoly in this or any other country has been organized for the purpose of adding to the savings of consumers?' Practi cally all of them have been capitalized greatly in excess of their value, and, to return dividends on watered stock, economies' have been resorted to in the way of the discharge of employes and the reduction of wages, and prices and when they are employed it is have been inflated at the expense of the consumers. Where there is an absolute monopoly it can dictate wages to employes and prices to consumers, because neither class has any alternative. Nor is it full consolation for the wage earners and wage spenders constituting the community that "the profits of the producers" are likely to flow through the channels of trade. Who is content to pay an exorbitant price for an article because the seller will accept with equanimity his loss of employment or reduction of wages merely because these conduce to "the

profits of producers?" Another gem from the Tribune is the following: "If any change brings a cheaper much their power to procure other

Free trade would bring a cheaper service to the people. But we have we not the Tribune for authority that such cheaper service would result in the deprivation of the American working man's employment, and in his inability "to procure other service" because of his lack of means? But of the hundreds of trusts in the United States it is improbable that there are three that have not made the service dearer to the consumer while at the same time cheapening the share of

"The menace to the public is not so much in the mere concentration of capital as in the combination of industrial establishments in restraint of trade. So long as free competition is preserved some scope is afforded workmen and consumers for voluntary and independent action. Once a monopoly is established, however, it has both these classes in its clutches. Some of the advocates of trusts pretend that these monstrosities are actual friends of labor instead of its foes. They say that the workman who has saved a few hundred dollars would find difficulty in investing it in his employer's business, but that he can readily buy shares in the trust. What does a working man know of the actual value of the stock of an over-capitalized trust? What does the public know of its value? What do the stockholders themselves know unless they are among the few who manipulate market reports? The asiders know when a crash may be expected, and they "unload" in good eason, but what of the ordinary inestors-what measure of protection have they other than the usually neaninglass, see-saw quotations of he Stock Exchange?

To listen to the apologists for monopoly one almost might be induced to believe that restraint of trade is an enterprise of benevolence and philanthropy; that the watering of stock is a veritable kindness to the "lambs;" that the "covering" of profits is the amplitude of Christian virtue, and that the discharged working man should be happy in the assurance that if he be forced to the wall a benignant poorhouse holds open an inviting door. This appears to be the Tribune's view

This is very well said and comng from one of the leading papers published in the great manufacturng State of Pennsylvania, and manufacturing city of Philadelphia, the second if not the first manufacturing city in the country, a paper which does not view this question through partisan glasses, it is entitled to much more than ordinary consideration.

It isn't easy to say which is more entitled to admiration in the Tribune's contention, its cheek or its absurdity when it asserts that the consumers get the benefit of the saving in expense when the trusts dispense with the services of so many travelling men and other employes. Dosen't everybody with an ordinary amount of everyday common sense know that is the veriest rot, and doesn't everybody know that if it came to retaining these men or giving the public the benefit of the saving by discharging them, they would be retained and thus prevent a very strong argument being raised against the trusts? They know that every man discharged by a trust or thrown out of employment in consequence of the organization of trusts becomes an enemy of the trusts, a worker and a voter against them, whose work and votes will tell in elections where trusts are an issue. Are they not spending money by the thousands now to influence public opinion, and would they thus be courting antagonism and opposition when they had nothing to gain by it? The men who organize trusts are not the fools that the Tribune and other organs would make them

FEWER CHILDREN IN THE MILLS

The notable decrease in the number of children employed in the cotton mills of this State has attracted considerable attention and has been favorably commented upon by a number of Northern papers, among them the Providence, R. I., Journal, which thus notices' Commissioner Lacy's last report:

"A highly gratifying report on child labor in North Carolina has been made public by Labor Commissioner Lacy, of that State. In 1896, 6.822 men, 10,567 women and 6,046 children were employed in cotton mills in the Old North State, whereas this year the figures are, respectively, 13,950, 15,887 and 3,440. The decrease in the number of children in three years is therefore nearly 50 per cent. The report also shows that the men of North Carolina are more and more going into the cotton mills, and that the proportion of women employes to men is not so large as it used to be. One striking feature of the decrease in the number of children employed is brought out by the fact that in 1896 there were but two thirds as many spindles as there are to-day. At present the number of spindles is 1,200,000, and the increase to this total while fewer and fewer children are employed is creditable to the Southern people. Apparently it is hardly fair to urge against them, at least so far as North Carolina is concerned, that their cotton mills are successful only because they employ child labor.

Some of the New England mill operators seem to regard as a grievance the laws passed in those States to regulate child labor, but others have come to the conclusion that child labor is not as profitable as some supposed. Possibly that is the conclusion that North Carolina mill operators have come to, for they as a rule do not encourage or want children in their factories, often the case that they are employed not because they are wanted, but because parents insist upon it as one of the conditions of working in the mills themselves.

Health Commissioner Reynolds, of Chicago, doesn't take much stock is willing to spend his profits? Who in the freezing out process for typhoid or diphtheria microbes. He has tried it at 312 degrees below zero, and when they were thawed out they seemed to be refreshed by and 30th, good to return until Octothe coolness and ready to resume service to the people it increases by so business where they left off.

CALLED HIM DOWN.

General Otis seems to have been called down by the Washington authorities, and the result is that that cargo of seven hundred Chinese will be permitted to land. It will be noticed that the reason assigned for permitting them to land is entirely different from the reason assigned for prohibiting their lauding, which was that Chinese are odious to the Filipinos and their presence in the islands will make the task of pacification the more difficult, while the reason assigned for withdrawing the order is that their landing will not interfere with military operations. It is also alleged that a great many of them were formerly residents of the slands, a fact which might have been ascertained before the order prohibiting their landing was issued and before the Chinese government took occasion to protest so vigorously against it.

The fact is that as the situation is now the Chinese government seems to have the better side of the contention, and hence this Government concludes that the best thing to do for the present would be to call Otis down, let those Chinese land and hold the question as to the right of Chinamen in the premises n abeyance to be talked over later, in the event there be occasion for further talk. General Otis probably doesn't like the Chinaman any better than the average Californian does, which may account for his disposition to shut the Philippine doors on them regardless of the entanglements that might result

THE MOB FOR WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in doing one thing that he has been playing for for some time, and that is to create the impression in England that the Boers are in the wrong and are simply without good cause bidding defiance to Great Britain. This, of course, touches British pride, for national pride is very easily touched when one nation is strong and well equipped for war and the other comparatively weak.

Judging from the demonstrations in London, reported yesterday, when that peace meeting was broken up by a mob and the speakers assailed with decayed eggs, apples and other truck, reason has been relegated and blind passion has become the arbiter on that question. The mob doubtless has an idea that if war begins in the Transvaal it will soon be over, which may or may not be, for if the Orange Free State makes common cause with the Transvaal, they can put men enough in the field, and men who will fight, too, to make the task of subduing them a very costly one.

The Boers do not want war, if it can be averted, but if forced into it, there is every reason to believe, from their previous encounters with the British, that the invaders will find it anything but a picnic. After the first heat cools down these war shouters who are now so cager for the fray may take a second thought and come to the conclusion, when too late, that they were somewhat too precipitate in yelling war to help schemers destroy a Republic that was in the way of their schemes.

BOOK NOTICES.

The October number of The Ladies' Home Journal presents a varied an interesting list of contents, handsomely illustrated. As usual, the domestic and fashion departments will be found useful in the household. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Among other interesting papers in Frank Leslie's Monthly is one on liquified air and its uses, a subject which is now attracting much attention in the scientific world, and one in which every intelligent reader is more or less interested. Another article, illustrated, tells about the fire fighters in London, and another, also illustrated, tells about Edgar Poe's college days at Charlottesville. Published by Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-

143, Fifth Avenue, New York. We are indebted to Dodd, Meade & Company, publishers, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York, for two nicely printed, neatly bound little volumes, one entitled "The Tory Maid," a Maryland story, giving an account of the adventures of James Frisbie, of Fairlee, an officer of the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. The other is a religious work, entitled "The Life of the Spirit," a thoughtful and edifying production, which may be perused with profit. The price of the former is \$1.00, of the latter \$1.25.

Last year 2,186,800,000 letters passed through the British postoffice, but 8,500,000 of these wound up in the dead letter office because from defective address or other reasons they could not be delivered. They contained \$3,600,000 in money and other valuables.

DEWEY IN WASHINGTON.

Take the Seaboard Air Line, All Rail, or

by Norfolk and the Sea.

The distinguished Admiral is expected to appear in the National Capital October 2nd and 3rd. Besides the sword presentation in front of the big Capitol Building and the parade, there will be splendor such as one never saw even in Wash-

ington. Tickets one and one-third fares for the round trip, by the Seaboard Air Line, will be on sale September 29th ber 8th inclusive .-The Seaboard takes you all rail or

by Norfolk and the Sea.

THE MAN OF TO-DAY.

Though Apparently Strong and Healthy

He May Be in Imminent Danger. We read of the sudden death of men apparently full of health and strength, and we are astounded. But were they healthy? No, though outwardly there was nothing the matter, and no symptoms appeared by which a doctor could discover their disease, there was, notwithstanding, a disease present, which silently and secretly was laying up poison which, when the exciting cause should come, would immediately flood the lungs with its deadly secretions, render them inert and useless, so that the man who been apparently a tower of strength grew feeble as an infant, and, in spite of the efforts of the greatest doctors, slowly choked to "Medical writers will tell you that the victim of pneumonia is drowned in his own secretions.

But why were not these secretions carried off? Because the kidneys were unequal to the task and needed If business men, and men of affairs generally, when apparently in perfect

health, could be induced to take pre

cautions-how greatly would the num-

ber of widows and orphans be diminished in this fair land! The remedy is so simple, so wellknown, so infallible. To avoid pneumonia and Bright's lisease and all other ills arising from diseased livers and kidneys, all that need be done is to take as directed, Warner's Safe Cure. It will clenase, it will strengthen, it will feed these organs, so that they can do their work. Autumn then, with its sudden changes of temperature, will have no

terrors for us-for colds cannot find lodgment in a healthy body, and as for the greater evils of which we have been spe king, this medicine is known to furnish perfect immunity from them, to all who take it faithfully according to directions.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

 Yadkin Ripple: Geo. Williams, colored, working near Mr. John Holton's fish pond, killed twenty seven snakes in one den lately.

- Goldsboro Argus: The death of Mrs. Mittie Croker, daughter of the late Daniel Thompson, occurred Sunday at her home, near Salem church. after a lingering illness of many months, with a complication of diseases. She was 22 years of age.

- Greensboro Record: Messrs. Scales and Noble succeeded Saturday in buying a farm for the A. and M College. It was bought from D. E. Thomas and comprises 100 acres of fine land under cultivation about half a mile east of the college, for which \$50 per acre was paid. It is considered a bargain, the land being excellent and in a high state of cultivation.

- Fayetteville Observer: Miss Donald, a lady well known and much beloved throughout Robeson and Cumberland counties, died yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at the nome of her uncle, ex-sheriff Hector McNeill, at Rockfish. Her death was very sudden, as she arrived at Rockfish only Friday last on a visit. Mr. Marshal H. Hall died in Gray's Creek Sunday evening after several weeks' illness with typhoid fever in his 43rd year.

Lincoln Journal: The last of the big colored campmeeting in this section was held last Sunday at a campground called McKendree, in atawba county. The usual bloody record was made and the usual silence about what happened is being maintained. It is reported, however, that an unusual number of shootings and cuttings occurred. One fellow, it is said, got drunk and armed with a long whip, lay down by the road. He had lots of fun lashing passing teams with his whip and seeing them run away, until one fellow came along and after getting his horse under control after it had been lashed into frenzy by the drunken fool, got out of his uggy and cut the fellow's throat.

- Hendersonville Times: Friday

morning the 15th inst, two young men of Hillgirt, brought word to coroner G. Waldrop that a man had been found dead at that place. The coroner immediately organized a jury and proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. In old house used of late for housing tools of the railroad section gang, they found the dead body of a man about 55 or 60 years of age, beside whom a nearly empty 60 grain morphine bottle told the tale that needed but little little investigation; but as if to make assurance doubly sure, the suicide left this note, written upon the open page of an old pass book; "G. W. Shealey, Langley, S. C., Domestic troubles the cause. My trunk is in the express office at Asheville." Deceased wore a good suit of cloths, and his gen eral appearance indicated gentle birth. There was not a mark or scratch upon the body by which identification could could be further facilitated.

TWINKLINGS.

- Cheap: Stubbs-"They say the inhabitants of Sulu are a patient people." Penn-"Sort of a Job lot, I suppose."—Chicago News. - Please Them.-Ida-There is some controversy as to the kind of corner stone for the girls' college. May-Why can't they use a brick of

ice cream?—Chicago News - Courageous but Rash: "Mrs. Padderly insulted our Culture Club." 'In what way?" "She suggested that his year we take up the study of nanners.' "-Chicago Record.

- Expensive-"My daughter's music," sighed the mother, "has been a great expense." "Indeed?" returned ie guest. "Some neighbors sued you, suppose?"-Boston Traveller.

 A Standing Grievance: "There will always be more or less friction between the United States and Canada." "Yes; they will keep working off their confounded tenecent pieces on us!"-Puck.

- Explained: Gentleman-"You can't work on account of paralysis! Nonsense, you look as strong as I do.' Tramp-"Well, ye see, boss, its paralysis of do will dat I'm troubled wit." Brooklyn Life.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Cheap Excursion Trip to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, by the Seaboard Air Line.

You can buy of any Seaboard Air Line Agent tickets to the Philadelphia Export Exposition at the rate of one and one third fares for the round trip. You can stop over at Washington or Baltimore, going or coming.
Your ticket will be good for thirty
(30) days from date of purchase, only it must be used on or before December 2nd.

You can go by Norfolk and connectng steamship lines, or all rail. Millions of dollars have been spent on this mammoth Industrial Exposition, an education itself. Tickets on sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week until and including Tuesday, November 23rd, 1899.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, whose request for cavalry to annihilate Filipino insurgents was curtly refused, evidently doesn't know Gen. Otis. If there be any annihilating to be done around Manila the Military Governor will do it himself -with a cablegram. - Philadelphia Record. Dom.

- Captain Mahan, the famous naval authority, says he is so devoted to Christianity that he is in favor of the subjugation of the Filipinos by force of arms. Captain Mahan probably agrees with General Shafter that in the interest of Christianity it might be well to kill half of the Filipinos and then convert the rest. This is a queer way of promulgating the religion of peace. It is the "Die or Believe!" policy of the bloody Mahomet.—Atlanta Jaurnal, Dem. - - All things considered, Gen.

Otis seems to have been so mewhat premature in excluding the Chinese rom Luzon. Uncle Sam's rule over over the island is theoretically established, but if indications are not misleading there is considerable work to be done before that rule will be practically in force. In the meantime Gen. Otis would do well to pay more attention to the practical duties incumbent upon him and afterward dispose of the theoretical at his leisure. - Chicago News, Ind. - Foreign diplomatics at Wash-

ngton seem disposed to make rouble with regard to Spain's Cuban debt. They contend that it is a mortgage on the island, and that, as the intervention of the United States prevented the satisfaction of the mortgage by Spain, therefore this country is bound to pay it. American diplomatics reply that all the obligations of the United States in the matter were settled by the Treaty of Paris, and as that treaty says nothing about the Cuban debt this country is not bound to pay it. The bill is \$250,000,000. The Amercan people will refrain from worrying about it until somebody comes to collect it .- Philadelphia Ledger,

THE ACTORS WENT TO CHURCH. An Unexpected Role by the Quarte

'Concerning the power of music," re narked the retired barnstormer who had several home stretch pedestrian records with various comic opera companies, "! remember on one occasion to have seen it peculiarly verified. We had some first class talent in the company I was with at the time-we had only been out a month, and the endowment fund wasn't exhausted yet-and among them was a quartet of male and female voices that couldn't be beat anywhere. We were billed to appear one Monday night in a town of 7,000 people in Ohio which had a reputation of bemanager put us in there only because there wasn't any other place to go without costing as much in railroad fares as

we could lose at a performance. "We got to the town Sunday morning, and it was a long and tiresome day, and we were so bored when night came that we made up a party to go to church, just to change our luck. I don't know what kind of a church it was, except that it was a big one and there was some kind of meeting on that filled it. We had come early, and we had seats about the middle of the orchestra chairs. As it happened, our quartet sat together, and they got

hymnbooks all right. "When the first service of song was offered, our combination was a bit shaky with stage fright, for they hadn't been to church since they had sung in their home church choirs long ago, but on the second round they were all right, all right, and the hymn was one they were familiar Well, they went at it as they ought to, and when the first verse was finished I could see there was some sensation among the people nearest to us and lots of eyes and ears were turned out way. Our quartet was interested by now in their singing, though, and we didn't think about anything else but the word to go on with the second verse, and when they got it they went at it with all their skill and sweetness. By the time the second verse was finished there were not a dozen voices to be heard besides their own, and the sensation had spread all over the house. "On the third verse our quartet went in done, and I don't think I ever heard such singing as they put up. It was one of those good, old fashioned hymns that have the spirit of truth and glory in them, and the music matched the words in a way to carry anybody off his feet, and it did it for that audience or congregation, or whatever you call it, for when the last note died away the cold chills ran down my ack and up my neck, and if some old prother in the amen corner had not shouted glory and a dozen more in other parts of he house followed suit I believe I would

have shouted myself. "However that might have been, when verybody had sat down the gentleman in he pulpit stepped forward and thanked our people for their singing, and said if they would sing a few more selections the congregation would be greatly pleased. Of course our quartet was pleased, too, and they not only sang a few more select tions, but they received the personal thanks of everybody after the service was over, and the next night we had an audience that filled the theater. Now, that's what I call real power."-Washington

The Nightmare of Microbes. A woman who had purchased a pair of loves was given three \$1 bills in change. Do it up in paper, please," she said to the salesgirl. The request was complied

with, and the wrapped up bills were put in a pocketbook. Some persons are microbe mad," said a physician in explaining the incident. Many have it so bad that they will not even pick up a pin, because it has been said that all sorts of disease germs can be collected under their heads. Dread of microbes is a common form of hypochondria. I can sympathize with a person who does not like to see a woman with a bundle of dirty clothes for washing get into a public conveyance, but there is no use

in going to extremes. Ever since the researches of Koch and Pasteur have attracted attention the number of microbe maniacs has steadily increased. Take any morbid minded person and give him a little insight into bacteriology, and the result is sure to be disastrous. He shakes in terror at the first little symptom of real or imaginary derangement."-New York Herald.

Seven Kinds of Snakes In a Well. John Poliskia and several other Italians at Birch Point, near the Valley railroad between Essex and Old Saybrook, uncovered an old well Friday which had not been used for many years and had dried up. It was half filled with sand and dirt. The well was cov ered by a large flat rock 7 by 8 feet in size. Straw saturated with oil was set on fire and thrown into the hole. Soon reptiles came swarming out, and 85 were killed, while many more escaped. There were seven varieties, and the largest was a black snake nearly six feet long. - Hartford Courant.

Trombone In the Pulpit. The Rev. Wilson Carlile, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill. London, is an up to date clergyman. He takes a trombone with him into the pulpit, and when the singing becomes spiritless he livens it up with a few blasts on that instrument. During the greater part of the service the church is darkened, and the hymns, prayers, sacred and other pictures are thrown by limelight on a huge screen suspended across the altar. Besides an organ there is an orchestra composed of girls wearing surplices and college mortarboards.

The Ways of Nature. A story is told of an attempt to introduce the mongoose into Jamaica to kill the rats which ate the cane plantations. After having performed this duty it mul tiplied very rapidly and proceeded to kill all the snakes and lizards as well. It next attacked the birds (learning to climb trees in the process) until the poultry and wild birds disappeared. Then arose the "ticks," or "chigoes," which the birds used to keep down, and the island groaned under fresh plague. The ticks, however, finally attacked the mongoose, which began to decline; the birds began to reappear and attacked the ticks; snakes and lizards were seen once more, and in the end the cane plantations were devastated as much as ever by rats. - San Francisco Argonaut.

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that



they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or fortyfive ought to be at her finest and fairest.

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no rich cheek and round form where there are debilitating drains, and female weakness. Women who have suffered from these troubles have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks. No alcohol, opium or other narcotic is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. V. Pierce, Buftalo, N. Y.

"I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Martha E. Barham, of Newville, Prince George Co. Va.. "in June, 1897, also his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver and vertigo. I also suffered with female weakness. The doctor did not do me any good, so I wrote to you for advice. When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds." Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the liver.

BUTIADS 5 6 559 WESTERN SMOKED 12 0 1246 Hams w b 12 0 1246 Sides w b 5 759 DRY SALTED— Sides w b 6 6 619 Shoulders w b 594 BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— Second-hand, each. 1 25 6 1 35
Standard 5 744 Burlaps 5 6 559 WESTERN SMOKED 12 6 1246 Bides \$ b 6 754 Shoulders \$ b 6 754 Shoulders \$ b 6 6 645 Shoulders \$ b 6 554 BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—Second-hand, each 1 25 62 1 35
Hams # b 12 0 124 Sides # b 0 75 Shoulders # b 6 75 DRY SALTED— Sides # b 6 6 614 Shoulders # b 554 BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— Second-hand, each 1 25 6 1 35
DRY SALTED— Sides # 10
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine— Second-hand, each
Second-hand, each 1 25 @ 1 35
New New York, each
BEESWAX P D
Wilmington & M 5 00 & 7 00 Northern 9 00 & 14 00
North Carolina P b
CORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks
CANDLES—18 10— Sperm
Sperm
Northern Factory
OOFFEE—\$ D—
Laguyra 10 6 121/2 Rio 7 6 8
Sheeting, 4-4, 9 yard © 534 Yarns. 9 bunch of 5 Ds © 70 EGGS—9 dozen 15 © 1676

Extra..... FLOUR-W D. Low grade Corn, from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White... Oats, from store ... Oats, Rust Proof... Cow Peas... Green salted... Dry flint..... Clover Hay..... Bice Straw..... Diamond White, bbls |2 gal Aladdin Security Pratt's Astral

North Carolina. North Carolina. 7

LIME, & barrel 1 15

LUMBER (city sawed) & M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed. 18 00

Rough edge Plank 15 00

West India cargoes, accord
ing to quality. 13 00

Dressed Flooring, seasoned. 18 00

Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00

Common mill 5 00 me mill Syrup, in barrels..... NAILS, \$ keg, Cut, 60d basis... PORK, \$ barrel— ALT, W sack, Alum. Cypress Saps... SUGAR, \$ 10—Standard Gran'd

Standard A...
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden. SOAP. & D-Northern...... 3340 STAVES, & M-W. O. barrel... 5 00 TIMBER, M feet-Shipping Mill, Fair. ¶ Inferior to ordinary... HINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed 7 50 @ 8 50 5 00 @ 8 50 3 00 @ 8 50 2 00 @ 2 50 6 00 @ 5 50 5 00 @ 5 50 6x24 Heart. WHISKEY, 9 gallon, Northern 1100 @

MARINE DIRECTORY

list of Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1899. STEAMSHIPS. bales; exports to the Continent 4,409 bales; stock 619,340 bales. uld (Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Heide

& Co. Isle of Ramsey, (Br), 1,062 tons, Williams. Alexander Sprunt & Son. Roxby (Br), 1,964 tons, Shields, Alex Sprunt & Son. Baron Douglass, 1,606 tons, Goudey, J H Sloan. Almora (Br), 2,835 tons, Williams, Alex Sprunt & Son. Aquila (Nor), 1,407 tons, Andersen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS. Percy Bartram, 320 tons, Lord, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES.

Argo (Nor), 584 tons, Arentsen, Heide & Co. Arcturus (Nor), 663 tons, Andreassen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

BRIGS. Caroline Gray, 289 tons, Meader, George Harriss, Son & Co. M C Haskell, 350 tons, Wingfield. Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning star

opened steady, but ruled quiet and closed a shade easier in sympathy

with wheat; winter extras \$2 45@2 90

Wheat-Spot weak; No. 2 red 76c; op-

tions opened steady at 14c advance on

cables and further advanced 4c on

disappointing Northwestern receipts.

Local covering was a feature of the

forenoon, but the market broke on

Bradstreet's statement making the

world's visible supply of wheat 34,346

bushels above the figure of a week ago,

which carried the market %c off from

the best prices of the morning, with

the close weak at a net decline of 3/8 @

%c: No. 2 red September closed 741/2c:

December closed 76%c; May closed

79%c. Corn-Spot weak; No. 2 40c:

options opened firm at 1/2c advance on

strong cables, but subsequently turned

easier under realization following

the decline in wheat, selling off 1/2c

from the opening prices and closing weak at a net decline of 3c; the

sales included: May closed 36c; Sep-

tember 3914; December closed 37

Oats - Spot firmer; No.2 30 1/2c; optious

nominal Lard firmer; Western steam

closed at \$5 70; September nominal; re-

fined firm Pork firm.. Petroleum

strong; refined New York \$8 95 Rice

firm. Butter quoted steady; Western

creamery 17@23c; State dairy 15@25c

Cheese firm; large white quoted at 110

Cabbage-The market was dull; Long

Island \$2 00@3 50 per 100 Freights to

Liverpool dull; cotton by steam 26 %c.

Potatoes strady; Jersey \$1 00@1 40;

New York \$1 25@1 40; Long Island

\$1 25@1 62½; Southern sweets \$1 00 @1 50; Jersey sweets \$1 75@2 00 Coffee—Spot Rio quiet but steady; mild

quiet and featureless Sugar-Raw

rregular and nominal; refined dull

CHICAGO, September 26 -Profit tak-

ng was the feature of to day's grain

markets and material declines in wheat

and corn resulted. Oats closed un

changed. December wheat declined

§c and September §c. Corn closed §c

lower. Provisions closed with insig-

CHICAGO, Sept.26.—Cash quotation: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring—c;

No. 3 spring 68%@71c; No 2 roll 73%c. Corn—No. 234%c. Oats—No.

2 2234@2314c; No. 2 white 251/40

No. 3 white 241/2@251/2c. Pork per bl

\$7 65@8 20. Lard, per 10 tbs. \$5 22)2

@5 40. Short rib sides loose, \$5 05

@5 40 Dry salted singuiders, \$6 00 @6 12%. Short clear sides box-

\$5 50@5 55. Whiskey-Distillers' in

The leading futures ranged as ful

lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 September

7456, 7516, 74, 74c; December 7314 @7336, 7314, 73, 73; May 7414, 76, 7516.

751/6. Corn—No. 2 September 35, 35 34, 341/2c; December 301/4@301/4, 305/8

30, 30c; May 30 % @ 30 %, 30 % @ 30 %

3014@30%, 3014@30%c. Oats-Sep

tember 23, 231/8, 221/8, 221/8; December

5 371/2; December \$5 421/4, 5 45, 5 421/4

45: January \$5 521/2, 5 571/2. 5 521/2

5 571/2. Short ribs, per 100 tbs - October

\$5 15, 5 171/2, 5 15, 5 15; January \$5 10,

BALTIMORE, September 26. Flour

firmer and unchanged Wheat firmer

-Spot 72%@73c; month 72%@73c;

October 73@73%c; December 75%@

75 1/2 c. Southern wheat by sample 65

@74c. Corn firmer-Mixed spot 40 1/2c:

month 391/2c: October 38@381/4e; No.

vember and December, new or old,

351/2@351/c; January 351/2@351/3c; February 35c. Southern white corn

41@41%c. Oats firmer-No. 2 white 28%@29%c.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, September 26, 4 P. M.

Cotton-Spot in fair demand, prices

32d higher. American middling fair

4 9 32d; good middling 3 13-32d; mid

dlin 3 23 32d; low middling 3 17-32d

good ordinary 3 11-32d; ordinary 3

5 32d. The sales of the day were 10.

000 bales, of which 10,000 were for

5 **12**½, 5 10, 5 10.

ished goods, per gallon. \$1 22

nificant changes both ways.

and barely steady.

NEW YORK, September 26 Flour

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 26 SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market steady at 47½ cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 47 cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Food Strained

TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for Hard. \$2.50 for Dip, and \$2.50 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.-Spirits turpentine, quiet at 2814@27%c: rosin, nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.35; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10@1.60.

Spirits turpentine..... Rosin Tar.....

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Market steady on a basis of 6 1/4 c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 3 13-16 cts # Good Ordinary 5 3-16 " Low Middling 5 13-16 " Middling..... 614 Good Middling.... 656 Same day last year middling 5c. Receipts-3,198 bales; same day last

year, 4,194. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 85c; extra prime, 90c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05. Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime 60c;

CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per bushel for white. ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES-Per thousand, five-

inch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.50 to 9.00 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star ERW YORK, September 26. - Money on call steady at 6@20 per cent., last loan at 20 per cent. Prime mercan-5½@7 per cent. Sterling steady; actual business in ills at 485@485% for de 481% @481% for sixty days. tes were 483 and 486%. al bills 481@481 14. Silver cer @60. Barsilver 58%. Mexs 4714. Government bonds te bonds inactive. Railroad k. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 100%; 22¼, 23, 22¼, 22¼; May 23½, 24½, 23½, 23½c. Pork, per bbl—October 1083/8; do.coupon, 1083/8; Fegist'd, 130 1/8; do. coupon. 48, regist'd, 130 ½; do. coupon. 8 72½, 8 20, 8 10, 8 17½; December 13½; U. S. 5's, registered, coupon, 111¾; N. C. 6's bs—October \$5 32½, \$371½, 5 32½ 1041/2; Southern Railway 5's ks: Baltimore & Ohio 49%; e & Ohio 25%; Manhattan Y. Central 134%; Reading 1st preferred 57%; St. Paul preferred 178; Southern 1/2; do. preferred 51 1/4; Amerco; 1174; do. preferred 145; Fas 1094; Sugar 141%; do. 117%; T. C. & Iron 114; ner 13%; do. preferred 78%;

STORES MARKETS.

graph to the Morning Star. RK, September 26.-Rosin common to good Spirits turpentine

CHARLESTON, September 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 46c; sales - casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales. SAVANNAH, September 26.—Spirits surpentine firm at 471/c; sales 793 casks; receipts 1,712 casks; exports 53 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,055 barrels; receipts 4,479 barrels; exports 1,069 barrels; quotations unchanged.

early gathering and a very short top

NEW YORK, September 26.-Cotton

Cotton futures closed steady at

quotations; September 6.39, October

.39, November 6.47, December 6.56,

January 6.42, February 6.66, March

6.69, April 6.72, May 6.76, June 6.78,

Spot cotton closed quiet at quota-

Net receipts 59 bales; gross receipts

596 bales; exports to Great Britain

500 bales; exports to the Continent

Total to-day-Net receipts 50,488

Consolidated-Net receipts 141,374

bales; exports to Great Britain 25,439

Total since September 1st.-Net re-

bales; exports to the Continent 43,011.

ceipts 623,580 bales; exports to Great

Britain 152,661 bales; exports to France

38,707 bales; exports to the Continent

Sept. 26.—Galveston, firm at 6½c, net receipts 11,866 bales; Norfolk, firm at

6 9 16c, net receipts 23,341 bales; Balti

more, nominal at 6%c, net receipts -

bales; Boston, quiet at 6½c, net receipts 300 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6½c, net receipts 3,198 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7c, net receipts 238

bales; Savannah, firm at 65-16c, net

receipts 13,878 bales; New Orleans,

steady at 6%c, net receipts 16,085 bales; Mobile, steady at 6%c, net re-

ceipts 2,360 bales; Memphis, firm at

61/2c, net receipts 2,788 bales; Augusta,

steady at 6%c, net receipts 2,962 bales;

Charleston, firm at 65-16c, net receipts

159,054 bales.

3,022 bales.

bales; exports to Great Britain 10,236

tions; middling uplands 6%c; mid

crop, the latter in some sections being

quiet; middling uplands 6 1/4 c.

dling gulf 7c; sales 385 bales.

4,409 bales; stock 149,554 bales.

a complete failure.

July 6.81, August 6.81.

speculation and export and included 8,300 bales American. Receipts 6,000 COTTON MARKETS. bales, including 4,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed By Telegraph to the Morning Star. steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.) September 3 44 64 NEW YORK, September 26.-The cotton market to-day was somewhat er @3 45 64d buyer; September and Oc tober 3 42 64@3 43 64d buyer; October ratic but showed pronounced strength and November 341 64@342-64d buyer: from the opening to the close. Bullish November and December 3 40.64@5 sentiment continued to broaden and 41 64d buyer; December and January fresh buying increased apace. Weak 3 40-64d seller; January and Febru cables, foreign pressure, bear oppoary 3 40-64d seller; February and sition, war talk, and declarations that March 3 40 64@3 41 64d seller; March prices were unjustifiably high, all and April 3 41 64d seller; April and failed to disturb prices to any consid-May 3 41 64@3 42 64d seller; May and erable extent, or to displace the con fidence of the bull faction. Shoris, on June 3 42-64d value; June and July 3 42-64@3 43 64d value; Ju'y and Authe other hand, were confused by the gust 343 64d buyer. small receipts, predictions for frost in the northwestern belt for to night and a very bullish weekly government re MARINE. port. The latter factors formed the basis for heavy Wall street, Southern, New England and foreign buying, AR RIVED. on which prices advanced two to ten Brig Caroline Gray, 289 tons, points after opening unchanged to eight Meader, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. points higher. Profit taking was a conspicuous feature of the day's spec-CLEARED. ulation, many thousand bales being Br steamship Velleda, Tulloch, put on the market at various times, though at no time causing weakness. Liverpool, Alexander Sprunt & Son With a few exceptions spot cotton in Southern markets was 1 16c to to

higher with a tremendous business re-EXPORTS. ported, the latter mostly for export account. The weekly government COASTWISE. crop and weather report stated that NEW YORK-Steamship New Yorkwith favorable weather conditions,

304 casks spirits, 363 bbls rosin, 615 cotton picking had made rapid probbls tar, 29,616 feet lumber, 50 bbls gress. Nearly the whole of the crop pitch, 52 pkgs cotton goods, 110 poles, s open and the bulk has been gath. 73 bales warp, 83 pkgs mdse, 35 pkgs ered over a large portion of the cotton paper cartoons; vessely by H G Small region. The marke feature d of this season's crop are premature opening,

LIVERPOOL-Br steamship Velleda

-8,308 bales cotton, 4,297,388 pounds, valued at \$290,200; cargo and vessel by Alexander Sprunt & Son.

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