THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.55 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

scribers 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, \$3.50; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$5.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$44.00; 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 Advertisements discontinued before the time

advertisements discontinued devote the transient outracted for has expired, charged transient stes for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. 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 Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. Remittakees must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Mopey Order, Express or in Begistered Letter. Ouly such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important payment discuss heleful and properly sub-

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 rejected if the real name of the author ably 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 ence 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 will be charged fifty per cent.

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

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR

WILMINGTON. N

Consul General Wildman, at Hong Kong, some time ago published a paper on the Philippines in which he contended that throwing open the doors to the Chinese was the only salvation for those islands, that the natives could not and would not work if they could, that any other than Chinese labor would be impracticable, and, therefore, without Chinese labor the islands, as far as their business, prospects and prosperity are concerned, would be ruined. Possibly this may be so, but if so, it is suggestive of eventualities that may mean a great deal for the American people, a great deal more than Mr. Wildman and his fellow-expansionists may dream of.

In the official reports of the cotton spinning outlook in the East he has has some papers, from one of which the following is clipped:

"For the last two months, between 800 and 900 hands, mostly women and girls have been learning the mysteries of spinning cotton. The mill is fitted up with the very latest machinery, made in Oldham, Eng. There will be about 50,000 spindles. of which 8,000 are already at work. It is understood here that they are preparing to erect a plant for a duplicate mill, and the representative of an American firm who was here figuring up the proposi tion, told me that he could outfit the new plant for \$150,000 less than they paid for the old one. As I have said in previous reports, this new industry will create a big demand for Ameri can "upland" cotton. The only thing that the promoters of this English in dustry fear is that the mills will be established in Manila, which would only be possible if Chinese labor was

admitted freely." This is interesting, more in what it suggests than in what it says This one of which he speaks is not the only cotton mill in Hong Kong or Shanghai. There are others, built and operated with English capital, to take advantage of Chinese cheap labor and thus compete with English and American manufacturers. Some of these are branch plants of English mills, as some of the mills recently built in the South are branches of New England mills. The indications are that there will be more of them, and if the trials of Chinese labor prove satisfactory there will doubtless be a great many of them. This is suggestive, too.

There is little doubt that the Chinese will prove apt to learn and in time become efficient workers in cotton, as they are in silk, for which they are famous. Their finest work in silk is done by patient toil with hand and primitive looms, with which they turn out marvels of handiwork, gems of beauty. They are not skilled with machinery, because machinery runs too fast for them and they have always been accustomed to go slow, to take their time which was of small value to them, and do their work well. But they are clever imitators, are quick to learn, and will doubtless soon learn to hustle when hustling becomes necessary or an object. If that is all there is in the way then China may in time, and no distant time either, become a great cotton manufacturing country. As Japan, originally of the same race as the Chinese, modernized her self other nations will modernize China, which is even now, under the stimulus of railroads and telegraphs, waking from the lethargy of ages.

There is little probability of Am ican capital being invested to any considerable extent in mills in China, which Mr. Wildman seems to anticipate and hence the remark in the conclusion of the above extract when he says that "the only thing the promoters of this English industry fear is that the mills will be established in Manila, which would only be possible if Chinese labor were admitted freely." Mr. Wildman, who is a wild expansionists, (although he was an active factor in bringing Aguinaldo into cooperation with Admiral Dewey) had two objects in view in this remark, one to boom expansion by conveying the idea that Manils may no other.

become the rival of Hong Kong in cotton manufacturing, and to speak a good word in advance for his Chinese, whose labor in the Philippines he deems essential to their future industrial progress and to whom the doors must be left open as a matter of necessity.

All of this is interesting to the cotton manufacturers of the North and South, how interesting is suggested in the following which we clip from the Springfield, Mass., Re-

'The cotton mills at Hong Kong and Shanghai are protected against European and American manufactured cotton goods only by a nominal tariff hardly worth considering. If, there fore, Chinese cheap labor, in spite of its low efficiency, can be successfully employed against this competition, it becomes an interesting question how long before China will be exporting cotton manufactures, instead of exclu sively importing them. And the same question arises in connection with the establishment of cotton mills at Ma nila, which the Hong Kong industry

One of arguments, and the principal one, the expansionists use to boom expansion is that the possession of the Philippines will give us a basis from which to carry our trade into China and extend it among its 400,000,000 of people. Of course there are other commodities besides cotton goods that these people will buy from us, but cotton is one of the principal things and on the possibilities of this trade much stress is laid. With English capital building mills in China and American capital building mills in Manila, what will be the effect eventually on the mills on this side of the oceans which have been exerting themselves to find markets in the East for their surplus or for the particular kinds of goods some of them have been making for these markets? Could the mill at Fall River, Mass., or the mill at Augusta, Ga., or any other mill North or South compete with the mill at Manila, operated by Chinese cheap labor? The Manila mill would not only have the advantage of labor at a merely nominal cost, but would have the advantage in transportation, a couple days run, while the miller on this side would have several thousands of miles of ocean to cross before he could put his goods on the landing beside the goods

which, according to Consul General Wildman, will be a necessity? To bring about such a thing eventually is one of the things the expansionists are working for, whether they think it or' not, and yet our cotton manufacturers are told that expansion will be a good thing for them, and that they should, there-

shipped from Manila. Is there any-

thing very captivating in the possi-

bilities of this outlook for the cot-

ton manufacturer of the North or

South, who may eventually, if ex-

pansion becomes the rule, find him-

self confronted by competition from

Manila, where he will have to con-

tend against Chinese cheap labor,

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

fore, whoop it up and yell for it.

The silk manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania has attained large proportions. It www gives employment to about 20,000 persons, pays out annually \$5,000,000 in wages and turns out \$32,000,000 worth of goods. The silk worked is imported, but very little being produced in this country, although considerable effort has been made to encourage its culture. At times, even away back in the colonial days, the people seemed to have been taken with it, and sometimes the interest in it rose to the extent of a craze, and millions of mulberry and other trees on the leaves of which the silk worm feeds were planted, but these crazes soon passed away, and with them the interest in silk culture.

We could raise the worm as well in this country as anywhere, but it ia a troublesome business that does not seem to be congenial to the average American, who hasn't much taste for worms, and doesn't want to fool with them. But a great deal of silk might be produced if the farmers in the sections best adapted to the culture, would content themselves with raising a small amount which the women and children could attend to as they do, generally speaking, to poultry, eggs, etc., which in the aggregate bring in more money than two or three of the principal crops combined.

One remarkable thing about the silk industry of Pennsylvania is that it is now carried on principally in a section of the State where iron manufacturing not many years ago was the leading industry, but where that had ceased to pay, and the silk mills have taken the place of the

General Harrison has at last heard from that \$1,000 watch presented to him by the Senate at the close of rested in Knoxville a few days ago says he stole it, that it is buried somewhere in Ohio, and that he will dition that he be released from the Times, Dem. jug in which he now is.

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 Diarrhoea. 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

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, the English statistician, has an interesting paper in the October number of The American Review showing the material progress made by this country in the five years, from 1893 to 1898, the following brief condensation of which we find in the Richmond

Leader: "It is estimated that our population has increased from 66,826,000 in 1893, to 74,389,000 on June 1, 1898. At the same time there was a large falling off in immigration, the average being 280, 000 annually, against 520,000 five years

'The hardware industry has developed in the most amazing manner. In 1893 we produced 7,100,000 tons of pig iron; in 1898, 11,800,000 tons-an in crease of 67 per cent. Steel was produced in still greater proportions. It must be remembered, however, that the great boom in iron came in 1899, and every furnace in the country st now taxed to its full capacity. There has been also a phenomenal advance in the price of iron, the average price in 1899 being more than double that of

"The quantity of money in use in creased \$315,000,000 in five years, the ncrease being mainly in gold. The amount of mo ey in 1893 was \$2,323. 000,000; in 1898, \$2,638,000,000. In 1896 the gold in the treasury was \$189,000,-000; in 1898, \$204,000,000, and at the present time it is \$353,000,000. In 1893 the amount of gold, silver and paper money in the treasury was \$726,000, 000; in 1898, \$800,000,000; at the pre sent time it is about \$1,000,000,000.

The gold reserve is now \$254,328,820. "There has also been a considerable increase in banking resources. The verage dividend on the banking capital in 1898 was 31 per cent., the same

There is a most gratifying exhibit the export and import trade of the Inited States during five years. In 893 our imports amounted in value to \$844,000,000, and exports to \$831, 00,000. In 1898 the imports had fallen o \$587,000,000, while exports has increased to \$1,210,000,000. There was a falling off in 1898, as compared with 1893, of the imports of food equal to 98 per cent.

The value of our agricultural ex ports his risen 40 per cent, in five 'In studying these figures it must be

remembered that in 1898 the country was just beginning fairly to recover from the depression which set in in 1893. This year there has been a gain all along the line, especially in railroad earnings, which, in 1898 were not much greater than they were in 893. There will continue to be gains rom month to month, now that prosperity has set in, unless there should e some unforeseen calamity."

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of this exhibit, as gratifyng as it is as a whole, is the progress made in the iron industry, which is the king of the manufacturing industries. The country that leads in that will hold the vantage ground over all competitors for commercial supremacy, unless by some ill-advised policy it throws them

AN IRRESPONSIVE SYSTEM.

In some respects the national bank system may do well enough, but in other respects it falls very far short of what a banking system should be. As far as supplying the country with the notes needed to meet the demands of business it is a failure. Referring to this the Philadelphia Record says:

"How irresponsive the national bank system is to the demand for currency is shown by the statement of Comp troller Dawes that the total increase of circulation for the past year of active business ended September 30, 1899, had been only \$7,933,178. Un der the terms imposed by law the banks do not find it profitable to put their notes in circulation."

The men who own national banks are in the business not for amusement or for their health, but to make money, and they issue only as many notes as they find it profitable to issue, and nobody could expect them to do any more.

What this country really needs is banking system not based on government bonds, but on other good bankable values, which could be used as circumstances might require to furnish the people with the currency they needed, thus giving a volume of currency which might be expanded when there was need of expansion, and contracted when there was no longer need for so large a volume, in other words a banking system with some elasticity in it. If we had State banks of issue there would be no scarcity of bank notes, and no need of calling on the U.S. Treasury for help when the pinches came.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Senator Hanna thinks that he repeated mention of Admiral Dewey's name for the presidency is 'indecent." Senator Hanna, however, has no objection to the mention of Dewey's name for the vice residency. - Jouisville Courierournal, Dem.

- More particulars of the cenorship of General Otis and of his reports of victories are constantly coming to the light. This sort of thing cannot be long continued in the Philippines without bringing discredit on the Administration which is responsible for it .-

Philadelphia Record, Dem. -- General Otis is sending some more "satisfactory" bulletins of the his Presidential term, stolen from situation in the Philippines, from nim five years ago. A crook ar- which the public may judge that there is a pressing necessity of forcing reinforcements along with all possible expedition. We have long since learned what these "satisfac have it dug up and restored on con- tory" bulletins mean. — Chattanooga

> - Having General Alger up to help greet Dewey upon his return to Washington was like introducing the ghost at the feast. Of course, it was meant as a delicate compliment to the man who had a large part in the direction of affairs during the war in which Dewey won his laurels, but the feelings of the ghost ought to have been considered. There is nothing more lonesome than a has-been in a scene of its former activity. Doubtless Alger wished devoutly that he had been omitted .- Mobile Register, Dem.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

- Dunn Union: The furniture factories at this place are receiving all the orders they can fill and find it necessary to run at night in order to keep up. Several solid car loads are shipped every week, some a great dis-

- Mount Airy News : Mr. Calloway Main, of Ashe, met a horrible death near Wilkesboro a few days ago. While drunk he fell out of his wagon in front of one of the "fore" wheels. His wagon was heavily loaded and he was dragged some distance, the wheel almost severing the head from the

- Rocky Mount Motor: An unfortunate shooting affair occurred Monday evening near here. While R. L. Bullock and Jack Jones were on their way home from the show they became involved in a difficulty growing out of an old feud. A fight followed. Bullock drew his pistol on Jones when it exploded, missing Jones, but hitting his little son 10 years of age. The ball intered his ab-domen. The boy's condition is right serious. - Goldsboro Headlight: The gin

house of Dr. M. E. Robinson, in eastern Goldsboro, caught fire Wednesday from a spark from the smoke stack, and burned so rapidly that it was a complete wreck before the fire department could reach the distant scene. There were about ten bales of cotton in the building, in course of ginning, and these went with the wreck. There was an insurance of \$1,120 on the property but the loss will probably exceed this by several hundred dollars.

- Raleigh Post: It will be re-

membered that during the term of the Federal Court in December last, one R. L. McLeod was arrested, tried and convicted for passing counterfeit money. The case was perfectly plain and the defendant made no defence. As to where the counterfeit money was made and who else was implicated, remained a mystery for nearly a year, and the officers of the government have been industriously at work on the case for nine months past. Within the last week the mystery has been solved. The moulds have been found, the metal captured and the principals now under arrest and in jail-in two eastern counties. I am not permitted to give all the details this morning, but they will be available in a few days. Some of the counterfeit money has been circulated in Raleigh, and United States Commissioner Nichols has in his possession some very good imitations of the genuine money-the clever work of the counterfeiters. It is expected that several others connected with the crime will be detected and put under arrest in a few days.

- Scotland Neck Commonwealth: Mr. B. G. Smith says that when the shuck on corn is thick you may look out for a hard winter. The shuck, he says, is thick this year; so he thinks we may expect severe weather again. -A colored man named Dolph Mayo was found dead in Mr. T. H. Pritchard's log woods near Hobgood Tuesday. It was thought he was pulling his gun from some bushes, muzzle towards him, when it was accidently discharged, the load taking effect n his breast. -- A colored man named Cary Jones, from Cone toe, was run over and mangled by a railroad train at Tarboro Saturday night. He was found Sunday morning unconscious, but died about 9 o'clock. He was turned out of the county jail late Saturday night and nothing more was known of him by the authorities until he was found Sunday morning. — Mr. Marshall, of Heathsville, has a little rabbit farm that is interesting. He purchased a pair of German hares last Winter and now has 22 rabbits. He keeps them in a small enclosure, and has to keep a wire netting over them to keep cats and dogs away. He says the meat is good-about as much better than the ommon woods hare as a stall-fed beef

TWINKLINGS.

is better than a beef from the pasture.

- Pretty Close to the Mark: Edith (aged three)-"What are hus-Ethel (aged five)-"Why, hands?" husbands are things you tie strings on o to make them remember to buy

- Teacher-Which one of you can tell me who Delilah was? John ny Jones-I kin mum. Teacherwell done, Johnny; now who was Delilah? Johnny-A female barber mum .- Ohio State Journal. - And Woman Can't: Ida-

Would you refer to the wind as feminine?" Gerald-"I should think not." Ida-"But why not, Gerald?" Gerald-"Because it can whistle." Chicago News.

— Professor: "Now, Mr. Doolittle, what have you learned about your topic-the diamond?" Mr. Doolittle-'That every woman believes it harmonizes exactly with her complexion.' Jewelers' Weekly.

- The Real Need: "A self openng and closing umbrella has been invented." "That's no good. What the world wants is an umbrella that will find its way back home when stolen. -Detroit Free Press.

- "By George! Nibbleton has ust missed another noble buck. 'How do you know he has missed? You can't see him, can you?" but didn't you hear him shoot .-Chicago Times Herald.

- "The codfish," said the professor," lays considerably more than million eggs." "It is exceedingly lucky for the codfish that she doesn" have to cackle over every egg," said the student who came from the coun try .- Tit Bits.

- Railway Official incog. on his own line)-"They say there has been some fault found wit the lamps in these trains, owing to the dim light they give. Do you see anything wrong with them?" Passenger -"No, sir. On the contrary, they are exactly the kind of lamp I like to see used in the carriage." Railway Offi cial (highly pleased)-"I presume you are a professional man ?" Passenger-'Yes, sir. I am an oculist.'

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District.

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.
Burgaw, Burgaw, Nov. 24.
Kenansville, Wesley's Chapel, Nov. 25-25.
Magnolia, Bose Bill, Nov. 28.
Scott's Hill, Scott's Hill, Dec. 2-3.
Wilmington, Bladen Street (at night) Dec. 3
B. F. BUMPAS,
Presiding Elder.

> "My daughter," said the father, has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth.' "Yees," replied the count, bristling "Zat ees what I am."-Philadelphia North American.

time of Them.

13 U. Cough The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoars eness, Asthma, Whooping cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

CRAZY KING LUDWIG:

PATTI ONCE THREW HIM INTO A FRENZY OF MADNESS.

He Frightened and Enraged the Great Diva by Hls Strange Whims, and When She Finally Sang For Him It Drove Him Wild. When Patti was in the first heyday

of her fame, Ludwig II, the mad king of Bavaria, set his heart on having her sing for him at his private auditorium in Munich. He wrote letter after letter, begging, imploring, offering extravagant sums of money, but Patti resolutely refused to go. She had heard too many stories of Ludwig's freaks, his curses and his unreasonable commands, and she was desperately afraid of him. But at last the king offered her a sum so enormous that it seemed ridiculous to refuse it. Then the singer plucked up courage and started for Munich. When she and her maid alighted at the station, not even a carriage was there to meet them, and they had to inquire the name of the best hotel and call a cab like any ordinary travelers. That was the first shock to the diva's nerves and temper. After luncheon she started out to see the town and incidentally to examine the posters announcing the great honor conferred upon the citizens of Munich by a visit from Europe's greatest singer. Not a mention of her name could she find in the town. She rushed back to the hotel and told her maid to pack the trunks.

Just at that moment a resplendent officer was announced. He saluted her and delivered a letter from the king. The letter stated curtly that his majesty would await her at 7 o'clock precisely in the Royal palace, where his singer in ordinary, Mme. Fischer, would give her further directions. Mme. Fischer would also sing with Mme. Patti the duets which his majesty wished to hear. A programme was inclosed. Patti burst

into tears of rage. "I have never been treated so bru tally," she said. "I shall leave at once. Tell the king so. I will not sing-never, never, never!" The officer pleaded with the irate prima donna. She must not disappoint the king. His majesty had been wild with excitement ever since he knew she would come and had not slept for three nights, so great was his joy at the prospect of hearing her. "Besides," added the officer, "you

know our king is-is-is-" "Crazy," snapped Patti. "Yes, that's very comforting, isn't it? I don't know why I ever came." Just then she caught sight of a postscript she had not read: "The king commands Mme. Patti to appear in pure white, without any color whatever, and not by any means to wear a satin gown, but soft wool. Silk is painful to his majesty."

"His majesty will have to be pained. have no white woolen gown except my peignoir. Go tell the king I shall wear red velvet.'

"Red!" groaned the officer. "Oh, no, no! Red sends his majesty into fits. If ou appear in red, he w have convulsions. Oh, do be patient, madame! I will bring Mme. Fischer to you. She understands the king's nerves. She will explain.

He fled from the room, and, shortly after, Mme. Fischer appeared upon the scene. She soothed Patti into good humor and also attacked the white wool peignoir and transformed it into a nost becoming Greek robe.

Before 7 the royal carriage arrived at the hotel and Patti went to the palace. She was led through dimly lighted rooms and corridors into Ludwig's private theater, which was in utter darkness save for the moonlight that entered through the windows. Patti stood upon the dark stage, while an orchestra, somewhere out of sight, began a soft prelude. Through the gloom she could just make out a white face in the royal box opposite the stage. Not another auditor was in the great hall. The whole thing was most uncanny, and Patti felt cold shivers creeping over her. She shook with nervousness and fear, and when she should have begun her aria not a sound could she make. She opened her mouth, but her throat was paralyzed from nervous terror. There was a pause. The king sprang up and leaned forward cut of the box, his white face gleaming in the moonlight. The violins repeated the prelude. Patti gathered herself together and made one heroic effort. Her voice rang out into the great empty place, and the king sank back

into the dark box. Patti, though badly scared, made the effort of her life and finished the aria from "La Traviata" triumphantly and stood flushed with victory. Dead silence. Not a sound came from the gloom before her. She went off the stage in a temper. His majesty might have given some sign of approbation. Mme. Fischer was behind the scenes, and Patti waited with her for the signal to sing the next number. A messenger appeared at the door. His majesty had had enough music and had gone to his apartments. For a moment Patti stood stunned Then she laughed. The rudeness was so colossal that it was funny. Mme. Fischer took the diva to supper and then

The next morning Mme. Fischer called at the hotel once more, accompanied by the court chamberlain, who bore the promised check, an autograph letter of thanks from the king and some jewels of great value. Mme. Fischer's explanation of the concert flasco pleased Patti more than the jewels. King Ludwig, she said, was in one of his maddest moods, wild with regret, cursing himself and cursing Patti. He had walked the floor all night, groaning that he was a traiter, for Patti's voice had so ravished his senses that for one moment he had gone over to Italian music and had been false to Wagner-to Wagner, the one musician who alone had satisfied his majesty's soul.

"That was better than having bored him," added Patti, shrugging her shoulders.-New York Sun.

Colonel Fred Funston of the Twentieth Kansas regiment is a devoted son to his old parents, living in Allen county, and finds time amid his battles to send them every week a bulky letter across the Pacific.

Romance of Siam's Great Peaks. Siam's greatest mountain range is the Sam Roi Yawt, or the 300 peaks. quaint legend which explains their origin is set forth by the Siamese geologists as follows:

"It appears that one Mong Lai and his wife once inhabited the neighborhood (they were giants), and each promised their daughter in marriage, unknown to the other, to a different suitor. At last the day of the nuptials arrived, and Chao Lai and the Lord of Mleang Chin (China) both arrived to claim the bride. When the horrified father found how matters stood-having regard for the value of a promise which is not too common in the easthe cut his daugher in half so that neither suitor should be disappointed.

"Chao Lai in the meantime, on finding that he had a rival, committed suicide, and the peak of Chao Lai is the remains of his body. The unfortunate bride is to be found in the islands off Sam Roi Yawt, the peaks of which are the remains of the gifts which were to be made to the holy man who was to solemnize the wedding, while Kaw Chang and Kaw King, on the east side of the gulf, are the elephant and buffalo cart in which the presents were brought."

THEY ALL GOT IN.

the Animals Managed to Get Admitted to the Show. It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb and the skunk started

forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled and gamboled and trotted toward the big canvas inclosure with delightful throbs of anticipation. Finally they reached the doortender,

the frog leading the line. Well, the frog had a greenback and

passed right in. The duck had a bill and followed the The lamb had four quarters and fol-

lowed the frog and the duck. But the unfortunate skunk was left on the outside. He had only a scent, and that was bad. Naturally he turned away, feeling pretty blue. As he was slowly going back over the hill he met a hoop snake rolling along at a lively rate toward the show. The skunk greeted him, but the snake did not stop. "Don't interrupt me," he cried over his shoulder. "I've got to do a turn, and I'm a little late," and he rolled

At the top of the hill the skunk noticed another old friend approaching. It was the sardine.

"Hello!" cried the sardine. "What's the matter?" So the skunk told him. "I can guess how you feel about it,"

said the sardine sympathetically. "I belong to the smelt family myself. But, say, old fellow, you come right back and go in with me-I've got a box." And the skunk and the sardine went back together. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Costly Health. Blivens-My dear, I'm really alarmed about Tommy's health. Mrs. Blivens-I suppose you mean you are alarmed about his ill health and future doctors' bills.

Blivens-I said health, and I meant it. I was thinking of butchers' bills,-Boston Transcript.

WHOLESALE PRICES	COR	RE	NT	l
Wholesale Prices generally. small orders higher prices have	ions In n e to b	rep naki e ch	resent ng up arged.	
BAGGING— 2 D Jute Standard Burlaps	6	40	634 634 536	
WESTERN SMOKE: Hams \$ D. Sides \$ D. Shoulders \$ D.	12	900	1236 634 6	
Sides & D	55	688 6	534 534	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine Second-hand, each New New York, each New City, each BEESWAX & D	1 25	0000	1 85 1 40 1 40 23	
BRICKS— Wilmington % M Northern		00	7 00 14 00	١
North Carolina & B		60	23 80	l
OORN MEAL— Per bushel, in sacks Virginia Meal COTTON TIES—# bundle	44	900	4516 4516 1 15	
CANDLES— PD— Sperm	18 8		25 11	l
Northern Factory Dairy Cream		999	18 15 11	ı
COFFEE—W 10— Laguyra	10	9	1236 738	l
DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 4-4, 9 yard Yarns, 9 bunch of 5 bs EGGS—9 dozen	15	000	554 70 16%	
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ half-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel Mulleta, \$\pi\$ barrel Mulleta, \$\pi\$ pork barrel N. C. Roe Herring, \$\pi\$ keg Dry Cod, \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$	22 00 11 00 16 00 8 00 13 00 4 50	996	0 00 5 00 8 00 9 00 4 00 5 00 4 25 3 25 4 50	

Low grade Choice.
Straight
First Patent
GLUE—# B.
GRAIN—# bushel—
Corn.from store, bgs—White
Car-load, in bgs—White.
Oats, from store
Oats, Rust Proof.
Cow Peas. Clover Hay Rice Straw. Easter Diamond White, bbls 2 gal Aladdin Security Pratt's Astral Prime mill

Extra mill

MOLASSES # gallon—
Barbadoes, in hegshead.
Barbadoes, in barrels.

Porto Rico, in hogsheads.
Porto Rico, in barrels.
Sugar House, in barrels.
Byrup, in barrels.
NAILS, # keg, Cut, 60d basis.
PORK, # barrel—
City Mess. ALT, W sack, Alum.....

White Extra C... Extra C. Golden. C, Yellow...... BOAP, \$ 15—Northern..... STAVES, \$ M—W. O. barrel.... Inferior to ordinary...
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed
M 6124 heart... 5x20 Heart..... 6x24 Heart...

MARINE DIRECTORY

lat of Vessels in the Port of Wil STEAMSHIPS. Crathorne (Br), 1,695 tons, William

Alexander Sprunt & Son. Belton (Br), 2,025 tons, Hosking, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Slingsby (Br), 2,094 tons, Morck, J H Marian (Br), 1,218 tons, Martin, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Skuld (Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Alex

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. Aquila (Nor), 1,407 tons, Andersen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS. Wm F Green, 215 tons, Johnsen, George Harriss, Son & Co. Golden Ball, 272 tons, Gibbs, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES.

Edith Sheraton (Br), 314 tons, Michelson, Geo Harriss, Son & Oo. Argo (Nor), 584 tons, Arentsen, Heide BRIGS. Caroline Gray, 289 tons, Meader,

George Harriss, Son & Co. 246,891 bales. BARGES. Oct. 6.—Galveston, firm at 7 1-16c, Standard Oil No. 58, 1,600 tons, Stannet receipts 16,654 bales; Norfolk, steady at 73-16, net receipts 1,282 bales; dard Oil Co.

Wash the Dishes Quickly!

You can if you use Gold Dust. It does most of the work. It saves time, monfor Housework."

ev and labor.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago St. Louis NewYork Bosto

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 49 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 48 1/2 cents per rallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cts for

Good Strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.30 per CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market irm at \$1.50 per barre! for Hard, 2.80 for Dip, and - for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine firm at 30 1/20 @29 3/4 c; osin, nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine steady at \$1.15

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... casks spirits turpentine, 253 bbls rosin, 246 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude tur-

Market steady on a basis of 61/2 cts per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 4 7-16 cts. * Good Ordinary 5 13-16 " Low Middling..... 6 7-16 "

Middling 6% Good Middling 7% Same day last year middling 4%c. Receipts- 4,612 bales; same day last year, 3,634. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel f 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05. Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ 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, 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

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 6 .- Money on call was easier at 4@8 per cent., last loan at 6 per cent. Prime mercan tile paper 5½@6 per cert. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 4861/4 @4861/4 for demand and 481@481 % for sixty days. Posted rates 482@483 and 4861/2@487. Commercial bills 480@480 1/2. Silver cer tificates 581/2@59. Bar silver 571/4. Mexican dollars 47. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 100 U.S. 3's, reg'd, 107½ do. coupon, 108½ U.S. new 4's, regist'd, 130; do. coupon. 130; U. S. old 4's, regist'd, 111; do. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's, registered. 111½; do. coupon, 111½; N. C. 6's 127: do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 1087. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 50; Chesapeake & Ohio 25; Manhattan L 1074; N. Y. Central 1344; Reading 215; do. 1st preferred 583; St. Paul 124%; do. preferred 171; Southern Railway 11%; do. preferred 52; American Tobacco, 123; do. preferred 1471/2; People's Gas 109¼; Sugar 141%; do preferred 116; T. C. & Iron 115¾ U. S. Leather 14%; do. preferred 77% Western Union 871/2.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, October 6.-Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm. CHARLESTON, October 6.-Spirits turgentine firm at 47½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales 150 barrels; A, B, C, E, 90c; F, 55c, G, \$1 05; \$1 10; I, \$1 20; K, \$1 25; M, \$1 60; N \$1 95; W G, \$2 45; W W, \$3 20. SAVANNAH, October 6.-Spirits turpentine firm at 48½c; sales 725 casks; receipts 1,049 casks; exports 265 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,759 barrels; receipts 3,588 barrels; exports

2,021 barrels; prices unchanged. COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 6 .- The market or futures opened steady at a decline of five to nine points, and at no time during the day rallied to the close of yesterday, while at the lowest point of the session a loss of nineteen points was apparent. Large lines of cotton purchased around 61 cents for January were liberated and the more cour ageous bears aggressively attacked the market under the firm conviction that the back bone of the bull movement had been broken. Considerable cot-ton of the pyramid order came out from time to time. One prominent Wall street house alone was reported to have sold nearly 50,000 bales under stop orders. Speculation was feverishly active, with the market at times very excited. The principal source of bear inspiration was the cable news. announcing weakness in Liverpool. with prices at one time 31-64d lower. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of sixteen to nineteen points NEW YORK, October 6.-Cotton uiet; middling uplands 7 5 16c. Futures closed barely steady: October

3.82. November 6.88, December 6.96, January 7.03, February 7.05, March 7.10, April 7.12, May 7.16, June 7.18, July 7.20, August 7.20. Spot cotton closed quiet at quotations; middling uplands 7 5 16c; middling gulf 79-16c; sales 819 bales.
Net receipts — bales; gross receipts
202 bales; exports to Great Britain ,578 bales; exports to France 710 bales; exports to the Continent 1,764

bales; stock 134,430 bales. Total to day-Net receipts 39,062 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,015 bales; exports to France 12,899 bales; exports to the Continent 7,048 bales: stock 682,915 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 281,718 bales; exports to Great Britain 106,353 bales; exports to France 43,833 bales; exports to the Continent 76,074 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 1,012,371 bales; exports to Great Britain 299,439 bales; exports to France 92,279 bales; exports to the Continent

Baltimore, nominal at 75gc, net receipts 1,184 bales; Boston, steady at 7 5 16, her receipts 179 bales; Wilmington, steady at 6%c, net receipts 4,612 bales; Phil delphia, firm at 7 9-16c, net receipts 125 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 7 16c, net receipts 3,752 bales; New Orleans quiet at 6 15-16c, net receipts 8,188 bales Mobile, quiet at 634c, net receipts 969 bales; Memphis, firm at 7c net receipts 2,897 bales; Augusta steady at 71/8, net receipts 1,802 bales Charleston, firm at 7c, net receipts 2,009 bales.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The follow. ing are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1899. Galveston, 317,775 bales; New Orleans 234,949; Mobile, 32,030; Savannah, 215 067: Charleston, 61,504; Wilmington, 72.899; Norfolk, 42,872; Baltimore, 4. 825; New York, 5,785; Boston, 3,636; Newport News, 701; Philadelphia, 2, 818; Brunswick, 7,900; Pensacola, 9. 625. Total, 1,012,371.

PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, October 6. Flour closed steady. Wheat—Spot easy: No. red 77%c; options opened quietata decline of 1/2 and further declined for under liquidation, following unsatisfactory cables and disappointing export demand. Another weak feature was the increasing tendency of the visible supply. The market closed at about the lowest point with the tone and price 4@%c net lower; sales-No. 2 red March closed 80%c; May closed 80c; December closed 77 %c. Corn-Spot steady; No. 241 1/6c; options opened steady and unchanged and ruled moderately active without changes, but showing a firm undertone, owing to a well sustained export demand. Closed steady at unchanged prices to 1/sc net advance; the sales included: May closed 37c; December

37 4c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 29c; options dull but steady. Lard easy; Western steam \$5 80; refined steady. Petroleum firm. Cabbage dull; Long Island \$2 00@3 50 per 100. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton by steam 2614. Potatoes steady; Jersey \$1 00@1 40; New York \$1 25@1 40; Long \$1 25@1 75; Southern sweets \$1 00 @1 25; Jersey sweets \$1 75@2 00. Rice firm. Butter firm; Western creamery 17@24c: State dairy 16@22c Cheese firm; large white 111/2@111/c. Pork dull and easy. Cotton seed oil dull; summer yellow 29@30c. Coffee -Spot Rio steady to firm; No. 7 invoice 51/2c; No. 7 jobbing 6c; mild firm; Cordova 64@114c. Sugar-Raw weak and nominally lower; fair refining 3%c; centrifugal 96 test 4%c molasses sugar 31/c; refined unsettled CHICAGO. October 6.-Irresponsive cables, a big crop estimate by Snow and the letting go of long wheat of St. Louis were the principal factors a decline in wheat to-day, December and May closing f@1c under yester

Provisions showed insignificant closing changes. CHICAGO, Oct. 6.-Cash quotation Flour firm. Wheat-No. 2 spring -c; No. 3 spring 68@711c; No. 2 red 72%c. Corn-No. 2 31@31%c. Cats -No.2 2234@23c; No.2 white 25@2534; No. 3 white 241/2@251/2. Pork, per bbl. \$7 65@8 15. Lard, per 100 fbs. \$5 25 @5 47%. Short ribsides, loose, \$4 95 @5 30. Dry salted shoulders, \$6 12% @6 25. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 50 @5 70. Whiskey-Distillers' finished

goods, per gallon, \$1 22

day. Corn was firm, with Liverpoo

closing †@‡c up. Oats were steady, closing unchanged to a shade lower.

The leading futures ranged as for lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 October 71¼@71¾, 71¾, 70½, 70½@75½c; December 73¼@73¾, 73¾, 72½, 72½ @72%c; May 76¼ @76%, 76¼ @76%, 75% @75%, 75%c. Corn—No. 2 October 31¼, 31¼, 31, 31c; December 30% @304, 304, 30, 3016@3014; May 31% @31¼, 31¾, 31¼, 31¼, @31½c. Oals -October 23%, @23, 22%, @23, 22¼, @ 22½, 23%c; May 24¾, 24¼, 24¼, 24¼. Pork, per bbl-October \$8 10, 8 10 8 10, 8 10; December \$8 25, 8 30, 8 25, 8 30; January \$9 70, 9 75½, 9 70, 9 72½. Lard, per 100 fbs—October \$5 32½, 5 35, 5 32½, 5 35; December \$5 42½, 5 45, 5 40, 5 42½; January \$5 55, 5 57½. 5 55, 5 57½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs— October \$5 10, 5 10, 5 07½, 5 07½; January \$5 071/2, 5 10, 5 05, 5 10.

BALTIMORE, October 6.- Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat aull and lower-Spot 721/20721/c; month 721/2@721/c; December 751/2@751/c. Southern wheat by sample 67@73%c. Corn firm—Mixed spot 37% @38c; month 371/2@371/4c; November and December, new or old, 351/2@351/c; January and February 35 1/4 @351/c. Southern white corn 41@42c. Oats firm - No. 2 white 29@30c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, October 6, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot in moderate demand; prices unchanged. American middling 3 31 32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts 8,000 bales, including 6,500 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet at the decline. American middling m. c.) October 3 57-64d buyer: October and November 3 56-64d buyer; November and December 3 55-64d seller; December and January 3 54-64d buyer; January and February 3 55-64d buyer; February and March 3 54 64@3 55-64d seller; March and April 3 55 64d buyer; April and May 3 55-64@3 56 64d buyer; May and June 3 56-64d buyer; June and July 3 56-64@3 57 64d buyer; July and August 3 57 64d seller; August and September 3 56 64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship New York, 2,111 tons, Ingram, Charleston and Georgetown, SC. H G Smallbones. Br steamship Crathorne, 1,695 tons, Williams, Genoa, Alexander Sprunt

& Son. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk Stmr E A Hawes, Black, Fayetteyille, James Madden.

