

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

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The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

It is pretty well understood that an effort will be made during the next session of Congress to secure the enactment of a law making gold the standard money, and its advocates feel so confident, or profess to feel so confident, of success that they are throwing off the disguise and becoming bolder and more aggressive. They say the country is now on a gold basis, but as there is no mandatory law on that subject a Democratic President might ignore the precedents, and with a Secretary of the Treasury entertaining the same financial views that he did put the country back on a bi-metallic basis.

A short while ago Mr. McKinley while swinging around the West on his stumping tour declared in one of his speeches that "we are now on a gold basis and mean to stay there." This is the same man who voted for the Bland-Allison act and who stood before the country three years ago as the representative and candidate of the party which declared for bimetalism and pledged itself to labor faithfully to secure international bimetalism, which would throw open the mints of the leading nations to silver as well as gold.

Does any one suppose that after having put the country on an absolute and imperative gold basis, they are going to give any thought to silver or make any further effort to re-habilitate it, or to coin any more than may be necessary for change purposes? Not they. Their plan is to get rid of the silver dollars, (which would get rid of the silver certificates), and get rid of the greenbacks, leaving the only money in the country gold and national bank notes, which they would make redeemable in gold.

Who demands this? Have the people anywhere met and demanded it? If so, we have not heard of it. It has been demanded by some meetings of bankers and of money lenders who are interested in contracting the volume of money and making it dear. They are in the banking business to make money, and it is to their interest to have the volume of money small, and the rates of interest high, not small enough, of course, to create a dearth that would stop enterprises, nor high enough to interest in preventing borrowing, for that would block their business and make it unprofitable to them.

But they do want to have it where they can control the volume of currency and regulate it according to their notions and that would be according to their interests. Bankers are presumably pretty well informed on money matters and their views are entitled to respectful consideration, but they are not the only people who are competent to speak on that question and they should no more have control of the money volume than a grain syndicate should have control of the wheat crop or a cotton combine control of the cotton crop.

And yet this is precisely what the men are aiming at who are behind this movement for an absolute declaration for the gold standard, which contemplate the retiring and cancellation of the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks outstanding and of the silver dollars in circulation, making the only legal money gold and national bank notes, redeemable in gold.

The cry now is, and this is the justification for this contemplated contraction, that money is now too plentiful, that there is a plethora of it in the money centers, which lies there uncalled for because not needed in business, in consequence of which banking became so unprofitable that some banks have gone out of business. Some time ago it was said that so much money was locked up in the vaults of the banks at the money centers that the bankers were glad to loan it at a nominal interest, on short time and on approved security, and at the same time money was so scarce in some sections of the country, in the South and West, that people who needed it couldn't get it at all, and farmers couldn't borrow enough to buy their fertilizers.

Is this a plethora of money or a sufficiency of money, when some sections of the country suffer from a famine and the money centers are gorged? And yet they propose to intensify this condition by legislation for more contraction and for more gorging at the centers, by giving the banks at the centers absolute control of the volume of currency. This is what the proposed and contemplated legislation means.

THE UNCHALLENGED LEADER.

That is the way Hon. John R. McLean, Democratic Governor of Ohio introduced Wm. J. Bryan, at Greenville, Thursday. It was an appropriate introduction for Wm. J. Bryan is to-day, as he has been ever since he came so suddenly to the front at Chicago in 1896 the most magnetic personality in American politics. There is no political leader in America who can draw the masses to him as he can, no man whom they greet more cordially, listen to more intently or follow with the same zeal. The opposition who try to belittle him show their folly or blindness and belittle themselves.

Where Bryan goes now he is greeted with the same enthusiasm he was when he made that unprecedented and memorable campaign three years ago. It was so in his Kentucky tour, where Democrats, regardless of their difference on State tickets, flocked to welcome and to hear him, and it is so in Ohio, where a significant feature of the meetings he addresses is the large number of farmers who are present.

Speaking of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted in Kentucky and the effect of his speeches there, a correspondent of the Washington Post, writing from Junction City, says: "The rainfall which prevailed all day had made the trip uncomfortable, but had no effect whatever upon the crowds. These have been of enormous size, and at Richmond the demonstration was no vigorous that Mr. Bryan was almost mobbed. As he descended the steps of the platform he was seized by the yelling Kentuckians, who pushed, struggled, and fought for the privilege of even touching his coat. Finally, one of the improvised policemen, gun in hand, threatened to shoot, but even this did not prevent the throng from breaking the window of his carriage to get at him again. Some of the broken glass cut Mr. Bryan's hand, and he drove away from the wild crowd with the hand bandaged in a hankerchief."

"Whatever may have been the previous opinion as to the wisdom of Bryan's visit to Kentucky, no doubt can now remain that his counsel to Democrats to support Goebel has made a wide difference in the fight. At Mount Sterling some 8,000 or 10,000 people stood in the rain on the court house green, many of them having driven scores of miles over the mountains. In every instance where Bryan has made a speech the climax has come when he boldly espoused Goebel's cause and advised all Democrats to support him. This has been the one thing which the people have evidently desired to hear, and the Democratic managers say that reports from localities where he has spoken show conclusively that his influence has brought hundreds of bolting Democrats into line. The newspaper organs of the latter evidently appreciate this fact, for both the Louisville Dispatch and the Lexington Herald to day attack him in their editorial columns. This is nothing, of course, to the bitterness of this remarkable struggle, but Democratic leaders say that it will only drive the followers of Bryan into Goebel's camp."

The Post is not a Democratic paper. It is independent in politics. It is not a silver paper, but a gold paper, vigorously opposed to Bryan both on the money question and on the expansion question, for it advocates and defends the Philippine policy which Bryan condemns and therefore it cannot be suspected of any bias for Bryan in this tribute as to his popularity and power before the people.

Where the Trouble Lay.—"Do you think you can clear him?" asked the devoted wife of the lawyer. "I hope so, madam," replied the lawyer, but I'm afraid not. "Why, he has lived here all his life," she interrupted, "and knows every one." "Yes, and every one knows him," rejoined the lawyer. "That's what worries me."—Chicago News.

AS A NORTH CAROLINIAN SEES IT.

We have had various opinions expressed as to the Filipinos, their intelligence, capacity for waging war, etc., opinions as numerous as the people who write them and as various as the temperaments of the writers. The following is an extract from a letter by Dr. P. C. Hutton, of this State, now serving at Manila, to his friend, Dr. Thos. Hill, of Goldsboro, published in the Argus. After referring to the climate, health of the troops and other matters, he says:

"The people here are not much better than mules. Most of them are Chinese, Malays, Japs and Turks. Articles of clothing do not seem to concern them a great deal, and some of them wear only a band around their waists, even in the city. The only means of transportation which the Filipinos use is the Chinese, who carry on their backs the cooking utensils and property of the companies. I should class these people below the intelligent mule."

"If people at home think this insurrection will be put down in a few days or weeks, they may prepare themselves for a surprise. Every time a Filipino is killed countless numbers are ready to take his rifle. They are not fighting with bows and arrows, as reported, but with modern Mauser rifles."

Whether the Dr's sphere of observation was wide or narrow we do not know, but he seems to differ somewhat from Admiral Dewey and some other observers as to the intelligence of the Filipinos. He is in accord however with most writers as to the unique conglomeration of peoples and the simplicity of tastes as to style and costumes, which are not elaborate, to say the least, and do not hold out any seductive prospect for a heavy demand on the products of our cotton mills, this prospective demand being one of the alluring arguments in favor of the rifle-istic missionary work now being carried on over there, a job which Dr. Hutton, very correctly no doubt, thinks will last for some time, as there are lots of people to spare on these islands and they don't seem to much mind being shot to death.

THE BENEVOLENT TRUSTS.

They are bled by the advocates and defenders of trusts that they are good things for the people, because they reduce the prices of goods and the people are better supplied for less money. That's the argument, and about the only argument, in justification of the trusts. But it is not true. Goods are cheaper now than they were ten years ago, and therefore the trust advocates assert that the trusts are entitled to the credit because there are more trusts now than there were ten years ago, entirely ignoring the influence that invention, improved machinery, increased skill, enlarged product of raw material and increased production of manufactured goods have had in reducing prices. Prices would have gone down as an inevitable result of the progress of events, and would have gone down more if there never had been a trust organized and the field had been left open to competitive energy.

The tin trust is one of the typical trusts of this country. It is protected from foreign competition by a protective tariff and from home competition by the amount of capital it commands and the number of plants it has a grip on, all of which give it a monopoly. In his testimony before the Industrial Commission at Washington, Wm. T. Graham, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, admitted that since the consolidation of competing plants prices had gone up from \$2.75 to \$4.65 per box, and contended that the increase scarcely covered the increase in the cost of labor and materials. But this trust is declaring its dividends all the same, and its stock is gilt-edged.

Of course they all have a ready excuse for an advance in prices, but at the same time have the cheek to say they are furnishing goods cheaper than they could be furnished if they were not in existence.

BOOK NOTICES.

The reader will find much to interest him in the October number of The Overland Monthly, which presents an entertaining and varied list of contents, and much about the far West which gives much information about that attractive and growing section of the Republic. Address: Overland Monthly Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

"Eldie in the South" is the title of a very clever and interesting story by Martha Finley, the author of a number of entertaining stories, and a popular writer. It is a clearly printed, neatly bound volume of 324 pages, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., 151 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price \$1.25.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. M. E. Church, South, Wilmington District. Wilmington, Grace, Oct. 29-30. St. Andrew's and Richards, Richards, Oct. 29-30. Wenden, Windsor, Nov. 4-5. Clinton, Clinton, Nov. 11-12. Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 18-19. Burgaw, Burgaw, Nov. 24. Kenansville, Wesley's Chapel, Nov. 25-26. Rock Hill, Rock Hill, Dec. 2-3. Rock Hill, Sladen Street, Dec. 9-10. Preceding Elder.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



STRONG NERVES STRONG BODY

A vigorous constitution and power of endurance, depends upon the nerves. The nerves give force to all the organs of the body. The system is kept clean of morbid material. The blood circulates quickly, exhilarates; feeds the muscles and tissues with wholesome nourishment. Strong nerves keep strength of body increasing, and the muscles firm.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND MAKES NERVE STRENGTH.

Robert Fuller of Alexandria, S. D., writes: "I was very nervous, and weak, with pain in the small of my back and nervous headache. I could sleep but very little. I took different medicines which did me no good. 'Paine's Celery Compound changed my whole system from weakness to health and vigor, after taking only four bottles. I do not believe there is a better medicine in existence.'"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. CURRENT COMMENT.

—Fayetteville Observer: This community was greatly saddened on learning of the death (last Friday) morning of Mrs. T. M. Simcock.

—Clinton Democrat: While a murder trial was in progress in Clinton, the late Mrs. T. M. Simcock was seized by the yelling Kentuckians, who pushed, struggled, and fought for the privilege of even touching his coat.

—Scotland Neck Communicator: There is great improvement being made at the Scotland Neck knitting mills. Improved machinery has been purchased with which to replace the old. The dyeing department is being made over. The Dubois process is being put in. Mr. Dubois, of Philadelphia, himself doing the work.

—Raleigh News and Observer: Wednesday night, at Tarboro, about 11 o'clock John A. Weddell, clerk of the Board of Labor Commissioners and town treasurer, shot and killed Hamp Banks, a half-witted colored boy, who had gone to Mr. Weddell's house to deliver a note. It appears that Banks, instead of going to the door, went to a window and was trying to make his entrance through it.

—The Boers must know that the British are in no condition to push the war into the Transvaal, or the former would not divide up their forces and prosecute two campaigns, at widely separated points.

—Where the Trouble Lay.—"Do you think you can clear him?" asked the devoted wife of the lawyer. "I hope so, madam," replied the lawyer, but I'm afraid not. "Why, he has lived here all his life," she interrupted, "and knows every one." "Yes, and every one knows him," rejoined the lawyer. "That's what worries me."—Chicago News.

—Oom Paul's folks could not be more expert at railroad wrecking if they had all been brought up on Wall street.—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

—There is plenty of fresh beef to be had for our troops in the Philippines, according to reports from commissary officers there. On the islands south of Luzon there is an abundance of native beef of fair quality, while cattle almost without number can be secured from Singapore or Tientsin within ten days after sailing.

—Did that bottle of medicine do you any good? "No," said Jar-smith. "Then be thankful," replied Tenspot. "No one will dun you."—Detroit Free Press.

—Watching the Shamrock: Pat—"Barrin' her name, what be there Irish about her?" Mike—"Dom if I know, lest it be that her leavin' there's a wake."—Life.

—Discriminative: Briggs—"Nice suit you've got on." Griggs—"Yes. How much do you suppose that suit cost?" Briggs—"You or the tailor?" Brooklyn Life.

—Causa for Joy.—"I can't get a dollar's worth of goods," said Jar-smith. "Then be thankful," replied Tenspot. "No one will dun you."—Detroit Free Press.

The south produces about 4,500,000 tons of cotton seed. A good percentage is returned to the soil as raw seed fertilizer. A large part of the remainder has the oil extracted and is then applied in the form of meal to the land whence it came or to the land of some other farmer more thrifty and wise. A great deal is exported, and a comparatively small quantity is fed either as seed or meal on the farms where it is raised.

Nearly every farmer now has his hog pasture and gives some attention to hog raising, many raising their supply of meat, especially in the western and northern portion of the parish, says a St. Landry (La.) man.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including different grades of flour, sugar, and other goods.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

New York, October 20.—Money on call was firmer at 5/8 per cent., last loan at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business bankers' bills at 4 1/2 per cent. for demand and 4 3/4 per cent. for sixty days.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

New York, October 20.—Rosin steady; strained common to good 1 1/2 per cent. Spirits turpentine quiet at 5 1/2 per cent.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, October 20.—A multitude of conflicting opinions served to prevent special activity on either side of today's cotton market, and checked any marked advance in prices.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1899. STEAMSHIPS. Wragg (Br), 1,898 tons, Rome, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Advertisement for 'One-Half Saved.' featuring an image of a woman washing clothes and text describing the benefits of Fairbanks Washing Powder.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 20. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing. ROBIN.—Market firm at 95 cents per barrel for Strained and \$1.00 for Good Strained.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, October 20.—Flour opened steady with a fair demand, but turned easy, owing to the continued decline in wheat, except low grades, which remained firm on account of scarcity.

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Advertisement for Santal Midy, a medicine for various ailments, with text in multiple languages including English, Spanish, and French.