at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged

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 Fisk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discusse briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each inser-tion. 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 Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisemente" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

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

WILMINGTON. N. C.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

The Mountaing Star.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24.

A CRUEL WAR.

No soldiers were ever unnnecessarily subjected to more trying ordeals than our soldiers in the Philippines have been. There are times, of course, in all wars when the soldiers are sorely tried, and when they may have to endure many hardships, to make hard marches, subject to bad weather and bad roads, and be compelled to subsist on rough and scanty fare, but this is the exception, while in the Philippines hardship for the army has been the rule in every campaign. If anything substantial had been gained by this there would be some excuse for it, ing and painful ordeals to which our men have been subjected for nothing except to get the names of Otis and commanding officers into the bulletins. As far as it has gone it is the officers who have achieved the fame and the rewards, while the men have been doing the work and getting nothing but hard knocks and an occasional Filipino bullet. They do, it is true, when the politicians speak of them get some soft soder as "heroes" fighting and making sacrifices for their country, and when the regiments come home there is some "welcomes," tooting of bands, &c., and perhaps a free lunch or something of that kind, but that is about the extent of their recognition or reward. Later on they may get on the pension roll.

The private soldier in the regular army is regarded as little better than a cur dog and not much better in the volunteer army in the Philippines. As a partial illustration of this we quote the following from a communication of a soldier published in the Asheville Citizen a few

"A discouragement to the volunteer army was the great honor and applause given the officers when it was justly due the men who accomplished the work. Gen. Funston so stated in a speech and in print on his return to the United States in October. The so cial distinctions made along lines of rank were simply ridiculous, and a statement to that effect by Wm. J Bryan brought down the wrath of all the army officials upon his head. The treatment of the common soldier at the hands of commissioned officers is, as a rule, that of a master to an abject slave. This was not the case among the volunteer troops in the Cuban campaign as it is in the Philippines. "Another serious matter which the Red Cross people are trying to remedy is the treatment given the troops aboard transport ships. Men are packed in the hold of a ship like sardines, with usually no ventilation except the small hatchways. Staterooms are occupied by officers, or left vacant, while the deck room allowed the sol diers, 500 to 1,000 men, is generally equal to that reserved for a dozen officers. Guards are placed on deck to prevent any soldiers from intruding on the reserved space or approaching an officer. Rations are served to the men in an unwholesome and unpalatable style which only sheer hunger could force the men to eat. These conditions have existed on the Pacific from the embarkation of the first expedition for the Philippines without effort for their improvement on the part of the management.

"The volunteers who enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, for a humane and specific service, were forced to do service in the Filipino rebellion and were continued in the service against the law which created the volunteer army which provided for their discharge on the conclusion of the war, regardless of the time for which they enlisted. These men left their homes, business connections, etc., for humane and patriotic causes. On the conclusion of the war offers to re-enlist them for six months were practically unanimously refused, but they were all retained by despotic force. Men made applications for discharge on all sorts of pretexts, which were met with outright refusal or their papers were not even considered and were turned back by Philippine authorities, against army regulations, when addressed to Washington au-

thorities. Besides this, General Otis cabled to Washington, in response to inquiry, that the volunteers were willing to remain in service there until replaced by regulars from home, and I believe he knew this to be absolutely false.

Mr. McKinley, at a reception of the
Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, and
on other occasions expressed his
thanks to the men for their voluntary service "at a time when the country se much needed their services, and after they had earned the right to be

discharged and returned home," and extolled their heroism and skill (in shooting religion and civilization and their attendants happiness (?) into an innocent, wronged people, in the in-terest of a few of the money class.) Gen. Otis, through his adjutant, Barry, chashed in a circular the statements of Mr. McKinley, which he knew, and which the President should have known, were erroneous. Perhaps the comments of the whole of the remaining volunteers would have made more interesting than agreeable read-

Otis once complained that his mails were crowded with abusive letters and clippings, for which his monumental gall and imposition were no doubt largely responsible as well as the holding of the troops there and returning thousand-dollars a-day transports to the United States empty, even after the slothful Washington administration was urging the return of volunteers Troops were held as long as possible on the most flimsy excuses, no doubt to secure from among them re-enlistment possible for the To this end Otis worked inces santly, no doubt, seeing that a long list would be taken as an evidence that his management of them was satisfac

"No soldier discharged in Manila ould procure a business license of any kind while a Chinaman or a "Dago could get usually anything he desired in that line. Men who had secured icense prior to the re-enlistment orders were compelled to close places of business in several instances. Upon the general's recommendation men who had been discharged for any rea son could re-enlist and draw from the government travel allowances, provided for by law, which had been refused them on their discharge. These travel allowances are made to enable dis charged men to reach their homes and the law does not, as I understand it, intend that it shall be paid as a bonus or reward to any to join the army. It s meant for those who have rendered service—not those who may do so in future; and yet this provision is being manipulated for that very purpose, making the great difference in money payment to the men who returned to their homes and those who joined the army in favor of the latter.

Regiments of about 200 men were formed of the few re-enlisted men and filled up to 1.200 or 1 300 by regulars enlisted in the United States and were called 'volunteer regiments.'

This shows bad treatment of the private soldier from the day he goes aboard the transport to the day he is shot down or laid up by disease, or worked to death by marching in mud knee deep, in drenching rain, to accomplish some thing that wouldn't be worth accomplishing even under ordinarily fair and easy conditions. The history of the campaigns in Luzon are full of this, the latest illustration of which is the following, clipped from but the campaigns thus far seem to the press dispatches published yeshave been aimless, and all these try- | terday, in reference to General Lawton's pursuit of the "insurgent gov

> "Officers and soldiers arriving at Cabanatum from General Lawton's force describe the campaign as one of great hardship. Many men dropped sick and were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance, some of them making their way back across the terrible roads. A number of horses were dying, and many of the soldiers and even some of the offi cers, were marching on half naked, their clothes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Some of them were reduced almost to breech clouts and hundreds were barefooted their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions. Bread was rare and carabao meat and bananas were the staples. General Lawton foresaw that the campaign woulk involve such hardship, but he considered it the quickest and completest way of ending the war."

Gen. Lawton is doubtless ambitions to capture that government, after having captured several barrels of Mrs. Aguinaldo's clothes, for that would be a big feather in his hat. Possibly he may have that government and Aguinaldo near the jumping-off place, but where was the need of putting a little army to such a cruel ordeal as this when by moving a little slower and in larger bodies they could have driven that government to cover and captured it without marching our soldiers to death? If the government that Lawton is pursuing has as little support as it is represented to have and is in such desperate straits as represented, it is but a little time when it could be taken and our soldiers be spared from such cruel ordeals as Lawton's men have been subjected to, as described in the above dispatch. In our army a private soldier isn't quite as valuable in the estimation of the war managers as a mule.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

The Republican organs and speakers have the impudence to claim that the revival of industry, and improved conditions generally, are the result of Republican policies and especially of the protective tariff which they assert revived our languishing industries and brought prosperity to the country. Everyone with a thimbleful of brains, who gives any thought to such matters, knows that there is not a particle of foundation for any such claims, but that the revival began with the large shipments of food stuffs to Europe, where there was an extraordinary demand for them on account of the short crops the past couple of years, a condition which may continue in a measure, at least, as there are this year crop failures in Russia and in India.

Add to this the large increase in the volume of our manufactured products, which is not the result of the tariff but of cheaper processes of manufacture and of greater efforts to find markets abroad and we can very well understand the revival of business and the increase of pros-

But if the tariff is entitled to credit for this revival of industries and increased prosperity, how is it that other countries are experiencing the same revival and also becoming more prosperous? Is our tariff doing the work for them? How some of the European countries are progressing is told in the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Record:

"The briefest possible survey of the industrial world will show how silly and mischievous is this worship of the tariff idol. During 1898 the volume of British commerce exceeded that of any other year. The exports, in round figures, amounted in value to \$1,169,-000,000, and the colossal imports to \$2,353,000,000, or nearly double the value of the exports. This enormous surplus of imports, which is called an 'unfavorable balance of trade" by the tariff mongers on this side of the water, includes in the spoils of commerce the immense sums earned by the British merchant marine in carrying ocean freights around the world under the benign policy of free trade in ships and commodities. But, according to the logic of our tariffmongers, this gigantic development of British trade in 1898 can be due only to the miraculous power of the Dingley act, with what an esteemed pro tectionist contemporary styles 'an unparalleled altitude of schedules' of duties on sugar, woolen fabrics. earthen and glass ware, tinplate, glucose and other imports.

"Germany and France are also argely partcipating in the world's industrial and commercial movement. The iron and steel and textile manufactures of those countries have received a new impulse, and their exports are increasing. German merchants are gaining commerce in Central and South America, in Far Asia and other regions of the earth. Bel gium, with the development of trade on the Kongo, and also Russia and Italy are sharing in the industrial and com mercial concert. Even poor Spain has not remained a stronger to the move ment of which the whole industrial world is the theatre. The agriculture of Spain is not only reviving, but in many Spanish cities new industries have been created. So active is the movement that in some provinces there has been much difficulty in se curing sufficient manufacturing la-

This shows what a fake this claim for the protective tariff is, for which there is no more need now, if there ever was, than there would be for electric lights when the sun is at meridian. Every day this protection is extended is a day of robbery of the American people.

A FISH STORY FROM SULU.

Trouble is brewing in Sulu and it all about fish. Dato Jakanine sent some of his fellows out fishing when some of the Sultan's fellows came along and concluded that they would like to have some of the nice fish which Dato's fellows had caught, and the result was a racket in which nine of Jakanine's fellows were done for. This naturally riled Dato, who didn't want to lose either his fish or his fellows; hence he is very wroth and has sworn vengeance against the Sultan. As the Moros are said to be very morose fellows, the Sultan may look out for squalls in his immediate vicinity.

The result of this will probably be that the United States army may have to look after our polygamous ward, the Sultan, and protect him from the threatened attack of the irate Dato, unless Dato can be placated, and some guarantee given that his fishing privileges will not be interfered with.

If this fish ball should open down there and the few United States soldiers who may be there or be sent there, should show a leaning to one side or the other, then the other side might get up a rucus with our fellows and we might have a racket on our hands down there with a lot of fellows who, according to Prof. Schurman, don't mind being killed a bit, but on the contrary rather enjoy it as it furnishes a short route to paradise; and then they also enjoy killing Christians? We don't suppose they are as well equipped for the killing business as the Filipinos are, but they are a long way off, and if any considerable number of them should become involved in the racket it might add very materially to the difficulties of the situation in the Philippines.

BOOK NOTICES.

The leading story in Tales from Town Topics, for December, is "A Debtor to Pleasure," by Louise Winter, which is followed by a number of short but entertaining tales, interspersed with poetry, making in all a varied and interesting list of contents. Address Town Topics Publishing Company, 208 Fifth Avenue and 1128

Broadway, New York. "A Pretty Tory," is the title of a new publication by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, New York. It is a romance of the war of Independence, located in the provinces of Georgia and South Carolina, with Miss Geraldine Moncriffe as the heroine. It is a well sustained story, comprising a book of 268 pages, well printed and neatly bound. Price \$1.50.

Some of the Harlem, New York magistrates don't allow any foolishness. A man and his wife recently, driving rapidly, paid no attention to the police but drove on and tumbled over a forty-foot embankment. When they were picked up the magistrate fined the man three dollars for disorderly conduct, and warned him that if the offence was repeated he would double the fine, provided the man wasn't killed.

The snake got in his work in India last year, and contributed 22,000 deaths to the mortuary statistics. It is said that the serum treatment has proved effective, but as it costs a dollar a dose most of the bitten find it easier to die than to buy the



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Raleigh News and Observer: reasurer Worth said yesterday that reasurer he should adhere to his previous re-fusal to pay the \$15,000 voucher for expenses incurred in examining State prison accounts. The opinion of the Attorney Genereal as printed yesterday sustained him, he said, in the position he had taken.

- Greenville Reflector: Mr. W. H. Moore lives on the Foreman place, in Falkland township. On the place was a tenant house which he used for storing cotton and other crops. Monlay night this house was destroyed by ire. At that time there were eight bales of seed cotton and a hundred oushels of pease in the building, all of which, except about two bales of the cotton, was totally destroyed. Moore had no insurance at and the loss s a severe one to him. The fire is beieved to have been of incendiary origin.

- Laurinburg Exchange: A Mr. -Mathews, of S. C., rented 450 cres of land Saturday from Mr. J. '. McNair, the place known as the old Russ place, between here and Maxton, and will plant the entire lot in watermelons. Mr. Mathews says it is his in tention to cultivate 700 acres and thinks he can secure the other 250 acres. He oformed us that he would have a siding put in at his melon farm that will hold about 15 cars, and will ship the principal portion thereof to Northern markets. Mr. Matthews has been in the business 17 years and is well up on meion culture.

 Rockingham Anglo-Saxon: There was a fight in Black Jack township last Friday between Tom Town send and Henry BeBerry in which the former came very near losing his life, and his final recovery is still in doubt. The weapon used was a rock, with which DeBerry fractured Townsend's His recovery was at first thought to be impossible, but he ap pears to be getting along very well according to the last report we hear. He has before demonstrated that a whole skull is not necessary to his existence, for it has been broken before and with a Rock too. We did not learn the particulars of this difficulty, except that the row started about the stock of one getting in the others field. DeBerry was arrested and placed in jail here.

- Chatham Record: pleased to learn that work has been resumed at the Ore Hill iron mine, and the prospects now is very encouraging. It was said that work was temporarly suspended, not because the ore was exhausted but in o der to make a change in the men who were in charge there. -- There has been almost an epidemic of typhoid fever in a certain neighborhood in Baldwin township, an several persons have been its victims. Two died last week. One was a colored woman and the other was Mr. L. D. Hobby, who was one of the prominent citizens of that section and had been a faithful Conf-derate soldier during the war. The fever was brought to that nighbor hood from Chapel Hill, several weeks ago, and in some families nearly every member has had it persons are still sick with it, but it is hoped that the worst is over.

Millions Given Away. It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has ab solutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on ROBT. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a 10c trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East

November 26th, Sunday before Ad vent, M. P., Tinity, Chocowinity. November 26th, Sunday before Advent, E. P., St. Peter's, Washington. November 30th, Thursday, Thanks giving, M. P., Zion Church, Beaufort December 3d, Sunday, first in Ad

vent, M. P., St. Martin's, Hamilton. December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, M. P., St. Peter's, Gates coun-

December 10th, Sunday, second in Advent, E. P., St. Mary's, Gatesville. December 11th, Monday, Com., St. Mary's, Gatesville December 13th, Wednesday, St. Bar abas', Murfreesboro December 17th, Sunday, third in

Advent, M. P., St. Mark's, Roxobel. December 17th, Sunday, third in Advent, E. P., Grace Church, Wood December 21st, Thursday Fest, St.

Thomas, St. Thomas', Windsor. December 24th, Sunday, fourth in Advent, M. P., Advent, Williamston. December 25th, Christmas, Grace, Plymouth. December 31st, Sunday after Christ-

mas, St. Thomas', Atkinson. Holy communion at all morning The children catechised when prac-

The vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the bishop. Offerings to be for Diocesan Mis-

CURRENT COMMENT.

- There are indications that the navy Department would like to tar and feather Admiral Schley with a Court of Inquiry .- Norfolk Land-

----If Congressman-elect Roberts neans to say that he is opposed to polygamy in theory, but not in practice, he is just like a good many less distinguished citizens.—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

- Wnere do the President and his chief clerk of the Treasury find warrant for paying from the Treasury \$3.000.000 over and above the principal of bonds not due yet for an yerage of seven and a half years?— Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Rep.

- We are ready to contribute to a fund for a monument to the man who will put through the legisture a dog tax bill. Georgia should have had one twenty years ago and would now be many million dollars better off if she had passed one then and kept it ever since .- Atlanta Journal, Dem.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents, at ROBT. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Every | had dat in a w bottle guaranteed.

TWINKLINGS.

- Young Mother-"I can't imagine what makes the baby cry so." Young Father—"I'll bet he heard me say I managed to get a little sleep last

-"I'd like to paint your portrait, said the artist. "Have you ever been done in oil?" "Yes; I lost a cool thousand in a petroleum speculation

- "You say that figures don't lie. Well, permit me to flatly con-tradict you." "May I ask your busi-ness?" "I'm a dressmaker."—Cleveand Plain Dealer. - Browne-"But why do you ask

me to lend him a sovereign as a personal favor to you? Are you under obligation to him?" Towne—"No;" but if you don't he'll come to me for t."-Tit Bits. - "The evidence," said the judge

shows that you threw a stone at this "Sure," replied Mrs. O'Hoolihan, "an' the looks av the man shows more than thot, your honor. It shows that Oi hit him. - Great Oversight: "Did you know the world is to come to end next

week!" "If you knew that, why didn't you tell me sooner? Here went and paid my gas bill this afternoon."—Indianapolis Journal. - Suspecting His Motives-" see that Oom Paui got up and left a theatre when the ballet came on."

"He probably went back to the box

office to get his seats changed to the front row."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Dear," said Mrs. Youngwife, 'those table castors squeak terribly. wish when you come home to-night you would bring me some oil for them." "What kind?" "Why, castor oil, of course."—New York Press.

- "Do you know," said the young man with the cigarette, "that I love you better than I love my life?" "Of course I don't know," replied the fair maid, "but even if you do, haven't very much to boast of, considing the life you lead."

- Senator Morgan may have been a little off on the international bank, nevertheless such a bank, under wise regulation, would do more to encourage the growth of trade between this country and South America than any machine that could be devised. And Johnston, if he ever gets to be senator, will be found giving the measure his support, if the wind is blowing that way .- Mobile Register, Dem.

THE MISSING FINGER.

Another Romance That Was Blight ed In the Bud. "When I first went west," tells an

old Detroiter who now does nothing in the way of work except to mow the lawn and see that the cat is in the barn at night, "this maimed hand saved my life." "Is that so?" asked the visiting

neighbors, who knew that this form o invitation would be sufficient to insure "Yes, that's right. If I hadn't lost

that first finger when I was a boy, I wouldn't be here now. Jim Dixon and me were trading with the Indians. We exchanged beads, fake jewelry and bright calico for furs. All the buffalo were not gone then, and we did a good business. One time we happened to strike a wandering band of savages that held us up on sight, and it was plain from the way the red devils danced around us that we were to be put to death after the Indian fashion. All at once I recalled that a good many of the Indians knew me as the 'four fingered' trader who was always on the level with those wild merchants, so I held up the hand and kept it up till one of the young bucks let out a significant grunt and then hurried to the chief in command. He came to me in a dignified manner, examined the hand. grunted about 16 times while deliberating, said 'How,' and released me as well as my partner. We were treated right up to the handle and permitted to depart when we wanted to. It was the closest squeak and the worst scare I had out in that country when near calls and heart failure frights were the

"Brave man," said one neighbor to another as they walked away. "Yes; regular big Injun if you accept

all he tells. Between me and you he lost that finger two years ago while examining a hay cutter."-Detroit Free Ready to Emigrate.

"Marse Jim." said the old time darky, "is it true dat dem Boston folks is gadderin up de cullud race en givin um a trip ter Boston free?" "Well, they have done so in one in stance. But what's that to you?" "Hit's a mighty heap, suh, dat what t is! You know I got one wife en 13 chillun, don't you?"

"Well, suh, I been wantin ter take de whole fambly off fer de summer dis long time, en hit come ter me dat ef de Boston folks'll des pay de expenses we'll go up dar en live on um twell fros' come!"-Atlanta Constitution.

"Yes."

A Distinction to Be Made. "We insist upon being a free counry," exclaimed the Filipino chief. "Excuse me," answered the man whose way of being humorous is very serious, "but I'm afraid you'll have to write that proposition out so that I can see it. I'm not sure whether you mean to insist on being a free country or a freak country." And then he smiled a ghastly smile .-Washington Star.

A Sincere Tribute "Gilfoyle takes a broad and statesmanlike view of national affairs," remarked Collowbill

"May I ask what you mean by a broad and statesmanlike view?" asked "Why, eh-er-Gilfovle thinks as I think."-Detroit Free Press.

Wife (rushing toward shop window) Oh. look here! Husband-Well, I declare! There is one of the tete-a-tete lamps you were admiring at Mrs. De Style's.

Its Beauty Departed.

Wife (suddenly stopping)-Horrors! It's marked "Only \$2."-New York barrels rosin, 23 barrels tar. casks spirits turpentine, 22 barrels A Square Meal. Steamer W. T. Daggett-6 bales cot-



"Say, Willie, don't youse wish youse had dat in a tongue sandwich?"-New

THE TROTTING RECORD.

The fast New England pacer, McJoe, 2:11¼, is now racing with hobbles. Bonnatella, 2:101/4, is said to be the fastest trotting mare ever owned in Chi-

Arbuteskan. 2:09%, the Canadian pacing stallion, is one of the handsomest horses on the big ring. Hal Dillard, 2:041/4, is the only stallion with a record below 2:05 to sire a performer with a mark below 2:05. The foreign buyers have an eye on Aegon Star, 2:11½, by Aegon, and it is quite likely that he may cross the pond. Lockheart, 2:081/2. has two good new 2:20 representatives in Jimmy King, 2:17½, trotting, and Royal L, 2:18¾, pacing.

J. L. Tarlton of Lexington, Ky., has a green mare, by Cheyenne, that is said to have trotted close to 2:16 with less than three months' handling. Confessor, 2:14%, winner of the recent nine heat race at Old Orchard, has twice gone through the auction ring. C.

L. Vizard, his present owner, paid \$270 W. L. Snow has the distinction of being the only man who ever drove two horses into the 2:05 list in the same week. He did it at Cleveland with Hal B and Ananias.

Five years ago Effie Powers had a record of 2:101/2, but never until this season had she been able to win a heat below 2:10, although stepping in 2:101/4 on three different occasions. Birchtwig, 2:081/4, used to be headstrong and hard to control, but Charley De Ryder has him rigged with a new driving device which has converted him into a very manageable horse.

Mr. D. A. Snell, owner of Jupe, is 73 years old and drove his horse, it is said. very lately a mile in 2:10 and last quarter in 31% seconds. Jupe will probably make an endeavor to beat the stallion record this year.

You may run away from hydrophobia, because you can see it coming in the frothing tongue and the snapping jaws of the mad dog. But the diseases which carry off the greater part of mankind there's no running away from. They are

stealthy, insidious, and come as a thief in the Six per cent. of the daily deaths are due to consumption. The name of the disease suggests the horror of emaciation, the labored breathing, the hectic color, the night-sweats which mark the weakening victim.

To those with weak lungs, obstinate, lingering cough, bronchitis, and kindred ailments which, if neglected, lead on to consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brings hope, help and healing. Its cures have been many and marvelous. Thousands who had lost hope, have found a permanent cure in "Golden

Medical Discovery." "Last spring I wrote you in regard to my health which at that time was very poor," writes Mrs. Mettic M. Barnes, of Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kansas. "My trouble was bronchial affection. Symptoms: spitting of blood almost every morning for five years, shortness of breath, raw and sore throat, loss of trength, at times almost loss of voice, irregular periods—in fact I thought I was surely going into consumption. I consulted you and you advised me to give Dr.

I was surely going into consumption. I consulted you and you advised me to give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a trial, which I did, and with happy results. I used two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and health returned as I used the medicine. I have only raised blood three times since I began using it. My periods are regular, strength returned, and I am almost a new person. I know of a lady that was cured of consumption by this same 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and she always sings its praise."

Some dealers may offer you a "just as good" medicine in place of Dr. Pierce's, because there's more profit in the sale of the substitute. If any dealer thinks more of his profit than of your patronage, he's not entitled to your trade.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Clyde steamship Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, H G Smallbones. ille, T D Love. Stmr E A Hawes, Smith, Finney's Bluff, James Madden. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk

CLEARED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayette ville, T D Love. Stmr E A Hawes, Smith, Finney's Bluff, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of W mington, N. C., Nov. 24, 1899. STEAMSHIPS.

Baron Innerdale (Br), 2,139 tons, Mc-Neill, Alexander Sprunt & Son. SCHOONERS.

Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. D J Sawyer, 318 tons, Kelly, Geo Har riss, Son & Co. Island City, 418 tons, Henderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Vellie Floyd, 414 tons, Neilson, Heide & Co. Jno R Fell, 347 tons, Loveland, Geo

BARQUES. Antonio (Itl), 499 tons, Cafiero, Heide & Co. River Thames (Nor) 454 tons, Quale Heide & Co. Johannee (Nor), 473 tons, Thorsen, H K Nash, for Paterson, Downing &

Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES. Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Navassa

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad-334 bales cotton. casks spirits turpentine. W.C. & A. Railroad-463 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 60 barrels rosin,25 barrels tar,15 barrels crude

A. & Y. Railroad-306 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 243 barrels rosin, 31 barrels tar. C. C. Railroad-27 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits spirits turpentine, 40 barrels rosin, 7 barrels tar, 25 barrels crude turpentine. Steamer E. A. Hawes-4 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 194 Steamer Driver—26 bales cotton, 18

top, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 56 bar rels rosin, 3 barrels tar, 21 barrels crude turpentine.
Schooner K. T. Willis—4 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 32 barrels rosin, 13 barrels tar.

casks spirits turpentine, 37 barrels rosin, 85 barrels tar. Total-Cotton, 1,173 bales; spirits turpentine, 90 casks; rosin, 684 barrels; tar, 241 barrels; crude turpentine, 61 barrels

C. Larkins' Flat-3 bates cotton, 4

CHICAGO, Nov 23 .- Wheat closed 1@ to under yesterday, influenced by the weakness of Liverpool and a pre-diction of liberal increase in the visible Corn weakened with wheat and on lack of demand, December closing & @ to lower and May to under. Oats closed at a loss of 1 @ 2c and provisions un-changed to a trifle higher.

Dr. C. F. B. Burchmore House Physician of the Suffolk Dispensary, Boston, writes:

"There is no question regarding the remarkable curative value of WARNER'S SAFE CURE. I have watched very carefully the results of this great remedy upon patients afflicted with any of the many diseases of the kid. neys and urinary organs From the benefit derived, I feel it is most assuredly a specific of great value."

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 23. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 47% cen's per gallon for machine made casks and 46% cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.021/2 per bbl for strained and \$1.071/2 for

good strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.40 per CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market weak at \$1.50 per barrel for hard, \$2.80 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year .-

loliday. Spirits turpentine..... Rosin Orude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-Holi-

Market steady on a basis of 71/4c per Good ordinary..... 6 3 16 Low middling..... 6 13-16 " " Middling 714 Good middling 7½

Same day last year middling 4%c. Receipts—1,173 bales; same day last year, Holiday. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina -Prime, 45c. Extra prime, 60c per

of 28 pounds; fancy, 75c.

Virginia-Prime, 45c; extra prime, CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide-Water) 90c@\$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to lic per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c;

SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, \$4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, TIMBER-Market steady at \$3.50 to

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, November 23 .- Money on call firm at 3@7 per cent., last offered at 3 per cent.; ruling rate was 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 51/206 per cent. Sterling ex change easy; actual business in bankers' bills 485% for demand

and 480 % @481 for sixty days. Posted rates 482@4821/2 and 4861/2@487. Com mercial bills 480 1/4 @480 1/4. Silver certifi cates 58% @59%. Bar silver 59%. Mex ican dollars 47 %. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm. U S. 2's, reg'd, 1011/2 U. S.3's, reg'd, 109 %; do. coupon, 109 % U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 13214; do. cou pon, 13214; U.S. old 4's, reg'd, 11314; do coupon, 1131; U. S. 5's, registered 1111/4; do. coupon, 111/4; N. C. 6 127; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5' 108%. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 56 Chesapeake & Ohio 28%; Manhattan L 103%; N.Y. Central 1373; Reading 201/2; do. 1st preferred 581/4; St. Paul 125%; do. preferred 173%; Southern Railway 131/2; do. preferred 581/4; Amer-

Western Union 87%. NAVAL STORES MARKETS

can Tobacco, 1181/4; do. preferred 143;

People's Gas 114; Sugar 158%; do. preferred 118%; T. C. & Iron 114%;

U.S. Leather 25 1/4; do. preferred 79 1/4

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, November 23 .-- Rosin quiet; strained common to good \$1 30@1 35. Spirits turpentine steady CHARLESTON, November 23.—Spirits

no receipts. Rosin firm; sales - barrels, prices unchanged. SAVANNAH November 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 4714c; sales 494 casks; receipts 1,098 casks; exports 489 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,386 barrels; receipts 3,979 bar-

turpentine firm at 47c; sales — casks;

rels; exports 925 barrels. COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, November 23 .- The feeling in local cotton circles to day was decidedly bullish. The opening was steady with prices three points higher. After a few moments hesi tation the market developed unex pected strength on firm cables from Liverpool and indications that receipts at all ports were falling off. Buying was general throughout the day but shorts were easily the leading purchasers. Wall street, the South and Liverpool gave attention almost entirely to securing the January, March and May positions. The market derived considerable strength in the after noon from rumors to the effect that exporters and American spin ners were buying spot cotton very freely throughout the South, leading firm markets and higher ask ing rates. Official estimates for to morrow's receipts at the ports showed a falling off from last year. There were numerous reports concerning the shortness for the crop, with the average pointing to a yield of 9,000,000 to of which 1,000 were for speculation of which 1,000 were for speculation 9,250,000 bales. The local market was finally very steady in tone, with prices net two points higher upon September and October and eight to ten up on other points.

NEW YORK, November 23.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7%c.
Futures closed steady: November 7.33, December 7.36, January 7.40,
February 7.42, March 7.44, April 7.45,
May 7.47, June 7.48, July 7.49, August
7.47, September 7.08, October 6.95. Spot cotton closed quiet and 1 16c higher; middling uplands 7%c; middling gulf 7%c; sales — bales.
Net receipts 497 bales; gross receipts 5,002 bales; stock 103,974 bales.

Total to-day-Net receipts 33.628

bales; exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales; exports to the Continent 8,267 bales; stock 998,516 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 224,465

bales; exports to Great Britain 29,511 bales; exports to France 24,406 bales; exports to the Continent 60,786 bales Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts 2,752,062 bales; exports to Great Britain 707,978 bales; exports to France 296,650 bales; exports to the Continent 758,702 bales. October 23.—Galveston, quiet and

steady at 7 5-16c, net receipts 16, 577 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 5 16c. net receipts 1,532 bales; Baltimore nominal at 71/2c, net receipts bales; Boston, quiet at 7 9 16c net receipts 654 bales; Wilmington steady at 7 4c, net receipts 1,167 bales Philadelphia, firm at 7%c, net receipts 414 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 1-16c, net receipts 4,053 bales; New Orleans, firm at 71/1c, net receipts 7,558 bales; Mobile, steady at 7c net receipts 360 bales; Memphis, steady at 714c, net receipts 4.622 bales; At gusta, steady at 7 5 16c, net receipt 664 bales; Charleston, nominal at 714 net receipts 834 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, November 23 .- Floor

was moderately active, with buyers

and sellers apart, and tendency a little

easier with wheat; winter patents \$360

@3 85. Wheat-Spot weak; No. 2 red

73%c: options opened weak at a de cline, &c, under lower cables and weak Western indications. a partial rally on local covering, but again the market turned weak in the absence of export and speculative de mand, while private foreign advices were also bearish Closed weak at a net decline of 16 %c; No. 2 red March closed 75%c; May closed 75%c; December closed 72c. Corn-Son. easier; No. 2 4034 @40 %c; optionopened weak at 36c decline under lower cables and ruled generally heavy with stack speculation and iquidation Closed weak at a net de cline of 36@ 1/2c; sales included; Was closed 39c; December closed 39%c Oats-Spot easier; No. 2 30c; options were nominal. Lard firmer; Western steam closed \$5 371/c; November \$5 3714, nominal; refined firmer. Pork steady Petroleum firm. Butter strong; Western creamery 23@27c. State dairy 18@25c Cheese firm . large fancy September 12% @12%c. Rice steady Potatoes quiet; Jersey \$1 10@175 New York \$1 00@1 75; Long Island \$1 25@1 75; Southern sweets \$1 50; Jersey sweets \$1 50@2 25 Cabbage dull; Long Island \$2 00@3 50 pe 100. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 29d. Cotton seed oil was firmly held at 29c for prime summer yellow, prompt shipment, but quet Off summer yellow western out of or der. Prime crude in tanks 20@21e; prime crude in barrels 25@25 %c; prime summer yellow 281/2029c; off summer yellow 27 1/2 @28c; butter grades 30 1/8 31c; prime winter yellow 31c; prime winter white 29@30c. Cotton seed oil meal \$23 00@24 00. Coffee-Spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 65%; No. 7 jobbing

test 4 %c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; re-CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Cash quotations Flour steady. Wheat-No.2 spring-c: No. 3 spring 63@65c; No 2 red 67%@ 68%c. Corn-No.2, 32%@32%. Oats-No. 223% @24%c; No. 2 white 26hc; No. 3 white 25 1/26c. Pork, per bbl. \$7 60@9 60. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$4 80@ 5 05. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 80@ 5 15. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37% Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 15 @5 20. Whiskey-Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 231/2. leading futures ranged as fo-

716c. Sugar-Raw quiet but stead;

fair refining 3 11 16c; centrifugal %

lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 66% @66%, 66% @67, 66% @66%, 66% @66%c; May 71@71%, 71%, 70%, 70%, Corn-No.2 December 32%, 32%, 32%, 3214; January 3114, 3114, 3114, 31140; May 33½, 33½, 33½, 33½. Oats—December 23@23½, 23½, 22½, 22½; May 2414 @2438, 2438, 2416, 2414. Pork, per bbl-December \$8 00, 8 10, 8 00, 8 05 January \$9 50, 9 55, 9 50, 9 52%; May \$9 62½, 9 67½, 9 62½, 9 62½. Lard, per 100 bs—December \$4 87½, 4 90, 4 871/4, 4 90; January \$5 10, 5 121/4. 510, 513%; May \$527%, 532%, 527%, 3 3214. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—December \$4 85, 4 85, 4 85, 4 85; January \$4 92 14, 4 95, 4 92 14, 4 95; May \$5 07 14, 5 10, 5 07 14, 5 10.

BALTIMORE, November 23.-Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quietspot and month 70% @70%c; December 70% @71c; May 75%c asked; Southern wheat by sample 67@72c Corn dull and easier-mixed spot and month 391/0391/c; December 390 3914c; November and December, new or old, 38 1/ @38 1/c; January 380 3814c; February 3814@3814c; South ern white, new corn, 25@394c. Ost firm—No. 2 white 32@32½c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Stat. LIVERPOOL, November 23, 4 P. M. Corton—Spot good busines prices steady; American middling fair 4½d; good middling 4 9 32d; middling 4½d; low middling 4 15-16d; good ordinary 3%d; ordinary 3 9 16d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, and export, and included 11,200 Amer. ican. Receipts 15,000 bales, including 11,600 American.

Futures opened quiet but steady and closed steady at the advance of 26 3 points; American middling (l. m. c.) -November 4 3-64@4 3 64d seller; No vember and December 4 2 61@4 3 644 buyer; December and January 41 64 buyer; January and February 4d seller; January and February 4d seller; February and March 3 63 64d buyer; March and April 3 62 64@3 63-64d buyer; April and May 3 62 64d buyer; May and June 3 61 64@3 63-64d buyer; June and July 3 61 64d buyer; June and July 3 61 64d buyer; June and July 3 61 64d buyer; June and August 2 60 64@3 61. buyer; July and August 3 60 64@3 61. 64d buyer; August and September 3 59-64d buyer.