THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolins, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING HATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day. \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$2.50; four days, \$2.50; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.
All announcements of Fairs. Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising.

contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price. ouncements and recommendations of

an 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 advances. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. Ramittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the wax of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in example in example in example in example in example in example in example. ceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. ment of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate.

Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advantages will not be allowed to

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. at transient rates. Advertisements to follow reading matter, to occupy any special place, will be charge extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

A CHANGE IN THE AGREEMENT.

The probabilities are that the currency scheme which will be presented to Congress will elicit a pretty lively discussion, and be considerably altered before it finally goes through, if it does go through. The New York Sun doesn't like it at all, and has begun to show its inconsistencies and its contradictions. The following is part of an editoral containing the first instalment of the Sun's objections to this so-called currency reform scheme:

"The first section of the proposed bill is evidently drawn for the purpose of quieting the doubts which have been raised by ill informed news papers and politicians in regard to the gold standard. It declares that the standard unit of value 'shall' consist of twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold nine tenths fine, as if it did not now consist of just that quantity of gold, and the committee in their report accompanying the bill recommend that the nation 'shall' adopt the gold standard, as if it had not yet done so. This is historically false and politically a blunder. The act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, known as the Mint act, expressly made '900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts alloy the standard for gold coins, and the gold dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains' weight the unit of value. To say, in effect, that this act is not now in force is pure folly.

The second section of the bill provides that all interest bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money 'now existing' shall be payable in gold. This is a change in the agreement by holders of existing obligations payable in 'coin' to accept silver dollars in payment, which will not be binding on the nation, if, hereafter it chooses to dispute it. The section further declares that 'all' obligations, public and private, shall be performed in conformity with the gold standard and then immediately declares that 'nothing herein contained shall affect the present legal tender quality of the silver dollar. Here is a contradiction which needs to be re-

"In the third section and in several other places the bill speaks of the United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14th, 1890.' Treasury notes are United States notes if they are anything, and the \$346,000,000 of old legal tender notes were not issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, but under the act passed long before that date. The language of the bill in this respect needs to be made clearer. "The provisions of the fourth sec-

tion for the maintenance of the gold reserve fund seem to make it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep the fund up to the limit of 25 per cent. of the volume of notes now outstanding without regard to the amount retired. The whole of the notes might be paid in a: d redeemed, and, yet, apparently, bonds would have to be sold to make up the original 25 per cent. The selling of bonds is, indeed, left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but his duty in regard to it should be more explicitly defined.

Power is also given to the Secretary in his discretion to exchange gold coin for "any other money made by the United States." This seems to embrace the silver dollars but, but a silverite Secretary might think otherwise, and in exercise of his discretion refuse to give gold for them. This possible silverite Secretary has been the great bugbear of the currency reformers, and if his power for mischief is to be destroyed no discretion should be gived him in regard to the matter.

The provisions of the bill relating to the issue of bank notes virtually amount to paying the national banks a bonus of 2 per cent, and more per annum for issuing currency which they can lend out for all the interest they can get. The nation is to guarantee the notes, redeem them on demand, assume their payment when the banks issuing them fail and, besides, is to pay interest on the bonds deposited as security for the notes. Why the nation should not issue the notes directly, itself, and cancel an equal amount of bonds, we should be glad to hear explained.

"Many other matters in the bill call for unfavorable comment, but we let them pass for the present."

The Sun insists that under the obligations are payable in "coin," which is true. What these currency reformers propose to do is to substitute for the word "coin" the word "gold," and make all debts payable in "gold" and not in "coin." The result of this would be to practically destroy the \$500,000,000 of silver money as a debt paying money and reduce it to the condition of a mere token money, on the same plane with nickels and pennies. Isn't it plain to every one that with this amount of money practically destroyed the legal tender money left would be enormously enhanced in value?

This is what the Sun calls "a change in the agreement." More

properly it might be called a violation of the contract; because it forces the debtof to pay in but one kind of money, and that the harder to get, when he could have paid in more than one. Practically speaking this doubles the obligation of the debtor and makes it twice as hard to redeem, while it puts into the pocket of the creditor twice as much as he is entitled to or expected when he entered into the agreement with the debtor. Is there

any justice in that? But this isn't the first time that this has been done, and the Government and the debtor class swindled by so-called currency legislation, which was nothing more nor less than robbery under form of lawex post facto law. At the close of the war between the States every dollar of Government indebtedness was payable in 'lawful money of the United States." At that time there was in circulation about \$480,-000,000 in greenbacks, all 'lawful money" of the United States, in which the obligations of the Government might be lawfully paid. The holders of Government bonds soon began a systematic war on the greenbacks and succeeded in changing the contract substituting the word "coin" for "lawful money." This destroyed the greenbacks as for paying government obligations

went, but still left them legal tender as between citizens in their transactions with each other thus discriminating, by law, between the citizens in their dealings with each other and the holders of Government obligations in their dealings with the Government. This was simply a case of buncoing the Government, the buncoers being the gentlemen who hold Government bonds, which they bought at a discount and many of which were paid for in these same greenbacks when a dollar in gold was equivalent to two or more dollars in greenbacks. That was as arrant a case of sheer robbery as ever passed a legislative assembly; the Government lost hundreds of millions of dollars by it and the bondholders were proportionately

Having got rid of the greenback, as far as they were concerned, their next move was on "coin," the object being to stop the coinage of the silver dollar, so that they wouldn't have anything to fear from that. They succeeded by the act of 1873, which closed the mints on silver, but the Bland-Allison act re-opened them and brought silver to the front again. Now they are making another effort to relegate the silver dollar by substituting for "coin" the word "gold," making all obligations payable not in "coin" but in gold, the very thing they tried to do in 1873, and did, practically, until the Bland-Allison act restored silver. They made war on it again during Cleveland's administration and succeeded to the extent of repealing the Sherman purchase clause. And now they are making the final fight in the effort to rob the Government and the people by establishing by law the single gold standard.

enriched that much thereby.

MORE AND BIGGER TRUSTS. It is an off day now that doesn't bring reports of the projection of more and bigger trusts, so large some of them that the figures are astounding. Yesterday we had reports of a \$200,000,000 sugar trust -a combination of all the other sugar trusts-and of a threshing machine trust, to control the manufacture and sale of threshing machines, and now we may look for an advance in the price of these, in addition to the previous increases in the price of all the machinery used on

So many are the trusts that it would be difficult to name any manufactured article in general use which is not controlled by trusts and the price of which has not been materially advanced. The pretence that the advances have been made necessary by the increased cost of raw materials, and the raise in wages will not do, for the raise in prices is out of all proportion to the inereased cost of the raw materials and advance in wages. This fraud

has been repeatedly exposed. The fact is that the manipulators of the trusts are not content with reasonable profits, but want to make enormous profits and hence force prices as high as they think the public will stand. They feel their way, and if one advance does not materially reduce consumption, they go up again, and keep on going up. It is simply with most of them a game of robbery, in which the consumers are mercilessly plundered. The plunder isn't much at a time, it comes in small instalments, but in the aggregate it is immense, and law at the present time all existing lot who does not contribute something to the booty-pile. That is an while he went into a swamp to search issue which cannot be ignored, for for a dead bird, and that in dragging it is simply a question whether the trusts shall own and run this country or not.

> A Michigan man has just bought whole county in Canada, about forty square miles, for the timber on it, which he intends to hold as a kind of reserve.

Cough The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Syrup Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results, Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c. WORK FOR THE LOBBYIST.

The indications are that with the numerous jobbing schemes which will come before Congress there will be work for the lobbyist, and he will doubtless be on hand. Noticing something said by Mark Hanna, the New York Post remarks:

"Senator Hanna announces in an nterview at Cleveland that the Ship Subsidy bill, which failed for want of time in the last Congress, will be taken up and passed at the approaching session. 'The bill will be fiercely opposed by a strong lobby, backed up by foreign capital," he says. If that s true, it will be a battle between two obbies, the Hanna-Payne bill being itself the product of one of them. It is a bare faced grab at the public Treasury, and if successful will be the forerunner of many others. Mr. Lubin's bill for a bounty on exports of gricultural products is much more meritorious. It ought to be attached to the Payne-Hanna bill, with a proviso that the bounty be paid to the farmers whose products are exported. Bounties for all industrious and meritorious persons ought to engage the consideration of Congress in connection with the Ship Subsidy bill. The Per Diem Pension bill will not be far behind it, we judge, and this is certainly more meritorious than the Hanna-Payne bill. Indeed, there is no rascally scheme in the lobby at Washington which may not claim the same right of access to the public chest.'

In talking about foreign lobbyists Mark Hanna is raising the cry of "stop thief" to divert attention from the lobbyists for the schemes in which he is interested. But he can't fool anybody with that kind of talk, for any one with two grains of sense can see through it at once. If there be any need for them Mark will have lobbyists enough on hand, and they won't lack "capital" backing either.

BOOK NOTICES.

The literary reader will find much to interest him or her in The Bookman for December, which presents a fine list of contents, appropriately illustrated. Published by Dodd, Meade & Co., Fifth Avenue and 21st street, New York.

A very entertaining book entitled "The Wife of His Youth," with other stories, by Charles W. Chesnutt, has just been issued from the presses of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. It contains 323 pages, well printed on good paper, neatly and substantially bound. Price \$1.50.

The December number of The Ladies' Home Journal is a gem, charmingly illustrated and filled with a choice list of contents, including the departments which are so interesting and valuable. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

A charming number is St. Nicholas for December. Splendidly illustrated and filled with reading matter to delight the young reader. Some of these articles give much information in a pleasant and attractive way. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The December or Christmas number of The Century is a gem artistically, and rich in contents, of a varied character, much of it appropriate to the season. The illustrations are numerous and fine, and the reading matter very entertaining. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

- Statesville Landmark: owners of the Walter George Newman, Jr., Sanitarium, in Salisbury, have decided to erect a new building with all the modern appoin ments and equipments, to cost \$50,000.

- Wilkesboro Chronicle: Ashe county is jubilant over railroad prospects. The largest mining interests there have been purchased by capitalists, and they propose to extend a railroad in from Virginia. It is also suggested that the Southern will extend Wilkesboro line to Bristol.

- Statesville Mascot: Friday afternoon a party of negroes were out rabbit hunting near Turnersburg, and Gus Campbell, a young negro man, got something wrong with his gun, and in trying to fix it the gun went off, the whole load entering the body of a small colored boy, the son of Alfred Campbell, who was standing about thirty steps away. The boy was taken home and died Saturday night.

- Greensboro Record: Two more deaths have occurred at the Normal. Miss Turner, who worked herself down when the fever first broke out, and who has been ill some weeks, died Wednesday night and the body, accompanied by some of the faculty, was taken to Hillsboro yesterday for interment. She was a herome and gave up her life for others. Miss McGoogan, of Robeson county, died Thursday. She was at the boarding house of Mrs. Davis, and the body was taken home yesterday at noon.

- Fayetteville Observer: Louis Godwin, a young colored man, son of Wiley Godwin, was killed near the Water Works yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock by a gun shot wound accidentally inflected. Godwin and three other boys, John Adams. William Howell and Left Thomas, were out shooting, and at about noon the three last named boys appeared at Godwin's home and told his mothet that Louis had killed himself by thr accidental explosion of his gun aboue half a mile from there. A party of neighbors immediately went to the scene and found the young man dead, with a rifle ball through his shoulder. As Godwin's gun was loaded with shot, this excited suspicion, and the boys, on being questioned closely, said that young Adams, who had a rifle, gave Godwin his gun to hold while he went to find a desd bird and that in his absence Godwin trippe, exploding the rifle. It seems that Adams handed the rifle along by the barrel, the trigger caught in a vine exploding the weapon.

A Life and Death Fight. Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Is., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption.
I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles."
Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial

Throat, Chest and Lung troubles."
Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial

Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." bottles 10c at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Druggiest. Every bottle guaranteed.

MOTHER'S "RAINY DAY."

FLORENCE A. HAYES.

Sometimes there's a rainy day; an' We lay off a spell, we men; Pa talks politicks and reads the papers,

Au' we boys putter 'round and cut up capers. whittle, even down to little brother; But dunno as I can recollect a "rainy day" for mother.

Seems if she worked harder then than any other day, Trying to keep things straight and put

Stirrin' up the fire so it won't seem dreary, Cookin' something extra then, makin' things more cherry; Pickin' up pa's slippers, or something or anotherdon't believe there ever was a 'rainy

day" for mother. then she don't complain-just keeps workin' on; Sometimes she has a pleasant word sometimes a bit of song; And lots of times I fancy she has tired look,

An' I'd feel lots better if she'd rest, or read a book, then I wipe the dishes, or something or another. An' wish with all my heart there was a "rainy day" for mother. -Pittsburg Advocate.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- God can do without man, but man cannot do without God. -Clarke. - As soon as we are with God in faith and in love we are in prayer .-Fenelon.

- A small church full of piety has more power than a large one full - The uttermost of our ability

exactly reaches the extremity of God's assistance. - How many of us dare pray;

"Lord, do unto me this day even as I do unto others?" - The kindness of some is too much like an echo; it returns exactly

the counterpart of what it receives, and neither more nor less.—Bowes. - We may hold uncessing daily converse with our Father, He speaking to us by the descent of blessings, we to him by the ascent of thanksgiv ng.-Manning

- Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other; and the man who perceives a superiority or capacity in a subordinate, and neither confessess it nor assists it, is not merely the withholder of kindness, but the committer of injury .- Ruskin.

 Selfishness is a vice; self-love is a virtue. Selfishness is the root of all vice; then vice increases selfishness, and selfishness in turn leads on and sin act and react one upon the other. Self-love, on the contrary, is a virtue and the foundation of all virtue, of all religion, and of all spirituality.-Christian Standard.

- No man ever yet asked to be, as the days passed by, more noble and sweet and heavenly minded-no man ever yet prayed that the evil spirits of hatred and pride and passion and worldliness might be cast out of his soul-without his petition being granted to the letter. And with all other gifts God then gives us His own self besides. He makes us know Him and love Him and live in Him .-F. W. Farrar.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- When we read in South African dispatches that a battle was fought for hours, amid a rain of bullets, with every exposed point swept by rapid fire guns, after all which the total fatalities numbered ten on one side and fifteen on the other, we are forced to believe that the censor's grip on the untamed war correspondent has slackened. -Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

-- So far in the first five months of the present fiscal year there has been a gain of \$17,000,000 in receipts from customs, \$12,000,000 in internal revenue and \$6,000,000 in receipts from miscellaneous sources as compared with the corresponding period of time in 1898. The swelling receipts are the outcome of a larger prosperity. The greater custom receipts show that we are buying more heavily in foreign markets; the larger receipts from internal taxation indicate increased industrial activity. Even the heavy expenditures for war purposes do not prevent the accumulation of surplus money in the Tressury, thus indicating the wisdom of repealing some of the war taxes which are no longer needed for the purpose of imposition. - Philadelphia Record, Dem.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

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 nabas', 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 homas, St. Thomas', Windsor.

December 24th, Sunday, fourth in Advent, M. P., Advent, Williamston. December 25th, Christmas, Grace, lymouth. December 31st, Sunday after Christ-

mas, St. Taomas', Atkinson. Holy communion at all morning The children catechised when practicable.

The vestries will pleased be prep o meet the bishop. Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,-that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and

TWINKLINGS.

- "They say his wife has money. Well, that isn't his fault. They've only been married a short time." - Clara-"Did you notice that fine-looking gentleman turn and look back at me after he had passed?"

Maude-"Yes. Isn't it queer how little it takes to turn a man's head?" - As to the People: Some people are born free, some achieve liberty, while some are weaker than Great

Britain, and have liberty thrust upon them.—Detroit Journal - "So the count married Miss Rocks? Happy man!" "Well, no; he isn't quite happy. What he would like is a divorce, with the custody o his wife's money."—Puck.

- "Are you in pain, my little ma; i" asked the kind old gentleman. 'No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

- "Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?" "Yes; I am a cornetist." 'And your sister?" "She's a pian-ist." "Does your mother play?" 'She's a zitherist." "And your father?" 'He's a pessimist."

- Amurkan-"Waal, sir, I ken asure yew that a lie never passed the lips of Garge Washington." Britisher "Hum! I suppose he spoke through his nose, like most of you Yankees do."-Brisbane Review. - Judge (sternly)-"The next

person who interrupts the proceedings will be expelled from the court!" The Prisoner (enthusiastically)—"Hooray! Now I've done it! Lemme go!"-Funny Cuts. - An Inflexible Deity-"Pinkley told me he knew a Britisher who had a

Hindoo servant who used to offer up prayer every day before the gas meter." "I'll bet a dollar he didn't propitiate it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. - Teacher-"How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?" Boy-"Well, you see, the earth revolves on its axis every twenty-four

hours, and in consequence of the tremendous pace it perspires freely."-Tit Bitts - Doting Mamma - "Rodney, dear, to morrow is your birthday. What would you like best ?" Rodney Dear (after a brief season of cogitation)-"I think I'd like to see the

school-house burn down."—Melbourne Weekly Times. - British shipyards are launching torpedo boat destroyers that make fifty-two miles an hour, and the builders say they can beat that. They use a new wheel called the turbine, to get such a speed. This torpedo fleets of England, Germany,

nvention simply makes the existing France, Russia and the United States, worthless, and necessitates their replacement as fast as possible. It costs money to build a modern navy; but the great cost comes in when we must keep it modern. Ships of any kind that are thirty years old are no account for fighting purposes .- Chattanooga Times,

MILITARY SIGNALING.

"It may seem incredible, but it is none the less true," says General A. W. Greeley in Ainslee's for August, "that in an electric age which daily garners the news of the earth for commercial and popular use the question of instantaneous communications, as an important war factor, has failed fully to impress itself on either European or American tactitians. In the United States the standard textbooks of the American army, 'Security and Information' and 'Art of War,' contain not even a page of matter on electrical communications. This condition of affairs in America may be said to emphasize only the fact that we are a peaceful nation and have been content to ignore advances in the science of war. In Europe, however, where progress in military science is considered scarcely second to that of commerce or industry, there has been, on the part of recognized authorities, a similar lack of appreciation as to the great value of

"In Germany the latest and most important exposition on war factors and heir practical application is found in Lieutenant General von der Goltz's 'Conduct of War,' which does not contain even a paragraph on the tactical or strategical value of telegraphic or telephonic communications. the French writer, in 'Modern War' barely alludes to the subject in less than a dozen lines. The indifference in America seems the more striking when it is considered that in this country not only have visual signaling, telegraphy and telephony been invented and developed but that in the United States they were first applied to actual warfare. Nevertheless, the conditions have been so adverse that it was only by strenuous exertions, and partly on personal grounds, that as late as 1891 the signal corps of the army was saved from obliteration and an inadequate organization of 10 officers and 50 men effected. Its subsequent maintenance and continuance have involved no end of effort and struggle, as the corps was yearly decried, repeated. steps were taken to abolish it, and its annual appropriation was for years re-

The Newest Floral Fad. "We are having garden parties and receptions nearly every afternoon," writes Edith Lawrence from Newport, R. I., in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The women this season seem to dress better than ever. I never saw such a lovely thing as a girl was carrying the other day. Fancy, then, a rose muff hung around her neck on a fine gold chain, with four pink coral clasps. The must gave one the idea of the most exquisite bed of roses, and they were so natural I almost imagined I could smell them. The muff was made on a wire frame and covered first with pale pink tulle, which showed here and there among the green leaves and buds. Then the whole was covered with small shaded pink roses. It was lined with pink India silk, and the girl had her cardcase and dainty lace handkerchief in it. Would not one made of cowslips or forgetmenots be perfect!"

A Rainy Day In the Wilderness. How it rained that day! The surface of the lake was beaten flat and quivered under the storm of silver bullets. Waving sheets of watery gray were driven before the wind; broad curves of dancing drops swept along in front of them where they touched the lake. The dismal clouds had collapsed on the mountains. All around the homeless shores the evergreen trees seemed to hunch their backs and stand closer together in patient misery. Not a bird dared to sing-not even a red breasted crossbill. It felt as if we were a thousand miles-

from everywhere and everybody. Cities, factories, libraries, colleges, laws, palaces, theaters, temples-what had wedreamed of these things? They were far off, in another world. We had slipped back, who knows how many centuries, into a primitive life.-Dr. Henry van Dyke in August Scribner's.

If the most prolific hens are retained! and the worthless ones marketed, a decided improvement will soon-result. So long as young chicks are doing well. under your system of feeding, it is not necessary to bother about any other sys-

While ground clam on oyster shells is excellent for layers, the chicks need ground bone, and they should have a supply daily. Charred corn on the cob is one of the

best ways to feed charcoal to fowls. Nothing is better for bowel trouble.—St. Louis Republic.

MEN OF MARK.

Richard Mansfield smokes a cigar nade especially for his private use. Senator Bate of Tennessee is an expert fencer, having used a foil daily since his early boyhood. Canon Farrar knows the gospels by

heart and can recite them from the first verse of St. Matthew to the last of St. Frederic R. Coudert, the New York financier, got his title of "The Lion of Wall Street" because of his expression and whiskers.

Lord Salisbury says that when a lad he used to commit to memory the orations of Cicero and that he can still recite the more famous ones without

In one of the scrapbooks of Senator Burrows of Michigan is a picture of the senator at the age of 19, which shows him with a beard of extraordinary length for one of that age. Senator Allison, although he often speaks without any manuscript, nearly

always writes out at his home the text of his speech, which his marvelous memory masters almost immediately. Senator Wolcott of Colorado has a voice of high pitch, but of good enduring qualities. His gestures are limited, rare ly passing beyond a downward stroke of one bent arm, the hand clasping a rolled

up handkerchief. John W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury, whose signature appears on every piece of paper currency now being issued by the government, is a tall, robust colored man, with a cultured face, high forehead and square jaws.

General Miles is fond of the theater but will never attend a military play "The last drama that had soldiers in that I saw," he says, "got everything so twisted and wrong about them as to completely break the illusion and spoil the whole thing for me."

Henry Watterson is one of the ablest judges of champagne in the world. He always orders one particular brand and never asks any questions about the specimen offered. He simply examines the cork with great care. If it meets with his approbation, he knows that the wine is drinkable.

Danger. Oninn-Dick's father must be a railroad man.

De Fonte-What makes you think Quinn-Because when Dick lost on the races and wrote home for money his father replied in four words.

De Fonte-What were they? Quinn-Keep off the track.-Chicago

POINTING THE WAY. When a brave admiral in war time goes into an enemy's harbor he knows that the life of every man in the fleet depends upon his skill and courage. It is a tremendous responsibility; and yet he cannot feel it any more deeply and truly than a conscientious physician feels his responsibility for the lives

of those who are dependent upon his professional care and skill. ie feels that his duty demands more than a mere routine, stereotyped interest in his patients; he feels that his work is a serious matter; that it is often a question of life and death.

"You have my many heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness," writes Mrs. Claus Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal., Box 31, in a cordial letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "Also for your book, which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years' sickness. I thought my days would five years' sickness. I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die." For more than thirty years Dr. Pierce

has occupied a grand and most unique position for benefiting his fellow beings: As chief consulting physician of the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Instiute, of Buffalo. Almost countless thousands have sought his services and advice both in person and by letter. "He is one of the best men in the world," said the late President Garfield,

and he is at the head of one of the best medical institutions in the world." Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the bare cost of mailing, or for handsome cloth-bound copy, 31 stamps. He makes no charge for consultation by mail; he only requests that sufferers will state their cases to him fully, freely, and in perfect confidence. Addies Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

"The Feast of Fools" will be the subject at the First Baptist Church to-

St. James' Church, first Sunday in Advent: 11 A. M., litany, sermon and holy communion; 5 P. M., evening prayer. Sunday school at 3.45 P. M. St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt pastor. English services to day at 11 A. M. ard 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 3.30 P. M. St. Thomas' Church: First mass

pers, sermon on "Indulgences," 7.45 P. M. Services in St. John's Church today, First Sunday in Advent, by the rector Rev. Dr. Carmichael. Litany sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:20 P. M.; Even-

and holy communion, 7 A. M.; high

mass and sermon, 10.30 A. M.; ves-

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, N. Fourth street above Bladen. Rev. G. D. Bernheim pastor; Morning service at 11 o'clock. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All seats free, and every

ing prayer 4:30 P. M.

FREE EXHIBITION

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



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HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Buidling, Wilmington, N. C. su we fr

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

closed 74%c; May closed 73%c; Danel cember 70%c. Corn—Spot firm; N STAR OFFICE, Dec. 2. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.05

per barrel for strained and \$1.10 for rood strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.40 bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market quiet at \$1.50 per barrel for hard, 2.80 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year .-Spirits turpentine firm at 361/2@36c;

rosin firm at 97½@\$1.02½; tar firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.30@2.00, 2.00. RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... Rosin.... Tar.....

Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year .casks spirits turpentine, 138 bbls rosin, 255 bbls tar, 116 bbls crude turpentine. Market steady on a basis of 7%c per

pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 4 13-16 cts. % Good ordinary 6 3-16 Low middling..... 6 13 16 Middling 7½ Good middling 7%

Same day last year middling 5c. Receipts-2,709 bales: same day last year, 2,170. 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 521/2 cents per bushel for white ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 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, December 2.-Money on call steady at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 51/2 @6 per ct. Sterling ex change firm, with actual business in pankers' bills 486 % @486% for demand and 481@481 % for sixty days. Posted rates were 482@4821/2 and 487. Commercial bills 480 1/4 @ 480 1/4 . Silver certifi cates 58 1/ @5914. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 47 1/4. Government bonds strong. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 102; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 109 \(\); do. coupon, 109 \(\); U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 132 \(\); do. coupon, 132 \(\); U.S. old 4's, reg'd, 112 \(\); do. coupon, 113 \(\); U. S. 5's, registered, 1114; do. coupon, 1114; N. C. 6's 127: do. 4's, 108; Southern Railway 5's 108%. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 57% Chesapeake & Ohio 31 %; Manhattan I 10514: N. Y. Central 134; Reading 201/2; do. 1st preferred 59; St. Paul 124%; do. preferred 173; Southern Railway 12%; do. preferred 581/2; American Tobacco, 116%; do. preferred 141; People's Gas 113%; Sugar 158%; do. preferred 118%; T. C. & Iron 115%; U. S. Leather 1214; do. preferred 79%; Western Union 8714.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, December 2 .-- Rosin steady; strained common to good \$1 35@140. Spirits turpentine quiet at

CHARLESTON, December 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48c; sales — casks; no receipts. Rosin firm; sales - bar-

BAVANNAH, December 2. - Spirits turpentine firm at 47% c bid; sales 601 casks; receipts 892 casks; exports 745 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,268 barrels; receipts 5,510 barrels; exports 5,547 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-The cotton market opened steady with prices three to four points higher on demand from shorts and leading longs. Bullish sentiment thrived on firm English cables, claims from the South that pot cotton was held at still higher prices and on assurance in the shape of official figures that cotton was not coming into sight in the volume expected. The half holiday and Sunday adjournment interval served as caution against too confident trading by outsiders, and comparatively few orders were received from them through the usual charnels. Wall street unloaded small amounts all the forenoon, this cotton being eagerly picked up by belated shorts and the foreign contingent. The market for futures closed barely steady, with prices net four to

thirteen points lower. NEW YORK, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7%c. Futures closed barely steady: Decem ber 7.40, January 7.47, February 7.49, March 7.51, April 7.52, May 7.54, June 7.54, July 7.55, August 7.52, September .06, October 6.92. Spot cotton closed quiet at 1-16c

lower; middling uplands 71/c; middling gulf 8c; sales — bales. Net receipts 497 bales; gross receipts 2,779 bales; exports to Great Britain 200 bales; exports to the Continent 413 bales: stock 106.103 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 46,432 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,458; bales; exports to France 5,475 bales; exports to the Continent 5,329 bales;

stock 995,176 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 46,432 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,458 bales; exports to France 5,475 bales; exports to the Continent 5,329 bales, Total since September 1st.-Net reeipts 3,063,679 bales; exports to Great Britain 799,438 bales; exports to France 349,918 bales; exports to the Continent

December 2.-Galveston, firm at 77-16c, net receipts 12,333 bales; Norfolk, steady at 71/c, net receipts 2,506 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7%c, net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 7 13 16, net receipts 726 bales; Wilmington, steady at 71/c, net receipts 2,709 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8c, net re-ceipts 717 bales; Savannah, steady at 75-16c, net receipts 13,388 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 10,099 bales; Mobile, steady at 7%, net receipts 661 bales; Memphis, firm at 7 7 16, net receipts 2,651 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 1,723 bales; Charleston, firm at 7½c, net receipts 1,102 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, December 2.- Flour

quiet and barely steady; winter extras see the magnificent growth of \$2 65@3 00; winter low grades \$2 25@ heir of the ladies in attendance \$2 40. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red hair of the ladies in attendance 721/c; options opened steady and unand at the same time secure free changed, immediately advancing, paradvice as to how to treat the hair and scalp to obtain best results. was bearish, however, including lower cables, large Chicago, stocks and prospects for a million increase in Mon-day's visible supply. Closed easy after a late break under sharp realizing at

changed, but later improved wi wheat in face of steadier cables prospects of larger receipts West market finally sold off under realizing and closed unchanged. Sales—Ma closed 38 4c; December closed 3 Oat —Spot was quiet; No 2 30c; o tions neglected and nominal firmer; Western steam closed \$5 refined firm; Continent \$5.70. Port quiet; mess \$9.00@9.75; short ribs \$10.5 @12 00; family \$11 25@11 50. Butte steady: Western creamery 23@27 Sta dairy 18@25c. Cheese quiet ; large fance September 12½@12½c. Rice easy domestic, fair to extra 4@6½c; Japan 4½@5c. Petroleum was firm; refined New York \$9 65; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$9 65; do. in bulk \$6 \$5 Potatoes steady; Jersey \$1 00@1 37% New York \$1 00@1 40; Long Island \$1 25@1 75; Southern sweets \$1 50g 175; Jersey sweets \$1 75@2 00 Cab

bage dull. Freights dull. Coffee.

Spot Rio firmer; No. 7 invoice 7c; No.

nchanged prices to 1/2c higher the lat.

ter on December; the sales includer

No. 2 red January closed 71% c: Man

2 40 1c; options opened dull and

7 jobbing 7%c; mild firm; Cordora 6%@11%c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3 13 16c; centrifugal 96 test 44c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; refined steady; mould A 5 7-16c: standard 4 15-16c; confectioners' A 4 15-16c cut-loaf and crushed 5 9 16c; powdered 5%c; granulated 5 3.16c; cubes 516c CHICAGO, December 2 - Wheat Ras steady early, but weakened on a poor demand from outside, closing total under yesterday. Corn, influenced by the wheat market, closed a shade under. Oats closed a shade higher, and provisions 5@51c up; the latter sup ported by a good demand and light

hog supply. CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Cash quotations: Flour-Market easy: winter patents \$3 40@3 50; straights \$3 00@3 20; winter clears \$2 90@3 10; spring specials \$30 spring patents \$3 20@3 50; straights \$2 70@3 00; bakers' \$1 90@2 50 Wheat-No. 2 spring -c; No. 1 spring 58@64c; No. 2 red 66@ 66½c. Corn—No. 2, 30½ @30½. Oals -No. 2 22 1/ @23c; No. 2 white 24/ No.3 white 241/2025/2c. Pork. per bo \$7 70@9 50. Lard, per 100 tbs. \$4 80% 5 70. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 45% Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37% 5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$520 @5 30. Whiskey-Distillers' fluished goods, per gallon, \$1 231/4.

The leading futures ranged as for lows opening, highest, lowest at. closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 64%, 64% @64%, 63%, 6416c; May 64% @69, 6914, 6814@6836, 6834@684c Corn—No. 2 December 3014, 3014, 30 30c; January 30½, 30½, 30½ @303 30%c; May 32%, 32%@32%, 32% 32% 32 1/2. Oats-December 22 1/4, 22 1/4 0 2214, 2214 c; May 2378, 2376 624 23%, 23%@23%. Pork. per bbl-De cember \$8 05, 8 20, 8 05, 8 20; January \$9 4214, 9 50, 9 40, 9 45; May \$9 574. 650, 9 571/2, 9 621/2. Lard, per 100 bs-December \$4 871/4, 4 90, 4 871/4, 4 90 January \$5 15, 5 20, 5 15, 5 1716; May \$5 3214. 5 40, 5 3214, 5 371/2 Short rib. per 100 lbs-December \$4 97 1/2, 4 97 1/2 14, 4 971/2; January \$4 971/4, 5 024. 4 9716, 5 00; May \$5 15, 5 1714, 5 12%

BALTIMORE, December 2. Floor dull and unchanged. Wheat aulispot and month 69@6914c: January 70%@70%c; May 74c asked; Souther wheat by sample 67@7012c (fora dul -mixed spot 373%@3712c; mouth 37@ 3714c; December, new or old, 36144 36%c; January 36% @36%c; February 361/2@363/c; Southern white com 33 1/2 @ 38c. Oats firm -No. 2 white 32

FOREIGN MARKE

By Cable to the Morning Stor LIVERPOOL, December 2.1 P. M. Cotton-Spot quiet; prices 1-32d nigher; Amercan middling fair i 23-32d; good middling 4 17-32d; middling 4 18 32d; low middling 4 7 32d; good ordinary 4 1-32d; ordinary 3 27-32d. The sales of the day were 8, 000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 American. Receipts 16,000 bales, in-

cluding 6,300 bales American. Futures opened and closed steadat the advance; American middling (m. c.) - December 4 9-64d value; December and January 4 14 64d seller; January and February 4 12-64d buyer; February and March 4 10-64@4 11646 buyer; March and April 4 9.64@4 10-64d seller; April and May 4 864d buyer; May and June 4 7 64d buyer; June and July 4 6-64d buyer; Juy and August 4 5 64@46 64d seller; Au gust and September 4 2 64@4 3 644 seller; September and October 3 58 640

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Neill, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS. Wm F Campbell, 201 tons, Strout, J T Riley & Co. Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, Geo

Harriss, Son & Co.

sland City, 418 tons, Henderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Nellie Floyd, 414 tons, Neilson, Heide BARQUES.

Antonio (Itl), 499 tons, Cafiero, Heide River Thames (Nor) 454 tons, Quale, Heide & Co. Johannee (Nor), 473 tons, Thorsen.

K Nash, for Paterson, Downier & BARGES. Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bennesu, Navassa Guano Co. Colin Archer, (Nor.), 639 tons, Mar

tinsen, Heide & Co. SANTAL-MIDY Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

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