Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transfent rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. at any price.

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known prestisements. 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, Pestal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the pak 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 every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Swithhead.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as or-linary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate & Community of the same 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 at transpent rates.

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

The Mouning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON. N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5

WHY TRUSTS ARE INJURIOUS

There are some who defend the trusts by the contention that in the evolution of industries they have become necessary. This, they say, is an age of colossal undertakings, to accomplish which colossal combination becomes a necessity. In-

dustries, they tell us, never before attained the gigantic proportions that they have in recent years, which would have been impracticable without the trust, and if we expect to see these gigantic enterprises continue and hope to compete with the world as we have been doing recently, we must not hamper the trusts but give them full swing and generous encouragement.

Conceding, for sake of argument.

all that is herein said about colossal enterprises, wonderful achievement, and success in competing with the world, that is no argument for nor defence of trusts; it simply goes to show what can be accomplished by combination of capital under intelligent, competent and experienced management. That's one thing, a trust is another, and there is as much difference between them as there is between an elephant and fox. Combinations of capital are a necessity in business. They exist in all departments of business, and in all combines. There isn't a village in the United States where we do not see it. The only industry in which it is not the dominating idea is the industry of the farm. A man who wants to engage in merchandising but has not sufficient capital to start as he wants to finds a partner, and with their joint capital they begin business. So factories are started by men neither one of whom might have enough to establish one himself. This is combination. This store or factory might grow to be immense concerns taking in new partners with their added capital, and become collossal combinations; but they would be combinations; that's all; not trusts. The idea underlaying such combinations is to accomplish with the capital of two or more what could not be accomplished with the capital of any one of them. This is what open stores, builds factories, works mines, builds railroads, vessels to ply rivers, lakes and seas, in fact, it is what makes enterprise, business and commerce possible. Necessity, business sense and expediency are at the bottom of this, while the trust is based on the

idea of monopoly. The first move is to combine all the plants of any importance under one management and absorb or crush those which do not come in, thus getting control of the article or articles it handles, destroying competition and securing the desired monopoly. Instead of a number of respectably sized plants each working in its own way, and competing with the others, we have one octopus, producing no more, perhaps not as much as the others did before, arbitrary master of the field, and without competition. Whether the country will be developed more by the trust than by the plants it combined will depend upon eventualities, and the demand for development, but that the people will not be benefitted as much by it as they were by the plants acting independently, is too apparent for ar-

operations with that view, reduces | ing them. expenses as much as possible and raises prices as much as possible, thus cutting the wage-earners whom it employs, and the consumers who buy its goods. But it does more than that, for having removed all competition in the selling line it also removed all competition in the buying line, and can therefore put its own price on the raw materials it uses, and thus have the producers of these materials at its mercy as it has the wage-earners and the producers, all these forming, practically speaking, the bulk of the people of the

For illustrations it was reported sometime ago that a scheme was under consideration for a combination of all or as many as possible of the Southern cotton mills and putting them under one management. This was pronounced by some who favored it a great scheme. It would be for the combiners, but not for anybody else. Probably the first thing this trust would have done if it had been organized would be to close up most of the smaller mills, thus destroying the home market for the cotton growers around them and throwing out of employment the workers in the mills. Having no competition in the market as bidders for cotton it would make its own price and the planter would have to sell at that price, unless he could get a higher price from the exporters, or hold his cotton and take chances. We know that the advance in the price of cotton this year was largely due to the demand and amount bought by Southern mills, they taking all that was offered and paying more for it than exporters could afford or cared to pay. The trust would have closed up some of its plants and waited until the planters got tired waiting for better prices and then would have gotten cotton at its own price. Would that be a good thing for the planters? But this is simply an illustration of

A RAISE IN FERTILIZERS

uries inflicted.

what the trust is generally. Corner-

stoned on greed and inspired by

monopoly, whatever may be said in

defence of it, it is essentially bad,

the benefits derived from it being

nothing in comparison with the in

Since the combine of the leading fertilizer companies prices have advanced and may probably go higher. The farmer who uses but a few bags of fertilizers may not feel it much. but the large planter will, and in the aggregate the advance will amount to many millions of dollars for the next crop. The Atlanta Constitution estimates the increased cost to the farmers of Georgia at something over \$1,500,000, and to the farmers of the South at \$15 .clip from the Constitution, shows lice got onto it. the difference between the prices paid last year and what the farmers will have to pay for fertilizers for the next crop:

"One farmer, for instance, sends us his bill for last year, with the prices "In the Winter of 1898 there was delivered to him at his station as fol

German kainit......\$12 50 per ton Acid phosphate...... 10 00 per ton Guano 15.50 per ton "For the coming season the trust has uoted to him prices thus: German kainit.......\$15.98 per ton

Acid phosphate..... 13 97 per ton Guano 19 76 per ton 'These advanced prices, based upon he average use of guano for the past few years, means a levy upon Georgia of an additional million and a half of dollars, and upon the South of \$15,-

We suppose the reason assigned for the advance on fertilizers is the same as that generally given for increase of prices on other manipulated articles, namely, "the increased cost of raw materials," &c. What this increase has been, if any, we do not know, but we do know that the farmers of the South as a general thing have had some hustling to do keep up with their fertilizer bills at the old prices, and unless prices of farm products run unexpectedly high they will have more hustling to keep up with them hereafter unless they cut down very materially in their purchases.

If the result of this advance in prices will be to make the Southern farmers give more attention to home-made fertilizers, unlimited quantities of the material for which are allowed to go to waste every year, the advance in the price of commercial fertilizers will be a good thing in the long run. The less bought and the more home-made fertilizers used the better.

A pert young lady in a Kansas town concluded she would have some fun and play a practical joke on a lady acquaintance, of the old maid class. She advertised for a husband, describing the lady and signing her name to the advertisement. The advertised got lots of letters, and also got very mad. When she discovered the joker she reciprocated with a suit for \$25,000 damages, and the joking Miss doesnt see any fun

A Connecticut court has decided that where death occurs from accident caused by negligence, no damages can be recovered unless the death was accompanied by pain. This was in a suit where a railroad was sued for damages for killing a man. This The main idea of the trust being practice so they could dispatch peo- dinner tickling his palate, and pulled to make large profits it conducts its | ple nicely and quickly without hurt-

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John O iver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: 'I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetitegradually growing weaker day by day.
Three physicians had given me up.
Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed, at at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM. There is considerable difference between the finance bill that will be presented to the House of Representatives and the bill that will be presented to the Senate, but they will both commit the country to the gold standard. The Republican statesmen seem to be agreed on that. The fact that each House has a scheme of its own and that there is such a difference of opinion as to how far Congress ought to go at this time in dealing with this question, indicates considerable discussion, with more or less compromises, and a good deal of patchwork before they come to an agreement, and then the whole thing will not amount to much in the way of meet-

ing the demands of the country. Unless they go further in the way of supplying the country with the needed currency than they seem disposed to do, the question will be left practically where it is now and the business interests of the country will be left to wrestle with the difficulties as they have been in the past, notwithstanding the fact that schemes have been suggested by Secretary Gage and other financiers which would relieve the pressure and put it in the power of the people to supply their own currency, without calling on the banks at the money centers or on the Treasury of the United States to help them out. The very thing which the statesmen ought to do is the very thing which they don't want to do. In stead of getting the Government out of the banking business, they are legislating to keep it in.

A shoal of seventy-five bottlenosed whales was driven on the Shetland shoals one day last week, and the last one of them was bottled, so to speak. As it was the first time in forty-four years that whales were seen in those waters, the presumption is that these were strangers that didn't know how to

That Brooklyn "syndicate," manpulated by one Mr. Miller, scooped about \$793,000 from the gudgeons, 000,000. The follwing, which we in twenty-three dayr, before the po-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Jonesboro Progress: Mr. Allen Bowie, of Lemon Springs, one of the oldest citizens of this section of country died at the home of his nephew, J. Bowie, on last Saturday morning, November 26.h. 1899. He was about ninety years of age.

- Raleigh News and Observer: Mr. R. L. Joyner, a well known ex-Conf-derate soldier, died at his home near Scotland Neck Friday morning at 1 o'clock, aged nearly 60 years. He carried a scar from a wound received in battle and limped his way through life as a result of the wound

- Asheboro Courier: Jim Mc-Cray, a negro, had a row with Dr. Blair and Lawyer Blair. They kicked him out doors. He went down streetdrunk, when Policeman Henry Jen. kius attempted to arrest him. negro resisted arrest, and his two brothers, Jim and Rufe, came up and aided him in resisting The Police man shot Jim outting off two fingers, the ball lodging in his neck. A four inch gash was cut in the neck of Rufe McCrav. None of the white people were hurt. Jim is up and about, but he doctor says the bullet in his neck wil lkill him some time.

- Greensboro correspondence of the Charlotte Observer: The positive conclusion has not been drawn that the well water used at the Normal is the cause of the sickness there. Dr. Anderson, the bacteriologist, simply wired that the water is bad. He did not say that it contained typhoid germs. Speaking in explanation this evening, Dr. McIver said that he had ent four samples of the well water to be analyzed and that the water that is bad comes from the well that, up to three weeks ago, supplied the drinkng water in the dining room of the

 Greensboro Record: Tom Wade works for the Southern Railway at this place. When the pay for the month was fixed up Tom had \$28 03 to his credit. Charles Wade seem to have known that Tom had not drawn his money, so he went up, told the man behind the deak that he was Tom Wade, signed his name to the pay roll, got the money and de parted. Of course when Tom came along for his boodie and found it gone he got wrathy and yesterday Charles was hauled up before Justice Pritchett to answer, the result being that he was sent to court. Being unable to furnish a bond for his personal appearmoe he went to jail.

- Fayetteville Observer: Thirty-

five Sampson families have moved to Fayetteville in the last month to work in the several cotton factories. We have this from the head of one of these families. Two bales of silk goods, the first manufactured by the Ashley Bailey mill in this city, were shipped north yesterday. Who would have thought twenty years ago that Fayetteville would be shipping manu actured silk abroad before the twentieth century, and still less, that it is not improbable that before the the new century is many years gine, Fayetteville may be a silk as well as cotton manufacturing center. -The passenger train from Bennettville Thursday ran into a flock of buzzards near the coal shute. When it drew up at the station here, Pem Nelson, a colored porter, spied what he supposed was a wild turkey, roosting contin tedly on a beam under the plow, and when he dived under with thoughts should encourage the railroads to of wild turkey and cranberries for out a wild turkey buzzard, his disgust

A Thousand Tongues

was great to behold.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa, when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10 cents

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The story of how the Maine was blown up is again going the rounds. It promises to develop equal longevity with the inquiry. Who struck Billy Patterson? and other important, questions. - Baltinore Herald, Ind.

- Hides are higher now than ever before, and packers are in a position to demand almost any price. Why? Because domestic hides are scarce, and nobody can import any without paying 15 per cent. tariff duty on raw hides and 20 per cent. on the dressed or tanned hides from abroad. Who profits by this tariff, the Government, the people, or the packers? - Brooklyn Citizen. Dem.

-- The advance in the wages of cotton workers at Fall River appears to be justified by the reent reports of profits realized. A short time since the cotton manufacturing industry seemed in desperate straits. but that is also changed by the return of prosperity. It will be observed, however, that the dividends paid in Massachusetts are still far behind the net earnings of the Southern mills .- Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

- When Senator Hanna was questioned a few weeks ago, as to the correctness of the then current reports that he would not manage the Republican Presidential campaign next year he replied that he 'would not relinquish nothing. Now the Senstor with self-denial. says he would not direct another national campaign unless strong ressure should be exerted to induce nim to do so. No doubt the Republican leaders fear the probable consequences of another Hannacontrolled campaign, and would exert their influence to keep him in the background rather than to again make him the chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee. - Philadelphia Record. Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- "Wadsleigh says he never makes mistakes." Hm-m! That's one of 'me."-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

- "What is a fraction?" "A part of anything, sorr." "Give an example" "The sivinteenth of June." -Melbourne Weekly Times ..

- "Now, George, to what class of birds does the eagle belong?" "Birds "And the turkey, where of prev." does he belong?" "On the table."-- "Mistress (severely)-"If such

a thing occurs again, Marie, I shall have to get another servant." Marie wish you would, madam: there's quite enough work for two of us."-Illustrated Bits. - Little Charlie-"Papa, will you buy me a drum for a present?" l'ater - "Ah, but, my boy, you will disturb me very much if I do," Little Charlie

-"Oh, no, papa! I won't drum only when you are asleep "-Larks. - Cholly-"What is the differeuce between a man who lives at his mother's and one who has intermittent rheumatism?" Tolly-"One is well all the time and ha rooms at his

mother's-the other is well sometimes and has rheumatism others." - "You charge me \$2 for a supper consisting only of 'possum?" said he guest at the backwoods hotel. Well," replied the landlord, "as far as market prices go, he ain't wuth it; but that wuz a mighty fat 'possum. stranger, an' he wuz so blamed hard

to ketch! - Gussie (who has left his fiancee or a moment, fallen overboard and been dramatically rescued)-"Didyou-aw-faint when you heard them biug)-"N- 10, Gussie, I never once suspected they could mean you."-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

- A Voice in the Dark-"Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty." "No; you're not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep.' A pause. "Mamma, won't you please give me a drink? I'm so thirsty. you don't turn over and go to sleep I'll get up and whip you." Another "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East

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 dvent, 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. Thomas', Atkinson. Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechised when practicable. The vestries will pleased be prepared o meet the bishop. Offerings to be for Diocesan Mis

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad - 272 bales cotton. casks spiri s turpentine, 39 barrels ro in, 8 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude urpentine. W. C. & A. Railroad-2.018 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 38 barrels rosin, 31 barrels ta , 15 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad-118 bales cotton. 23 casks spirits turpentine, 152 barrels rosin, 50 barrels tar. W. & N. Railroad-55 bales cotton, 133 barrels tar.

Steamer Driver-25 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 131 barrels rosin, 161 barrels tar, 5 barrels crude turpentine Steamer Argyle-8 casks spirits turpentine, 120 barrels rosin, 1 barrel

Total-Cotton, 2,488 bales; spirits turpentine, 51 casks; rosin, 619 barrels; tar, 251 barrels; crude turpentine, 21 barrels

Dr.Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE

HANDSOME DWELLING.

lensible Country House to Be Built on a Large Plot. A tall house, or one with a tower, upon

small lot in the country, is out of keeping with the surroundings. Besides. low house, somewhat rambling in its external appearance and simple in design, is more restful to the eye, giving an air of comfort and liberality and of genuine hospitality within. Simplicity and unconventionality are the real charms of country life and were best illustrated in New England home life in the days of the colonies, when the spinning wheel instead of the modern piano occupied the time and attention of the girl of the period; when our grandfathers cracked nuts and drank cider by the open wood fire in a temperature of 65 degrees F. by the light of a "tallow dip" instead of eating swell dinners and drinking champagne in steam heated apartments at 90 degrees F. in the glare of the electric

I would not raise my voice against progress in the arts and sciences, but is there not a happy medium between the extremes whereby the modern love of uxury and display may be tempered with more of the sweetness of home life. as it was in the "olden days?" The accompanying cuts represent the

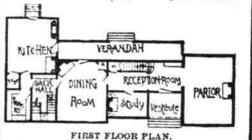
plans and perspective view of a sensible



PERSPECTIVE VIEW. designed to be located in the middle of large plot of ground. The building has an extreme frontage of 70 feet and is 11/2 stories in height, with the roof prettily broken with gables and dormer windows. The main entrance is protected by a broad porch, which opens into the large staircase hall. The latter can also be used as a reception room. The staircase and finish of the hall are of oak. The main newel of the stairs extends to the ceiling, with a corresponding pilaster against the wall, with an ornamental frieze of spindlework, which, with the three stained class windows and the At the right of the main hall is the par

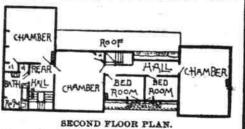
handsome front door, gives to this feature of the house a most pleasing effect. lor, 15 by 22 feet in dimensions, lighted by three full windows at each end, with headlights above and two smaller windows in the side. The chimney, with a large, open fireplace, is placed on the side of the room, as shown. The parlor is separated from the hall by a sliding door. The woodwork in the parlor is o ash, finished in the natural color of the wood. At the left of the vestibule is the study, 8 feet wide and 12 feet long, with an open fireplace at one end, and lighted by three triplet windows similar to those in the parlor, with a door opening into the main hall. At the left of the study is the dining room, 15 feet in width and 20 feet in length, lighted by triplet windows at one end similar to the parlor and a single window at the other, with a door on one side communicating with the main hall and a door on the opposite side opening into the servants' hall. An open fireplace is placed in one corner, with a china closet in the opposite corner to balance the same. This room is finished n antique oak.

Between the servants' hall and kitchen s an unusually large pantry, fitted up with shelves. The ground plan is com-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. pleted by the kitchen, 15 by 18 feet in limensions, which forms a wing projecting from the main building. The wing, with the gable over the parlor, rear veranda and dormer windows, gives a ery picturesque effect to the rear of the building. In the second story are three large chambers and two smaller bedrooms, bathroom and closets complete. The woodwork of the kitchen, servants' hall and pantry is of yellow pine, except the shelves and doors, which are of white pine. The woodwork of bathroom is of ash. All floors are of yellow pine. The ceiling of main hall is of oak, neatly paneled, with timbers exposed. All other inside woodwork, except that before indicated, is of white pine, painted in two coats.

There is a cellar extending under the atire building, with walls laid up in ment mortar. The cellar bottom is emented. The frame of the building is of spruce. The side walls and gables are sheathed with tongued and grooved stuff and covered with waterproof build ing paper. The first story is clapboarded with white pine beveled siding. The side walls and gables and cheeks of dormer windows are shingled with cypress shingles and stained with a mixture of burnt sienna and venetian red. The roofs are shingled with best quality of white pine shingles, nailed to 1 by shingle lath, left unpainted. The chimneys are of hard brick, painted with venetian red and oil. The outside woodwork of the first story is painted a dark green, to which is added a little burnt



sienna to give it a harmonizing tone. The linings of valleys and gutters and all flashings are of I. C. charcoal tin, painted two coats with metallic paint. With the exception of the ceiling of the main hall, all side walls and cellings in both first and second stories are hard finished on two coats of brown mortar. The cost

of erecting this house complete would be An Enterprising Author. correspondent writing from the wilds of West Virginia says: "I have wrote up to date four books that beat anything I has ever read, but I never published none of 'em, because nobody would handle 'em without pay in advance. I want to go to Georgia on a visit and will here state that I will sell one of 'em for a railroad pass to that state and another for a month's board at a moderate hotel. Now, I think that's mighty cheap for two first

war like a streak of lightning!"-Atlanta Constitution. Distinction. "They say," remarked the candid friend, "that you ought to be disciplined."

man who was raised and born in the

south and who went through the civil

"Why?" inquired Oom Paul. "Because you won't give them any satisfaction when they ask you questions." "Humph. I have at least the honor

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

of being criticised as one of the few diplomats who haven't talked too much."-Washington Star. For over Fifty Years

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take

no other.

GLEANINGS.

It costs 46 cents to collect \$1 of cusoms revenue in this country. In France, during the period of the egan with Easter. The London places of entertainment would hold all the inhabitants of Edin-

burgh, and then there would be several

thousand vacant seats. What proper sanitary regulations will do for the health of a great city is shown by the fact that in 1898 there was but one death from smallpox in London Monte Baldo, near the Lago di Garda, s showing signs of volcanic activity. Steam issues from fissures near the top, there is a rumbling inside the mountain, and the shores of the lake have been ris ing for a month past. By means of a valuable toughening

process recently discovered glass may now be molded into lengths and used as failway sleepers. Glass rails are also produced by this same toughening process. It is, therefore, possible to have a complete glass railway.

China still has the old fashioned system of private letter carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest on delivery.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.



Corn, from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White... Oats, from store Oats, Bust Proof... Cow Peas. Clover Hay. Rice Straw. Eastern
Western
North River
HOOP IRON, 9 b. Diamond White, bbls 9 gal Alaudin Security Pratt's Astral

r mill.... me mill Prime mill
Extra mill
MOLASSES # gallon—
Barbadoes, in hegshead.
Barbadoes, in barreis.
Porto Rico, in hogsheads.
Porto Rico, in barreis.
Sugar House, in hogsheads.
Sugar House, in barrels.
Syrup, in barrels.
Syrup, in barrels.
NAILS, # keg, Cut, 60d basis.
PORK, # barrel—
City Mess. ****************

BOPE & D.

BALT, # sack, Alum...
Liverpool
American B. O. Hogshead.... TIMBER, WM feet—Shipping... MBEE. The recompany.

Mill, Prime
Mill, Fair.

Common Mill
Inferior to ordinary.

HINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed

M 6124 heart.

Sap. Sap. 5x20 Heart. 6x24 Heart....

Clyde steamship Oneida, 1,091 tons, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love. Br steamship Astrea, 2,110 tons, Barry, Brackenburg, Cardiff, Alex-

ander Sprunt & Son. CLEARED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., Bec. 5, 1899. STEAMSHIPS. Astrea (Br), 2,110 tons, Barry, Bracken burg. Alexander Sprunt & Son. class novels which was wrote off by a

(Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Alex Skuld ander Sprunt & Son. Ormesby (Br), 1,828 tons, Robinson, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Haslingden (Br), 1,220 tons, Higgins, E Peschau & Co. Baron Innerdale (Br), 2,139 tons, Mc-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. Island City, 418 tons, Henderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Nellie Floyd, 414 tons, Neilson, Heide & Co.

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

BARGES. Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau, Navassa Guano Co. Colin Archer, (Nor.), 639 tons, Martinsen, Heide & Co.

don't scrub it and wear off the surface. Use Gold Dust Washing Powder according to directions printed on every package and you will be pleased with the results and surprised at the

In Washing Paint

saving in labor. Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework." THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Chicago St. Louis NewYork Boston



COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 48 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 47½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.05

per barrel for strained and \$1.10 for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.40 per 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 36 1/2 @36c:

rosin firm at 971/2c@\$1.021/2; tar firm

at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at 1.30@2.00, \$2.00. Spirits turpentine..... Rosin 619 far.... Crude turpentine. 22
Receipts same day last year.—43
casks spirits turpentine, 766 bbls
rosin, 409 bbls tar, 421 bbls crude tur-

pentine. Market steady on a basis of 71/4 c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 4 13 16 cts # 15 Good ordinary 6 3-16 Low middling..... 6 13 16 " " Middling..... 7½
Good middling.... 7½ Same day last year middling 5c. Receipts—2,488 bales; same day last

rear, 2,669. COUNTRY PRODUCE PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime 85c. Extra prime, 90c per of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05c. Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. CORN-Firm: 52 to 521/4 cents per

bushel for white. ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tidewater) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to he bushel. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch 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 9.00 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Merning Star. NEW YORK, December 4.-Money on call strong at 6@12 per cent., last offered at 12 per cent.; ruling rate was - per cent. Prime mercantile paper 51/206 per cent. Sterling ex change firm, with actual business in bankers' bills 486 1 @486 1 for demand and 481 1/2 @481 1/2 for sixty days. Posted rates 482@4821/2 and 487@4871/2. Commercial bills 480 1/4 @480 1/4 . Silver certifi cates 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2. Bar silver 58 1/2. Mexican dollars 474. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds easier. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 10214 U. S.3's, reg'd, 1091; do. coupon, 10914 U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 133; do. coupon, 133; U. S. old 4's, reg'd, 1121; do. coupon, 113%; U. S. 5's, registered 1111%; do. coupon, 111%; N. C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 108; Southern Railway 5's 108%. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 56 Chesapeake & Ohio 3034; Manhattan I 104%; N. Y. Central 132%; Read

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

ing 20 1/4; do.1st preferred 58 1/4; St. Paul

124; do. preferred 173; Southern

Railway 12%; do. preferred 57%; Amer-

ican Tobacco, 115 4; do. preferred 143;

People's Gas 112½; Sugar 152½; do. preferred 118¼; T. C. & Iron 113½; U. S. Leather 10½; do. preferred 78¾;

Western Union 871/2.

51@51%c.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, December 4.-Rosin steady; strained common to good \$1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine steady at

CHARLESTON, December 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48c; sales - casks; no receipts. Rosin firm; sales - bar-SAVANNAH, December 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48 %c; sales 1,184 casks; receipts 616 casks; exports 4,566

casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,954 barrels;

receipts 2,740 barrels; exports 7,014 bar-

rels; A, B, C, D, \$1 10; F, \$1 20; G, \$1 25; H, \$1 35; I, \$1 35; K, \$1 40;

M, \$175; N, \$2 25; W G, \$2 75; W W

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, December 4.-As compared with the recent lively fluctuations and active speculation, to day's cotton market was an uninteresting affair. Neither side seemed disposed to take the initiative, while the outside public hesitated, as a general thing in anything, being disposed to withdraw pending new conditions upon which to base fresh conclusions. The market opened steady with prices one point lower to five points higher. Bulls attempted to bring about a more deadvance at the start desisted, the cable news being disappointing and receipts larger than expected. Liquidation eventually set in and prices gave way, point after point. New Orleans bought in a small way around the opening, but later with drew. The local bear contingent saw nothing on which to base aggressive action and in not a few cases advantage was taken of the decline to make od obligations in the March and later positions. Reports of firmness in South spot markets were received and predictions pointed to smaller re ceipts during the rest of the week. Private cables atributed to the decline in Liverpool to advices from New York, stating in effect that the bull movement had culminated and sentiment was rapidly becoming bearish. The local markets for futures closed steady at a net gain of one to Corner Front and Orange, four points, having advanced during

the last few minutes on Wall Street buying. NEW YORK, December 4.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7%c. Futures closed steady: December 7.42, January 7.48, February 7.51, March 7.54, April 7.55, May 7.56, June .56, July 7.57, August 7.52, September 7.10, October 6.96.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7%c; middling gulf 8c; sales 2,300 bales. Net receipts 1,103 bales:gross receipts 8,716 bales; stock 108,200 bales.

Total to-day-Net receipts 52,82 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,060; bales; exports to France 10.235 bales; exports to the Continent 2,750 bales:

stock 1,015,157 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 99,224 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,518 bales; exports to France 15.710 bales: exports to the Continent 8,070 bales Total since September 1st.—Net re. ceipts 3,116,499 bales; exports to Great Britain 807,498 bales; exports to France 360,153 bales; exports to the Continent 851,855 bales.

Dec. 2.—Galveston, quiet and steady at 7 7-16c, net receipts 21,083 bales; Nor folk, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 3.237 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7%a net receipts 2,125 bales; Boston, quiet at 73/c, net receipts 1,049 bales; Wilming. ton, steady at 71/4c, net receipts 2.488 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8c. net receipts 1,089 bales; Savannah, steady at 75-16c, net receipts 4,416 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7 7 16c, net receipts 13,022 bales; Mobile, quiet at 736, net receipts 2,579 bales; Memphis, firm at 7 7 16, net receipts 6,451 bales; Augusta, easy at 7 7 16c, net receipts 1,263 bales; Charleston, firm at 7%c. net receipts 1,509 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, December 4. Flour

-The market was at first dull and

easy, but on the late option in wheat

buyers appeared ready to pay old ask. ing prices, and a fair business trans pired; winter patents \$3 00@3 65. Wheat-Spot firmer; No. 2 red 73c options opened steady at 1/8c advance over yesterday's curb, governed b steadier cables than expected and were subsequently strengthened by a de crease in the visible supply figures. where a liberal increase was looked for, the shorts furnishing the chief de mand. The late afternoon market was active at the top point of the day, helped by strong news from the cash market. Closed 12@56c net higher; the sales effected included: No. 2 red January closed 721/8c; March closed 74 %c; May closed 74c; De ember -c. Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 40c; options opened dull and uachanged, but later improved with wheat and on the heavy seaboard clear ances closed steady at 1/8 @ 1/2 e net acvance. May closed 38 ac; December closed 38 1/2 c. Oats-Spot duli: No. 2 291/2@30c; options neglected but stead; Lard firm; Western steam closed \$5 50 refined steady; Continent. Butter steady: Western creamery 23@27. State dairy 18@25c. Cheese firm; large small spot 12 1 @13c. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; refined Philadelphia and Baltimore \$9 60. Pork firmer. Potators steady; New Jersey \$1 25@1 37% Southern \$1 75@2 25. Cabbage quiet; Long Island \$2 00@4 50 per 100 Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 29d. Coffee-Spot Rio steady

No. 7 invoice 7c; No. 7 jobbing 75c mild steady; Cordova 64@114c. Sugar-Raw steady; refined steady. CHICAGO, December 4.-Though wheat was easy early, the market later turned firm on a bullish December crop report, a decrease in the visible, and moderate receipts, closing strong, May &c over Saturday at 694c. Corn and oats closed upchanged. Provisions sustained by a good demand, light hog supply and a

predicted shortage in products, closed 21@5c higher. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Cash quotations: Flour easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring -c; No. 3 spring 62@63c; No. 2 red 65%@67c. Corn—No. 2, 30c. Oats—No. 2 22% @23c; No. 2 white 25%; No. 3 white 241/25c. Pork, per bbl. \$775 @9 55. Lard, per 100 fbs, \$4 85% 5 171/2. Short rib sides, loose, \$4 90@ Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37 1/4 @ 5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 20

@5 30. Whiskey-Distillers' fluished

goods, per gallon, \$1 231/2.

The leading futures ranged as lo lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 64@@64%, 64%, 64 6%c; May 68%@ 68%, 69%, 68% @68%, 69@69%c. Corn —No. 2 December 30%. 30% @30%c. 2914, 2916c; January 3018., 30%, 2916 @30, 30; May 32 1/ @3234, 3234, 32, 324 32 4 c. Oats-December 22 4, 22 4@ 2214, 2214, 2214c; May 2378, 24, 2314. 23½ @23½. Pork, per bbl—December \$8 27½, 8 37½, 8 27½, 8 37½; January \$9 52½, 9 57½, 9 45, 9 50; May \$9 70, 9 70, 9 60, 9 65. Lard, per 100 bs— December \$4 95, 4 95, 4 95, 4 95; January \$5 22½, 5 25, 5 17½, 5 22½; May \$5 40, 5 45, 5 37½, 5 40. Short ribs, per 100 bs—December \$5 00, 5 00, 5 00, 5 00; January \$5 05, 5 05, 5 00, 5 00; Meg

\$5 20, 5 20, 5 15, 5 20. BALTIMORE, December 4.- Flour dull; western super \$2.25@2.35. Wheat very dull-spot and month 68% @69c; January 70@70%c; May 73%c asked; Southern wheat by sample 65@70c. Corn very dull—Spot 374@375c; month 37 1/c; December, new or old, 3614@364c; January 3614@3656: February 3614@364c. Southern white corn 33@37%c. Oats steady-No. 2 white 32@32 1/2 c.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, December 4 4 P. M. Corton-Spot, good business done: prices 1-16d lower; American middling 4 21-32d; good middling 4 5-32d; good ordinary 3 31-32d; ordinary 3 23 32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales. of which 1,000 were for speculation American. Receipts 15,000 bales, in cluding 14,800 bales American. Futures opened and closed easy at he decline; American middling (l. 16. c.)—December 4 10 64d bu er; December and January 4 8 64@4 9 64d seller; January and February 4 7-64d seller; February and March 4 5 64@4 6-64d buyer; April and May 4 3 64d value; May and June 4 2 64d buyer; June and July 4 1 64d buyer; Juy and August 4d buyer; August and Sep tember 3 61 64d buyer; September and

WILMINGTON STEAM LAUNDRY,

October 3 54 64d seller.

is the only Steam Laundry in the city where the washing a diroding are done by machinery and where it week through all the diffe ent processes through all the diffe ent processes. When the clothing comes out it is CLEAN. We can do bom stic or dischard, whichever you prefer we run finish, whichever you prefer we run two wagons and collect and deliver all goods We employ about 22 hands, our pay roll running from ninety to a our pay roll running from ninety to a hundred dollars a week our tax is hundred dollars a week our tax is hundred dollars. How much does the Wilmington. How much does the Chinaman leave here? Think of this Chinaman leave here? Think of this when you want laundry work done when you want laundry work done and call up Bell Phone 29, Inter-State 329.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Manager.