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any period from one month to one year.

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THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Frider morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Fri-day 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 meet-ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Advertisements discontinued before the time

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communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

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Communications, unless they contain import
ant news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if ac-

ceptable in every other way, they will invar-ably be rejected if the real name of the authorism withheld. Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Ro spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as or linary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cm will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. ment of Marriage or Death.

Adverte ments inserted once a week in Daily
will be on the 45 st.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily 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 ar business without extra char at trans n. rates

The Mounting Star BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, S. U. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6

A SCHEME WITH A STRING TO IT

The Republican financiers in the House of Representatives have a "currency reform" scheme, which steers clear of the banking question, touching it only so far as to make provision for a slightly increased volume of national bank notes, provided the national banks see fit, or find it to their interest, to avail themselves of that provision. Without discussing the essential point in this scheme, that is the declaration for the single gold standard, the glaring defect in it is that it leaves the currency question about where it is now, and makes no provision for a material increase in the volume of currency to meet extraordinary demands, but leaves the country dependent upon the national banks, which expire by limitation upon the

this is, whose volume of business has attained such colossal proporsystem which is but temporary, and in its origin was so intended to be, is apparent to any one who has given any thought to this subject, and criticism. In explanation of this it has been said that the intention is to pass this bill, and later formulate and take up for consideration a banking bill. What scheme they have in view to build up banks, we do not know, for if they have any the public has not been favored with any outlines of it. In this connection the following, which we clip from the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, is interesting and also suggestive. It

"The fact that a plan for refunding the National debt will be incorporated in the Senate Financial bili is arousing much interest among fluanciers and members of Cougress The details of the pl n have not yet been made public, but the information that the refunding rate will b- 21 per cent throws considerable light upon the proposition It will be a cessary, if the refunding process takes effect at oace, to fix by law the rates at which the outstanding bonds shall be ex changed for the new bonds or to give power on the s bject to the Secretary of the Treasury. The exchange can not be made compulsory in the case of the long term bouds, and in order to make the refunding successful, rates will have to be fixed which are attrac tive to the holders of the bonds.

The adoption of an interest rate o 21 per cent, upon the new bonds i not a surprise to those who have opposed a low-r rate upon the ground that the bonds could not be successfully floated at par. There has been serious discussion of issuing a 2 per cent bond, but the high rates for money in Europe and the active de mand in the United States finally decided the committee on the higher rate. European Governments do not insist so strenuously as the United States upon keeping their bonds con stantly above par in the money market. Russian, Belgian and Prussian 2 per cents, have recently dropped below par or fluctuated about the par point, not because any discredit has been thrown up in the issuing Gov ernments, but because of the att ac tions to capital held out by industrial enterprises offering higher dividends.

"The question whether a 2 per cent. bond could be floated at par was discussed a good deal by the Senate Committee and the feeling prevailed that it would be better to issue a 21 per cent boud at a premium than a lower bond, which might occasionally drop below par, as has been the experience with the continued 2s issued by Secretary Windom

It is reported that the Senate Committee on Finance expect the refund ing bonds to be popular as the basis of bank note circulation, but that they will not authorize circulation to the par value of the bonds. They would have reason for conservatism upon the | price. latter point if there were any proba bility that the bonds would fall close to par. The principal of a bond-secured circulation implies an absolute guaranty for the face of the notes by means of the bonds, and many of the supporters of a bond-secured note sys tem scoff at the idea that any portion of the security for the notes should

consist of commercial assets. Notwithstanding the continuance of the existing margin of 10 per cent in the face of the bonds above the authorized note issues, it is considered that the new boads will stimulate an increase in the bank note circulation, The bonds will not cost so much as an original investment, they will permit a larger circulation upon a given amount invested and they will not require so large an allowance for loss upon the premium as the bonds approach maturity. All these items will add to the profit upon a bondsecured circulation and may therefore induce banks to purchase bonds as

basis for note issues beyond their resent holdings.

'The Senate committee, moreover kill probably accept the House provi ion that the tax upon bank note cir ulation shall be shifted to capital, s r olus and undivided profits This abol shes the tax on circulation, so far as the taking out of the notes adds to the tax imposed. There is opposition in some quarters to any refunding plan which involves the payment of a pre mium to the bondholders, even though he transaction involves a large net aving to the Treasury.

"This opposition is based purely spon political expediency and would not lie agaiest granting authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old bonds upon their maturity in 904 and 1907 for new bonds at par at reduced rate. This would make a worable showing as to future saving, without raising any question regard ng the payment of premiums.' This is ostensibly a scheme to re

and the national debt, but isn't it a cheme with a string to it? As we have been adding considerably to the national debt for several years past and will have added considerably more by the time we have got our new acquisitions quieted down, refunding may become not only expedient but a matter of necessity; but isn't there something else in this scheme besides the refunding of the national debt? The question has been asked, what is the country to do for banks when the bonds are called in, and how much note circulation can be expected on bonds commanding a high premium? Of course if the debt be refunded the bonds issued in place of the bonds now out will be long time bonds, thirty years or longer, which would proportionately perpetuate the banking system based upon bonds if there were no legislation to the contrary, and the low rate of interest making the bonds less desirable for speculation might give a larger note circulation, as suggested, so that one thing here in view is providing for the extension of the life of the national banks, the other for more national bank notes, and thus the connection of the Government with the banking system is to be indefinitely continued, and a system that was origina'ly intended to

The National banks are the creation of Republican financiers and the Republican party is rather proud of their work, so proud of it that maturity of the Government bonds | the representatives of that party are upon which their circulation rests. | not going to let the life go out of The absurdity of leaving the coun- that system if they can prevent it try which is growing as rapidly as and they will resort to anything practical to keep life in it. This, doubtless, is as much of a factor in tions, dependent upon a banking | this bond scheme as the re-funding of the bonds. These Republican statesmen do not like State banks, because they want to have all our money emanate from Washington, has elicited no little well-deserved all the banks operated under national laws, and the money centers in the North, as they have been and will continue to be under the present financial system. The establishment of State banks would be an effective solution of the currency problem, but there is little hope for that unless the constitutionality of the tax on State bank note issues be brought before the U. S. Supreme Court and it should sustain the contention of those who hold that the taxing act is unconstitutional.

be but temporary will become a fix-

ture of long duration.

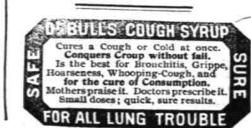
AN OBJECT LESSON.

There are some protectionists who are either deficient in sense themselves, or who presume on the credulity of others, who assert that a protective tariff does not foster trusts or raise the price of things to consumers. There isn't a day that we haven't object lessons to the contrary, and there is no person who buys goods and gives any attention to the movements of prices and the working of tar ffs who doesn't know to the contrary. The following which we find in the Charleston News and Courier is an object lesson showing how it works on borax: "What Republican protection means

o the trusts is clearly shown by the ladianapolis Sentinel by one example of their use of it: 'When McKinley increased the duty on borax in 1890, the borax trust promptly raised the price of refined borax from 81 to 91 cents per pound. When Wilson iu 1894 reduced the duty from 5 to 2 cents per pound the trust lowered the price rom 8 to 5 cents. When Dingley in 1897 put the duty back to 5 ceuts per cound the trust raised the price to 71 ents, where it has been held during the past year.' What the process means to the people of this country is shown by one positive fact. The same rust sells borax in Europe for 31 cents less than half of the price exacted at

Do the borax shippers ship their stuff to foreign markets and sell it for one half the price they exact from home purchasers, just for fun? Not much. There are plenty of other ways for them to amuse themselves. They a make a fair profit on what they ship abroad or they wouldn't ship it, and if they make a fair profit on that then they must make a very large profit on what they sell at home at double the

But there are scores of other things which are shipped abroad and sold for less than the price demanded for the same articles sold in this country, which, of course, could and would not be done if it were not for the monoply the protective tariff gives the protected. This is so apparent now that it seems incredible that any one would have the cheek to dispute it.



THE PAPER TRUSTS

Every bit of paper made and sold in this country now is controlled by a trust, the biggest, most grasping and most merciless of which is the printing paper trust, which is coining millions annually out of the newspapers of the country. This trust can't put in the regulation plea that the increased prices have been made necessary by the increased cost of the raw material, for it owns unlimited areas of soft woods such as pulp is made out of, and if it pays any higher wages than it formerly paid this is a mere cipher in comparison with the advance it has made on the prices charged publishers for the paper furnished. It seems that an effort will be made to secure some relief from this grinding monopoly, as we gather from the following clipped from the New York World:

"A demand will be made upon Conress at the coming session for a re peal of the duty on woodpulp and a reduction of the tariff on printing paper, which will test the sincerity of the Republicans in saying that they are opposed to duties which foster trusts

and protect monopolies. "It will be shown that neither of these duties is required for the protection of American industries, as our manufacturers actually makes paper so much more cheaply than it can be made else where that they export it and boast of their ambition to control the

paper trade of the world. It will be shown further than the International Paper trust owns nearly all of the available spruce timber in the United States and controls all or nearly all the water supply contiguous to this pulp wood. In its heedless greed it is destroying our "protected" forests, and thus not only exhausting the pulp material but imparing the water supply. The real protection to our forests will come through admitting free the pulp made from the almost limitless supply of spruce in Canada, British America and North

The duty on paper is a tax on intel ligence, a premium upon monopoly, the bulwark of a trust. If Congress shall permit this exaction to continue there is no robber-tax that need fear disturbance.

The movement will doubtless have pretty strong supporters when it comes before Congress, for there is not a newspaper in the United States which is not more or less interested in it, and it will be then seen whether the public sentiment as voiced by the press, or the trust, will have the most influence on the statesmen. Of course, without a protective tariff on timber, and on wood pulp this paper trust could or both, operating together, appear to not cut the wide swath it does, for without this it would have to compete with the paper makers of other countries, and its monopoly of this market would be broken. As it is the newspaper publisher is at the mercy of this soulless, grinding monopoly, for he must pay the prices it demands, and grin and bear it, for he can't raise his subscription price, if he would, or his advertising rates, or prices for job work, and thus put the burden on his patrons, as is done in other lines of business, which find themselves heavily taxed by trusts. He has to bear it all himself and the trust knows it, and still keeps on bleeding as if it was after the last drop.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Atlantic Monthly for December presents a fine and varied list of contents, which the reader will find both entertaining and instructive. The leading article is on "The Briton and the Boer in South Africa." Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 11 East Seventeenth street, New York.

With other interesting matter presented in the November number of The University Magazine is an inter esting sketch of John Lucas, and "Scotch Traits in Thomas Carlyle," which won for the writer, Mr. L R Wilson, the Hume medal. Address University Magazine, Chapel Hill,

The net profits of the "Franklin syndicate," managed by the fugacious Miller, were \$414.180, or more than \$80,000 a week. The only captal invested was cheek.

The single rail plan is soon to be tried between Manchester and Liverpool, England, a distance of forty miles, which is to be made by the trains in twenty minutes. For timesnatching this ought to satisfy any reasonable person.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Stirring events may be happenings behind the veil which the censors have drawn between South Africa and the outer world. So strict is the embargo on news from that quarter that as little can be surmised of what is going on there as if the seat of war had been removed to the father side of the moon. - Phila-

delphia Record, Dem. --- Football isn't quite as crazy creze as it was a few years ago. The deaths for this season, caused by enthusiastic slugging, number but four, as we have kept the account. How many young fellows have been permanently injured, of course , we do not know. The game is probably played in more civilized fashion, than it used to be, but it is horoughly a brutal sport, that ought to be abolished .- Chattanooga Times, Dem.

A Thousand Tongues

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 will every one who tries Dr. King's President says: New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and \$1 00. Trial bottles 10 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

PRESIDENT SENDS IN HIS MESSAGE.

The Document Was Read in Both Houses of the Congress Yesterday.

ITS MOST PROMINENT POINTS.

Cubs, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands-Army and Navy-The Currency-Maintenance of the Gold Standard - Exports and Imports-Revenues.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star The Message of President McKinley to the Senate and House of Represen tatives of the United States, after mentioning the death of Vice Presi dent Hobart, continues, in part, as

"The Fifty sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will smong the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our im ports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent. more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

deficit of \$89,111,559 67. "The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$610, 958,122, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregat- \$600,958 112, leaving a surolus of \$40 000 000.

"For the fiscal year the expendi

tures were \$700,093,564 02, leaving a

"For the fi cal year ended June 30th. 1899, the internal revenue receipt were increased about \$100,000,000 ' The President refers to the nationa backing act and urges that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25 000. He says that in ts earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable wenue through which needful addi tions to the circulation of gold from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered t now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums

which government bonds command

n market, or the tax on note issues

be the influences which impair its

The Gold Standard.

public utility.

Concerning the gold standard, the

'I urgently recommend that to sup port the existing gold standard, and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dol ar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.' the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other eff-ctive means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority hould include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14th, 1875 While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government but, on the contrary, such wid-spread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money n exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fit is g time to make adequate provision o instre the continuance of the gold andard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the govern ment to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world re cignizes as the best. I this connection I repeat my

former recommendations that a porion of the gold holding shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed up to present tion, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.'

Our Merchant Marine.

The strengthening of an American merchant marine is suggested. There is no lack of co stitutional authority or legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensu rate with its industrial achievements an with its rank among the nations of the earth. The President is satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and upbuild our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our ravy means much more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interest in every part of the world.

Concerning Trusts. The President next discusses the question of trusts, on which he says: "Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and deter mine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly pro voking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of Congress. "It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or con trol the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity neces sary to the general community, by sup pressing natural and ordinary compe tition, whereby prices are unduly en hanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils in volved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more cer a nly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay.

"The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Co igress, resulting in wise and judicious action.'

Poreign Relations.

Passing to our relations with foreign states, the work of the State Depart ment for the past year is thorougaly reviewed The Isthmian Caual Commission which was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3rd, 1899. for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across the isthmus, is at work and has made good progress. Regarding this matter the "The great importance of this work

cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of Congress. In my message of a year ago, expressed my views of the necessity

of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now

The President reasws his recom mendations for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire and report as to the op portunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. The importance of this subject has steadily grown and no time has been lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field

for American trade and enterprise. "Our relations with Germany con inue to be most cordial. The increasing ntimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the land ing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North Sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on September 2nd of a Parcels Post Convention with the Gernan Empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government and people.

Great Britain and the Boers. "This government has maintained n actitude of neutrality in the unfor un te contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling ailiances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the par ies to the quarrel would have wel comed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be re spected by the combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should

Cable to Manila.

The President invites attention to the necessity of a caple to Manila without repeating the observation of his special message February 10th 1999. The new treaty of commerce and navi gation between this country and Japan has given rise to no material complaints on the part of the American citizens or interests.

The Samoan Question.

The recent trouble in Samoa is gone into exhaustively and negotiations which led to the retirement of Great Britain and the partition of the islands between this country and Germany are described. The recently signed treaty is transmitted to the Senate.

Concerning Cuba,

the President says: "The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effec ed by the first of January, so that the full re establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the in abitants, maintaining, under the di rection of the executive, such govern ment and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long dis turbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the lomestic state whereby slone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the Congress on the 19th of April, 1899, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determina tion when that was accomplished to eave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the nighest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

"By the treaty of peace, the Spanish people on the island have until April 11th, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it can not be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the for mation of the government of Cuba By that time, the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal gov ernments of the islands to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent gov ernment for the island In the mean time and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall

be made.

Our Soldiers and Sailors. The President recommends that Conress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

"The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volum teers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men.

When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 of ficers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge and the transportation of the new troops to take heir places have been a work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the War Department.

Troops in Cuba and Porto Rico. "During the past year we have re duced our force in Cuba and Porto R co. In Cuba we now have 334 off cers and 10.786 enlisted men; in Porto Rico 87 officers and 2.858 enlisted men and a bat alion of 400 m-n composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17.317 men, aud in Hawaii 13 officers and 453 men enlisted men. The Navy.

"It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract, and building. Its at tention is respectfully called to the report of the Secretary of the Nave, in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that the Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the Department to make con tracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine. Ohio and Missouri, and that the pro vision of the act of March 3rd, 1899, limiting the price of armor to \$300 per ton be removed.

In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan alone, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the Navy, as suggested by the Secretary.

The Philippine Islands. A considerable portion of the mes-

sage is devoted to the Philippine Islands. The President reviews the manner in which we acquired posses sion of these islands and says he had every reason to believe, and still be lieves, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Philippine people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is

The Sulu Islands.

"The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain and our flag floats over that territory On the tenth of August, 1899, Briga dier General J. C. Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the Sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. "The United States flag will be used

in the archipelago and its dependen-

cies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the Sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to take every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all sons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archi pelago of Jolo, when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the con ent of the Sultan. Salaries for the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the amount of \$760 monthly.

Existence of Slavery.

"Arti le X. provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by Gen. Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modification by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Con gress, and with the reservation, which have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agree ment is not to be deemed in anyway to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the Congressfor its information and action.

The Future of the Islands.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the Juited States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confined to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The slands lie under the shelter of our dag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unques tioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed.

Porto Rico Affairs. For the government of Porto Rico the President recommends that Congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general adminis tration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the Congress or the President prior to go ng into effect.

The Hawaiian Islands.

Concerning the Hawaiian islands he President says: "The people of hese islands are entitled to the beneits and privileges of our constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federal courts in he islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by judgment of the courts of United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper facers and methods of procedure in appelate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the Federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.'

Condemns Lynchings.

"The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation.

"What is said in my inangural address of March 4th, 1897, I now repeat: The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynch ings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must exe cute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of jus tice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government ecurely rests. In conclusion the President says

Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgement.'

-- The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain never fails to talk straight from the "feelings" of other nations. The Hon. Joseph, however, is sometimes shockingly indiscreet. - Baltimore Herald, Ind.

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, tangue 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

R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 48½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 48 cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.05 per bbl for strained and \$1.10 for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.40 per bl 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% @ 36 4c; rosin firm at 97 %c@\$1.02 %; tar firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.30@\$2 00, \$2.00.

Spirits turpentine Rosin Tar.....

Crude turpentine Receipts same day last year.-108 casks spirits turpentine, 404 bbls rosin, 306 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Market steady on a basis of 71/4c per oound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 4 13-16 cts. 19 1 Food ordinary 6 3 16 Low middling 6 13 16 Middling 714 Good middling 754

Same day last year middling 5c. Receipts—1,032 bales; same day last year, 2,859.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina 85c; extra prime, 90c per ushel of 28 pounds; fancy, \$1.05. irginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime, Oc; fancy, 65c.

CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per oushel 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, 6 to 7c; sides, 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 5 .- Money on call firm at 6@8 per cent., last offered at 6 per cent.; ruling rate was - per cent. Prime mercantile paper 51/26 per cent. Sterling ex change strong, with actual business in bankers' bills 486 1/2 487 for demand and 481 1/4 @481 1/2 for sixty days. Posted rates were 4821/2 and 4871/2. Commercial bills 480 1/2 @481. Silver certifi cates 58% @59%. Barsilver 59. Mexican dollars 47%. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. U.S. 2's, reg'd, 102; U. S.3's, reg'd, 109 1/2; do. coupon, 109 1/4 U. S. new 4's, reg'd, 1331/4; do. coupon 1331/4; U.S. old 4's, reg'd, 1121/2; do. coupon, 113%; U. S. 5's, registered. 111%; do. coupon, 111%; N. C. 6's 127: do. 4's, 109; Southern Railway 5's 1083. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 55%; Chesapeake & Ohio 29%; Manhattan L 1041/8; N. Y. Central 1331/4; Reading 20; do. 1st preferred 58; St. Paul 123; do. preferred 1721; Southern Railway 12%; do. preferred 57; American Tobacco, 115; do. preferred 143 People's Gas 111; Sugar 1511; do preferred 118%; T. C. & Iron 112%; J. S. Leather 11%: do. preferred 78%;

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Western Union 87%.

Sy Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, December 5 .- Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steadier at 51 1/2 @ 52c.

turpentine firm at 47 1/2c; sales 30 casks; no receipts. Rosin firm; sales - barrels. C, D, E, \$1 05. BAVANNAH. December 5.-Spirits turpentine firm at 4814c; sales 487 casks; receipts 1.509 casks; exports 126

casks. Rosin firm; sales 1.235 barrels; receipts 6,551 barrels; exports 1,458 bar rels. Prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, December 5.-Cotton juiet; middling uplands 71/4c.

Futures closed steady: December 7.35. January 7.42, February 7.44, March 7.47, April 7.48, May 7.50, June 7.50, July 7.51, August 7.47, September .10, October 6.95. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling

uplands 7%c; middling gulf 8c; sales 480 bales. Net receipts 1,135 bales; gross receipts 5,092 bales; exports to Great Britain 20 bales; stock 108,920 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 33,898 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,420

bales; exports to France 5,925 bales; exports to the Continent 4,350 bales; stock 1,021,896 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 133,150 oales; exports to Great Britain 18,938 bales: exports to France 21,635 bales; exports to the Continent 12,429 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts 3,150,397 bales; exports to Great Britain 812,918 bales; exports to France

366.078 bales; exports to the Continent

856,205 bales. December 5.-Galveston, steady at 7-16c, net receipts 5,609 bales; Norfolk, easy at 71/2c, net receipts 2,209 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7%c, net receipts - bales; Boston, quiet at 7%c, net receipts 1,671 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7%c, net receipts 1,032 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8c, net receipts 859 bales; Savannah, quiet at 75-16c, net receipts 7,313 bales; New Orleans, easy at 7 716c, net re ceipts 11,253 bales; Mobile, nominal at 71/2, net receipts 2,454 bales; Memphis, quiet and steady at 7716, net receipts 4.553 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 7 16c, net receipts 1,556 bales; Charleston, firm at 7 %c, net receipts 361 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, December 5 .- Flour

was fairly active and very steady on the basis of yesterday's prices, which the shoulder, without reference to jobbers met rather freely. Wheat-Spot firm; No. 2 red 73%c; options opened steady and unchanged, developing into positive strength and activity on the bullish Ohio State report and small interior receipts, together with steady cables, absence of liquidation and general covering. Closed firm at %@1c net advance; sales were: No. 2 red March closed 75%c; May closed 74%c; July closed 74%c; December 72c. Corn-Spot strong; No. 2 40%c options opened steady and unchanged. Later advanced sharply on prospective light receipts, covering and absence of December liquidation, market closing strong at 1/2 1/3 ad vance. May closed 38%c; December closed 38%c. Oats-Spot firm; No. 2 29%c: options quiet but firmer. Lard firmer; Western steam closed \$5 60; December closed at \$5 60, nominal: refined firmer; Continent \$5 85. Butter firm: Western creamery 23@27c; State dairy 18@25c. Cheese strong; small spot 12 1/2013c. Rice steadier. Petro-leum firm. Pork strong. Potatoes strong; New Jersey \$1 00@1 371/3;

Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 29d. Coffee—Spot Rio steady. No. 7 invoice 7c; No. 7 jobbing 7% mild steady; Cordova 6 % @11% Sugar-Raw steady; refined steady. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cash quotations Flour easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring Flour easy. W near—No. 2 spring—c; No. 3 spring 62½@63½c; No. 2 red 66½@67½c. Corn—No. 2 30½6 30½c. Oats—No. 2 22½@23c; No. 30%c. Oats—No. 3 white 24%6 2 white 25%; No. 3 white 24%6 per bbl, \$8 10@9 75 25 4c. Pork, per bbl, \$8 10@9 75. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$4 90@5 25. Short rib sides locs: \$4 95@5 % Dry salted shoulders, \$5 37 % 45 50 Short clear sides, box 250 Whiskey-Distilles figisher

New York \$1 00@1 40; Long Island

New 1012 75; Southern sweets \$1 756

225; Jersey sweets \$2 25@2 75 Cab

bage quoted quiet. Molasses steady

goods, per gallon, \$1:314 The leading futures and lows-opening, highest, owest an closing: Wheat-No. 2 December 64%, 65% 64%@64%, 65%@65%e May 69@691, 691, 68%@69, 69% 68%. Corn-No. 2 December 29%. 30½, 29½, 30@30½c; January 30½ 30½@30½, 30, 30½@30½c; May 32½ @32 14, 32 14, 32 14, 32 14 @ 32 14 c ()ats Drcember 22 ¼, 22 ½ @22 ½, 22 ½ @22 ½, 22 ½ @22 ½, 22 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½ @22 ½, 23 ½, 24 @24 ½c. Pork, per bbl—Dr. cember \$8 50, 8 50, 8 50, 8 50; January \$9 55, 9 65, 9 55, 9 65; May \$9 724, 9 85, 9 70, 9 85. Lard. per 100 hs-December \$5 05, 5 05, 5 05, 5 05; January \$5 25, 5 30, 5 22½, 5 30; May \$5 42% 5 50, 5 42 1/2, 5 50. Short ribs, per 1 Ds—December \$5 05, 5 07½, 5 05, 5 05

January \$5 07½, 5 15, 5 07½, 5 15, May \$5 22½, 5 30, 5 22½, 5 30. BALTIMORE, December 5.-Flour dull and unchange . Wheat firmer soot and month 69 1/2 @69 1/4 c; January 70% @71c; May 70%c as ed; Southern wheat by sample 65@70%c; do 01 grade 66 % @70c. Corn tirmer-Spot 3716@371/c; month 371/6 371/4c; new or old, December 36 1/2 37c; steamer mixed 351/2@35%c. Southern white and yellow corn 53@37½c. Oata steady-No. 2 white 32@321/4c.

FOREIGN MARKE

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, December 5 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot, good business done; prices favor buyers; American mid dling 4 11 32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and in cluded 10,600 American. Receipts 26. 000 bales, including 12,600 bales American.

Futures opened and closed steady at the advance; American middling m. c.)-December 4 11-64@4 1264 buyer; December and January 4 964 @4 10-64d buyer; January and Feb ruary 4 8-64d buyer; February and March 4 6-61@4 7-64d buyer; March and April 4 5.64@4 6-64d seller; April and May 4 4 64@4 5 64d seller; May and June 4 3 64@4 4 64d seller; June and July 4 2 64@4 3 64d seller; Ju; and August 4 2 64d seller; August and September 3 63 64d seller; September and October 3 55 64@3 56 64d buyer.

MARIN

Stmr E A Hawes, Smith, Clear

ARRIVED.

Run, James Madden.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette ville, James Madden. Steamship Saginaw, 1,429 tous, ohnsen, New York, HG Smallbones Standard Oil Barge No. 58. Standard

Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk Stmr E A Hawes, Smith, Clear Rio.

CLEARED

James Madden. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette rille, James Madden. Clyde steamship Oneida, Staples, New Yor k. H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the | Port of Wil mington, N. C., Bec. 6 . 1899. STEAMSHIPS.

Astrea (Br), 2,110 tons, Barry, Bracken burg, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Skuld (Nor), 913 tons, Olsen, Alexander 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. Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Antonio (Itl), 499 tons, Cafiero, Heide

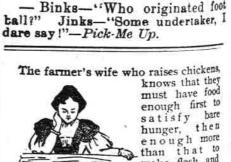
River Thames (Nor) 454 tons, Quale,

Johannee (Nor), 473 tons, Thorsen, H

Heide & Co.

K Nash, for Paterson, Downieg & Colin Archer, (Nor.), 639 tons, Martinsen, Heide & Co. BARGES. Standard Oil Company No. 58. Sisn-

dard Oil Co. Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonnesu, Navassa Guano Co.



you've got to put of eggs. An ill nourished hen

lays no eggs. The difference between the she fancies she can take out of herself in daily cares and toils what she does not put back in the form of nourishment for nerve and body. But she can't. Sooner or later the woman who tries it breaks dow The warning signs of physical break down are, among others, headache, weak stomach, flatulence, pain in side or back, difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart. These are only some of the indications of a derangement of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. The one sure remedy for this con-

dition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which strengthens the stom-ach, purifies the blood and nourishes and invigorates the nerves. Mrs. Martha E. Barham, of Newville, Pring. George Co., Va., writes: "I commenced to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in June. 1897, also his 'Favorite Prescription.' and I can 1897, also his 'Favorite Prescription.' and I can 1897, also his 'Favorite Prescription' and I can 1897.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in Jacas 1897, also his 'Favorite Prescription' and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver and vertigo. The doctor did not do me any good. My symptoms were giddiness in head pains in chest and an uneasy feeling all over. I pains in chest and an uneasy feeling all over. I pains in chest and an uneasy feeling all over. I was all also suffered with female weakness. I was all run-down and could not do any work at all without suffering from nervous attacks, so I wrote out of or advice. You advised me to use property of the prescription.' When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds. I thank God and Dr. R. v. Pierce for my recovery."