MOON'S PHASES. 1 8:52 | Full Moon 8 0:40 | Third Quarter New 80:22 | Moon 80 p.m. 1 8:53 8 0:40 8 a.m. 15 p.m. 23 p.m.

# The Moening Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11.

### ORGANIZING AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

It is said that a few years ago, before Trusts had become the order of the day, there were in this country about 350,000 commercial travellers, commonly called drummers. Within that time the number has been reduced about one-fourth, throwing about 87,500 of these drummers out of employment. It is estimated that these 87,500 would spend in railroad fare, hotel bills and other necessary incidental expenses about \$43,750,000 a year, which the trusts save by dispensing with their services. In addition to this they save the salaries of these drummers. This is a distinct gain to the trusts, but it is a loss to the railroads and hotels, and it is a loss to the people at large, because it keeps that amount of money out of circulation.

If the public which purchases the things made or supplied by the trusts got the benefit of this saving there might be some offset to the loss sustained by the railroads and hotels, but this is not the case, for the articles furnished by the trusts instead of being cheaper are dearer so that | farmer of Southern Pennsylvania as a while 87,500 men are thrown out of employment and the railroads, hotels, etc., lose \$43,750,000 a year, the only gainers are the trusts.

We hold that even if the public got the goods furnished by the trusts at a reduced price, it would then be a loser by so many men being thrown out of employment and so much money being taken out of circulation, for the more men employed and the more money passing from hand to hand the better times are for all. This army of 87,500 employed would spend a great deal of money, for as a rule drummers get good salaries, are good livers and liberal spenders. When they are not employed they have no money to spend, and consequently business suffers to the amount which they would spend if employed, so that instead of \$43,700,-000 there is probably three times that amount lost to business. This is why the public is interested in the drummers and why the public should co-operate with the drummers in fighting the trusts.

A movement began a few months ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., to organize an Anti-Trust League among the drummers and hotel keepers. It now numbers in New York city 30,-000 members and it is proposed to organize leagues in every State in the Union, to co-operate with the party which opposes trusts and with other anti-trust organizations. Such a league, composed as it will be of active, snappy, intelligent men, should make itself felt in a political campaign and prove a potent factor in the coming contest, when trusts will be a leading, if not the leading issue. They made themselves felt in the campaign and election of 1896, when they feolishly organized their "sound money" leagues, and pulled and marched and shouted for the party whose legislation and protection made the trusts possible and strong. They were wrong and were working against their own interests then, but they didn't know it. They do know it now and perhaps the recollection of how they permitted themselves to be duped then may stimulate them to greater effort to right the wrong they helped to do the country then. They are paying the penalty of their own folly and they see it.

The trust question is not a mere matter of dollars and cents, whether trusts can or do sell goods for less than they formerly cost. There is something and a good deal in that, but there is more in it than that. There is a great principle involved and that is whether the trusts are to control the people and Government of the country or the people and Government to control them. That is the issue at last, and that is more than dollars and cents.

If the organization of trusts is to go on unchecked it is simply a question of a few years when they will absolutely control the field of the productive industries, save the farms, and they will probably control them by controlling the prices which the farmers will receive for what they produce. If the next election passes and the people fail to register their emphatic verdict against them at the ballot box this failure will be reasonably construed as an endorsement, or at least as indifference, and the trust organizers will be emboldoned to go on with the work of organization, and con-

solidation of the productive industries will be the order of the day. Trusts will control the manufactories, mines and forests, and everything made and used have the brand of a trust upon it. The business of the country will be practically in the hands of trusts, and without competition they will fix their own prices on what they have to sell and the purchasers will have to pay there prices, and they will fix their own prices on what they have to buy and sellers will have to sell at these prices. That's the way it is now to some extent, but it will be that way to a greater extent if the trusts win

in the next election.

They will do about as they please, they will fear no legislation, and will if they desire any more legislative favors, dictate them to the representatives of its party with which they are identified, which they have helped in the past and which stands by them now. While the Republican party stands the trusts will be mighty. The only way to restrain them, and prevent them from becoming supreme is to overthrow the party that fosters them, and put into the legislative halls and in the Presidency men who believe that the people have some rights that combines should respect and that the interests of the people are paramount to the interests of the trusts.

As workers in this direction the Drummer's Anti-Trust Leagues and all other anti-trust leagues should have the cordial support of all citizens who believe the people are above the trusts.

### INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following, which we clip from Washington press dispatch a few days ago, presents some interesting figures and also suggests some inquiries in addition to those made by Prof. Crowell:

"Prof. John F. Crowell, of New York, testified before the Industrial Commission this morning on the general subject of agriculture and the distribution of agricultural products. In review of agricultural conditions in he United States he cited the Dutch striking example of the successful small operator. He held that the Scan dinavian immigrant was more success than his American confrere because of instinctive frugality and farm economy bred in his bones, and said that training schools intended to develop untrained and unskilled vouth into farmers on a small scale were of an unappreciated value to the State. of wages and living conditions among various industries, Prof. Crowell said: "We want to know why it is that the returns of the various industries are so unequal. I have taken a few figures from the census of 1890. The amount of capital invested in agricul ture was \$16,000,000,000 and 8,466,365 workers were engaged. The value of the combined properties was \$2,460, 000,000 and the product per capita was \$280. In manufactures the product per capita was \$893. In mining it was \$740. These figures in the eyes of the farm er's boy are decisive argument in favor of abandoning the farm for the factory The farmer has to adjust himself t prevailing prices. A proper distributing system is his urgent need to-day. This can be effective only through the European markets. The productive ness of the farm is limited. But the manufacturer can govern his supply as market quotations may indicate These difficulties are increased by two large a burden of taxation."

In 1890 the aggregate wealth of the United States was put down at about \$60,000,000,000, so that over one-fourth of the total wealth was invested in farming and there was nearly seven times as much invested in farming as in manufacturing. As s rule our farms have not paid much on the investment, while many of them lost money. As a rule, the manufactories on the other hand have not only paid, but in many cases enriched those engaged in

And for these many years this great industry of the farm, representing its \$16,000,000,000 invested, has been taxed on nearly everything used on it for the benefit of the industries represented by the \$2,460,-000,000 invested. This is one of the reasons why there is such a disparity between the earnings of the farm and other industries, but this is not the only reason for there is three or four or more times as much profit on goods in finished form as there is in the raw material, whatever the raw material may be.

The manufacturer of iron machinery and implements makes large profits, while the producer of the iron, the man who digs it from the earth must be content with small profit. The manufacturer of cotton makes good profits while the producer of cotton makes small profits if he makes any. And so it is all along the line with the producers of

raw materials. But in addition to this the farmer has the world to compete with without any protection while the manufactories are fostered and protected from fereign competition by legislative policies. The farmer has not only to take care of himself but to stand heavy burdens that are imposed upon him.

Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Eaton had a soft shap as executors of the Pullman will. They were allowed \$425,000 for their services. The estate which was thought to be worth \$8,000,000 panned out \$14,000,000, reversing the usual

Cough The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Syrup Conghs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results.

Dr. Buil's Piliscure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

### SOUNDING THE KEYNOTE.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has put himself forward in the Senate as the spokesman of the Administration in its Philippine policy. His resolution introduced some time ago declaring it the purpose of this Government to hold on to the Philippines was doubtless framed after consultation with Mr. McKinley, and he was probably informed as to the line of argument and the main points in the Senator's speech before it was delivered.

Speaking for the Administration and for the expansionists he declares that it is the purpose to hold on to those islands "forever." He goes further and declares that this is the wish and determination of the "common people" of this country. What he means by the "common people" we do not know, but we suppose that he means the great body of people who live by their daily labor, in contradistinction to those who live without soiling their hands or their linen much.

But how does he know this? Has this question ever been submitted to the American people for their verdict apart from other questions: Has any authorized spokesman of the Administration positively declared, until quite recently, that it was the purpose to hold on to those islands forever? They have been dodging that and never had the courage to proclaim it positively until recently, although it was evident that this has been their intention all along. They have played their game deliberately, trying to deceive both the American people and the people of the Philippines and have succeeded to some extent with both.

They have expended about \$150 .-000,000 in prosecuting that war, they have sacrificed the lives and health of thousands of our soldiers, have been running the Government in deeper and deeper, until it is a question with may how we could let go if we would. There are thousands upon thousands of people who at first were opposed to seizing these islands who now consent to holding on to them because they have been told that we can't let go, and they can't see how we can. That's the very game that expansion managers have been playing from the beginning. And now they have the gall to assert that the "common people" are with them.

### WANTS THE PICTURES

Judge Walter Clark, who is editing, and will soon begin printing, the Sketches of the North Carolina Regiments which served in the Confederate army, thinks it would add to the attractiveness of the publication if it contained the pictures of half a dozen or so of the men of the respective regiments, including when practicable the Colonel and Historian, but these pictures must have been taken when the men were serving in the war and taken in uniforms. No others are wanted, as the object is to show the participants as they ap-

The engravings will be made from daguerreotypes, by the University Publishing Company at a cost of from \$2 to \$2.50 each, according to style, unless when the picture may be dim and require re-drawing, which will cost \$1.25 extra. The Judge would like to have these pictures as soon as possible, to prevent delay in printing.

It seems from the investigation going on in Washington that Senator Clark, of Montana, is entitled to the distinction of being one of the most liberal vote buyers that ever showed up in the Senate. The price of votes ranged from \$5,000 to \$10.-000, which was freely paid, so freely that some of the fellows who voted were sorry they didn't demand \$20,-000. But the Clark side hasn't been heard yet. Perhaps he can show that he didn't pay so much.

The latest prodigy in Indiana is an eighteen year old boy who has a phenomenal talent for figures, in addition to which he has an astonishing memory for them. He can tell in a jiffy the number of inches in a mile, seconds in a year, &c., has fifty short methods for multiplying, six for division, six for addition and one for subtraction. He is the son of a poor stone mason.

Glorious News Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give her no help; but her cure is complete shows what thousands have provedthat Electric Bitters is the Best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. B. BELLAMY, druggist. Guaran-

A Life and Beath Fight. Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, la., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctor said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

# SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Statesville Landmark: An fort is being made to establish a new cotton mill in Statesville. The outlook for a second mill is very encour-aging and there is every prospect of

- Salisbury Sun: Some gentlemen here from Indiana on a prospect-ing tour are much impressed with the opening Salisbury presents for good manufacturing plants. They propose to erect a furniture factory here this

- Wilson News: Tarboro has been 'done" by a Prof. Robertson, claiming to be a teacher of writing. The Southerner says he collected fees in advance from about twenty-five pupils and skipped. Also leaving his notel short on a weeks board bill.

- Favetteville Observer: The esidence of Mr. Birch Newton, at Hope Mills, was entered by an unknown negro yesterday and robbed of quantity of clothing and a gun. The man was discovered and pursued by a posse, but was too much for the Hope Mills sprinters and made his escape.

- Winston Sentinel: The "Twin-City Knitting Mills," of Salem, was incorporated Saturday, the articles of agreement being signed by H. C. Lemly, H. P. Brown, W. B Pollard and W. A. Lemly. The purpose of the corporation is the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods of all kinds. The capital stock is \$12,000, with right to increase it to \$50,000.

- Raleigh Post: Major Smith. a young white man who lives at Peachand, was found dead Tuesday mornng about 6 o'clock in the road leading from Wadesboro to the depot at that point. The deceased had a bullet hole through his head and there was evidence that he had been drag ged from the place of murder into the woods by the road. The deceased was about twenty three years old and was attending court at Wadesboro, where he appeared as a defendant in two or more criminal indictments. No clue has been found.

### TWINKLINGS

- New Wife-"I wish to get some butter, please." Dealer-"Roll butter. New Wife-"No! We wish ma'am? to eat it on biscuits.

— Openhouse—"Say, don't you breathe it to your wife that I gave you a drink." Bender—"Gesh not! Thash t the only way she knowsh I've been drinkin' when Ish breathe." - Ex Parte: "Do vou know.

said the man in the gray ulster, "that police statistics show a total of nearly 20,000 persons who are reported missing every year?" "I'll bet more than haif of them aren't missed at all. They only think they are," responded the pessimistic man—Chicago Tribune.

- Miss Freshleigh-"Can you tell me. Mr. Sportleigh, if race horses are to any peculiar cutaneous dis ease?" Mr. Sportleigh-"Not that I know of Why do you ask, Miss Freshleigh?" Miss Freshleigh-"Because l often read in the papers that so-and-so was scratched by its owner before the race."-Harlem Life.

- Wouldn't Think of It: "It's no use," said Mr. Blykins, "I won't speak to him any more. He's too controversial." "You might simply wish him a happy New Year, and say no more" "Wish him a happy New Year! And start another argument as to when the next century begins?' -Washington Star.

- The cannibal's captive now had recourse to argument. "In a hot country," he urged, "strictly vegeta ble diet is conducive to longevity.' 'Whose longevity?" demanded the cannibal, with a loud, insulting laugh. In the native state, man's sense of humor is often stronger than his sense of propriety.

- Aunt Ella-" Well, Bobbie, near it's your birthday to-morrow. Now what would you like your auntie o give you for a present?" Bobbie-Big box of choc'lates!" Aunt Ella-'Well, and what else?" Bobbie-'Nuvver big box o' choc'lates!" Aunt Ella-"Ob, but I'm afraid so many chosolates would be to much for your ittle stomach. Choose something Bobbie-"Nuvver stomach!"

# CURRENT COMMENT.

-Governor McLaurin of Mississippi gave an exhibition of cheap demagogy when he devoted a large part of his message to a denunciation of the Mormons. What has the Governor of Mississippi to do with the Mormon question, - Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- When the transport Grant reaches Manila, General Otis will have 65,000 men under his command. And he is not talking of sending any of them home, although the insurrection is-officially-beblieved to be virtually crushed .-Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

- Colonel Baden-Powell naively remarks that his men would have captured that Boer fort at Mafeking if the burghers had not made such an unexpectedly fierce defense. Right there we find the key to all of England's South African reverses .- Norfolk Landmark.

- Consistency is sometimes costly. If we shall agree to pay Denmark three million dollars, for her West India islands, for which we have no especial need, the outlay will have to be charged up to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. Whilst we maintain the attitude of warning away other purchasers we can hardly refuse to become purchasers ourselves .- Philadelphia Record,

# **OUARTERLY MEETINGS.**

Vilmington District, R. F. Bumpass, P. E. Wilmington, N. C.

Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, January 13, 14. Magnolia, Magnolla, Jan. 20, 21.

Jacksonville and Richlands, Jacksonville, Jan. 27, 28. Carvers Creek, Wymans, Feb. 3, 4. Scott's Hill, Prospect, Jan. 30. Wilmington, Grace, Feb. 11, 12. Bladen, Center, Feb. 17, 18. Clinton, Johnson's, Feb. 24, 25. Kenansville, Kenansville, March

Waccamaw, Bethesda, March 9. Whiteville, Whiteville, March

10, 11. Zion, Zion, Feb. 6. Atlantic, Concord, Feb. 7. Onslow, Bethlehem, March 18, 19.

FOR Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP 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 Diarrhosa. 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

# THE MODE.

atest Developments of Pashionable Fancy. All basques of jackets are cut in shor round tabs. The tailor made dress for autumn wear is as simple as possible consisting of a plain skirt without even

a circular flounce and a plain, buttoned jacket with small revers and a coat col-Foulard skirts are not made in one with the lining, as that destroys the character of the material and makes it appear thick



PRINCESS COSTILME

the form of a separate skirt, attached t the outside nearly at the waistband. Some fashionable wedding gifts are a parasol handle of crystal with gold-arabesques or of steel with a gold cipher, the skin of some valuable fur bearing animal, which the recipient can have made up according to fancy, and a bit of costly old lace, fragile with age, but highly acceptable.

The cut given today shows a princess gown of light blue foulard. The skirt has a flounce of lace at the left side, and two circular flounces of foulard, lifted at the left side, give a tunic effect. The skirt extends over a full corsage of mousseline de soie, draped like a fichu, the top of the corselet being cut in large scallops and edged with bias folds. A short bolero is similarly bordered and has a wide collar embroidered with white chenille. The half length sleeve is finished with circular ruffle. The round hat of ivory straw is trimmed with tulle and black JUDIC CHOLLET. and green irises.

# ACCESSORIES.

Latest Additions to the Details of the Toilet.

Antique silver rings are worn. They ire large, heavy and elaborately wrought. Hat and hair ornaments of gauze, comined with spangles and feathers, are much worn. For example, a star shaped prnament of gauze stretched over wire elaborately spangled and decorates the front of a hat. There are butterflies and immense pansies and other flowers made in the same way. Another idea is an ortate a peacock's plume. In place of the brilliant eye of the feather there is an imitative eye composed of crystal. At one time the Spanish fan, large and comparatively plain, was the fashionable type, but now we have gone to the opposite extreme, and the tiny, elaborate fans



of the last century are preferred to all others. They are marvels of workmanship, with carved, painted and lacquered sticks and illuminated parchment covers. Real jewels were often used in the genuine antiques, but very artistic and attractive modern reproductions are made, in which the gems are replaced by imita-

tion jewels and spangles. The illustration given in today's issue shows a fall hat of black straw. It is bordered with two coils of black straw, and the crown is encircled by a turban drapery of white gathered tulle. At the left side a band of black gauze lace embroidered with gold spangles is twisted in with the tulle. The left side of the hat is lifted, a trimming of black feathers, black velvet and a jeweled buckle being placed below it. White feathers JUDIC CHOLLET.

adorn the front. German Epitaphs. Continental graveyards are full of quaint and humorous epitaphs, as a citi zen of Regensburg, Stahl by name, can testify. Partly in his own travels, partly by the co-operation of tourists, he has collected a scrapbook full of funereal quips. Here are a few: On a tablet fixed to a mill in Tauferer

"In Christian remembrance of who without human help lost his life

In Stubaithal The way to all eternity Is not so far, as you may see; He drove away at seven; At eight he was in heaven. In Oberinnthal:

Here Jacob Hosenknopf fell From the house roof into eternity. On a gravestone in Herren Island: Here rests in God J. K-Twenty-six years he lived as a human being

and thirty-seven years as a hus -Hanover Letter to Chicago Record.

### THE GLASS OF FASHION. Veils of white and cream colored

and plain tulle without dots take the Pique, linen, crash and duck skirts are elaborately embroidered and ap-

pliqued. Spanish turbans, with jetted brims and pompons of tulle, give dashing and daring effect. Silks with blurred designs are combined with some vivid hue, usually

laid under lace insertions or lining ruffles. Parasols, narrow tucked from the center to the edge, is the greatest novelty offered in any one line of sun-

shades in years. Orchids for trimming is a new idea this summer. When combined with a darker shade of velvet, they are strikingly handsome.

Stocks should be drawn tight about

the throat. The loose, untidy way in which many women wear their ribbons is anything but correct. There is a fresh rage for white gloves. The popularity of this article has diminished so very little that the sudden demand is scarcely noticeable. Black stocks should never be worn except with black waists or figured waists with a black ground. Black accentuates the lines in the face, which add age and tend to make most skins look sallow rather than white.-New

York Tribune.



### MONEY IN GOATS.

The Department of Agriculture Advises Farmers to Raise Them. There may be a great future for the goat in this country yet, and outside the pages of the comic papers too. The department of agriculture has taken the goat up seriously. It says there is big money in him. He can feed himself in summer on uplands worthless at the start off for any other use, and in a few years he will have cleared the ground of all the undergrowth, bushes, briers, mullein, dock, ironweed, etc., leaving it ready for the timothy and clover. In winter he will thrive on cornstalks. He is a much hardier animal than the sheep, the department of agriculture says, is much less trouble and much less expense.

All the farmers who have gone into goat raising are contented and even enthusiastic over the results. Dry goatskin is in brisk demand in the New York market at 40 cents a pound. The Angora goats are "good milkers," their fleeces bring a good price, their flesh is good eating. "I have raised a ewe goat," writes a South Carolina man to the department "that will give four quarts per day of as good milk as any cow on my plantation, and the feed of one of my cows will keep 12 goats." Like reports come from Texas, Missouri, Kentucky and other states.

"To a person who has never seen the a revelation. Where, three years ago, been enhanced at least \$10 an acre." One of the department's correspond-

There are now about 500,000 goats of all sorts in the United States, according to the department's census, most of them in Texas. Isn't there a field, so to speak, for the goats on our Yankee hill farms-the run down, abandoned or semiabandoned ones? Certainly there's store of food for them there. It's worth considering .- Hartford Courant.

The Vapor of Smokeless Powder. glasses. Colonel Smart secured severa rising from their guns.-Baltimore Sun.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. 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.

BAGGING— 9 D Jute	16	40	694 694
Burlaps WESTERN SMOKEL— Hams & b			15
Hams % D Sides % D Shoulders % D DBY SALTED—		0	6
Sides # b	- 6	9	614
New New York, each New City, each BEESWAX & D	1 -15	0	1 20 1 85 1 85 25
Wilmington W M	5 00 9 00	0 1	7 00 4 00
North Carolina # D Northern	18 27	00	20 30
Per bushel, in sacks Virginia Meal	46	00	4736
OOTTON TIES— bundle CANDLES D— Sperm	18	0	1 10
Adamantine	8	ĕ	11 18
Northern Factory Dairy Cream State COFFEE—W D—	16	000	18 15
Rio	13 8	00	16 11
DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 44, \$\tilde{y}\$ yard Yarns. \$\tilde{y}\$ bunch of 5 \tilde{b}s EGGS—\$\tilde{y}\$ dozen	14	800	534 70 15
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall balf-bl. Mullets, \$\forall barrel Mullets, \$\forall barrel N. C. Roe Herring, \$\forall keg. Dry Cod, \$\forall b Extra  FLOUR-\$\forall b  FLOUR-\$\forall b		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 00 5 00 8 00 9 00 4 00 4 00 8 50 8 25 10 4 50
Low grade Ohoice Straight First Patent StuE—# b SRAIN—# bushei—	3 75 4 25 19)	8	8 00 8 50 8 90 4 50 15
Corn, from store, bgs—White	52	90	5236 50
Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof.	60	900	40 45 65
Green salted Dry flint Dry salt	10	666	6)-9 123-6 19
Clover Hay Bice Straw Eastern Western Morth River HOOP IRON, & D	85 80 80 80 80	900000	90 50 85 85 85
Northern North Carolina LIME, \$ barrel LUMBER (city sawed) \$ M ft—	6 8 1 15	000	83% 10 1 25
Ship Stuff, resawed		@ 9	

Barbadoes, in hegshead... 28
Barbadoes, in barrels... 28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads... 25
Porto Rico, in hogsheads... 25
Sugar House, in hogsheads... 25
Sugar House, in barrels... 14
Sugar House, in barrels... 14
Syrup, in barrels... 15
Syrup, in barrels... 15
OPORK, barrel—
City Mess... 10 00 2 10 50 25
Rump... 15 00 25 Rump.... Prime.
BOPE 9 b.
SALT, 9 sack, Alum. Common. Cypress Saps. SUGAR, 9 b Standard Gran'd

Standard A...
White Extra C.
Extra C, Golden. Extra C, Golden
C, Yellow
SOAP, \$ b—Northern 334
STAVES, \$ M—W. O. barrel. 6 00
B. O. Hogshead.
TIMBER, \$ M feet—Shipping 9 06
Mill, Prime 7 50
Mill, Fair 6 50
Common Mill 5 00
Inferior to ordinary 3 53
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed
\$ M 6x24 heart. 7 50
5x29 Heart. 3 00
5x29 Heart. 3 00 

results of the presence of Angoras on brush lands," writes an Iowa goat raiser, "a ride through my pastures is the ground was densely covered with undergrowth of hazel, crabtree, oak, buckberry and other brush, it is now growing the finest blue grass. I have over 600 acres which have been reclaimed, and the value of the land has ents smacks his lips over (Angora)

goat flesh, pronouncing it finer than mountain mutton.

As a result of the experiments at the Army Medical museum by Colonel Smart, deputy surgeon general, it is found that the use of violet glass in an ordinary fieldglass will reveal the vapor of smokeless powder. To determine the effect of the different colored samples of smokeless powder extracted from Mauser cartridges. These were lighted, and he observed the rising of the vapor through these glasses. A piece of ordinary violet colored glass was then held against the eye and the powder lighted. He immediately notiged a thin, yellowish white vapor rising in the air. It was streaked with tinges of green and stood out in bold relief against the shaded light. It is proposed to use the ordinary fieldglass now in the service, but with the addition of a shade of violet glass, which can be used when needed to locate the position of the enemy by the vapor

BAGGING— 9-B Jute. Standard	16	100 140 140	694 694 1516
WESTERN SMOKED— Hams # D Sides # D Shoulders # D		No C	15 6
DRY SALTED— Sides 9 b Shoulders 9 b BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—	6	00	614
Second-hand, each New New York, each New City, each BEESWAX # D BRICKS—	1 15	0000	1 20 1 35 1 35 25
Wilmington W M Northern BUTTER—	5 00 9 00		7 00 14 00
North Carolina W D Northern	18 27	60	20 30
Per bushel, in sacks Virginia Meal OOTTON TIES—9 bundle	46	000	4716 4716 1 10
SpermAdamantine	18	00	25 11
Northern Factory Dairy Cream	16	000	18 18 15
COFFEE— D— Laguyra Bio DOMESTICS—	13		16 11
Sheeting, 44, \$\pi\$ yard Yarns. \$\pi\$ bunch of 5 \$\pi\$ EGGS-\$\pi\$ dozen	14	000	53% 70 15
FISH-	~ ^^	-	10.00

# "Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

# Washing Dish Cloths

Kitchen cloths must of course be washed daily, therwise they harbor grease and odors and ecome unhealthy. They should be made of knitrochet-cotton, in a square of suitable size. When you wash them, if you will add a table

Gold Dust Washing Powder o the hot water it will cut the grease and clean hem in half the time; dry them out in the sun-hine and air.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, o, St. Louis, New York,



### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 10. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quiet and steady at 50 cents per galon for machine made casks and 491/2 ents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.20 er barrel for strained and \$1.25 for good strained. TAR.-Market quiet at \$1.25 per

obl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market steady at \$1.60 per barrel for hard, \$2.90 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine quiet at 42%@42%c; rosin, quiet; tar steady at \$1.10; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.30@2.30, 2.30.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-45 casks spirits turpentine, 127 bbls rosin, 259 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude tur-

Market steady on a basis of 71/4c pe ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 4 13-16 cts. # dood ordinary ..... 6 3-16 Low middling. . . . . 6 13 16 " " Middling ...... 7½

Good middling ..... 7½

Same day last year middling 5%c.

Receipts-222 bales; same day las year, 271. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 85c. Extra prime, 90c per bushel f 28 pounds; fancy, \$1 05 Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime,

60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN-Firm; 52 to 521/2 cents per oushel for white.

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

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 to .00 per M.

# FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 10 .- Money on call was steady at 41/2 @5 per cent. last loan at 4½ per cent., ruling rate was - per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per ct. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers bills at 487@487¼ for demand and 4831/2 @4831/4 for sixty days. Posted rates were 4841/2 and 4881/2. Commercial bills 482 1/2 @483. Silver certifi cates 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2. Bar silver 58 1/4. Mexican dollars 471/2. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad regular. U. S. 2's, reg'd, 1021/2: 3's, reg'd, 109%; do. coupon, J.S. new 4's, reg'd, 133 ½; do. cou-3½; U. S. old 4's, reg'd, 114; do , 114¼; U.S. 5's, registered, do. coupon, 112¾; N. C. 6's 4's, 106; Southern Railway 5's Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 58%; eake & Ohio 29%; Manhattan L ew York Central 13234; Read do. 1st preferred 49%; St. Paul lo. preferred 170; Southern y 11 %, do. preferred 52%; Amerbacco, 98%; do. preferred 135; 's Gas 102%; Sugar 120%; do. ed off'd 115; T. C. & Iron 83%; eather 16%; do. preferred 73%; in Union 86%.

# L STORES MARKETS.

Telegraph to the Morning Star. York, January 9 .-- Rosin Spirits turpentine steady. LESTON, January 10.-Spirits ine nominal, nothing doing; - casks. Rosin firm and un d; receipts — barrels.

NNAH, January 10. - Spirits turquiet at 50c; sales — casks; 205 casks; exports 150 casks. Rosin steady; sales — barrels; re-ceipts 4,698 barrels; exports 2,141 parrels. Prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star New York, January 10 .- Speculaion in cotton continued to show hesiancy in the face of decidedly bullish actors. The market opened steady. with price unchanged to one point lower. Business was very slack until Liverpool cables showed a net improvement on futures and increased transactions iu spot cotton. Follow ing these advices a covering move ment set in which continued throughout the session. The market was stimu ated also by bullish accounts from Southern spot markets, a small movement at the ports, and good dvices from the interior and Liverpool regarding the statistical position: private cables indicated more disposi on the part of the foreign spinners to buy cotton on account of a more cheer ful view of the political situation. At the best the market showed a net gain of nine to ten points, after which there was a partial reaction, as the general character of the speculation was not satisfactory. The final phase of the market, however, were better in this respect. As the session drew to a close Wall street buying became a feature and local shorts displayed no little alarm. The market was finally very steady at a net gain of four to ten points.

New York, January 10 .- Cotton firm; middling uplands 7 9-16c. Cotton futures closed firm: Janary 7.25, February 7.23, March 7.27, April 7.30, May 7.33, June 7.34, July 7.36, August 7.35, September 6.87, October 6.73, November 6.69. Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 79 16c; middling gulf 7 13 16c;

sales 300 bales. Net receipts 370 bales; gross receipts 4,499 bales; stock 118,748 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 26,051 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,388 bales; exports to France 5,269 bales; exports to the Continent 5,202 bales;

stock 997,961 bales.
Consolidated—Net receipts 107,033
bales; exports to Great Britain 38,920
bales; exports to France 18,928 bales;
exports to the Continent 54,019 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 4,158,760 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,100,069 bales; exports to terdam, Heide & Co.

France 468,995 bales; exports to the Continent 1,249,202 bales. Jan. 10.—Galveston, steady at 71/2 net receipts 3,623 bales; Norfolk quiet at 7 7-16, net receipts 1.264 bales: Baltimore, nominal at 756c, net re ceipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 79-16c, net receipts 416 bales; Wilming on, steady at 71/c, net receipts 222 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7 13 16c, receipts 424 bales; Savannah, dull at 5 16c, net receipts 3.383 bales New Orleans, firm at 74c, net re

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, January 10 .- Flour

ceipts' 11,115 bales; Mobile, dult at

phis, steady at 7%c, net receipts 1.386

73.16c, net receipts 1,450 bales; Mein

bales: Augusta, firm at 73sc, Let receipts 1,371 bales; Charleston, steady at 714c, net receipts 524 bales. PRODUCE MARKETS.

was again very quiet and nominally unchanged, although a shade lower to sell. Wheat-Spot steady; No. 2 red 75 4c; options opened weak under liquidation and disappointing cables, and continued so until the afternoon, when a rumor that Ladysmith had fallen provoked covering and a sharp rally. The late market was steady at a little decline from top under realiz ing and closed 1/4@3/c lower. Sales-March closed —c; May closed 73%c; July closed 73%c. Corn—Spot steady No. 2, 41c; options opened steady on country offerings. The market was sustained by fair clearances, a rally in wheat and covering at 1/2c net advance May closed 393c. Oats-Spot steady: No.2, 29c; options inactive and featureless. Lard steady; Western steam closed \$6 15; refined strong. Pork steady. Rice steady. Butter steady; Western creamery 25@30c; State dairy 20 @28 Cheese firm; fall made fancy small 12% @13c; fall made fancy large 12%@13c. Petroleum quiet; refined New York—; Philadelphia and Balti-more \$9 85; do. in bulk \$7 20. Potatoes quiet: New Jersey \$1 25@1 75; Nev York \$1 50@1 87%; Long Island \$1 50 @2 00; Jersey sweets \$2 50@3 00 Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania 20c. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 25c. Cabbage steady; Long Island \$4 00@6 50 per 100. Coffee-Sport Rio strong; No. 7 invoice 7%c; No. jobbing 8%c; mild firm; Cordova 8% @12%c. Sugar-Raw firm and held higher; refined firm, with a good busi-

CHICAGO, January 10.-The wheat market was somewhat irregular 1... day, but on the whole was depressed by the large receipts and light clearances, May closing 1@fc under yes terday. Corn and oats closed a shade higher, and provisions unchanged to

ive points up. CRICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cash quotation s: Flour steady. Wheat-No. 2 spring -c: No. 3 spring 63@641/2c; No 2 red 66% @67c. Corn-No. 2, 30% @30% c. Oats-No. 2 221/2@23c; No. 2 white 25@2514c; No. 3 white 2414 @2514c. Pork, per barrel, \$9 20@10 55. Lard, per 100 fbs, \$5 60@5 80. Short rib sides, loose, \$5 50@5 75 Dry salted shoulders, \$5 50@5 75 Short clear sides, boxed, \$5 75@ 5 80. Whiskey-Distillers' finished

goods, per gallon, \$1 231/6. The leading futures ranged as fol lows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 January 64½ 64½, 64½, 64½; May 67½, 67½, 68@68%, 67¼, 67¼c; July 68%, 68½ 67% @68, 68%c. Corn-No. 2 January 22 kc; May 23% @23%, 24, 23% @23%, 24c. Pork, per bbl-January \$10521/2, 10 52½, 10 52½, 10 52½; May \$10 75, 10 82½, 10 75, 10 82½. Lard. per 100 lbs—January \$5 75, 5 75, 5 75; May \$5 87½, 5 92½, 5 87½, 5 92½. Short ribs, per 100 fbs—January 5 60, 5 60, 5 60, 5 60; May \$5 65, 5 72½, 5 65,

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull spot and month 69%@70c; February 71@7118c; Southern wheat by sample 65@71c; do on grade 661/2@701/2 Corn dull-Spot and month 36%@37c; February 37%c. Southern white corn 37@37½c; do yellow 38@39. Oatsfirm—No. 2 white 30½@31c; No. 2

# FOREIGN MARKET

mixed 28 1/2 c.

By Cable to the Morning Sie LIVERPOOL, January 10, 4 P. M.-Cotton-Spot in fair demand; prices favor buyers; American middling 4 13 32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,500 American. Receipts 22,000 bales. 21,600 American.

Futures opened quiet at the decline and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.)—January 4 15 64@4 16 64d buyer; January and February 4 12 64@4 13 64d seller; February and March 49-64@410-64d seller; March and April 4 6-64@4 7 64d buyer; April and May 49-64d buyer; May and June 4 2 64d buyer; June and July 4 9 64d buyer; Juy and August 3 62-64d seller; August and September 3 58 64d seller; September and October 3 51 64d value; October and November 3 44-64d seller.

# MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Seabright, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co. Swed barque Solid.

# Weden, W Hartlepool, Heide & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11, 1900.

STEAMSHIPS. Chatburn (Br) 1,224 tons, Wood, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Aquila (Nor), 1,407 tons, Andersen, Alex Sprunt & Son. SCHOONERS.

Cora M, 136 tons, Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co. Mecosta, 199 tons, Stratton, J T Riley & Co. (In distress). Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Nielsen, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Harold J McCarthy, 297 tons, Flynn,
George Harriss, Son & Co.
Jno R Fell, 355 tons, Loveland, George Harriss, Son & Co. Abbie G Cole, 232 tons, Cole, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES. Solid (Nor); 507 tons. Weden, Heide