SOMETHING TO THINK ABO . T.

Some time ago there was held in Madrid a Congress representing the several Central and South American Republics, the object of which was to build up closer commercial relations with Spain. The Congress was the result of the efforts of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who presided over it. Although the political relations between these countries and Spain were broken when they revolted and won their independence there is yet a kinship feeling between the people, because the leading classes of the Republics south of us are of Spanish blood and feel more kindly towards Spain to-day than they do towards any other country on the earth. This was strikingly shown by their sympathy with Spain in the war with this country, although this country has been their friend, was the only Government to give them moral support in their struggle for independence, and the first to recognize their independence. Since then it has practically thrown its shield of protection over them by the declaration of the Monroe doctrine, and several times risked war to assert that doctrine.

This was evidence of friendship and interest that ought to make those people feet kindly towards this country, but notwithstanding that, kindred blood and common lineage assert themselves, and they like Spain, which once oppressed them and against which they fought, bet ter than they do the Republic which encouraged them in their struggles for independence and has stood a their friend and protector ever since. But there are reasons for this

aside from a common blood, some o which are of quite recent origin, and go back no further than the grasping spirit shown and the breaches of faith in dealing with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Whatever they may have thought of this country in the past, they, now regard its movements with suspicion, and fear that where the American gets a foothold and influence there he will stay.

This, perhaps, had as much to do with that international Spanish-American congress as any other one thing. The following are some of the proposals made at that congress: "The establishment of free ports, or "zones," at Barcelona and other

Spanish ports. with the object of

facilitating the export trade to South The formation of an international bank, either with branches in the various Central and South American republics, or with close connections with the banking firms already estab lished. The capital of this bank, it is calculated should not be less than 30,000,000 pesetas, and should be raised partly in Spain and partly in South America. The Spanish govern ment is to be asked to guarantee a certain small annual interest, in conaideration of the important advant-ages that will be derived by Spanish

"The suppressing of the favored nation clause in all treaties to be made involving any special advantages that may hereafter be mutually conceded by Spain and the Spanish republics. The favored nation clause that exists in all the treaties between the Spanish American States and European nations, it is claimed, hinders the development of commercial relations between the former States, inasmuch as the smallest concession granted to any of their neighbors is immediately claimed by all others.

State-regulated emigration agenices to stop the indiscriminate emigration of the working classes to countries having nothing in common with the Spanish race, supported by private societies at all the different foreign ports of arrival, to look after and assist the immigrants in the Spanishspeaking countries.

'Formation of commercial museums in all the cities of South America and reduction in railroad and steamshir fares besides other facilities to commercial travellers

relieve its embassy in Pekir and to "Improvements in the postal service between Spain and Central and South America and establishment of a parcel post, The laying of a cable between Spain and South America is also advocated, and the establishment of a uni-

Freed from the burden of he colonies, which were a cause of con stant annoyance, expense and ne profit to her Spain, relieved of this incubus, is starting out on a new departure and is laying plans to become a manufacturing and commercial nation, turning attention first to the countries inhabited by her own people and their descendants, who are disposed to meet her more than half way and extend the hand of fellowship. There is no reason why with her natural resources, and good harbors she should not become both a manufacturing and commercial nation. Americans who admire pluck and perseverance will wish her well although her success in building up trade on this hemisphere may be somewhat to our cost, for the territory she is aimi at should naturally be ours.

While Spain is moving on one side to capture the trade of the Spanish-American countries on these two continents, there are efforts being made to form a European combination against us to bar out our trade from those countries. To accomplish this various proposals have been made, such as high duties on Amerienjoyed them and the joke all the can products, low duties on European products where free trade Washington Duke, of Durham, who is now a millionaire, served between the countries parties to the combination would be impracticable. Some of the duties proposed would through the war as a Confederate be absolutely prohibitory such as, for soidier, and after the war peddled instance, the proposed duty of 44 tobacco in a wagon. Buck Blackcents a bushel on wheat imported | well, who became a millionaire, and into Germany. afterwards a bankrupt, did the same.

NOT DOING THEIR PART.

This feeling is not confined to one or two of thee European nations but We hear much these days about is shared to a greater or lesser extent the great prosperity, and the pheby all, even by England with all her nomenal increase of wealth in this professions of kinship and fraternal country. If the expansion of some feeling. The fact is that all of these industries, the expansion of comnations, with the possible exception merce and the enrichment of a comparatively small number of people, of Russia, have become alarmed at the commercial progress this counbe prosperity, then the country is prosperous, but is that prosperity in try has made in their territory at home and abroad, and they feel that the true sense? banding together to stay this progress is necessary, for mutual pro-

manship, and by building up trade

in the countries what these European

combinations cannot control. We

must aim at further success in cheap-

ening production so that we may sell-

more cheaply than our competitors

can, and we must seek the shortest

routes to the markets to lessen the

time and cost of transportation.

Succeeding in these we can hold our

own against the world, for we are

the only nation on the globe, with

the possible exception of Russia,

which has all the resources needed within its own borders, and is thor-oughly independent. There is none

of the nations in which the combi-

nation against us is discussed which

is not more or less dependent upon

us for food stuffs, and for some of

the crude materials needed in their

manufactures, so that we have the

advantage of them when it comes to

But to do this we must give our

manufacturers the benefit of free

seek, open the gates between the

THE TERMS TO CHINA.

yesterday say that the Chinese Gov-

ernment has practically accepted the

terms of the allied powers, but has

shown what is called "a fine stroke

of diplomacy" by accompanying the

acceptance with a request for ex-planations, which makes it to all in-tents and purposes a conditional

acceptance, based upon its interpre

tation of the provisions. If the

Chinese Government did not feel

itself forced into the dust, it would

never have accepted these terms, the

enforcement of which strips China

of the power of offence or defence

and leaves her at the mercy of any

her, for any real or fancied greiv

ancy. They are terms that neve

would have been imposed on any

other nation on earth, and would

never have been imposed on China

if the allied powers had not become

pretty well satisfied that all the

fight had oozed out of the Chinese.

China, and do not charge the Chinese

government with making war upon

them. They simply hold that gov-

ernment responsible for uprisings

and outrages against foreigners that

it did not or could not prevent or

suppress, and are punishing it for

doing what they admit it could not

This country was drawn into co-

protect American citizens who might

tion should have ceased. In the

with the execution of their instruc-

tions and the duties to be performed.

have acted conservatively, have

shown some regard for the Chinese

and have exercised a restraining in-

fluence on the other allies, whose

thirst for vengeance has been some-

whatallayed although there is venge-

ance enough in the terms they have

Lest failure to accept might result

in something worse, and ultimately

in a collision between the Powers

that are now combined to crush

China, it is to be hoped that China

has or will accept the terms offered,

harsh and humiliating as they are,

but whether or not the sooner this

Government gets out of that mess

DeWet played another of his prac-

wagons loaded with Christmas good

things for the British soldiers. The

Boers have not been much accus-

tomed to delicacies lately, but they

same, which the John Bulls didn't.

made.

operation with the other Power

They have not declared war on

power that might declare war on

The advices from China published

a fight for supremacy.

lakes to the sea.

That we as a nation have made wonderful increase in wealth is also true, but there is nothing astonish tection. No one nation could alone ing in this, for this is a young counaccomplish what is aimed at' by the try, with a vast and richly endowed proposed "economic alliance" as that French economist calls his scheme. domain, covered with a fertile soil, forests of priceless value, power-Doesn't this movement of the giving streams, and underlaid with European trade guardians and promoters give their American competiinexhaustible quantities of useful and precious minerals, awaiting only tors something to think about, and doesn't it suggest that some extrathe industry of man to utilize and ordinary efforts may become necesmake tributary to his own enrichsary to hold our own against such ment. In this respect we are an excombinations? Holding our own ceptionally favored seople, but are home market by the levying of high more indebted to the bounties of naand practically prohibitory duties is ture for our great and rapid increase one thing and the holding of marof wealth than to our own genius, kets in other countries where the energy and industry, great as these same prohibitory game may be played against us is another. The And yet all this wealth has not only way we can checkmate that is by shrewd, discriminating states-

done for us what it should have done, for in some respects we are not far in advance, if in advance at all, of countries that cannot compare with ours in natural blessings. Referring to this Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, himself a man of large, honestly acquired wealth, at a meeting to consider the social and moral conditions in that city, said:

"Since 1840 our national wealth has ncreased five times as fast as our pop ulation. Who shall say that with that wonderful increase in wealth there is not means in abundance to remove all the misery and all the evil conditions mong the humble classes which at resent are stains and sores upon our pody politic? The advance of indus try which has brought us this wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice has also brought on conditions which make it an absolute impossibility for some people to live decent, respecta

"The rich have not even begun to do what they ought to do. Men that I almost worship for their generosity and solicitude for those that have less are not giving in proportion to their wealth the half that was given by their families a generation ago. If these tenements, these over crowded raw materials, and give them the districts, these dark and foul dwelling places and all the attending miseries nust go with industry, then I would to God that every industrial centre oceans and open waterways from the | could be destroyed, as was Sodom and Gomorrah of old, and men be driven back to the land, where they can at least have the breezes and the green grass and the sunshine and the blue of eaven to look up to.'

This is a rebuke, a rebuke of the ich, not by a socialist or a leveller, but by one of themselves, talking to the rich, a man whose soul is not absorbed in alding to his millions simply to possess more, and with a heart that feels for his kind and would send the sunshine of cheer and hope into the dark, gloomy corners where it seldom penetrates. Rich himself he believes that duties as well as privileges follow the accumulation of wealth.

Some rich men are giving generously to schools, even lavishly and perhaps injudicious; others to public libraries and other benevolent institutions, asum aggregating many millions of dollars, but there is not one in five hundred giving for the amelioration of the condition of his unfortunate fellow men what he could give without missing it. If there were more of the spirit, the absence of which in a great measure Mr. Hewitt deplores, more of the watchful guardianship over what may be called the under strata of society, there would be need of ewer prisons and there would be fewer inmates in them. By its thoughtless, if not hearless neglect of those who need its care, society helps to make criminals and punishes itself.

The Sultan of Turkey is in a prickle. If he wraps up that \$90,000 claim of Uncle Sam in that cruiser ordered from the Cramps, Germany be threatened or in peril. Ween that will insist on his paying the Krupps was accomplished the professed object was attained and the co-operatheir back dues, England will present her bill, and Russia will pop a \$45,000,000 claim at him. It will main the authorities at Washington take a good many cruisers to cover who have had the management of all of these. this affair, and the army intrusted

Count Boni Castellane is no slouch He recently placated and put off an mportunate creditor who had sued him for a big bill of back dues for bric-a-back and other truck by buying another big lot from him at big prices, and on tick as usual. We have heard of a distinguished North Carolinian who had the same happy accomplishment.

Cold Steel Or Death. "There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach troubles and yellow jaundice. power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, He didn't count on the marvelous now weighs more and feels better than De Wet played another of his practical jokes on the Britons just before Christmas. He captured a train of wagons loaded with Christmas good

> Trust those who have tried. I SUFFERED from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.
>
> I SUFFERED from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.
>
> —A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Hem Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Lumberton Argus: Mrs. Eliza Whitfield, mother of Mr. J. S. Whitfield, a former citizen of this town, fied at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, who resides about one mile north of here, last Sunday morning. She had been in all health for some ime, and suffered from a stroke of paralysis on Saturday night, passing away the following morning.

- Kinston Free Press: Owing to the fact that the Kinston Mantel Co., receive more orders than their present capacity will allow them to fill, hey have decided to put in a larger - Mr. Stephen Fordham ned a hearing beford W. C. Fields. J. P., Esturday evening for striking Mr. W. C. Dupree Friday. He was placed under a \$200 bond for his appearance at the next term of Lenoir Superior court. There was no new eyidence at the preliminary trial, all the witnesses testifying that Dupree attempted first to strike Fordham. Mr. Dupree's condition this morning was somewhat mproved, He is getting along as well as could be expected. - Charlotte Observer: Alexander

Turner, colored, in Albemarle conclu ded Sunday night to kill his wife by cutting her throat. He deposited her on the floor, spread out a bed quilt to keep (as he expressed it) the blood from geeting on the floor and drawing forth an ugly knife was in the act of cutting her throat when some one came to the rescue and hurried the negro to the lock-up. His preliminary trial was held Monday morning and the officer had started with him to jail when Alex suddenly ran. Several shots fired at the fleeing ne gro failed io stop him, but after an exciting chase a civilian managed to col ar him and bring him back to jail.

- Wilkesboro Chronicle: The school teachers up in Job's Cabin seem to be having some trouble. John Crouch, a teacher up there, was in town last week and swore out a war rant for a Mr. Beshears for assault. Mr. Crouch had made Mr. Beshears little boy kneel and learn his lesson A few days later Beshears met Crouch and with a drawn gun made Crouch kneel to h m. This compulsory kneel ing does not seem to be appreciated in Jobs Cabin. -The snow up on the Brushies was some six juches in depth while back on the Blue Ridge it was a mere skiff. There was not much along the Valley here. The snow came from the East and expended it self when it struck the Brushes. It was a damp snow and gathered on the tree branches like sleet.

- Raleigh News and Observer Sunday morning the dead body of negro man was found near the rail road track, a short distance from Hide brand, a small station on the Southern railroad, about five miles from here. His head was bloody and a number of bruises were found on his body. The examination of the corpse before the coroner's jury disclosed a hole through the dead man's head made by a forty four calibre bullet. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had been murdered and his body thrown on the track in the hope that it would be mangled by the train and the rea cause of death concealed. Strangely enough the engine instead of crushing the skull, merely tore off the scalp and tossed the body aside. The dead negro's name was Frank Gleason. A negro named John Corponing has been arrested charged the crime.

TWINKLINGS.

- He-"Has your father any ob jections to my calling on you?" Shean heiress)-"No! But he said you ouldn't call on him."-Harpers

- "Well, my boy, any college lebts?" "Nothing, sir, but what with diligence, economy and stern self denial you will be able to pay."-

- An Exception-He-Some meu can't keep their eyes off the ladies. She -Unless those men happen to be sit ting in a street car while the ladies are standing -Philadelphia Press. - Mr. Newpop-You haven's

seen our baby yet. He's only three monthsold, but I tell you he's bright Jack Bacheller-That so? Can he-er -sit up on his hind legs and beg? - "There's an old saving that

ought to be revised," remarked Silli cus, tossing away a half-eaten apple. 'How?" remarked the other. worm will turn when bitten upon.' - "Well, Christmas is over," re.

marked the man who loves to quote. You can't eat your cake and have it. "Maybe not," replied the dys peptic, "but you can eat your plum pudding and have that for days.' - Mr. Billincoo-Ah! my dear, I

wish I might be like a knight of old. and perform some deed of daring for Miss Lovylipz-O, George! Now

that you're worked up to it suppose you speak to papa. - A Fine Ethical Distinction What are you hear for, my man? nquired the benevolent visitor at the "Why, you see, sir," answered the prisoner, "I tuck something that didn't belong to me by rights, an'

didn't do it accordin' to law."-Wash

ington Star.

- Shakesperian Criticism: feller name o' Shakspere fooled our folks purty well las' week." said Mr. Meddergrass. "He gave a show call ed 'Julius Cæsar' down to the opry house, an' blamed of the whole thing wasn't made up out o' pieces that's seen spoke at the school exhibitions here for twenty years."-Baltimore

CURRENT COMMENT.

Governor Pingree is to ounished for contempt of the supreme court of Michigan. Pingree is punished in proportion to the contempt that he feels for that court, he is good for a life sentence. -Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- Some Southern papers are mitating the yellow journal style of double-width editorial colums, without observing that when the editorial appears in the shape it is less easily read than if a single column were used. More over, it is generally recognized by the public that a double-width editorial is an effort to substitute size for quality .- Mobile Register, Dem.

In acquiring control of the North American Campany, a representative of the coal Trust says that the object is to make it the sole selling agent of all the coal the Trust brings to market, because heretofore the members of the Trust have broken their agreements and tried to undersell each other. But, how can it be expected that men engaged in extorting money from the public would be honest with each other.—

Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

OASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

PARIS OF THE FAUBOURGS.

The Workingman's Pride and Delight In the Beautiful Streets. An article in The Century, "Paris of the Faubourgs," by Richard Whiteing, throws a bright light on the difference between the lives of the laboring classes n the French capital and in London The Parisian lives in the streets and prides himself on their beauty and cleaniness. The Londoner has less to beas of in this respect and takes less interes

in the external aspect of his city.

The people of the faubourgs, the hum ble folk generally-small traders and small annuitants, as well as workmenlike all the rest of us, are the product of their surroundings. They are shaped by the private life and by the public life, by the street and the home. These people in Paris owe a great deal to the public life. It condescends to their needs for color, variety, movement, in a way uni versal among the Latin nations. Out of doors is merely their larger home, and they expect to find adequate provision there for every kind of enjoyment. Our own race tends to regard that domain as mere thoroughfare between the work shop and the fireside, where all our interests are centered. If it serves that purpose, that is about all we ask of it. It may be as ugly as it likes and within certain limits of indulgence almost as dirty. To the Frenchman it is more than a place of transit. It is almost a place of so-

So the Parisian common man has hi

share of the Champs Elysees and of the boulevards in his freedom of access to their fountains and promenades and thei bordering alleys of tender green. He comes down stairs to them, so to speak as soon as the scavengers have done their timely work. He descends to his the oughfare as the millionaire expects to de scend to his breakfast room or his study with all its appointments fresh from the broom and shining in their brightness of metal and glass. So whatever the gloom of the domestic prospect his street helps him to feel good. The beauty of the statuary, of the public buildings, is a means to the same end. For nothing the poorest of poor devils may see the glorious bronzes in the terrace garden of the Tuileries, the outdoor figures of the Luxemourg, the great horses of the Place de la Concorde, the magnificent compositions of the arch. The very lamppost that will light his way at nightfall serves the purpose of a thing of beauty all through the day. Compare it with the English bar of cast iron, hideous to the eye in form and color, foul with the mud stains of years of traffic. The Frenchmen must have it suave and shapely in its lines, a model of good renaissance ornament in its decorations, bronze in its material and washed and polished every week or so to keep it smart.

THE PELICAN.

A Bird That Offends Both the Eye bend, in the Missouri river, near St. Charles, Mo., is the scene of a great annual gathering of pelicans. There s a big flat bar in the river there which has endured far beyond the usual span of bars' existence in the treacherous shifting current of the Missouri. This bar is the semiannual stopping place of

vast flocks of pelicans that migrate from

south to north in the spring and from north to south in the fall. Persons who have observed their habit claim that they invariably arrive at Pelican bend on Sept. 4 and remain until cold weather sends them south. The pelican is not an attractive bird. He offends both the eye and the nose. But he is commendably regular in his habits. The parent birds catch fish and after eating their fill deposit the others in their

pouches under their bills and carry them to their young. These pouches will hold from three to eight pounds of fish. They are elastic and when distended to their utmost nearly touch the ground. When empty, the pouch lies close up under the big bill and is merely a mass of wrinkles. It is this pouch that gives the pelican his characteristic and disagreeable odor, caused by particles of decaying fish. The pelican's legs are short and strong and its feet have large webs. It is no

a fast swimmer nor a rapid flier, but it is practically tireless in both air and water. On land it is awkward and unwieldy. Its feathers are pure white except for a fluffy tuft of brown plumage that is seen in the top of the head for about six weeks in the early summer This tuft disappears in August and leaves a pimply bald pate that is red, then pink then a straw color. By Nov. 1 the skin on the head hardens into a horny crest. which grows as the winter progress, until by the time the bird arrives at its breeding place in the northwest it is se prominent that it is called the "center beard," because of its resemblance to the centerboard of a sailboat. When proper y cured, the pelican skins and plumage are largely used in women's garments and hats .- St. Louis Republic.

WANTED HIS FARE RUNG UP n Italian Who Demanded Music of

the Street Car Conductor. The conductor of a Brooklyn trolley car had a peculiar experience with an Italian one night last week. The Italian wanted to ride with music thrown in for his 5 cents. A passenger described the incident:

"I boarded the car with six other pas sengers, including an Italian, at the suburban end of the road on one of the late trips. The car had gone a short distance when the conductor began to collect the fares. The Italian was on the rear seat, and his money was col lected last. Everything went well for about half a mile, when the Italian jumped to his feet an waved his hands at the conductor. The conductor went to the excited man and asked him what the trouble was. The Italian said:

"'Me wanta my fiva centa back.' "The conductor told him that he could not have the money. The Italian "'Every boda getta music for a fiva

centa; me no got.' "The conductor grasped the situation at once, and, seeing that he was accused of 'nickeling,' started to clear himself. He showed the Italian that there were seven passengers on the car and that that number of fares were registered. He also explained why the Italian did not get any music for his nickel. He said:

"'While collecting the fares in the front part of the car I rang up one fare too much, and if I rang up yours I would be out 5 cents. "While this explanation was going on the man from Italy was still shouting

for his 'fiva centa,' and did not stop until he got off the car farther down, still jabbering at the conductor."-New

In the light of the aggregated appropriations recommended in the various bills now before congress, the boasted surplus will soon be a memory. These bills call for over \$700,000,000 and do not include anything for the ship canal or for a ship subsidy. The economy and reform frenzy that possessed the politicians only recently seem to have taken its wonted post-election four year's vacation - Chattanoega Times, Ind.

A Night Of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. velous medicine a gustanties to all Throat, Chest and Lung Dis Only 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial 10c at B. R. Barranty's drug stor

IN THE STORM.

My child, your hero may not be, In truth, a hero all the time; Remember, it must chance that he Shall still have rugged steeps to climb. Don't place him on too high a plane In your esteem and may attain To something noble after all

My boy, don't think your sweetheart bear A halo on her golden hair: a crown of purity she wears, And you must help to keep it there. But she will have her trying moods And be not always kind and sweet: Them are life's perving interludes-Sad pitfalls for unwary feet.

You both are far from perfect yet, And quarrels will, unhaply, come; Both may be wrong; so don't forget, In anger's blind delirium That sweet concessions each must make And tender propises renew

Or else a loving heart may break

TRICK OF A WOMAN SHARPER

And sorrow come to dwell with you.

She Found a Lace Handkerchief and Quickly Turned It Into Cash. "I lost a \$3 lace handkerchief today, but I learned one of the tricks of the light fingered people in Chicago," remarked a North Side woman as she came back from a shopping excursion. "Was it worth \$3?" asked her hus-

"Hardly, but it's interesting. bought a lace handkerchief, and as walked to the car I stopped to buy a newspaper. I had my purse in my hand and a number of things, of course and I laid the parcel containing the handkerchief and the check for it down on the corner of a fruit stand near by. After I got to the car I thought of my package. I hurried back, and the package wasn't there. "'Where is the little package I le here?' I asked the Italian vender.

"'Zatta litt' pape?' " 'Other lady took it.'

"I wanted that handkerchief especially to give to a friend for a birthday present. I went to the store again and picked out another handkerchief. " 'I am sorry the first one didn't suit you,' the clerk said. "'Why, I lost it!' I replied in aston

shment. "'You don't say so!' said the clerk Why, about ten minutes ago a nice looking woman came in here with that handkerchief, and we took it back and refunded the money. She said that you were her niece and that you were out shopping together. You decided the handkerchief was not just what you wanted, and she came back to return it. We gave her a ticket for the

QUEER EFFECTS OF WHIMS ien Who Could Dress Well on Mon

\$3, and she cashed it." -Chicago Inter

Ocean.

ey Wasted For Cigars. "It's a curious thing how some people will sacrifice themselves to their whims," said a man who prides himself upon his study of human nature "I don't mean wealthy people, for they can usually afford to do as they like. I am speaking now of people in moderate or less than moderate circumstances. I have in mind a young man whose tastes run to expensive neckwear. He wouldn't think of wearing a tle that costs less than \$2, and he has stacks of them. Now, he can't afford this luxury, so he has to stint himself by wearing \$3 shoes and \$15 ready made suits. He doesn't realize the incongruity of his attire and is perfectly

happy if his tie is all right. "Another chap I know doesn't pay the slightest attention to his personal appearance and is usually rather frayed looking. That's, because he spends his money on expensive cigarettes. He smokes only the highest priced imported Egyptian brand, and they cost him 4 cents apiece. He is a fiend and smokes probably 40 a day. You could not hire him to smoke a domestic cigarette which costs half a cent, yet if he did he could afford to dress himself as he should. I could cite numerous instances of this tendency to one extrav agance which have come under my per sonal observation. I can only explain it as a lack of mental balance."-Philadelphia Record.

Washington Church Kodak Flends. "The story that a Washington wom an sent notices to the ministers of the capital of the opening of her summer home with the request that they be read from the pulpit may be a libel, although I have been told that it is a fact." said a man who has been in Washington for several months, "but I'll tell you what I have seen theremen and women carrying kodaks into their pews on Sunday. No; not to take a snap shot of the minister, but the Washington kodak flend stops on his way to church to make shots, and after the service he lingers on his way home to do likewise. There is no other place in the country where the kodak fiend is so insatiate as he is in the capital."-New York Sun.

Peculiar Problem. Subtract 45 from 45 and have 45 left It can be done, strange to say. Here is the method: Put down the numerals 1 to 9 in a row in reverse order; underneath place the same numerals in regular order. The sum of the figures in each row is 45; subtract the lower row from the upper:

8 6 4 1 9 7 5 3 2=45 The sum of the third row of figure is also 45. Thus you have taken 4

If a census of the colored people were to be taken, we would find that there are few black Smiths among them. Philadelphia Bulletin.

from 45 and have 45 as a remainder.

The metal in the big bell of Moscow weighs nearly 200 tons and is valued nt several thousand pounds. Pessimistic.

The traditional attitude of the pessimist toward all things is represented thus in a dialogue with a Georgia farmer: "How do you like this weather?" "Not much. I'm feared it's goin to

"Sorter so-so-but they won't last." "Folks all well?" "Yes; but the measles is in the neigh-"Well, you ought to be thankful you're

"Well, how's times with you?"

"I reckon so; but we've all got to die!" -Atlanta Constitution. A Sufficient Reason. "And why does your master want to sell the horse?"
"'E doan care for 'im, sir."

to see him about it."
"Well, to tell ye the truth, sir, 'e ain't come out o' the 'ospital yit, sir."—Punch. Heart Bibles. There is a good collection of Bibles in the National museum at Washington and among others one of Cromwell's pocket. Bibles, which he gave to every soldier in his army, with instructions to carry it in a pocket made especially for that purpose in the walstcoat over the heart.

"But why doesn't he care for

You tell your master that I should like

Sure of It Then. "Do you think that lawyer whom you be successful?"
"Why, certainly."
"What makes you think so?"
"Wby, he's the fellow that will up for my father."—King.

Hard work does not hurt a well woman. It is the weak woman suffering from diseases peculiar to her sex, who breaks down under the daily strain of household duties. For diseases of the delicate womanly organs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti the standard remedy. Over half a million women owe health and happiness to Dr. Pierce's treatment.

"No tongue could express the pain that I endured before I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Mollie Colgate, of Randolph, Charlotte Co., Va. "I was not able to do anything at all. Could not eat anything except bread and tea—or if I did the top of my head hurt so it seemed it would kill me; but now I can eat a little of almost anything I want and can do a good day's work as well as any body can. Am better than I have been for yesrs. I think your medicine is the best tha. ever was made for it is the only thing that ever did me any good. I tried many other kinds but none did me any good but your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can never praise them too highly." piness to Dr. Pierce's treatment.

DR.PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of |Vessels in the Port of Wi mington, N. C., Jan. 2, 1901.

SCHOONERS Chas C Lister, 367 tons, Robinson George Harriss, Son & Co. James C Clifford, 358 tons, Sharpley George Harriss, Son & Co. Cora M. 137 tons. Mitchell. George Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Hopkins, consigned to master. Preference, (Br), 243 tons, Terfry George Harriss, Son & Co. Robert A Snyder, 358 tons, Outten, Virginia-Carolina Chen ical Co. STEAMSHIPS

Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Chalfield, (Br) 1,904 tons, Hill, Alexander Sprunt & Son. BARQUES. Angelo Castellano, (Ital) 489 tons,

Muojo, Heide & Co. ! Victor, (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, Heide BRIGS. Ions, (Br), 196 tons, Barkhouse,

George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGE. Carrie L Tyler, 588 tons, Jones, Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.

SIVA AND DEVI.

The Fearful Devil of the Hindoos and His Principal Wife. Siva is both typical of destruction and of reproduction. But the latter attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction in the achievement of physical evil and wrong and in hurling death and devastation upon the people and their land. He is represented in the sacred books of the Hindoes as "the terrible destroyer," "the one who delights in the destruction of nen." But in all this there is no whisper as yet of any moral qualities of evil. The conception is entirely one of physical power, used with the utmost malevolence and injustice against men.

Along with his principal wife, who is variously called Devi, Durga, Uma and Kali, he is portrayed as the incarnation of physical evil, wrong, injustice or misfortune. In the "Puranas" Siva is described as wandering about surrounded by ghosts and goblins, in ebriated, naked and with disheveled hair, covered with the ashes of a funeral pile, ornamented with human skulls and bones, sometimes laughing and sometimes crying. Devi, his consort, is represented with a hideous and a terrible countenance streaming with blood, encircled with snakes, hung round with skulls and human heads and in all respects resembling a fury rather than a goddess. The only pleasure which Siva and Devi feel is when their altars are drenched with blood which, of course, could not be shed without the destruction of some form of life.-Westminster Review.

Pilkerton Won the Race.

At one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early nineties James l'ilkerton, for many years the champion sculler of America, was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly and mysteriously changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponent or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race. He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said: "Look her, you blooming cutthroat! You've got to swim, drown or win this

race! You know me!" He won.-Saturday Evening Post. ,. Watch Springs. The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Hairspring wire weighs one-twentieth of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations

every second, 300 every minute, 18,000

every hour, 432,000 ever 680,000 every year. The value of springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than 121/2 times the value of the same weight in pure

A Gallant Clergyman. It is said that the Rev. Sydney Smith could be gallant as well as witty on oc-

"Oh, Mr. Smith, I cannot bring this flower to perfection," said a young lady to him once as she showed him about her conservatory. Whereupon he took her by the hand and said. "Then let me bring perfer tion to the flower."

For LaGrippe and In-fluenzause CHUNEY'S DE X ENCOPPORT NEW

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, January 1. Holiday-No quotations. Cotton and Naval Stores MONTHLY STATEMENT.

208in. 15,070 Tar. 12,994 RECEIPTS. For month of December, 1899

Rosin. 18,464 EXPORTS. For month of December, 1900. Domestic... 4 817 1,387 1.203 6,939 Foreign... 33 290 3 [9,579 1,012 28,107 1,890 10,782 79,51 EXPORTS. For month of December, 1899.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Domestic... 646 2,501 395 7,980 Foreign.... 54 957 000 27,484 000 55,603 2,501 27,879 7,930 STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat January 1, 1901

STOCKS.

Rosin. 60 962

MARIN

Stmr A P Hurt etteville, James Mad Clyde steamship New York, H G Sp CLEA

Stmr A P Hurt, P ville, James Madden. Clyde steamship S Georgetown, S.C. H.G.S

WHOLESALE PRICES The quotations are alwa as possible, but the STAR w for any variations from the of the articles quoted The following wholesale Prices years small orders his

D Jute.

BARRELS-Second-hand, e Second-hand m New New York, New City, each BRICKS— Wilmington & I Northern North Carolina

IANDLES-W COFFEE-8 D-

Sheeting, 4-4, 8 yard. Yarns, 8 bunch of 5 Mackerel, No. 1, W ba Mackerel, No. 1, W ha Mackerel, No. 2, W barrel, Mackerel, No. 2 W half-bb, Mackerel, No. 3, W barrel.

Mackerel, No. 2 & Mair-bo.
Mackerel, No. 3, © barrel.
Mullets, ® barrel
Mullets, ® barrel
Mullets, ® port barrel.
N. C. Rose Herring, % keg
Dry Cerl, W b FLOUR-WE

COW Peas.. Dry salt

North River.... HOOP IRON, & D. LARD, & D-

LIME & barrel LUMBER (city saw Ship Stuff, resawed Bough edge Plank . West India cargoes MOLASSES W g

R. O. Hogshead TIMBER, WM feet

WHISKEY, 9 gallon Northern

Our sincere thank

through your paper to Chief of Fire Department Chas. Schnibben. Capt. W. P. Monroe, and their efficient corps of assistant firemen individually, for the admirable way in which they managed the fire which broke out in our Department Stores at an early hour yesterday

Mercer & Eyans Company

NEWS AND **OPINIONS**

National Importance. THE SUN ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

The Sunday Sun

IN THE WORLD. o Sc a copy. By mail, \$2 a year

THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER