BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26

THE SUBSIDY GRAB.

This is the day of great enterprises, great combines, and also of great grabs.-the Philippine grab, for instance, and the Hanna ship subsidy grab. The first of these has already proved a very costly grab both in money and in life and the other will prove a costly one if the schemers succeed in carrying it out. Neither is defensible, although the attempt is made to defend both on patriotic grounds. As far as patriotism is concerned they are both frauds and both are inspired by the spirit of greed, greed that stalks in disguise and would rob in the name of country. .

The subsidy grab is now under discussion in the Senate of the United States, where the effort is being made to pass it under the fraudulent pretence of resuscitating the American merchant marine, which, as far as ocean-carrying goes, has been dead for a generation. The advocates of this deal have assigned various reasons for the decadence of our marine, a mixture of truth and falsehood, some true reasons, some assumed and false ones, the falsity of which has been repeatedly exposed by the opponents of that measure both in the Senate and out of it.

Senator Vest made a three hours speech against it last Wednesday in which he exposed the false positions of the advocates of the bill who contend that its object is to revive the merchant marine, which they say cannot be revived without subsidies. In that speech he contended that the antiquated and monstrous navigation laws are responsible for the present condition of our merchant marine, and that if this bill passes the money will not go into a merchant marine but into the coffers of a few rich owners of ships. There are thousands of thinking people who agree with Senator Vest in both of these contentions as do some of the ablest journals in the country. The Philadelphia Record, published in one of the leading shipping cities of the country, discussing the scheme, but not the speech of Senator Vest, thus accords with his views.

"The recent detailed reports of a new movement to consolidate the ship building interests of the country in a grand Trust, with a capital of \$60. 000,000, come rather inopportunely for the subsidy mongers in Congress. Whether this scheme shall be consum can be consummated and that the com bination would be all the stronger if propped by an enormous Government subsidy. It is stated that this combina tion has for its object boly the building of ships of war; but in that particular it will be necessary to reckon with the Government. Rather than permit any body of shipbuilders to substitute com bination for fair competition the Gov tablish its own shippards on both the Atlantic and Pacific chasts. This would undoubtedly prove very expensive, but it would be far better than to sub mit to the dictation and control of com binations of shipbuilders. In fact, it would become the imperative duty o the Government to break down this attempt to monopolize the construction of its war ships. It is this consideration that raises grave doubt as to the reported shipbuilding combination so far as ships of war are concerned.

But American merchants needing ships have not the alternative at the command of the Government. With the advantage afforded by the Navi gation laws for prohibiting foreign competition it would be as easy for the shipbuilders to combine as it war to form the Steel Trust. Under existing conditions American ship builders have no desire to enter into competition with foreigners to build vessels for ccean transportation when under cover of the Navigation laws they are in enjoyment of much larger profits in furnishing ships for the coastwise trade. In this is one of the potent causes of the slow growth of the American merchant marine on the high seas, notwithstanding the great advantage this country possesses in the cheapness of its shipbuilding

materials of every description. "Should the Subsidy bill be passed the shipbuilders' commination and their allies, and not the owners of American merchant vessels, would reap the chief measure of advantage. For every new ship the price would be measured by the amount of Government bounty, and thus the money of the Treasury would be deftly transferred (except so far as the vessels now affoat are con cerned) from the anticipatory grasp of American owners of merchant ships to the coffers of a shipbuilding monoply It is a very pretty tcheme. An alternative against it is in continuing to buy foreign ships and operate them under foreign flags. But the one sure means of defeating any prospective combination of shippwners or ship builders in ocean transportation is in the absolute repeal of the navigation

If the advocates of this scheme were as anxious to see ships sailing the seas under the American flag as they are to run their arms into the U. S. Treasury and transfer its contents to the coffers of the ship builders and ship owners they would their own flag. Americans can't put their money in foreign-built ships and run them under their own flag, but they can put their money in foreign ships and sail them under foreign flags from American ports. It is said that there are millions of dollars of American money new invested in ships which sail under foreign flags, simply because these antiquated and absurd navigation laws prevent them

from sailing under our flag. The fact that they refuse to repeal these obstructive laws shows that, whatever the pretence, the real object of this subsidy scheme is to put money into the coffers of the ship-building and ship-owning combines, and to compel others who de-

sire to own and sail ships to have them built in the yards of the combines, thus levying tribute upon the commerce of the country, not to give it a merchant marine but to enrich those who are in the ring. If we had no such navigation laws to stand in the way of American maritime enterprise we would see an immediate revival of our merchant marine, and within a few years be shipping our products under our own flag and see our ship-owners competing with the ship-owners of other countries in ocean transporta-

That's what we want, what we hope to see, but that is what these subsidy schemers do not propose to let us have while there is a hope of buncoing the people of the United States out of the millions in subsiwhich the Frye-Hanna grab

NEED OF A REFORMATORY.

There is a bill pending in the Legslature for the establishment of a reformatory for white juvenile criminals, a reformatory for the blacks to be considered later. This bill is in accord with the best sentiment of the people of North Carolina, or should be if it isn't, for it is the right move for the sake of the young ing criminals, and also for the sake of the people who have to pay taxes for supporting courts, jails and pen-

The official records show that there are about eighty youthful criminals now in the penitentiary of this State, and no thoughtful, candid person would assert that this is the proper place for them. Some of them may be depraved, perhaps incorrigible, but the majority are not. The probabilities are that their wickedness is mode the result of circumstances and environment than may, the effort should be made to lead them in the way of becoming better, instead of throwing them into contact and association with hardened criminals and making them hopeessly worse.

As one illustration of many that might be cited we clip the following from a letter which recently appeared in the Raleigh Post, from its Durham correspondent:

"In the Superior Court, which is now in session here, there is a casethe defendant being a small negro girl -which calls strongly for a reforma ry. The negro girl, Daisy Pointer. is charged with arson. She is but 12 years of age and had been in the employment of Mrs. Bettie Turner, of his city, practically all of her life. Finally she got it into her head that she wanted to quit work and then she could run around the streets like others of her race. She conceived the idea that the only way out of the trouble was to burn the beauti ful home of Mrs. Turger. The per sistency with which she followed up her idea was worldy of a better cause Within less than three days she had fired the building four or five times, and was final y cornered and made to confess. The Pointer girl does not come of a vicious family. She is v-ry oright, and from appearances would make a smart woman; yet if she is sent to the work house to become the associate of mean and vicious wo men, she will probably come away a nordened criminal.

"There are many cases of a similar nature here from time to time and the opinion of those who have looked into he matter is that the demands of soci ty are such that the State must es tablish a reformatory, and every day the matter is deferred it makes that many additional criminals that will be throughout the remainder of their ives a tax and expense to the State, The reformatory is the cheapest, even in the matter of dollars and cents."

It isn't in the nature of things that a child which has been doomed to spend a term of years in a penitentiary in contact with the depraved could grow up into anything but a confirmed criminal or a worthless vagabond. When society thus dooms the child it does gross injustice to it and pays the penalty itself.

As a long distance tramper, and cute pathfinder, "Sport," an Irish setter belonging to a Chicago min is the record breaker. His owner pent some time last September in North Dakota where he took a farcy to Mr. Boulder Head, an indian gentleman who poses as a chief. Mr. Boulder Head also took a fancy to the Irish dog, which was presented to him as a souvenir. The Chicago man came home by rail three months ago and the other day the dog, which didn't like North Dakota or his Indian associates, came home afoot looking lien and the worse of wear having travelled over 1,000 miles.

Elias Masuras, a Greek Anarchist, who was sent to this country some time ago to assassinate somebody didn't leave all his sense behind him. After looking around a bit he changed his mind and concluded that running a peanut stand promised more in the long run than repeal the navigation laws that pre- the assassination business. He is vent Americans from buying foreign- now running a stand in Yonkers, known. It's the supreme remedy for built vessels and sailing them under N. Y., and takes in lots of nickels. eczama, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils

Life and Death Fight.

Mr.W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Thoat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c. and \$1 00. Trial bottles 10c. at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

CASTORIA 1 he Kind You Have Always Bought

AND STILL IT GROWS.

The New York Sun, a Republi-

can organ, publishes the following facts about pensions "without comment:" "The annual Pension Appropriation

bill now before Congress carries \$145. 245,230. This is the largest appropria-

"The amount to be appropriated this year for pensions, thirty-six years after the close of the Civil War, to which the enormous charge is chiefly due, exceeds the aggregate payments

on the same account during the five years from 1879 to 1883 inclusive. "It is more than double the appro priation for 1890, eleven years ago. "It is more than double the expendi tures of the Federal Government, for all purposes, in 1861, the first year of

the civil war. "It nearly equals the total expenditures of the Federal Government, ex cluding interest on the public debt, in

1871, only thirty years ago. "It is more than five times what the republic was paying for pensions in 1878 thirteen years after the end of the

"The total number of pensioners now on the roll is 993,529 Ten years ago there were 537 944. Twenty years

go there were 250,802 The total number of the new claims allowed last year was 40,015, exceed ing by more than 2.000 the reduction occasioned in the roll by the deaths of old pensioners, thirty six years after the end of the Civil War.

The Sun, which does not believe in such wholesale robbery, under pretence of doing the right thing by the soldier, doubtless considers suchea statement of facts sufficient without any comment to show the enormity of this pension business It ought to be, but it isn't, for the pension appropriations have been growing for some years right along and will in all probability continue to grow for some years to come when the returns come in from the Cuban and Philippine wars.

There is not perhaps one Congressman or Senator in a score who believes that the pension business, as it is and has for some years been conducted, is honest or defensible; of natural inclination. Be that as it but there is too much politics in it for the average politician on the other side of the line, at least, to attack it and demand reform.

> The gold output of Western Australia in 1899 was \$30,000,000; the first six months of last year it was \$14,250,000. There are in that region eighteen gold fields, covering an area of 324,000 square miles The difficulty in mining thus far has been the scarcity of water, but company has been organized to construct aqueducts to convey water from some of the rivers into the mining camps, for the use of the miners, who will be charged for it.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Kinston Free Press: Th negro who was un over and killed by a freight train at Falling Creek Tuesday night was John Rollins, and had nearly all his life, been in the employ of Mr. McF. Cameron, of Kingston.

- Winston Journal: The matter of bringing the waters of the Yadkin to Winston continues to be discussed It is estimated that it will cost about \$400,000 to accomplish this undertak ng, but others think the amount can be reduced one half.

- Laurinburg Exchange: Our comnunity was shocked to hear that on Monday last Mr J. . McNeill, who conducts a merchandise business about three miles from R-d Springs, was shot twice by negroes and his store robbed. There were four negroes in te gang; they fired on Mr. McNeill ith pistols and shot guns loaded with buckshot.

- Monroe Enquirer: Rev. W A. Fernell died at his home in Butord township, January 17th, at the age of 84 years. He was for about forty years a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church. - All the high schools of the county are full to overflowing. The public schools are also well attended.

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intellicer: There is some sort of wild animal loose in Ansonville township that has been killing and devouring dogs. Sev eral negroes have seen it and they al describe it as looking like a very large dog, but opinion is divided as to whether it is a panther or a bear Whatever it is, consternation reign among the colored population, and there is not much nocturnal prowling going on among the negroes in the neighborhood where the varmint has

- Dunn Banner: Last Monday night the Mary Stewart school house, located about three miles from town was destroyed by fire. The general belief among the people is that it was burned by some person opposing the ncorporation of the building. few days ago a colored woman about 25 years of age, living a few miles Rev. W. M. Smith's wife, and carried with her two children, the younges about two years old. After spending day with her sister she slipped away and left the children, and at last ac counts nothing had been heard from her. Rev. Smith is in a peck of trouble, says he is not able to provide for the children and that there is no one else to whom they can go.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bot tles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This show what thousands have proved-that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier and running sores. It stimulates liver kidneys and bowels, expels poisons helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R R. BELLA-MY, druggist. Guaranteed.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums and allays all pain; cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoes.
It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR A CHILD

who is "not doing well"-the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once-of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to show in the child's condition.

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once. We'll send you a little to try, if you like. COTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

As one of the "strong measures" taken by Lord Kitchener to suppress the fag end of the Dutch resistance to Britsih rule in South Africa, it is reported that he has placed the wives of men in the field on reduced rations. This is not regarded, of cours, as making war on defenceless women .- Phil. Telegraph Rep.

The Constitution sketched by the Cuban Convention contains no provis ous in regard to the future relations of Cuba with the United States. Yet the Cubans were duly notified that this is an essential matter in the framing of their new! constitution. Do they cherish the daring and rebellious design of withdrawing from the parental care of McKinley's Administration?-Phil. Record, Dem.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN OYSTER. "Blue Pointe" Gives the Public

Few Facts Regarding Himself. An enterprising oyster house on Fuiton street had printed on blotter paper the following:

"I am born without jaws or teeth, but I've got fine muscles, liver and a heart. In each year of my life I produce 1,200, 000 eggs. Each of my children is one onehundred-and-twentieth of an inch in length, so 2,000,000 little ones can be I am ready for the table in from one to five years after birth. You will never find me in cold parts of the world. I dislike cold. In Ceylon I sometimes grow to a foot in length. One of me there makes a stew, when I am half a foot broad. I am not of much account in England, unless I am imported from America. It makes me very sad to think of fetching up on the Strand-I, who was discussed by Tiberius and Julius. I have been the cause of much bloodshed. Men fight fierce battles for me all along the American coast, the Italian and the coast of Kent and Essex.

"If you eat me raw, you are not at all likely to regret it, for I am, in a ray state, very nutritious and easily digested. As a fry, I am inclined to be uninteresting and heavy, so few know how to fry me. I am about the only animate thing that can be eaten with impunity in a raw state. Parasites cannot exist in me as they can in chops and steaks and fruits. I am a pretty good friend to man. And as to woman. Look at the pearls I've given her. Thackeray has compared me in a

kept him awake nights. "I'm not half bad in a stew, but as a roast in the shell all the poetry in me comes out. Then I sizzle with emotion in butter, red pepper and a little sauce. The clam is like the driver of a hansom cab then-not in it with me. The clam! That commonplace fellow! I avoid him as much as possible. I am not a snob, nor yet a cad, but I really must not be expected to fraternize with the clam, nor can I discuss him. The line must be drawn. He's not in the Four Hundred Well, I am .- Blue Pointe."-New York Mail and Express.

A Fortune For a Single Flower. The purchasing power of money in the eventeenth century is shown by an artiele in The Ladies' Home Journal on the tulip craze in Holland, which reached its height about 1634. At a sale of bulb about that date a single one of the Viceroy variety was purchased by delivering to the seller 200 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of rye, 4 fat pigs, 8 fat oxen, 12 fat sheep, 2 hogsheads of wine, 2 barrels of beer, 500 pounds of butter, a bedstead with pillows, mattresses, blankets, etc. 1,000 pounds of cheese, a suit of clothes and a silver goblet. The money value of the bulb was \$1,000, but as the purchaser did not have the cash the seller was willing to accept its equivalent in the form just recited notwithstanding that it was somewhat bulky and diversified.

Florida and Metropolitan Limited' SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Florida and West India Short Line'

Winter Resorts of the South. The Only Line Operating Daily Limited Trains to Florida.

Effective January 14th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the only line operating daily limited trains to Florida will put on its magnificent new train 'Florida and Metropolitan Limited, sol:d from New York via Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington to Richmond Raleigh, Columbia, Savannah, Jack sonville and St. Augustine. Connections at Jacksonville for Tampa and all points and at St. Augustine for the East Coast. This train also carries Drawing Room Sleeping car New York to Atlanta, Leaves Bo ton 12:03 A. M., New York 12 55 P. M (from 23rd Street Station Pennsylva nia Railroad) Philadelphia 3:29 P. M. Baltimore 5:45 P. M., Washington 6:55 P. M , arriving at Southern Pines, 10:00 A. M., Savannah, Ga., 12:25 P. M., Jacksonville 3:50 P. M., St. Augustine 5:00 P. M., Tampa 6:30 A M. Charlotte 9.51 A. M., Atlanta 4:35 P. M. Connections are made both at Miami on the East Coast and Port Tampa on the West Coast for Key West and Havana. The "Florida and Metropoli tan Limited" is luxuriously equipped in every respect, with Pullman Drawing Room Car, Compartment Car with Drawing Room and State Rooms, Observation Car, through Day Coaches and unexcelled Pullman Dining Car

For further information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third street, Philadelphia, 207 East German street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent,

TRICKS OF WAITERS.

METHODS BY WHICH THEY INCREASE THEIR REVENUES.

They Get Small Wages, but Manage to Swell Their Pay by Tips, by Making Mistakes and by "Standing In With the Cashier."

Men who patronize the German resorts which are a combination of barroom, club, restaurant and debating society and possess many of the characteristics of the real German "bierlokal," have seen a great change in the manner of conducting them in the last few years. There are still some places where the regular customer, the "stammgast," makes his own score and tells the waiter how much he owes when he leaves the place, and there are many places where the waiters call for what they want for their patrons and make a lump settlement before going home. But those are the small places, and even in these there are cash registers as checks on the person who finally handles the money. But in the larger establishments there

are many elaborate systems by which the waiter is held in check and compelled to curb his inclination to tip himself. A system which was introduced by one of the largest resorts of this kind is known as the metal check system. When the waiter goes to work, he buys \$10 worth of metal checks, and with these he pays for what he takes from the bar. At the end of the day or night he receives cash from the cashier for the checks still in his possession.

"That system worked splendidly," said an old waiter, "as long as the cashier was honest, but when he formed a co-bination with a waiter or with several it became an easy matter to make a nice bit every day. A waiter would throw down a dollar check and receive twice as much in change, and at the end of the day or week there would be a di-vision. Could this last? Well, I should think so. I have been here for seven years, and in that time several \$15 a week cashiers have opened places of their own.

"Some of the best places in town beong to men who were waiters and cashers, and when they become proprietors their help 'does' them just as they 'did' their former bosses. But the metal checks were not enough for the new saloon people, and they put in a new thing, in which many slips, rubber stamps, cash registers and spotters were employed to keep the cash out of the waiters' pockets. "Well, that was the worst of all. Com-

binations can be made in that game just as well as in the old one, and at one place the waiters ran things so high that the smart ones cleared as much as \$10 a night. Wait till I get this order," and he halted in his German discourse. "Yes," he resumed, "it's pretty hard

for an honest man, because he gets no credit for being honest. The boss knows that he's being swindled, but he makes money just the same, and if he got all he made he would be able to ride about in a carriage on his day off the same as the cashier does. Low wages do it all. A cashier gets from \$10 to \$15 a week and handles all the cash, and he naturaly pays himself a little every day on account. He usually swears at the waiters and puts on a stern front, but those who know all about the business will tell you that the waiters at whom he yells

"A waiter at a 'bier kneipe' gets the princely pay of \$4 to \$7 a week. In some of the best places there are old hands who get as much as \$8, but they are few. They go on duty at 6 o'clock n the evening and remain until 1 o'clock in the morning, and in those places where there are dancing halls in connection with the regular business the waiters often have to remain until 3 o'clock and later. Many of these waiters have 'down town jobs' during the day, where they work from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon for \$4 a week. What do you think of that?" And after propounding that question the waiter

durried off to fill an order. "But the waiter doesn't get left," he esumed, making marks on the pad which ne carried, "and tips make the jobs worth holding. In places like this waiters make good pay even when they don't stand in with the cashier. Men give big tips to show off before the women, and at times when there's a fight at a table as to who shall pay, when every one insists that he should foot the bill, the fellows who get off free usually tip the waiter liberally, but in such a way that every one at the table sees just how much they give. Cases of that kind make up for those where a man gets even with the house for serving beer with too much or too little 'collar,' or a poor sandwich, or a flat siphon of water, or mustard with a fly in t, by refusing to give the waiter a tip. Making a mistake in addition is a fine way to make an extra dollar in those places where the check is not made out at the deak, but, taking it all in all, stand-ing in with the cashier is the best game."

Many waiters in up town establishments took their first degree in the service in Bowery resorts where brawn and muscle were counted among the necessary requisites for success. The old waiter was one of this class. In speaking of his early experience he said: "Down there we had to serve a rough, tough gang and often had to fight for our pay. Occasionally we could 'do' a man who had too much or forgot to set-

tle for a trayful of stuff at the bar, or maybe sneak a couple of glasses in the rush. But that's the only way there was of making an extra cent. The bosses know that, and that's why waiters in the Bowery district, where tips are scarce, get three times as much pay as the men who work up town. A good, tout waiter who will keep sober during business hours can make \$15 a week in wages in some Bowery places. The waiter stopped in his discourse to

greet three men who took their places at an empty talle with the air of men who were prepared to make an evening of it. Beer in large glasses was served to them without much delay, and then the waiter whispered: "Those are the customers we like to see. They know how to treat a "Who are they?"

"Waiters with a night off."-New York

With short interruptions we had continually experienced heavy gales, some of which exceeded 90 miles an hour. These gales naturally considerably checked the progress of sledge expeditions .- Borchegrevink of South rn Cross in Geographic-

MARINE ARRIVED.

Clyde steamship Oneida, Staples, deorgetown, H G Smallbones. Schr Jno G Schmidt, 450 tons, Noroury, Philadelphia, George Harriss,

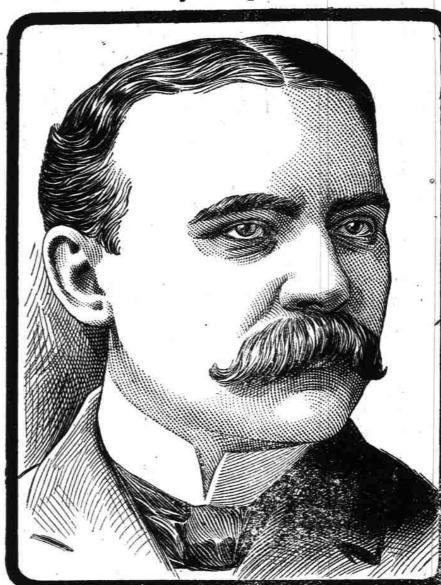
MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of | Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26, 1901. SCHOONERS. Jno G Schmidt, 450 tons, Norbury George Harriss, Son & Co. D M Anthony, 493 tons, George Harriss, Son & Co. Isaac K Stetson, 272 tons, George Harriss, Son & Co. Jno B Manning, 1,134 tons, Sprague, George Harriss, Son & Co. Chas C Lane, 306 tons, George Harriss, Son & Co. Wm F Campbell, 169 tons. George Harriss, Son & Co. W R Perkins, 143 tons, Gay, George Harriss, Son & Co. Carrie A Bucknam, 235 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co. STEAMSHIPS.

Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

ONLY REMEDY THAT ALWAYS

Dwyer-Gives Full Credit to Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound has been | Later he became West town assessor. or years, and is now, the general prescription of most eminent practitioners of medicine in this country. It is the result of the best scientific knowledge and research of the last quarter of a century. It is in no sense a patent nedicine, and for that reason more physicians of high standing are using, prescribing, and recommending it than any other remedy.

Senator Dwyer had used various medicines, and they had done him no good. Just how Paine's celery compound was first brought to his atten tion, he does no tremember, but it has done so much for his health that it has no more enthusiastic advocate in the city of Chicago. He gives full credit to Paine's celery compound for he great improvement in his health. "Senate Chamber, General Assembly, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1900.

leasure that I furnish this testimonial to the superior merits of Paine's celery compound. I have found it an effi cacious and agreeable remedy for various complaints which refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and can cheerfully recommend it. "EDWARD M. DWYER

"Gentlemen: It is with sincere

Senator Dwyer has held many posi tions of trust, both in the city and state. Elected Southwest town clerk, before he had concluded his term Mayor Washburne appointed him superintendent of the city water office

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET Quoted officially at the closing by the Produc Exchange. J STAR OFFICE, January 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1.20 pe bbl for strained and \$1.25 for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

steady at \$1.30 per barrel for hard, \$2.30 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year Spirits turpentine firm at 51%@51c: rosin firm at \$1 25@1.30; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm at \$1.75 Spirits turpentine.....

Tar...... Receipts same day last year. -58 casks spirits turpentine, 829 bbls rosin, 361 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude tur-Market firm on a basis of 936c per oound bid for middling. Quotations Ordinary 6 15-16 cts # 1

lood ordinary..... 8 5 16

Low middling..... 8 15-16 Middling 93/8 Good middling..... 9 11 16 " " Same day last year middling steady at 71/2c.

Receipts—440 bales; same day las year, 1,220.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Product Commission Merchants.] COUNTRY PRODUCE, PEANUTS - North Carolina -Prime, 75c. Extra prime, 80c per

ousbel of 28 pounds; fancy, Virginia-Prime, 55c; extra prime, '0c; fancy, 70c. CORN-Firm; 58 to 60 cents per bushel. N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 11 to

12½c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 7 to 9c. EGGS-Dull at 13c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 221/2 @25c; springs, 12½@17c.
TURKEYS-Live, dull at 8 to 10c;

dressed, 11 to 12 4c. BEESWAX-Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 51/2@61/2c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 50c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK. Jan. 25 .- Money on call at 1/2 (4) cantile paper 31/2041/4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48736@4873/2 for demand and 483% for sixty days. Posted rates were 484½ and 488. Commercial bills 483@483½. Silver certificates 63½@65. Bar silver 62. Mexican dollars 481/2. Government bonds strong. State bonds easy. Railroad bonds strong. U. S. refunding 2's reg'd, 105%; U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 105%; U.S. 2's, reg'd,—; U.S. 3's, reg'd,109%; do. coupon, 111%; U. S. 4's. new reg'd, 136%; do. coupon, 137%; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113%; do. coupon, 113%; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 110%; do. coupon, 111%; Southern 110½; do. coupon, 111½; Southern B'y 5's 113½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 87; Chesapeake & Ohio 39; Manhattan L 114½; N. Y. Central ginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

141%; Reading 31%; do. 1st pref'd 71%; St. Paul, 149%; do. pref'd, of'd 189; Southern R'y 19%; pref'd 70%; American Tobacco, 114%; do. pref'd 140; People's Gas 98%; Sugar 138%; do. pref'd 118%; T. O. & Iron 57%; U. S.

and in 1894 was elected to the Illinois State Senate, in which body he took a prominent part during last winter's Senator Dwyer has recommended

Paine's celery compound to many of his friends, and has yet to hear any thing but the most favorable results from any one of them. Busy men and women threatened

with failure of nerve force and showing the effect of too prolonged, too hard or too anxious work by periods of languor, depression, nervousness, dyspepsia, or other signs of nerve exhaustion, will find Paine's celery com pound an invigorator as superior to all o her remedies as modern scientili methods are superior to old fashioned is accurate ones When Paine's celery compound i

used, other members of the family are quick to see the great gain in health. Paine's celery compound is the one known nerve feeder and nerve restora tive. By its means all the functions of the body receive a fresh supply of nerve food. It encourages the body to produce an abundant supply of this in dispensable vital force, without which there can be no health, strength, nor happiness in living. From the lack of nerve force men and women are driven to despondency, melancholy, insanity and suicide.

There will be no neuralgia, no per sistent headaches, no dyspepsia, no haunting pain over the eyes, no nervous exhaustion, if Paine's celery compound is used.

Air Line, common, 9%@10; do, pre

Leather 121/6; do. preferred 731/4; West ora Union 824. Standard Oil 793@795 BALTIMORE. January 25.—Seaboard

ferred 24% @25. Bonds-4's 96%. **NAVAL STORES MARKETS**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- Rosin quiet strained common to good \$170 Spirits Spirits turpentine quiet at 40@40%c. CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Spirits tur. pentine steady at 36c; sales - casks Rosin firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH Jan. 25. - Spirits turpen tine firm at 37c; sales 50 casks; receipts 431 casks; exports 1,306 casks. firm and unchanged; sales 4 641 bar rels; receipts 4,265 barrels; exports 11,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.-Rosin-Receipts 394 barrels. Turpentine-Re ceipts 3 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Tightness in the January position, due to nervous demand from shorts rather than to any extra effort on the part of the bulls, was easily the feature of today's developments on the Cotton Ex change. At best speculation was very small and quite of a professional turn. There was not much in the way of news and not until the January deal began to work itself out was there any important changes in value. Or the call the market was steady, with prices unchanged to three points lower. Covering soon restored the entire list to last night's basis, after which a point or two range constituted fluctuations up to the noon hour. The current month shorts were made extremely uneasy by talk of a small "in sight' for the week and higher prices in Southern markets. A turn to cover was soon decided upon and for the rest of the afternoon buying by Janu ary shorts was the feature of the busi ness done. From outward appear ances January longs made no effort to place their opponents at a disadvantage. Ten cents was soon reached and later 10.10. This advance caused the rest of the list to improve sharply also. A few moderate sized buying orders from the South and an advance of 1c in spot cotton here helped the market At the close the market was steady with prices three to nineteen points higher, with the exception of Febru ary, which was nominally four points

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- Cotton dull: uplands 10 %c. Cotton futures market closed steady January 10 06, February 9.46, March 9.39, April 9.34, May 9.34, June 9 31, July 9.32, August 9.00, September 8.53, October 8.30, November 8 22. Spot cotton closed dull and 14 higher; middling uplands 10 %c; middling gulf 10%c; sales 1,310 bales. Net receipts 801 bales; gross receipts 6,797 bales: stock 106,241 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 26,515

bales; exports to Great Britain 2,280 bales; exports to the Continent 5,465 bales; stock 880,780 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 16,900

bales; exports to Great Britain 54,957 bales; exports to France 25,184 bales exports to the Continent 78,383 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 5,140.545 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,934 266 bales; exports to France 459,257 bales; exports to the Continent 1,414,965 bales.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral. January 25.—Galveston, dull at

9%c, net receipts 7,200 bales; No folk, steady at 9%c, net receipts 23 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 3%c, he receipts 23% bales; Boston, dull system, net receipts 589 bales; Wimington, firm at 9%c, net receipt 492 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 10% net receipts 43 bales; Savannah, steat at 97 16c. net receipts 5.554 bales; system at 97 16c. at 97 16c, net receipts 5,554 bales; Not Orleans, steady at 9½c, net receipt 6,554 bales; Mobile, quiet at 95 16, a receipts 571 bales; mamphis, quiet 9½c, net receipts 1.285 pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.54 bales; at pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.55 bales; at pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.55 bales; at pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.55 bales; at pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.55 bales; at pales; August steady at 9½c, net receipts 5.55 bales; at pales; at steady at 9%c, net receipts 558 bala Charleston, steady at 9 %c, net recent

PRODUCE MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, January 25. - Flour

teady and quiet, but held a she higher, closing firm. Wheat-8p strong; No. 2 red 82c f. c. b. afloat; tions were strong and display strength and fair activity all di-Bulls were stimulated by small Arpe tine shipments, better flour demand the Northwest, higher cables, light Northwest receipts and a broaden speculative trade. Closed strong 1%@1%c net advance: No. 2 red J. uary 81c; March 81 4c; May clos 81%c; July closed -c. Coru-s steady; No. 2 471/c at elevator 46%c f. o. b. afloat; options we moderately active and firm all day strength abroad, the rise in whe small Argentiae shipments and gor local coverings. Closed firm at 160 net advance. Sales included: Januar closed 47 1/2 c; March closed 46c. W. closed 44%c. Oats-Spot steady N 301/2c; options inactive but stead Pork dull; family \$15 00@15 75; she clears \$13 75@16 50; mess \$13 25@145 Rice steady Lard-refined Stead; continent \$7 80; South American \$8; compound 5% @5%c. Butter stead: Western creamery 16@22c; dairy 14@20c; factory 11@14c. Eg steady; State and Pennsylvania ? 22c at mark, for average lots; West regular packing 19@221/2c. Chesteady; fancy large, fall made 111/6 111/6; small fancy, fall made 11/6 11 Potatoes quiet; Jersey \$1 50@1 New York \$1 50@1 871/2: Island \$175@2 00; Jersey sweets \$1 3 00. Petroleum dull. Tailow with Molasses steady. Cabbages qui Freights to Liverpool—Cotton steam 16. Cotton seed oil inactive a quiet, but steady at a shade under la night's outside prices. Prime cri in barrels, 27%c, nominal; pr summer yellow 311/c; off summ yellow 30%@31c; prime white @35c; prime winter yellow 351/4 @36 prime meal \$25 00. Coffee-Spot | dull; No.2 invoice 71/6; mild quiet 00 dova 8@121/4. Sugar—Raw quiet st easy; fair refining 3%c; centrifugal, test 41/c; molasses sugar 31/c; refi

CHICAGO, January 25. - News aff ing the wheat market was all but to-day and the market ruled strong May closing 14@14c over yesterday Other markets benefitted by strength, corn closing #c, oats to st provisions a shade to 12½c higher.
CHIOAGO, Jan. 25.—Cash quotation Flour dull, unchanged Wheat-No -c; No. 3 spring 65@73c; No. 2 751/2c. Corn-No. 2, 37% e Oat No. 2 24%@24%c; No. 2 white 27% No. 3 white 26% @27%c Pork, p barrel, \$13 67 1/2 @13 85, Lar per l 10. Dry salted show ders, \$6 25@6 50. Short clear side boxed \$7 25@7 35. Whiskey- !!

illers' finished goods, per galloh, \$1 The leading futures ranged as ! lows-opening, high st lowest and closing: Wheat-No I January 73% 7414 @7416. 73 14 @73 36.74 1/2 @74 %; Fe ruary 73%. 74% 73%, 74%c: May 7 @75%, 77. 75%, 76%@77c Corn-Jan uary 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. February 37 1/4 037 1/4. 37 1/4 037 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 37 1/4. 38 1/4. 38 1/4. Oats-Jan uary 23%. 24, 23%, 24c; May 254. 254 @25%, 25%@25%, Pork, per bbiuary \$13 871/2: May \$13 771/4. 13 77%, 13 92% Lard, per 1 January \$7 3214: March \$7 35; Mat \$7 35, 7 42%, 7 35, 7 42% Short no per 100 bs—January \$6 87%; Mr 6 92%, 7 00, 6 92%, 7 00.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Sta-LIVERPOOL, January 25, 4 P. M. Cotton-Spot. duil; prices easier American middling 51/2d The sales of the day were 7,000 basies, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,800 bales Amen can. Receipts 10,000 bales, including 9.800 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and close steady. American middling (l. m. t January 5 24 64@5 25-64d buyer January and February 5 23 64d sellet 🥻 February and March 5 20 64d seller March and April 5 18 64d seller; Apr and May 5 16-64d seller; May and July 514 64d buyer; June and July # 116 @5 12 64d buyer; July and August 64d seller; August and September 4 59 64@4 60 64d buyer; September 4 59 64@4 60 64d buyer; October (o. c.) 4 40 64d nominal; October and November (g. o. c.) 4 23 64d nomina 3 111

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotto

W. & W. Railroad - 92 bales cotton casks spirits turpentine, 14 barre

ton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 58 bar

rels rosin, 59 barrels tar, 28 barrels

crude turpentine. A. & Y. Railroad-157 bales cotton 8 casks spirits turpentine, 4 barrels rosin, 66 barrels tar, 1 barrel ciudi turpentine. W. & N. Railroad-15 bales cotto C. C. Railroad - 26 bales cotton

casks spirits turpentine, 2 barrels rosi 56 barrels tar. 10 barrels crude turpet Steamer Crossus-16 casks sp turpentine, 144 barrels rosin, 23 ba

Steamer Driver-3 bales cotton barrels rosin, 311 barrels tar., Robinson's Flat-250 barrels ro Autry's Raft-550 barrels rosin. Total-Cotton, 492 bales; spirits! pentine, 40 casks; rosin, 1,038 barre tar, 529 barrels; crude turpentine.

-:-Unlucky Cornel ...

BIG PRUNES, 25 TO THE POUN RED CRANBERRIES. TURKEYS, DEAD AND ALIVE. JELLY, MINCE MEAT, RAISINS CURRANTS, CITRON. SMOKED BEEF TONGUES.

Ve can't bake your cake, but can fu the best of everything to go in it. Send me your orders.

-:- S. W. SANDERS

Arrests discharges from the uninery orga-in either sax in 48 hours. It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or into tions, and free from all bad smell or other

SANTAL-MIDY is contained and capsules, which bear the name in black term, without which none are comine.