### WILMINGTON, N. C.

### TO CURB THE COMBINES.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15.

A short while ago the Trusts, some of them colossal affairs, were attracting the attention of the country, but the Trusts have been eclipsed by the combines of Trusts which we are now beginning to witness. We had a dozen or so of mighty Trusts controlling manufactures of steel, which have been consolidated in the combine formed by J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and others, the most colossal combine which the world has ever seen. If this stood alone it might not be a matter of so much importance and significance, al though it would be a matter of vast importance, but it is the sequence of other combines which have been recently effected. Some of the same men who manipulated this gigantic steel combine had previously accomplished the consolidation of many of the leading railway systems east of the Mississippi river, and embracing all the American transcontinental roads, putting near ly one half of the railroad mileage of the country under one management. The next thing on the the programme was securing control of the anthracite coal region, and the next thing on the programme was securing control of the steel plants of the country. Some of the members of this syndicate had previously secured control of the best iron ore deposits in the Lake Superior iron belt.

Here we have practically one combination controlling the lines of transportation, the hard coa supplies, the iron field and the steel plants-transportation, fuel, iron ore and the manufacture of steel, the whole thing, making this syndicate virtually monarch of the industrial domain. To give some idea of what this steel combine embraces we quote the following enumeration: "Carnegie Steel company, stock

\$160,000,000, bonds \$100,000,000. Federal Steel company, common stock \$100.000,000, preferred stock \$100,000,000. "American Steel and Wire com

pany, common at c't \$50,000,000, pre

ferred stock \$40,000,000. "National Tune company, common stock \$40,000,000, preferred stock \$35, "American Bridge company, com mon stock \$35,000,000, preferred stock

\$35,000,000 "National Steel company, common stock \$32,000,000, preferred stock \$27,

\$20 000 000. "American S'eel Hoop company, common stock \$19,000,000, preferred stock \$14,000 000 "American Sheet Steel company, common stock \$26,000,000, preferred

"American Uar and Foundry compa ny, common stock \$30,000,000, pre ferred stock \$30,000.000 Pressed Strel Car company com mon stock \$12 500 000, preferred stock

stock \$36,000,000.

"Republic Iron and Steel company. common stock \$30,000,000, preferred stock \$25,000,000

Total capital of the Morgan-Carnegie Rockefeller steel combine \$1,094.

If it was the object to cheapen

transportation and production and thus benefit the country while benefitting themselves, they struck on the right way to do it, for it stands to reason that with so many lines of | May: railway running under a common directory and managed with a view to economy as well as effectiveness, the cost of transportation could be reduced to the minimum, while with the control of the necessary iron beds, coal supplies and steel plants the cost of rails and equipment could be reduced to the minimum. But no Trust was ever yet formed in this country with a view to benefitting the public and neither were there consolidations of of railways and combinations of Trusts formed to benefit the country but to benefit the men who conceived and executed them for their own benefit, to give them control of the traffic and productive industries, for being masters of transportation and of the leading productive industries they are to all

intents and purposes masters of all.

The colossal proportions of this steel combine have set the country to thinking and to asking the question, "where will this thing end?" And they have also attracted the attention of some of our national law makers who are, doubtless, asking themselves where it will end and what it will do before it does end if it isn't curbed before these combinations get control of everything. Even the Republican statesmen have become aroused at this natural outcome of some of the policies of the party to which they belong, the policies which they were more or less inumental in foisting upon the country. Hon. J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and for the three past campaigns chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. is one of the statesmen who has become alarmed and proposes to do something to curb these combines. and to go that far in getting upon Democratic ground. The following from the Washington Post tells what he proposes to do and shows that the Republican statesmen are becoming alarmed at the mighty strides the combines are making : "Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and

Means Committee, introduced a bill yesterday to repeal several paragraphs of the Dingley tariff law, which is likely to attract considerable attention. There are sixteen paragraphs of the law which Mr Babcock proposes to repeal, and those are chiefly paragraphs in what is known as Schedule C, pertaining to bar iron, round iron, beams, boiler iron, anchors, hoop iron, railway bars, steel ingots, wire of various

kinds, nails, wheels for railway pur poses, and the like. "The recent gigantic combines of ron and steel interests and of railway corporations have attracted the serious attention of a large number of the ufluential legislators at the Capitol. and Mr Babcock stat-d frankly yeserday that his bill was intended to remove the tariff duties from articl-s or iron and steel produced by these corporations. 'The theory of the bill is this," said he, "that these colossal compines, perhaps the largest the world has ever known, when possessing the power to control trace and prices, or, as they say, to regulate ompetition, shall not be allowed the protection of tariff duties. The bill proposes to do all that Congress can do at the present time to curb trusts Mr. Babcock expressed his belief that the bill, if it got b-fore the Ways and Means Committee, would be favorably

reported in short order." Methods of a somewhat similar character have before been proposed but hither o have found no such po #eriul champion in Congress as Mr Babcock, who has been the chairman of tue Republican Congressional cam priga committee in the three pust campaigns There is, of course, little probability that such a bill, or any thing like it, can become law at this session, but it is certain to lead to no will be extensively discussed in the next Congress. There are numerous Republicans in the House in acc ri with some such plan, although they d ffer to some extent as to the details of alaw.

This is interesting as showing that the Republican statesmen recognize the necessity of doing something to crub these combines and protect the people, and it is also on their part a practical admission of what they have all along persistently denied, namely, that the protective pariff is the fos-terer of Trusts and combines. It is vindication of the Democratic protests against and opposition to this high protection, and a confession that the Democrats were right when they demanded the repeal of the tariff provisions which fostered Trusts, and that the Republicans were wrong when they refused to listen to these demands, and denied that this protection was in any way responsible for Trusts.

Now that the election is over they | thought of that class of minds can afford to acknowledge more than it was safe for them to acknowledge pending the election, and if these combines open their eyes fully and make them honest in their dealings with the tariff they will have accomplished one good result, if no more. In the meantime we trust that Mr. Babcock will presevere on the line he seems to have drawn.

"THE TOP LUE GLESLINGS BOW TO HOPE the country is what does the Mc-Kinley administration propose to do with Cuba? Come out or stay in? The preponderance of indications are, nothwithstanding the evasive utterances and false pretences, that it intends to stay in, for its mouthpieces are already manufacturing pretences to justify that. There are some who long ago believed that this Government would never let go its grip after once having gotten hold of Cuba, for they understood the influences that would operate to prevent that. As an illustration of this we quote from the Washington Post the following dialogue be tween Senators Hale and Spooner, which occurred in the Senate last

Mr. Spooner-Has the Senator any suspicion in his mind that the pledge made in the resolution pass-d by Congress as to the temporary character of our occupation in Cuba is not to be

Mr Hale-I have. Mr. Spooner-K-pt not simply to the -tter, but kept in spirit? Mr. Hale-I have very grave sus

picion, Mr. President. Mr. Spooner-Tnen, Mr. President he Senator is a pessimist beyond any have ever met.

Mr Hale-Now, let me say to the Senator I think there are very pover ful influences in this country—I in they are largely located in New City, I think they are largely speculaing enterprises—that are determined that we shall never give up Cuba. \* \* am pofoundly impressed and pro foundly depressed by the fact that I tied in hundreds of quarters a determistion that we shall never withdraw rom Cubs, but sasil retain her as a ossession of the United States.

Mr. Spooger-It will never turn out, my friend from Maine, that any man in any country can point to the Teller resolution and say with truth that it was a a legislative lie.

Mr. Hale-I hope so. Mr. Spooner-The Senator need not ope so. He had better know so. Mr. Hale-I do not know. Mr. Spooner-Well, he ought to

This was nearly a year ago. Senator Hale was not then posing as a prophet, but simply giving expression to his apprehensions and his convictions, but in the light of subsequent events, and the special pleadings of the administration organs and others which favor treating the Teller resolution as a mere sentimental utterance, in no way binding upon us, how much more a prophet he was than the confiding and assuring Senator from Wisconsin who couldn't believe that the resolution was a "legislative lie."

It was not a legislative lie, for it was offered and adopted in good faith, and voiced the sentiments of the American people at that time. but the schemers who have been planning to hold on to Cuba are trying to make it a legislative lie, a mere linking of sentimental words entitled to no respect or considera-

the A he Kind You Have Always Bough

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Northern Republican papers now show a good deal more sense in discussing the negro problem in the South than they did a few years ago. This is not because they are becoming any more liberal in their views, but because they are becoming better informed, and because they have had some object lessons in their own section which serve as gags to harsh criticism of the South. The New York Sun, which used to masquerade as a Democratic paper, but is now one of the stalwart Republican or gans, in commenting upon an educational meeting held in New York which was addressed by seeral Southern teachers, says:

"The Southern States which have adopted the plan of an educational restriction of the suffrage have sim ply followed the example of Connect icut and Massachusetts, except in their unconstitutional and impolitic discrimination in favor of white citi z-ns; but the testimony of South-rn men at the meeting on Sunday night indicated that in the interest of the whites themselves, of Southern civili z tion, the injustice will have to be remedied. If there is as plessing need of more education for whites as well as for blacks the shortsigntedness of a discrimination which removes the stimu us to it from the whites while i incites the blacks to struggle to satis's an educational standard for the suff rage will ultimately be made manifest. In the long run the in-quality will b. so damaging to the whites themselves that it will have to be removed."

The whole negro problem will essen in relative importance steadily The Southern States have entered on period of prosperity unexampled in their history, and they are finding that for their development they will need all the negro labor they have and all the additional labor which they can attract. Proportionate y to the whole body of the people the negroes, of course, will be much more numerous than elsewhere in the Union, but they will be so far outnumb-red by the whites that their political dominance as a distinct race will be feared no longer Instead of being driven from the polls they will be invited thither as the normal divisions and competi tions of parties are resumed.

"The bitterness of the present South ern opposition to negro suffrage is no greater than was the prejudice against he naturaliz-d voters, more particu larly the Irish Roman Catholics, which bred the Khow Nothingism of haif a century ago and exasperated our politics to such an extent that to super ficial observers even a race or religious war seem-d mevitable. Actually the ow Nothing movement went to pieces in a few years and not a trace of it was left Religious indifference and decadence rather than fear of re ligious conflict now occupy the

"It will be the same with the r problem at the South. The solution will come in the course of the great material d-velopment, industrial revolution, which is now transforming the r-gion and diverting its thoughts and energies from any other race and sec tional question that the best means of utilizing the great advantages in the industrial competition it has in its negro labor, and in the proximity of its great staple production to the man ufactories for working it up.

Even if, as the North Carolina speaker said at the meeting on Sunday, than the North-roors understand the situation in the South,' our ignorate concerns only specific details-thou, h there is very much less of even that mi-understanding than he assumesand it does not extend to blindness to the marvellous transf rmation, polit ical, soc al and industrial, which i now pr. c-eding at the South. Wall Street is not acting toward Southern securities in a way to indicate any fear of a sinister outcome of the new development.

Of course the Sumas a Republican organ, could not be expected to endorse fully our methods of disposing of the suffrage problem, although it fails to realize that the discrimination is not against the negro, but the ignorant, vicious and dangerous negro, but on the whole it sizes up the case pretty intelligently and sensibly. It might be added, however, that the less the politicians on the other side of the line have to do with it, the less meddling by them, the sooner the problem will be solved, and satisfactorily solved.

## NOT 10 ACCOMODATING

It appears from the press dis patches that three of the Chinese leaders in the late disturbances who had been marked for death decline to select the mode by which they would dispatch themselves as requested by Emperor. The inference from this is that they are not so accommodating as to commit suicide in any form, but prefer to keep on living and taking their chance of having their days shortened in some other way. It seems to us that there are a good many persons who, under similar circumstances, would be equally as shaccomodating, especially if they had a strong backing of men who would stand by them, as it seems some of these have.

Since these officials are so unac comodating the foreign envoys are beginning to show some disposition to be accommodating, in view of the embarrassing position in which this puts the Chinese government, and will let the Chinese government officiate in the mortuary proceedings as it may elect provided it does the killing sure enough. They will not stand on ceremony but will permit it to strangle them, chop their heads off, draw and quarter them, pump them full water till they burst, strip them, tie them up, cover them with sweet. ness and let the insects devour them, or any other humane and painless way it may elect to dispatch them. This is a condescend-

ing concession by the Christian envoys to the heathen Chinee. But, seriously, isn't there something ridiculeus in this haggling with the Chinese government as to the manner in which these offending Chinese officials are to be punished? What right have they to demand from China what they would not demand from any other government on the earth, and what every na-tion represented by these envoys would resent if demanded of it? They are simply turning this whole business in a ghastly mockery.

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Headlight: The extensive plant of the Acme Machine Works has been completed and will start up this week. It is the bigges enterprise ever undertaken in this

- Red Springs Record: S. J. Edens killed a neef February 4th that weighed 1,690 pounds gross, or about 900 pounds net weight. February 6th he killed a fine cow that weighed 1,310 pounds. How is that for Robe son county cattle?

- Asheville Citizen: An 18 pound red horse was taken out of the well at the Southern Rulway round hou e here Tuesday. The water is brought from the river with a five inch pipe, and the suction was so great that the fish was drawn in. At an elbow in the pipe it was caught and was torn to pieces when taken out. The flow of water was stopped and the pipe had to be taken apart in order to get the fish

- Clinton Democrat: Mr. L. C. Hubbard, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of Samuson county b cause of his exemplary life, died at his residence on last Wednesday, the 6 h inst. - Mr. J R. Westbrook of Newton Grove, had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes last week in a rather singular manner He was out ab ut the lot looking after his stock. when a nig ran under his feet causing Mr Westbrook to stumble and he fel against the head of a cow. One of the cow's horns stuck him in the eye, knocking it out entirely. Mr. West brook left at once for Richmond for treatment in a hospital

- Laurinburg Exchange: The cotton crop of last year may have been short but from the number of care being leaded at the depot it would seem that there was a large crop of cotton mills were sold at public auc tion to Mr. H C. McNair, former Secretary of the Company, for six thousand dollars The mill contained sixteen bunderd spindles. The sale was made on F. bru-ry 6th. - O last Saturday, Mr. Walter Ute uich was arrested, and carried before Justice of the Peace Cooper, charged with murder. The murder was alleged to have been committed in Chester county, 8 C, on the 17th of March. 1898 Persons from South Carolina were at the hearing but could not identify Mr Upchurch as the man and the Justice released him.

### 1 WINKLINGS

- He-"If I were you I wouldn't be a fool," She- Indeed you would not!-Louisville Courier Journal. - Caller-"Is your cousin, Mr Roslyn, on your father's side, Willie?"

Willie Williams-"Nope. He's on ma's side whenever there's a scrap "-Brooklyn Eagle - Bluffer-"So you have taught your wife poker?" Meekboy- Yes: 's a great stheme. Last Saturday

night I won back nearly two dollars of my salary "-Puck - Markby-"What do you think of that cigar, old man? It was smug gled." Cutter-"Ah! I was just won dering how it got post the health authorities,"-Toon Topics.

- Mistress-"Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as can be." New Cook—"Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Nak it in your tea, mum."-New York World

- Money in Politics: "What we mortey out or sol. L. hotly, "is to take all I saw, sir!" p-otested the legislator with convincing candor.-Detroit Journal

- "I was awfully glad to receive your letter stating that you had repented. But why did you send it uo-"Because they say 'an open confession is good for the soul. Philadelphia North American. - He Could, in One Way: "]

suppose you can support ny daugh er" suggest d the old gentleman. That depends on whether you look at the question from a financial or phy sical point of view." answered the suitor. - Chicago Post. - Easy. - "At! yes," sighed the

lov-lore youth 'I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder I will ever succeed in winning her ff-ctions" "Why not?" replied his cousin Helen. 'I know at least half dizen other men who have "-Philadelphia Press. - Not Like a Woman: "I want

to return this dog to sthe gent that owns bim. I seen his 'ad' in the paper," said a rough looking man at he door. "How do you guess it was a 'gent' that gut the 'ad' in?" asked the woman. "'Cause it said 'No questions asked." - Boston Globe

## CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Congressman Brown, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress declaring the purpose of the United States ultimately to abandon the Philippines. Anybody who can tell anything about the ultimate intention of this administration about anything is clearly entitled to the entire pastry department.-Atlanta Journal, Dem.

-- With cool and refreshing naivete, the Taft Commission assumes that the "oppasition of the rich" to the Commission's devices for laying heavier taxes upon them will be a mere transient expression of irritation. Thus it is that voluntary expatriation may involve loss of recollection of one of the strongest of human characteristics-reluctance of the rich and powerful to submit to direct taxation .- Philadelphia Record, Dem.

## 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 trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided the surgeon's of ter than ever. It's positively guaran teed to cure Ston ach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints Price 50c. at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

IN ALL STAGES of Nasal Catarrh there should be cleanliness. As experience proves. Ely's Cream Balm is cleanser, soother and healer of the diseased membrane. It is not drying nor irritating, and does not produce specified Price 50 cents at druggists, or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. Upon being placed into the nostrils, it cure.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

### WAYS OF THE FAKIR.

HE FREQUENTLY GETS HIS STOCK IN TRADE ON TRUST.

One Day His Pockets Bulge With Coin, and on Another He Is a Mendicant-He Is a Good Judge of Toys' Selling Qualities.

The street fakir is a highly interesting character. His fortunes are variable as the wind and his place of business as changeable. One day finds him in a Bowery eating house, his pockets bulging with dimes and nickles; the next, in line with a gang of the city's nondescript awaiting his turn at the entrance of a free soup house. He wanders from city to city, wherever the blind goddess or a great gathering of humanity may chance to lead, and wherever he goes his voice is uppermost in the din, and his little. fragile three legged stand or cheap va lise is the center of a curious crowd. He is a traveler without funds, a merchant without stock and a business man withut capital.

"How in the world does he get along? Where does he obtain a new stock of goods when luck goes against him?" asked the reporter of a young inventor who has had many dealings with the "pro-

"Well, it's pretty hard to say," was the reply. "I have known hundreds of them nd each seems to have a dozen different dodges for taking in new stock when he finds himself without money. Probably however, I could best answer your ques tion by relating my first experience with the fakir." Then the young man, who makes a very comfortable living by inventing gewgaws for the childish public to buy one day and throw away the next eaned back in his easy chair and smiled "Two years ago," he said, "I contrived

simple toy for children which I thought would 'go,' as the saying is, and placed a want 'ad' in one of the papers for men to sell it. On reaching my office the morning upon which the advertisement appeared I found the corridor crowded with the most beterogeneous mass of humanity imaginable. Some were fairly well dressed, others were literally in rags. Yet there was not a single man among them but had the sharpened features and shrewd, catlike eyes of him who wins a living by matching his wits against the rest of the

"I walked briskly into my office, anticipating a shower of money from so large a crowd. I glanced nervously at the 1,000 neatly arranged boxes, each containing one of my toys, and feared that there would not be enough to fill the orders of my customers. After preparing things about the office I opened the door and motioned to half a dozen of the fel lows in the hallway. They entered the office and glanced at me expectantly. "'Got somethin good?' asked one, who constituted himself spokesman.

"I opened one of the boxes and exhibited my toy. It was a simple device made to sell for 10 cents, the fakirs of course, buying it for one-half of the retail price. They seemed to like it. "'I say, cap,' exclaimed the fellow who had spoken before, 'how many of 'em can you let me have on this gar ment?' And he carefully exhibited the best preserved section of a very dilapidated overcost.

"'I don't understand you.' I answered. "'Well, to tell the truth,' explained the fakir. 'I spent every copper I had last night, an I want to leave this coat as security for as many of the toys as you'll let me have until I git on my feet "I gave him five of the little boxes and

tossed his overcoat in a corner. The next fakir to present himself was a young boy, who had a single 5 cent piece. He bought one of my toys and departed. In ten minutes he returned to buy two more with the money he had received from the fire sale. That boy was an example of the man who piles up a fortune. In three weeks he sold 800 of the toys.

"After I had disposed of the bo an stock in trade on my good nature and a portable three legged stand, such as many fakirs use in exposing their wares for sale upon the street. The next man pledged an overcoat similar in appearance to the first one I had accepted in lieu of money and on receiving his quotaof toys rushed from the room in great haste. Surely, I thought, that fellow is ambitious and anxious to get to work upon the street. I like him. When I turned to place the overcoat he had given me with the other garment I had taken, his haste in leaving the office was explained. There was no other overcoat. While I was negotiating with the man who left the three legged stand, the other rascal had slipped behind my back, secured the coat and pledged it to me for the second time. After this experience I saw each fakir alone and watched him carefully.

"Gradually my office began to fill up with all sorts of pledges, until it resembled a miniature junk shop, but in a few hours the men began to return and reclaim their temporary sureties with the cash they had realized on the toys. Only one man, the fellow who had used the overcoat for a pledge the second time, failed to return.

The novelties that are sold on the street in New York do not appear in other cities until seven or eight months bor. Whenever a man invents something ... w, he puts it on sale in the metropolis because the fakirs here are the best in the world, and the judgment of New Yorkers is considered an excellent criterion of the future success or failure of an article. The greatest obstacle that confronts an inventor in preparing a toy or puzzle to be sold upon the streets is the necessary cheapness of the article. As the fakirs say, "Anything that passes the 10 cent limit don't go." A man will readily spend 5 cents or a dime to satisfy his curiosity, but more than that he will not give. The fakir may have some knickknack for 15 cents really worth that amount, and he might talk of its merit in his peculiar vernacular unts his throat dried up, but the crowd would pass him by, for in the majority of cases a 15 cent purchase means changing a quar-

On a 10 cent article the fakir makes about half, and the inventor clears 2 or 3 cents, hence it is apparent that where an article becomes universally popular there is a fortune in store for its originator, as the sales often reach into the millions.-New York Mail and Express.

"Don't despise small things." said the Manayunk philosopher. "Even an humble banana skin may be the power behind the thrown.' Philadelphia Record.

Not Hurt, but Mad.

The way in which native logic triumphs over inculcated dogmas is neatly illustrated by a true story I have heard. A little child between 3 and 4 years of age whose parents were firm believers in Christian Science had become a good deal imbued with the doctrine of that sect. One day she was left with her aunt, nonbeliever. Meeting with a fall and evidently a good deal hurt, she cried bitter

Her aunt, having in mind her training said to her, "Are you hurt?" "No: I am not hurt," he replied some what petulantly. "Then why do you cry?"

"I am crying because I am mad." "What are you mad at?" "I am mad because I can't feel that ain't burt!"- Boston Transcript.

-- The proposition of Mr. Bab cock, Republican, of Wisconsin, in the house yesterday, to repeal the tariff duties on steel and iron and their product as, in his opinion, the only way to break down the Billion Dollar Steel Trust now being organized, will not create as much of a stir among the people as it did among the Republican in both Houses. spreads over the membrane and relief is immediate. It is an agreeable no expectation that the Republican no expectation that the Republican majority in Congress will break away from the corral into which they have been driven by Hanna with the aid of the smaller bosses acting as his lieutenants. - Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.



and says: "I feel a bit shaky this morning, and shall need a bracer." His real need is not nerve stimulant, but nerve strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives strength to the nervous system. It does not brace up, but builds up. It is entirely free from alcohol and from opium, cocaine, and other narcotics usually found in so-called nerve medi-

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures. David Duggins, Esq., of Jones, Ohio Co., Ky., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I had nervous or general debility of three years' duration. I took three bottles of the 'Discovery.' During the time I was taking it my sleep became more refreshing and I gained fifteen pounds weight, and also gained strength every day."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book bound in paper, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Clothes For Actors. "It is not alone the finery of dress that calls for care. Old clothes are harder to get," writes Franklin Fyles in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Tattered gawns can hardly be made to order. To merely tear brand new ones will not do. They must be made to look as though worth out. Rubbing and staining usually pro duce the right effect. The men get lover this-difficulty in a way that the womer will not usually resort to. The actor assigned to the role of a tramp does not besitate to buy a real tramp's suit Washing and fumigation will make it safe to wear. If then it looks too clean he stains and smudges it. But the actress, with the sensitiveness of her sex. will not often put on rags like that | She is prone to be fast dions, too, to using costumes that have been worn by other actresses

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2 D Jute		40	5
Standard		O.	814
Burlaps	6	0	634
WESTERN SMOKED -		_	1017
Hams P D	10	0	1216
Sides # D	01	ē	814
DDE CT TEL	.0;	40	3
DRY BALTED-	-		
Shoulders & D	- 61	42	794
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine	17	62	794
Second-nand, each	1 95	0	1 40
Second-hand machine	-1 07	ě.	1 (0
New New York, each			1 45
New City each		8	1 45
Wilmington # M	Se 00	-	
Northern	7 00		7 50
BUTTER-	8 00		4 00
North Carolina 9 D	20	•	200
Northern	25	8	20
OORN MEAL-	23	•	20
Per bushel, in sacks	19	0	53
Virginia Meal	54	ĕ	58
COTTON TIES - bundle		ă	1 35
JANDLES-F D-		•	
Sperm	:8	2	28
Adamantine	8	č	11
CHEESE-W D-		_	100
Northern Factory	13		14
Dairy Cream	133		14
Half cream	125	.0	23
OFFEE-W D-		_	
Laguyra	11	c	1234
DOMESTICS-	9	0	11
Sheeting, 4-4, # yard		_	
Yarns. bunch of 5 bs		8	530
FISH-		6	70
Mackerel, No. 1, 9 barrel	99 nn	0 8	n nn
Mackerel, No. 1, W half-bbl.	11 00	Ø 1	
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 barrel	16 00	0 1	
Mackerel, No 2 W half-bbl	8 00		9 00
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ half-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 2, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ half-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 3, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ half-bbl.  Mackerel, No. 3, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel.	18 00		00
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Low grade	3 25	<b>@</b> 3	50

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First Patent

9LUE-# b

3RAIN-# bushelCorn from store, bgs-White Mixed Curn...
Car-load, in bgs-White...
Oats, from store...
Oats, Rust Proof... No 1 Timothy

Rice Straw

Eastern

Western

North River

HOOP IRON, 9 b

ARD, 5 b

Northern West India cargoes, according to quality.

Ing to quality Rump.....

Standard A.

White Extra C.

Extra C, Golden.

C Yellow.

SOAP, \$ B — Northern.

STAVES, \$ M — W O. barrel.

B. O. Hogshead.

TIMBER, \$ M feet—Shipping.

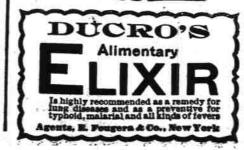
Common mill ₩ 6x24 heart.....

A Night of Terror.

" 8ap..... 5x20 Heart.....

WHISKEY, W gallon

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said of 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 Discov ery, 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 fur ther use completely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c. and \$100 Trial bottles 10c. at R. R. PELLAMY's drug



# COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.] STAR OFFICE, February 14. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Sales at

4 P. M. at 36 1/2 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 36 cents per gal lon for country casks. ROSIN-Nothing doing. TAR-Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market quiet at \$1.30 per barrel for hard. \$2.30 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine firm at 54@53%c rosin firm at \$1 40@1.45; tar firm at \$1 30; crude turpentine firm at \$2.00

@\$3:5 RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... Rosin ..... Tar . . . . 

casks spirits turpentine, 158 bbls rosin, 251 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude tur Market firm on a basis of 914c per ound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary. ..... 6 13-16 cts. 😵 Good ordinary ..... 8 3 16 Low middling..... 8 13 16 Middling ...... 9 9 Good middling ..... 9 9 16

Same day last year middling firm 1 8 4 c. Receipts-136 bales; same day las: year. 1 034

Cornected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Mercha is l COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia-Prime, 50c; extra prime, 54c; fancy, 60c; Spanish. 75c. CORN—Firm, 58 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13 to 15c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c. EGGS-Firm at 13c per dezen. CHICKENS-Dull. Grawn, 121/2@

25c; spiles. 10@17c. TURKETS-Live, dull at 8 to 81/20: 18860, 10 to 11c BESSWAX-Firm at 25c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 55c

### FINANCIAL MARKETS By Telegraph to the Moratng Star

New York, Feb. 14. -Money on call steady at 202% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 per cent. Sterling exchange beavy; actual business in bankers' bills at 487 1/2 @487 1/8 for de mand and 483 % @483% for sixty days Posted rates 485 1/4 @485 1/4 and 488 1/4 @ 489. Commercial bills 483 1/2 @484. Silver certificates 62@63. Bar silver 60%. Mexica: dollars 47%. Government bonds strong. State bonds inscrive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. 3 refuning 2's reg'd. 10514; U. S. refund'g 2's 05% . U.S. 2's, reg'd. couper. 3's. reg'd. 1101; do. coupon, 1101; B. 4's, new reg'd, 1371; do. cou 137 %; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113 %; do. coupon 113 %; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 110%; do. coupon, 110%; Southern R'y 5's 116. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 91%; Chesapeake & Ohio 41 Manhattan L 117%; N. Y. Centra 1431; Reading 3314; do. 1st pref'd 7514 St. Paul. 1494; do. pref'd, 190; South ern Railway 22%; pref'd 75%; Ameri can Tobacco. 114; do. pref'd 140 People's Gas 102%; Sugar 136%; do pref'd 119 T. . & Iron 63%; U. S Leather 135 do preferred 54; Wastern Un 894. Standard Oil-wo

BALTIMORE, February 14 - Seaboard Air Line. common, 12%@12%; do. preferred 29 @29 % Bonds-4's 7214.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 14 -Rosin steady Spirits turpentine dull at 39 1/2 @40c CHARLESTON, Feb. 14. - Spirits tur pentine steady at 36%c; sales - casks. Rosin firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH Feb. 14 - Spirits turpen tine firm at 36%c; sales 449 asks; receipts 135 casks; exports 139 casks. Rosin firm; U and below 5c off; sales 3.371 barrels; receipts 1,721 barrels; exports 5,235 barrels.

# COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 14 -The course of the cotton market was not so favorable to the bear interest as of late and whereas forenoon events on 'Change appeared to greatly favor shorts, the later developments put the oversold faction to flight, at the same time creating a feeling of friendliness towards the market investment circles. The cables were rather better than estimated. On these influences the market opened steady with prices unchanged to three points higher Shorts were inclined to follow up the aggressive methods pursued during the past few days, and soon after the call forced prices slowly downward until March touched 9 04 and May 9 05, but soon after mid day the market changed over from bear domination to bull supremacy and with a leap prices advanced ten points, March reaching 9 14 and May 9 15 before the demands of fright ened pit shorts were anywhere near appeased. Rumors that Neil was shortly to issue a bullish circular and small estimates for to morrow's New Orleans and Houston receipts were the real causes for the busing. On the up urn conservative buying for commission account came to light and the export interests sup ported Marce and May with a fair show of confidence. At the close the market ruled steady with prices net 4

to 11 points higher. New YORK, Feb. 14 Couton dull; middling uplands 9 9 16c. Cotton futures market closed steady February 9.11 March 9.13 April 9 13 May 9.14, June 9 11, July 9.12, August 8.78, September 8 26, October 8 05, No. vember 7.94 December 7 91. Spot cotton closed duil; middling uplands 99 16c; middling gulf 9 13 16c

sales 1,006 bales

Net receipts 500 bales; gross receipts 2,328 bales; stock 151,607 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 21,816 bales, exports to Great Britain 848 bales; exports to the Continent 5,885 Dales; stock 952,812 bales Consolidated-Net receipts 18 463 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,877 bales; exports to France 25 bales. exports to the Continent 26,657 bales. Total since Beptember 1st. -Net re

deipts 5,583 895 nales; exports to Great

Britain 2.085 607 bales; exports to the

Continent 1,533,446 bales. February 14.—Galveston, easy at 9%c, net receipts 4,515 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 9%c, net receipts 1,510 bales. Baltimore, nominal at 9%c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 9916c, net receipts 909 bales; Wilmington, firm at 9%c, net receipts 1.362 ton, firm at 19½c, net receipts 1.352 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 9 13 16c, net receipts — bales; Bavannah, quiet at 9½c, net receipts 2.184 bales; New Orleans, steady at 9 3 16c, net receipts 9,431 bales; Mobile, quiet at 9½c, net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, quiet at 9½, net receipts 698 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9 5.16c, net receipts 161 bales; at 9 5-16c, net receipts 161 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 1-16c, net re-ceipts 450 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning at NEW YORK, February 14-P. was firmly held with buyers open more confidently; winter \$3 45@3 50 Wheat -Spot quoted No 2 red 81c f. o. b. afloat; on bad a firm opening and prosect strength of French markes tered covering, after which they steady on a small trade mostly being helped by corn. In the last hour general realizing caused the break. Closed easy at land the cline Quoted: No. 2 red March cl 79%c; May closed 80%c; July 79%c Corn-Spot strong; No. at elevator and 48c f. o. b. sflow tions were steady to firm all day fairly active Small receipts and by clearances proved an offset to

tiberal country offerings, shorts ing freely in the last half hour. very firm at 1201/20 net adm March closed -c; May closed July closed 45c. Oats Spot the 147 No. 2 30%c; options dull but he firm. Eggs, potatoes, rice, petrol and molasses were steady. Cotton oil-There was a moderate den for March oil at 29 %c. but both doing in prompt snipment, the market showing a barely steady at the close: Prime crude, in rels, 27@27%c. nomital; prints 30c; prime white 34@35c; winter yellow 35½ @36, prime mail Lard firm; Western steam \$785, m. firmer; continent (8 00) s eady; family \$15 00@15 51: clear \$14 75@16 50; mess \$13 736 Butter fi m; fresn creamery 1600 factory 15@15%. Chrese was a tirm: fancy large, fall made 11 % : small fancy, fail made 11 % Coffre-Spot Rio steady: Nu

> CHICAGO, Feb 14 - Wheat in nervous and irregular to-day clo-ed # : lower. Corn established other und high market for the closed } @ \$3 over yesterdat closed to up and provisious 2: **improved**

sugar quiet.

voice 71/8 :; mild quiet, Cordon

12%c. Sugar-Raw steady but to

fair refluing 31/c; centrifugat w

4 %c: molasses sugar 3%c; h

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 —Cash quobag Flour dull and unchanged. Wa

No.3 spring 68@73%c; No. 2 M

@76c. Corn-No. 2, 38%c No. 2 25%@25%c; No. 2 waits 28%c; No. 3 white 27@27%c. Pos barrel, \$14 121/015 00. Land pe 10 . \$7 47 % @7 50 Short rib side \$7 10@7 30. Dry salted a ders, \$6 25@6 50. Short clears boxed \$7 35@7 55 Wniskertillers' finished goods, per gallon The leading futures ranged a lows-opening, highest, lower closing: Wheat-No 2 February 74, 73%. 73%c; March 74%@74% 74%. 74%c: May 75%@76 7697 75%@75%. 75%c Core-F-brush 3814, 38, 38 1c; March 3814 39 39c. May 39% @@39% 40%. 39%. 40%@40%c.()ats February 21%, 24%, 24%c; Mar 25% 25% @25% 21%. Pork. per bb .- Feb \$14 1214; May \$14 1214, 14 35. 14 32 1/4 Lard, per 100 th -- From \$7 50; March \$7 47 16. 7 52 16. 7 47 16 May \$7 55, 7 60, 7 55, 7 57% rib-, per 100 lbs-February \$7 124

### FOREIGN WARKET By Cable to the Morning Star.

\$7 10. 7 20. 7 10. 7 17%; Sipter

\$7 2214, 7 30, 7 2214, 7 30.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.4 P. Cotton -Spot, fair demand; 1 32d lower; America; w middling 5%d: good mind!- W 15 89d; chug 5 11 32d; lowwill bdling 55 ood ordinary 4 29 32d; ordinary 21 32d. The sales of the day 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales for speculation and export and cluded 9 800 bales American ceipts 14 000 bales, including 1

bales American.

Futures opened and closed of American middling (l. m. c.) f ary 5 16 64@5 17 64d buver; Febru and March 5 12 64@5 13 64d bipe March and April 5 10 64@5 J buyer; April and Msy 5 8 64@59 buyer; May and Jure 5 7-640 000 June and July 5 5 64d burer: and August 5 2 64@5 3 64d burer: gust and September 4 54 64d buy September 4 55 64d buyer: October o. c) 431-64d nom nal; October November (g. o c) 4 29 644 nomin

## MARINE.

ARRIVED. Brsteamship Oaklands, 1 252 to Granger, Ghent, Alexander Sprus Nor barque Albatros, 491 tons,

MARINE DIRECTORY List of | Vessels in the Port o

SCHOONERS.

mussen, Guadalou oe, Heide & U

Helen Shafner, (Br), 180 tons, Chi George Harriss, Son & Co. Howell Leeds, 152 tons, Bales George Harriss, Son & Co. Mary T Quinby, 1,047 tons, Ayr. W Hicks. C C Wehrum, 375 tons, Care

George Harriss, Son & Co.

Jno I Snow, 152 tons, Ott, Gel Harriss, Son & Co. Lillie, (Br) 311 tons, Davis, Ge Harriss, Son & Co. STEAMSHIPS. Oaklands, (Br) 1,2 2 tons, Gran Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Dora, (Br) 1,105 tons, Gould Alexander Sprunt & Son. BARQUES. Albatros (Nor) 491 tous, Rismus Heid & Co. Bertha, (Swd) 487 tons, Pel Heide & Co.

Harriss, Son & Co. BRIGS. M C Hask-II, 299 tons, Wingin George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGE. Carrie L Tyler, 610 tons, Bonns

Chas Loring (Am) 525 tous, Geo

Virginia-Carolina Chemical

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad-30 bales W. C. & A. Railroad -83 b cotton, 20 casks spirits turpenting barrels rosin, 41 barrels tar

Receipts of Naval Stores and Co

A. & Y. Railroad-15 bales coll 37 casks spirits turpentine, 75 ball rosin, 29 barrels tar C. C. Railroad-8 bales cotton barrels tar. Steamer Compton-2 casks so turpentine, 28 barrels tar. Steamer Seabright-2 casks spin

turpentine, 50 barrels rosin. 18 but Steamer T. Daggett-2 co spirits turpentine, 21 barrels rosis, barrels tar, 29 barrels crude tur

Schooner Leah-10 barrels ti barrels crude turpentine, C. Larkins' Flat-27 barrels tar. Total—Cotton, 136 bales; spiris pentine, 63 casks; rosin, 300 bandar, 147 barrels; crude turpentint.