

increase—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois—and these not as great as might have been expected. The census reports for these States are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population (1900, 1890). Rows include New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and a Total.

NEGRO DISTRIBUTION. While there has been more or less negro migration Northward and Westward since the war between the States, the census reports show that it has been remarkably small and that the flow has been confined mainly to a few States, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, in all of which there are large cities. These are the only States that seem to have much attraction for the negroes, and that because they have large cities in them.

One would suppose, in view of the fact that the people of the New England States have taken so much interest in the "man and the brother" and agitated against slavery until they provoked a war that ended in emancipation, that the negroes would drift in large numbers to their "friends," but they do not seem to have found their way thither in anything like large numbers, but on the contrary have increased so little in some of these States that there are but few more there now than there were forty years ago, while taking New England as a whole there are not much more than twice as many there as there were forty years ago. The following table shows the number as reported by the census of 1860, 1890 and 1900:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population (1900, 1890, 1860). Rows include New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

WHAT WAS SCHLEY? After reading the testimony for the prosecution in the Schley case, the question might be asked, what was Schley, anyhow, that is in the estimation of the Navy Department at Washington and of Admiral Sampson? The general supposition is that he was in command of a flying squadron, charged with an important mission, and that he went to sea in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department. But from the evidence given in this case it seems that both the Navy Department and Admiral Sampson treated him as a personage of no importance, but left him to shift for himself, and are now trying to discredit him and ruin his reputation as an officer, because he did not, in all cases, conform to their notions and plans, when he didn't know what those notions and plans were, and had to be governed solely by his own judgment, and such information as he could gather while afloat and looking for the Spanish fleet.

According to the testimony of some of these witnesses he was not informed of the fact that arrangements had been made by which signals were sent by insurgents to the fleet—a very important matter to the commander of vessels on the watch for the Spanish fleet.

He was not informed that the Government had confidential agents in Havana from whom it received information, when Admiral Sampson knew that it was a very important matter for Schley to know. He was not informed that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago when he thought it might be in Cienfuegos, and the Navy Department had information that it was in Santiago harbor.

And according to the testimony of Captain Chadwick, of the New York, Admiral Sampson's ship, the orders of the Navy Department do not expose the ships to fire from the land batteries was not communicated to him, either—a very important matter for him to know if it was important enough for Admiral Sampson to know.

They seem to have thought that it was not necessary to tell Schley anything, but to simply let him shift for himself and then find fault with him, criticize his management, charge him with being a blunderer, defame him and try to deprive him of the credit of having accomplished the object for which he was sent out, that is the finding and destruction of Cervera's fleet.

If this shameful and outrageous ignoring of an officer charged with the command of a fleet does not lead to another investigation by Congress, Congress will prove as neglectful of its duty as the Navy Department and Sampson were in thus ignoring Schley.

INTEREST IN BETTER ROADS. The movement inaugurated by the Southern railroad by sending a train equipped with road-making machinery and expert road builders through the country tributary to its lines, is awakening an interest in road-building that will doubtless result in much good, in better roads and more of them. The good roads Congress at Winston, where this train first stopped and gave the first object lesson, is proof of the interest taken in the State, for it is said there are representatives there from nearly every county in the State.

The importance of good roads, their value to the people who have to get to market with their produce, and their value to the State at large, does not admit of argument, for it is self-evident. Railroads are good, they are great developers and wealth makers, but we have not a fourth part of the railroad facilities needed in the South and while building is steadily progressing, it

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will be a good while before we have, Railroads will be built only where there is a reasonable prospect that they will pay, and they will pay only in sections which are productive enough to give them business to do, something to haul out and in.

But what use is a railroad to a farmer who can't reach it without spending more time on the road than his load of marketable stuff is worth, and in some seasons can't reach it at all, at the very time too when his crop must or should be marketed? Such a man might as well be living in the midst of a desert for all the good a railroad does him or all the profit he gets out of his farm. Good roads are not only conveniences; time, labor and stock savers, but are absolutely necessary from a business standpoint.

Freddy Gebhard thought he was doing a cute thing when he sneaked off to South Dakota and fled applying for divorce from his wife on ground of desertion. But the lady was too smart for him. She heard of it, started at once for S. D., filed a counter suit on the same ground, proved the desertion, got a divorce with a decree of cost for \$1,000 to pay expenses, and another decree compelling Freddy to pay her \$185,000 and make over to her his New York residence, which is a nobby one. Wife wouldn't mind being divorced from Freddy several times, with a prospect of such supplemental proceedings.

Umbrella-makers in the Philippines want a protective tariff, because they say, German-made umbrellas can be bought there at one-half the cost of the manufacture of their wares. The average Filipino might have to go without an umbrella in consequence; but that's a matter that concerns him. However, one that concerns the manufacturer is that the higher the price the fewer umbrellas will be sold, and consequently the duller the trade and the quicker its ruin. But, why not invest the capital in some trade that will defy competition and take care of itself?—Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

The Smart Set for November is filled with entertaining stories, and other light and sparkling productions that the reader will enjoy. Every page of it is interesting. Published by The Ess Ess Publishing Company, 1185 Broadway, New York.

The Century Magazine for November presents a list of contents that will interest not only the Southern farmer, but all Southerners who care to keep up with agricultural development and progress in the South. No Southern farmer can read it without being benefited by learning much that he ought to know. Published by The Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md.

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Bladen church, Windsor, Nov. 2, 3. Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, Nov. 9. Burgaw church, Burgaw, Nov. 13. Jacksonville and Richlands, Richlands, Nov. 15. Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 16, 17. St. Paul's Hill church, Scott's Hill Nov. 18. Waccamaw, Nov. 22. Whiteville, Chadbourne, Nov. 23, 24. Bladen street, Nov. 27. Market street, Nov. 28. Kenansville, Charity, Nov. 29. Magnolia, Providence, Nov. 30, Dec. 1. R. E. JOHN, P. E.

Removes everything in sight, so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 35 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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SANTAL-MIDY. For Over Fifty Years. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of infants and children, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer and even save his life. It is a household necessity 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.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work. GOLD DUST. Three times a day, 1095 times a year. Explained. "Has he money?" "No." "Then he probably has family and position." "No, he is merely a fine man." "Then why in the world is Maud marrying him?" "For love, I understand."

—Newbern News: Mr. W. H. Marshall, an old and prominent citizen, who had been throughout Orange county, died his farm at Havelock Thursday morning.

—Lumberton Robesonian: Register of Deeds Buie has sold 541 marriage licenses since the first day of December, 1899. That is two persons out of every fifty-eight of our population have married within the past twenty-one months.

—Nashville Graphic: Rev. L. A. Loyds informs us that on Tuesday of last week, he was informed that a certain gentleman of cotton weighing from 480 to 486 pounds. We regret to learn of the death of Mr. John W. Moore, of Wilson county, who died here Tuesday of last week. He was 75 years old and was apparently in good health until a day or two before his death.

—Rocky Mount Motor: We were shown Monday by Mr. J. W. York, of Williamson, a doll which on account of its age was quite a curiosity. It was given to Miss Helen Blade, of this county, one hundred and thirty years ago by her grandmother who played with the doll when she was a child. The clothes in which it is dressed were put on it about ninety years ago.

—Monroe Enquirer: Mr. Wm. Long, a highly respected citizen of Goose Creek township, died suddenly while at dinner last Saturday. Mr. Long was 62 years of age and a burglar broke into Mr. C. F. Lowe's house last Saturday night, some time between dark and 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Long's family is from New York. The burglar had been working in making a raid. An overcoat, a gold watch and a pair of shoes were taken.

—Greenville Reflector: Jake Latham, colored, who on last Friday was charged with the murder of a white man, was given a preliminary hearing Wednesday morning before Mr. C. D. Rountree, justice of the peace. His testimony made a strong case against the defendant, and the justice remanded him to jail to await the January term of Superior Court.

—Kinston Free Press: It is proposed in Tarboro to start a manufacturing plant through the building and loan association, by a number of persons subscribing stock in the building and loan for that purpose.

—Raleigh News and Observer: Tuberculosis has made its appearance among the herd of cattle at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro. Dr. Tait Butler, the State veterinarian, has gone to Goldsboro in response to a request from Dr. Alexander Butler, head of the hospital. While there Dr. Butler will make a thorough investigation of the infected cattle. The herd of cattle at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, but was a clerk in the office of the State veterinarian, has gone to Goldsboro in response to a request from Dr. Alexander Butler, head of the hospital. While there Dr. Butler will make a thorough investigation of the infected cattle. The herd of cattle at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, but was a clerk in the office of the State veterinarian, has gone to Goldsboro in response to a request from Dr. Alexander Butler, head of the hospital. While there Dr. Butler will make a thorough investigation of the infected cattle.

THRIFT VERSUS MEANNESS. Young People Should Save Money, but Not Too Indulgently. Most young people are not willing to save money. As it costs them little or nothing to be lavish in spending it. This is a great mistake. It is better to save money and never spend it without a reason or without getting some benefit out of it. They will not always have parents to take care of them. As they grow up they will need money. Young men need it, and young women need it. Personal appearance never marries unless they have some money saved or are receiving so much for themselves if they should not be sick. Those who do not marry and save nothing are in a pitiable condition when old age comes. They have no one to depend on for support. They are left to their own devices, and they are often in a state of destitution.

His Life Was Saved. Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling the story he said: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened, and so was my stomach. I was unable to eat anything. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store; every guaranteed.

DR. J. C. SCHMIDT'S. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the throat and lungs, and is the best remedy for all ailments of the throat and lungs. It will relieve the poor little sufferer and even save his life. It is a household necessity in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. J. C. Schmidt's, and take no other kind.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.) STAR OFFICE, November 1. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROSIN—Market firm at 90c per barrel for strained and 95c per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market quiet at \$1.25 per barrel of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip and 70c for virgin. Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine firm at 40 1/2@39c; rosin steady at \$1.20@1.25; tar firm at \$1.45; crude turpentine steady at \$1.40 @2.40.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... 27 Rosin..... 102 Tar..... 43 Casks spirits turpentine, 240 barrels rosin, 102 barrels tar, 68 barrels crude turpentine.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 60@65c. CORN—Firm, 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For month of October, 1901. Cotton, 99,102; Spirits, 4,791; Rosin, 1,375; Tar, 426.

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat November 1, 1901. Cotton, 99,102; Spirits, 4,791; Rosin, 1,375; Tar, 426.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Money on call firm at 3 1/2@5 per cent. Last loan at 3 1/2 per cent. ruling rate 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 48 1/2 for demand and 48 1/2 for sixty days. Bond rates 48 1/2@48 1/2.

FOREIGN MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1, P. M.—Cotton: Spot fair demand, prices firm; American middling 4 1/4-1/2. The sales of the day were 1,700 bales, of which 500 bales were American. Receipts 17,300 bales, all American.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady. Tar steady. Rosin firm and unchanged. Rosin firm and unchanged.

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., November 2, 1901. STEAMSHIPS. Wandy, (Br) 2,850 tons, Pearson, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

COTTON MARKETS. NEW YORK, November 1.—The cotton market opened firm, with prices six to eleven points higher and with brief period exhibited a disposition to hold the advance. The Liverpool cables were fully there and a half point better than looked for and conservative interests seemed to be friendly to the market, buying January and March for a further rise. But just as the market was looking for sharp gains, and private orders came additional gains, selling orders came in from the South, presumably to hedge against purchases of spot cotton. Room buyers looked for larger than this unlooked for pressure, and sold out early purchases, while demand through commission houses rapidly dropped off, with the result that the market closed at a loss of 1 1/2 points. The market was weak in tone. Receipts were larger than expected, the weather proved more favorable than forecast, and private advices claimed that offerings in the South were larger than in several days. Early in the afternoon the market became very weak, underlying low order came, active unloading of spot orders came, and January broke to 7 1/2 before the decline was arrested with little months off in keeping. The estimates for to-morrow's New Orleans and Houston receipts were larger than expected, and the weather forecast failed to indicate frost for the country tonight. The week-end figures were of bearish import so far as the in-

MARINE. ARRIVED. Star A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden. Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hall Greer, S. C. City, 13,000 tons. British steamship Wandby, 2,580 tons, Pearson, Cardiff, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

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THE UNLUCKY CORNER. New Goods. Malaga Grapes, Cocosnuts, Cream of Wheat, Oranges. Great Big Fish Roe Cheap. Preserved Ginger, Loose Buckwheat, Preserved Blackberries, Fresh Strawberries, Raspberries and Raisins. Fine Glass Citron. S. W. SANDERS, Both Phones 10.