

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

One of the looming questions of the day in this country is the trusts, how to regulate them and prevent them from oppressing the people who have dealings with them.

At the outset the regulator is confronted by difficulties, for he must distinguish between the trust or what is commonly called trusts, and combinations of capital based upon sound business principles, combinations which conduct their operations successfully and profitably by pursuing economic and sagacious methods rather than by taking advantage of peculiar conditions to extort large profits from the public.

Before the organization of the so-called trusts we had combinations of capital running large manufacturing plants and doing immense business. They frequently competed with each other and the consumer got the benefit of that competition.

They frequently competed with each other and the consumer got the benefit of that competition. They were protected from foreign competition by the protective tariff. Sometimes the competition was pretty active and prices went down, materially reducing the margin of profit, and then they began to combine; the larger absorbed the smaller or drove them out of business, and that was an end of competition and the beginning of the trust.

Part of the object might have been to make cheaper production possible by producing on a larger scale with fewer plants, centralized. That was one of the objects, doubtless, but another object, and the leading one, was to put an end to unprofitable competition, to control the market, control the output and the prices and divide the profits.

That is the feature which constitutes the trust in contradistinction from the ordinary combination of capital, and that is what many if not most of the combinations of capital now are.

There shouldn't be any difficulty in distinguishing between these two; but when the distinction is made the question is how to regulate or curb the trust without unreasonably hampering the combination based on honest business principles. The dual form of Government, Federal and State, stands in the way of drastic measures, even if drastic measures were deemed necessary or advisable, for under State laws there are scores of such combinations formed which, it is claimed, can't be reached by federal legislation without the co-operation of the States, and it is practically impossible to secure the general co-operation of the States, because some of them which find chartering trust a profitable business, will grant almost any kind of charter asked for, and thus invite trust organizers to come to them for charters.

The trust gets what it wants, the State gets what it wants in the way of fees, and thus the trusts are encouraged and multiply.

New Jersey found it such a profitable business that she became able to pay State expenses without any State tax, to make liberal appropriations to her schools and for the improvement of her roads and it is said now has a surplus of two million dollars in her treasury, all of which came from trust charters.

Seeing the profit that New Jersey made out of it a half dozen other States followed suit, and now the trusts can get all the charters they want and on more moderate terms than before because New Jersey has a half dozen or more competitors in that business.

pered in dealing with such combinations? Then a State might pass laws which would have the effect of driving such a combination out of trade in that State and if other States co-operated such combinations for want of trade might fall to pieces and leave the field to honest and legitimate enterprises.

But there is little likelihood of Congress defining a trust and equally little probability of any number of States co-operating to check or curb them, for as we have said above there are too many States anxious to make revenue by chartering trusts entirely ignoring the question as to whether they are honest and legitimate enterprises, or dishonest and unscrupulous combinations. That consideration does not give the legislators a thought, while they have their eyes on the revenue that comes from broadguage and all-embracing charters.

Some of the Republican statesmen are talking about regulating the trusts, but it will be a much easier matter for the trusts to regulate Congress than it will be to get Congress to undertake, in earnest, the regulation of the trusts.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

This is a day of wonderful strides in discoveries of various kinds, some of which are of inestimable importance. One of these, and the latest, is thus referred to by the Atlanta Constitution:

"E. S. Martin, in the current number of Harper's Weekly, announces a discovery which will be read with very great interest by the public at large as well as in scientific circles.

According to the writer, two well known French chemists, Dr. Degres and Balthazard, have recently learned by accident that chloride of sodium will purify inhaled air sufficiently to enable persons to breathe it over and over again without harmful effects.

This discovery was reached by sealing up animals in air-tight receptacles along with a quantity of chloride of sodium. Instead of languishing the animals found no difficulty in breathing whatever.

In explanation of this apparent contravention of natural laws it is said that chloride of sodium absorbs the carbon from the carbonic acid as expelled from the lungs and liberates pure oxygen.

If perfected, this discovery will prove of great practical benefit not only to miners and divers, but also to people brought together in close quarters, such as in schools, theaters and hospitals.

Aside from the fact that a discovery like this, if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, will make submarine and submarine work practicable where before it was impossible, and will be the means of saving many lives annually lost in foul mines, it will be of incalculable value in the prevention of diseases contracted from ill-ventilated dwellings and sleeping apartments, to remedy which has been the constant study of physicians and sanitarians.

In this connection we saw it stated some time ago that a submarine boat inventor in this country, whose name has escaped us, claimed to have discovered some way of supplying the crew under water with an inexhaustible supply of pure air, making it practicable for them to remain under water any length of time. It was substantially the accomplishing of the same result attained by these French chemists. Our impression is he used sodium in some way.

the Panama company would have the business all in its own hands and could control the right of way between the oceans and make its own tolls. In that event it would in all probability be a money making enterprise.

We have no doubt that the Pacific Railroad companies are encouraging if not egging Mr. Hutin on, their object being to defeat the Nicaragua scheme, and take the chances on the completion of the Panama canal. But this Government has fooled with the canal project long enough. It should either take hold of it and do the work or quit tinkering with it.

Doctors differ sometimes. Some English doctors say that the increased consumption of sugar has added materially to the physical development and healthfulness of the people of Great Britain, while we send tons of candy to the Philippines because the doctors say it is good for the soldiers. But Dr. Fatchen, of New York, says that if the consumption of sugar in this country were reduced 90 per cent., in one generation the doctors would be reduced in number 50 per cent. and two-thirds of the drug stores would be shut up. In the meantime, while there is such a difference of opinion among the doctors, the average American will stick to his or her sugar and eat a lot of it.

Some men are naturally so selfish and mean that they don't like to see their wives indulge in any merriment. A New Jersey fellow who married a snake charmer, got mad at her and wants a divorce just because she insisted on taking three or four of her poison pets into bed with her and him playing with them, and because one of them resented his efforts to dispute possession of the bed by biting him on the leg.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Post says President Roosevelt has turned the cold shoulder to ex-Congressman White, (colored) of this State, who was after some pie, and that he will sit down on ex-Congressman Cheatham (colored), whose job, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, Senators Cullum and Mason, of Illinois, want for some of their colored proteges.

If Captain Crawford, of Chester, S. C., had another chance he wouldn't probably jilt his sweetheart on the day set for his marriage, as he did. He was slated for second lieutenant in the regular army, but President Roosevelt fitted that a man who changed his mind so suddenly and went back on his betrothed so cruelly wasn't well enough balanced for command in the regular army.

When Lemly claimed that Santiago was a captain's fight he let out of the clique bag a kitten in the shape of anything to rob Schley of the credit due him.—Richmond Dispatch Dem.

The judge advocate admits his abandonment of the charge that Schley was a coward. Now, if Sampson had a little less tender sympathy for a rhinoceros he would immediately speak up and make what amends he could. For nobody takes any stock or notice of his creature Maclay in this controversy—the public long since located the malice with Crowninshield and Sampson, the weakness with Long.—Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.

MR. HUTIN'S GAME. Mr. Hutin, the French gentleman who occupies the position of President of the Panama Canal Company, is trying again the game he has been unsuccessfully playing for several years, to dump his unfinished ditch on this Government for a good round sum of money. The observant reader cannot fail to have noted that whenever there was a prospect of the Nicaraguan canal coming before Congress, Mr. Hutin, or some of his representatives, was always on hand to offer to sell to this Government and to show the decided advantages of that route.

He is on hand again ready to sell, but if there were an inclination to buy there are some obstacles in the way contained in the contract between the government of Colombia and the company to which the concessions were granted. Mr. Hutin intimates that these obstacles may be surmounted by getting the Colombian government to connive at the trade, probably for a slice of the purchase money, if Uncle Sam can be persuaded to buy that ditch, of which there is not at present much prospect.

Mr. Hutin has two strings to his bow. If he succeeds in selling his unfinished canal to this Government at the price he will name, he will get rid of a pretty large-sized and unmanageable elephant and put more money in the coffers of the company than he ever expected to get out of the canal, if the Nicaragua canal be constructed. But, failing to sell, his next object is to put obstacles in the way of the Nicaragua canal and delay the beginning of work on that until his canal is completed, when the opponents of the Nicaragua canal will contend that one canal is sufficient, and that it would be a waste of money to spend it on another when one will answer the purpose.

With the Nicaragua scheme dead,



It is a singular thing that in the popular mind the disease of interdependence of the several organs of the body is lost sight of. The heart, for example, is diseased and it is treated as if it were entirely separate from and independent of every other organ.

The fallacy of this opinion is shown by the cure of heart trouble, liver trouble, kidney trouble and other so-called troubles, effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

A doctor with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good," writes Mr. J. H. M. of Detroit, Mich. "I was so tired and discouraged I had had my doctor separate from me, and referred to die. My husband heard of Golden Medical Discovery and bought a bottle. I took it as directed and after a few days I took a bottle before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking my own food. It was a God-send to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Twinklings. A Universal Rule: Gladys—a Turkish woman doesn't know her husband till after she's married him. Agree—No woman does.

Speed: Golden—"You is my boy getting along with his studies? I hope you will find him quick." College Professor: "Well—er—certainly is fast." Philadelphia Press.

First Artist—Congratulations, old man; I've just sold my masterpiece to the National Academy for \$21,000. Second Artist—Glad to hear it; the miserable skinned deserves to be swindled.—The Bits.

Naturally Disappointed:—Blanche—"Why did she break off the engagement?" Edith—"Why, they had been engaged a month and he never once told her she was too good for him."—Puck.

Colonel, the fair grass widow asked, have you ever had a dump, named Edith—"Why, yes, I have. I was engaged to her for a month and she never once told her she was too good for him."—Puck.

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Rocky Mount Spokesman: As we go to press we learn of the death of Mr. J. M. Griffin, one of R. McKim's most public spirited and beloved citizens.

Concord Standard: At the Meadow Creek nugget mine No. 9 Mr. Mac Cox found a piece of gold that weighed 11 pounds. Mr. W. A. Smith says this makes 550 pennyweight of gold. It is reported to be in this mine within the last 10 or 15 days.

Goldsboro Argus: Mr. E. E. Tador has a lame ferret which he is using for catching mice. The most active feline mouser in the city is a ferret. The large crowd near Robinson Bros. drug store this morning was witnessing an exhibition of ferret work on a trap full of rats.

Newbern Journal: The three-year-old T. J. Toler, who lives at the foot of East Front street, was drowned Sunday afternoon by falling into the river. The child wandered from home and fell into the water and the accident was not known until the child was missed and a search made.

Greensboro Record: News was received here this afternoon that Glenn Mills, located about five miles from Burlington, were destroyed by fire Sunday night. It was discovered at 10:55 when the store room connected with the factory was found to be in a light blaze. It was owned by the Holts and was a large mill.

Troy Examiner: This was a bad crop year, but John McNeill made over three hundred bushels of corn with one acre on Neill Moore's place near town. He had a horse named Morris jumped into a well, 35 feet deep, with 10 feet of water in it, in his father's yard Monday morning, seemingly with a view to killing the horse. He was drawn out alive, however, and Dr. Thompson says with little injury. Her condition is such as to demand hospital care at once into the insane asylum.

Newton Enterprise: There is a good deal of scarlet fever in some sections of the county. As a rule it is of a mild type, but there are some severe cases. Olanmont is to have a cotton factory. The contract for the new brick has been let to the Charles W. Wauwaua cabbage last Saturday. A man who said it tells us that it was about the size of a fish worm and was spotted.

Fayetteville Observer: G. Tom Eason was tried before Judge O. P. Overton on a charge of murder in the killing of John Parson, and was bound over to court without bail on the charge of murder. The defendant offered no evidence at this preliminary hearing. The case was set for Archie McKay, of 71st, brought an ox to town Monday morning to sell that was a great fat, of hair in growth and the ox is in a very tight eye. The hair is in the centre of the eye ball, and the rest of the eye is perfectly clear all around it. More than half of the ox is the over the eye says the ox is fifteen years old and the hair was growing out of the eyeball when it was a calf. Several physicians have seen the ox and agreed that at some time the ox suffered an accident to the eye and a small piece of skin was transplanted to the eyeball and from this the hair is growing.

CARE OF MEATS. How to Keep Them Fresh During the Warm Weather. Meats of all kinds as soon as brought from the market, if not cooked immediately, should be placed at once in the icebox. If it is to be kept for a day or two, it is best to wrap it up in wax paper and lay it close to the ice. If wax paper is not handy, wrap it first in cheesecloth, then in paper and place it near the ice. Mrs. Gesine Lemcke, of Adams street, has a good receipt for obtaining only one or two rats, and where there is no ice to keep it, it may be placed in a jar or bowl and covered with sour milk, tightly covered with a lid, and set on the cellar floor. It will keep in good condition for four or five days, particularly veal, lamb and mutton.

A piece of beef from the rump, round or crossrib may be covered with vinegar and kept in a cool place. Such beef is generally used for beef steaks or beef a la mode. Another way to keep fresh meats in the country is to brush the meat over with salad oil and wrap it in brown paper and bury it in a little salt. It will keep in this way in good condition for a week or longer. Game of all kinds may be kept either in the icebox or in sour milk. Ham and bacon should be wrapped in paper and hung in a cool, dry place.

If poultry is drawn, it is best not to wash it, but simply to wipe it dry inside and place it on the ice. If ice is not handy, it may be rubbed in and out with a little salt, wrapped in paper and placed on a dish on the cellar floor. Covered with a deep pan, it will keep cool for several days.

How to Stew Onions. Select the best of your onions, peel off the outer skin, let them lie in cold water half an hour and drain, cover with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and oil, uncovered, for ten minutes. Drain off this water, cover with fresh, boiling water, add salt and boil ten minutes longer, then drain off the water again and boil until the onions are tender. They should be white as snow. Do not boil too hard or cover the onions or the onions will be strong and dark colored. Make a creamy sauce and pour over the onions after carefully draining them.



Whatever you drink outside, let your home beer be Schlitz. That is pure beer. No bacilli in it—nothing to make you bilious.

Beer is a saccharine product, and the germs multiply rapidly in it. The slightest taint of impurity quickly ruins its healthfulness.

We go to the utmost extremes to prevent that. Cleanliness is a science where Schlitz beer is brewed.

We even cool the beer in plate glass rooms in nothing but filtered air.

Then we filter the beer. Then we sterilize every bottle.

And Schlitz beer is aged. The beer that makes you bilious is green beer.

When you order a beer for your home, get the healthfulness without the harm. Get a pure beer—get an old beer—get Schlitz. Call for the Brewery Bottling.

Phone 1 S. E. 2nd St. Bldg. & Co. 20 Market St., Wilmington, N. C. Call for the Brewery Bottling.

How to Make Lotion For Oily Skin. Dried rose leaves, one ounce; white wine vinegar, one-half pint; rosewater, one-half pint. Pour the vinegar upon the rose leaves and let it stand for one week, then strain and add the rosewater, throwing the rose leaves away. The lotion may be used either pure or diluted by putting about a tablespoonful into a cupful of rainwater. Do not keep in a metal vessel.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange, Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1902.)

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROSIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel for red strained and \$1.00 per barrel for black strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for mixed and virgin.

MARKET FIRM ON A BASIS OF 7 1/2 CENTS PER MIDDLING. Quotations: Ordinary 6 1/2-16 cts 3/4; Good 6 1/2-16 cts 3/4; Low middling 6 1/2-16 cts 3/4; Middling 7 1/2-16 cts 3/4; Good middling 7 1/2-16 cts 3/4.

MARKET FIRM AT 4 1/2-4 1/4 CENTS PER POUND. Receipts same day last year: 3,925 bales; same day last year, 902.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime 60c; extra 55c; fancy 50c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 60c/65c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Money on call firm at 3 1/2 per cent. Last loan at 4 1/2 per cent. ruling rate 4 per cent.

WHEAT—Chicago, 1 1/2-1 1/4; St. Louis, 1 1/2-1 1/4; Minneapolis, 1 1/2-1 1/4. Corn—Chicago, 45c; St. Louis, 45c; Minneapolis, 45c.

SPRITS TURPENTINE. CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm and unchanged. Rosin firm and unchanged.

SPRITS TURPENTINE. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Spirits turpentine market steady, with a slight decline on four points, an indifferent response to weak Liverpool cables and to selling orders from abroad.

SPRITS TURPENTINE. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet. Net receipts 2,912 bales. Stock 74,736 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet and 1-1/2c higher. Middling upland, 15-1/2c; middling 8-1/2c; sales 835 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Flour was quiet and easier with wheat. Sales included: May closed 80c; December 78c; the options market opened firm on a brief scare of short but at once sold off and was weak a decline and a better covered report than was expected. Closed steady and 1/2c lower; May spot 65c; December 65c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 24c; No. 6, 23c; No. 7, 22c; No. 8, 21c; No. 9, 20c; No. 10, 19c; No. 11, 18c; No. 12, 17c.

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