

THE SOUTH AND THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator McLaughlin, of South Carolina, is a zealous advocate of subsidies to American ships, assuming that we can't have a merchant marine without subsidies.

Senator McLaughlin believes the South is especially interested in such a marine for which he made the following plea in his address at the recent Cotton Spinners' Convention in Atlanta:

I announced myself during the last session of Congress in favor of a merchant marine, because I felt that it was essential to adequate material defense and development. Our weakness upon the sea is the greatest danger that confronts the nation.

From an economic point of view there is every reason why the South should desire an American merchant marine. More than 35 per cent. of the nation's exports in 1900 were shipped from the Southern ports.

The great bulk of our staple exports originate either in the Mississippi Valley, that drains into the Gulf ports, or in the South itself. Cotton, corn, wheat and provisions form the bulk of our export trade.

"I have gone to some pains to investigate and find that of the vessels entering the ports of the United States in 1900 from abroad 20 per cent. entered in ballast in North Atlantic, 28 per cent. in Pacific and 60 per cent. in South Atlantic and Gulf ports."

"You can see that this is a handicap of the most serious nature, restrictive of an increase in the trade of Southern ports. It means that 60 per cent. of the vessels coming to Southern ports must earn enough on the export cargo to pay for the entire round voyage. Perhaps you never thought of that, but it is certainly worthy your most serious consideration."

"Another reason why the South is interested in American ships is that when the Latinian canal is constructed we may be able to utilize it with our ships and commerce. We do not want to see the isthmian canal become merely a foreign highway of commerce. We want our millions expended merely to become a bounty to foreign shipping. It should be an American highway and we should develop our mercantile marine that with the opening of this great canal our own flag shall predominate at the mouth of every strait of the ships that it accommodates."

Admitting that the South is interested in an American merchant marine and assuming that the figures which Senator McLaughlin gives are correct does he correctly account for the condition he deprecates or is his remedy the good and only one to bring about the change which would like to see? Is there no other handicap to a merchant marine and obstacle to the South's commerce which could and should be removed? If ignores the fact that it is but a short while comparatively since the South has begun to figure as an exporter or importer in competition with the sea-coast trade centers of the North Atlantic, and that conditions have prevailed to keep the South in the back ground in this respect regardless of any port the ownership of the vessels carrying cargo might play.

New York, on the Atlantic, and San Francisco, on the Pacific, are the two great export and import ports for the country at large. This fact made them the objective termini of great systems of railways. New York, on this side, has led and continues to lead, simply because it has had the start; hundreds of millions of capital has centered there; it has its railroad arms reaching out through the continent and bringing its products there for shipment, and its success and prominence have been achieved entirely regardless of the flag that flew over the vessels that entered or cleared from that port.

Lord Chamberlain has achieved a reputation for blundering that has put him in the front rank in this respect. He blunders not only in his management, but also in his speeches, and seldom opens his mouth in public that he doesn't, as the phrase goes, "put his foot in it." He has recently made two speeches, in one of which, while admitting that the war in South Africa had proved a disappointment and that the expenditure of money and loss of life had far exceeded expectation, still declared that there would be no compromise, and that the war would be prosecuted to the bitter end; and this, too, while there was a prospective necessity of resorting to conscription to fill the ranks in South Africa.

pal North Atlantic ports, especially New York, are the main importers for the country at large sufficiently account for the disparity in the percentage of ships arriving in ballast North and South? More ships come with cargoes to Northern ports than to Southern ports because there are the great trade centers from which imports are distributed throughout the country, even through the South, which has no import distributing centers. It will be thus until Southern ports become distributing centers for the South and the West, as Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, especially New York, have been and now are, and it will not matter whether we have an American merchant marine, (subsidized or not subsidized), or not, Southern ports can never compete with the leading Northern ports as importers until trade combinations are made with the interior reaching up into the West, whose cities are now dependent upon Northern ports for the imported goods they use. When this condition of things changes then fewer ships will come in ballast to Southern ports, and until this condition does change just as many will come in ballast regardless of the flag under which they sail.

There is another fact not alluded to by Senator McLaughlin which will go far to account for the number of ships that come in ballast to all our ports, and that is the protective and practically prohibitory tariff which hampers buying abroad or exchanging the products of this country for the products of other countries. If it were not for this, there would be more incoming cargoes, and while there is this handicap to trade it will not make much difference whether our exports go out under the American or any other flag. If we had a subsidized American merchant marine the protective tariff would destroy it unless the subsidies were large enough to keep it afloat regardless of its earnings.

AN IDEAL FIELD FOR ELECTRIC PLANTS.

The time is coming when electricity will be the main power employed in the manufacturing industries, and this indicates the sections which will forge to the front as manufacturing sections. In writing a few days ago about the manufacturing progress made by North Carolina in the past decade, we made some reference to the prospective progress of the present decade, giving as one of the reasons the numerous streams that may be utilized in furnishing electric power for manufactures.

These streams are found running through almost the entire length of the State, from the Roanoke in the East to the French Broad in the West, some of them streams of practically unlimited power and never closed by ice. There are few sections of the world, we imagine, which can, within the same area, present more available water powers, that can be utilized easily and at moderate expense, as some of them are now being utilized.

The abundance of water powers in the Piedmont region is being pretty generally recognized and has become a subject of comment in scientific and other journals in other sections. The Electrical Review speaking of them, and their immense possibilities from an electrical standpoint, says: "For many years the manufacturing possibilities of that section of the country have been neglected, but the new awakening of the industrial possibilities of the Atlantic Seaboard States has stimulated in great degree the development of the splendid powers which are found along the whole eastern slope of the Appalachian from the Potomac river to Georgia. Nowhere else in the world is water power more potentially useful than in this section. The climate is such that power may be developed throughout the year to great advantage, and the constantly increasing manufacturing industries of the region will doubtless absorb it as fast as it can be developed. The Southern States to-day present one of the most attractive fields for engineering development in the United States, and the number of plants now under erection or in contemplation in that section is a gratifying indication that the fact has been appreciated."

There are a half dozen or more rivers running through this State, any one of which could supply electric motive power enough to drive all the machinery in the State, and all of which combined could furnish practically unlimited power. Thousands of wheels and millions of spindles in addition to those we have will yet be humming by the power generated by these streams.

BLUNDERING CHAMBERLAIN. Lord Chamberlain has achieved a reputation for blundering that has put him in the front rank in this respect. He blunders not only in his management, but also in his speeches, and seldom opens his mouth in public that he doesn't, as the phrase goes, "put his foot in it." He has recently made two speeches, in one of which, while admitting that the war in South Africa had proved a disappointment and that the expenditure of money and loss of life had far exceeded expectation, still declared that there would be no compromise, and that the war would be prosecuted to the bitter end; and this, too, while there was a prospective necessity of resorting to conscription to fill the ranks in South Africa.

This speech, admitting so much and holding out so little hope of peace, aroused a storm of protest throughout the Kingdom, from those who are opposed to Chamberlain's bungling methods, and believe that peace can be secured, and life and treasure saved, without sacrificing British honor, which has already been tarnished by Chamberlain's criminally stupid course.

In the second, a speech delivered in Edinburgh recently, when answering the charges of cruelty and barbarity in the prosecution of the war against the Boers, he blundered again when he said those barbarities were worse than those committed by other nations at war. Sherman in his swing round to the sea, for instance, and notably Germany in her war with France. This reference to Germany has aroused a storm of indignation throughout that Empire and warmed the German people up to almost fighting heat. The German government has not yet permitted itself to become excited, but sometimes governments find popular clamor irresistible, especially if the army and navy sympathize with the popular clamor.

The feeling in Germany towards England was and is far from friendly and the sympathy of the masses of the people are with the Boers, not so much, perhaps, because they like the Boers as because they dislike the English, and yet Chamberlain knowing this, and when it was the part of prudence to avoid arousing antagonisms that might result injuriously to England, he goes out of his way to insult (as the Germans construe it) a power that has kept its hands off when it would have preferred if circumstances favored to take a hand. Another such speech as Chamberlain made at Edinburgh might possibly result in that, if the present excitement blows over without resulting in injurious complications, Chamberlain needs muzzling badly.

The United States Attorney General recently decided that under a law passed in 1866, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had a right to lay a Pacific cable, and that company has contracted with an English company to lay the cable, work to begin at once and be prosecuted to completion. It will go to Honolulu, thence to Manila, where it will connect with the cable to Hong Kong, thus girdling the earth, as cables will then cross both oceans, and thus another subsidy scheme is busted.

The big snake which had its domicile in the Everglades of Florida is reported to have been killed by a fellow who got so scared that he ran away. An expedition has started out in search for the remains. If this snake was, as reported, "as big as a flour barrel and twenty-five feet long," there must be something crude about snake architecture in the Everglades. He was chopped off too soon at both ends.

When the wife of Minister Wu returned from China, she brought with her three Chinese maidens. For the information of the boys who might try a little flirting with these little maidens, Mr. Wu announces that he will keep them corralled according to the Chinese custom, so that if the boys do any mashing, they will have to scale the fence.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The South after all is the true America. With barely 1 per cent. of foreigners here, against 25 per cent. in New York State, about 35 per cent. in New England and 30 per cent. in the Northwest, she can safeguard American ideas of society and government. -Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Ind.

The boast of Alexander H. Stephens that he never asked for and never wanted an appropriation for his Georgia district may have been pleasing to the old statesman's idea of propriety, but it was not business. -Newport News Herald, Dem.

Andrew Carnegie, with his great business foresight, has said that the policy of trade reciprocity treaties is of no practical utility. The Reciprocity Convention at Washington, without Mr. Carnegie's frankness has come to the same conclusion from an entirely different standpoint. The difference is that while Mr. Carnegie favors a general moderation of the tariff, the Reciprocity Convention too plainly betrayed the desire to maintain the existing tariff system in all its parts and in all its enormity. -Philadelphia Record, Dem.

There is talk of a great biological research in the Arctic regions under Dr. Knansby. It was an expedition in which England, Germany, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, shall take part. Deep down beneath the ice cap of Polar lands coal formations are known to exist, and doubtless the fossil remains of plants and animals of tropical character will be found in abundance, showing that because the Poles once held the same position toward the sun that the equator now does, or from some other cause, they were as good as the some of such life as is found in the South. -Brooklyn Opinion, Dem.

Old Soldier's Experience. M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health. Try them. Only 25c at R. R. B. Lark's drug store."

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Greensboro Telegram: Mrs. Wm. Porter, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at High Point, died Thursday night after an illness of several weeks.

Salisbury Sun: Gus Davis, a well known young colored man, was killed Friday night by arch Connel, a negro of Bowden, in a fight at High Point, died Thursday night after an illness of several weeks.

Concord Standard: Hinton Alexander was killed by John Miller of Rabbettville, a southern killer of Salisbury, Thursday evening. Both are negroes, and it is thought Alexander's wife was at the scene of the shooting. Alexander is in jail and says he fled because he was abused by Miller and attacked with an axe.

Winston Sentinel: A telephone message to the Senate from East Bend reported that Mr. William F. Volger, a merchant and excellent citizen of that town, was found dead in the road about four miles south of Mount Airy, Thursday night. The cause of his death was about fifty years old and was well known throughout this section of the State. Though the heart disease was the cause of his death.

Newbern Journal: The whole Waynesville section is shocked over the cowardly slaying and shooting of the Methodist Protestant church at High Point, died Thursday night after an illness of several weeks.

At Raleigh Superior Court Mr. F. M. Blackley, constable and deputy sheriff of Wayne county, was permitted the escape of T. S. Rogers, charged with the rape of Miss Myrtle Harris on the 9th of August, was slain by a man named Maynard, Rockingham county, died in Greensboro Saturday morning as the result of an accident Friday night.

WINKLINGS. "Why are you people so dissatisfied with your new minister?" "Because he is so satisfied with himself." -Philadelphia Record.

"Fortunately the farmers do not have as much trouble getting money out of turkey as we do." -Kansas City Journal.

"What makes your father look so blue to night?" "S-s-s-s!" Some body thoughtlessly mentioned the fact that Christmas was coming." -Chicago Post.

"Could you do the landlind in the 'Lady of Lyons'?" asked the manager of a seamy actor. "Well, I should think I might; I have one a good many lady landlinds." -Chicago Post.

"Do you realize," said the economist, "that there is a heavy surplus in the United States treasury?" "Well, it ain't my fault," answered Senator Sordani, "because I have sold many lady landlinds." -Chicago Post.

King Edward's oculist has been made a baronet. Of course this is a deserved tribute to the gentleman who has contributed so much to the king's sight seeing. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Was Boss - Elsie - All right. We'll play grand opera, and I'll be the boss. Willie - No, you can't. It takes a man to be the manager. Elsie - Oh, you can't be the manager. Willie - You're the boss. -Philadelphia Record.

JEWEL'S PATENT GREAT RANGE STOVES AND RANGES. THE LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD. SMALLEST EXPENSE. The leading stoves and ranges in the world. Unequaled for perfect construction, economy of fuel, handsome appearance. Over 3,000,000 in use. Famous for 35 years. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Look for the trade-mark, and insist on seeing the genuine JEWEL'S.

HOW TO INDUCE SLEEP. College President's Plan For Overcoming Insomnia. Assume an easy position, with the hands resting over the abdomen. President Hyde of Bowdoin suggests in The Outlook, discussing the matter of sleep. Take a long, slow, but easy and natural breath in such a way as gradually and gently to lift the hands outward by the action of the abdomen. At the same time as the hands are being lifted, the eyes so that at the end of the inspiration they are wide open and directed upward. Let the breath out easily and naturally, letting the hands fall inward as the outward pressure of the abdomen is withdrawn, gradually opening the eyes so that at the end of the expiration they are wide open and directed upward. Let the breath out easily and naturally, letting the hands fall inward as the outward pressure of the abdomen is withdrawn, gradually opening the eyes so that at the end of the expiration they are wide open and directed upward.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally in making up small orders. Prices will be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the dealer will be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BY RIVER AND RAIL. Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

MARINE DIRECTORY. List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., November 26, 1901.

CONVINCE YOURSELF that Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it and is a means of quick relief and final cure in obstinate cases of neuralgia and hay fever. A trial will convince you of its value. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. For Small or Large Amounts, \$50 Upward, Invested Without Any Effort. On Your Part.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH USE CHEENEY'S EXPECTORANT. For sale by Hurd's Palace Pharmacy.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. [quoted officially as the closing by the Produce Exchange Office, November 25.] SPIRITS TURPENTINE - Nothing doing.

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip, and for virgin. Quotations same day last year - Spirit turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at \$1.30 per quint; tar firm at \$1.25; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.40 to \$2.40.

PEANUTS - North Carolina, firm. Prime No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 35c; No. 5, 32c; No. 6, 28c; No. 7, 25c; No. 8, 22c; No. 9, 18c; No. 10, 15c; No. 11, 12c; No. 12, 10c; No. 13, 8c; No. 14, 6c; No. 15, 4c; No. 16, 3c; No. 17, 2c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 25. - Money on call rather easier at 3 1/2% per cent. last 10 days 3 1/2% per cent., ruling rate 4 1/2% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2% per cent. Sterling exchange steady at a decline, with actual business in bankers' bills at 457 for demand and 453 1/2 for sight.

ARRIVED. Steamer Driver, Bradshaw, from Philadelphia, T. D. Lovell. Danish steamship Gallia, Nielsen, from Copenhagen, T. D. Lovell.

EXPORTS. NEW YORK - Clyde steamship W. W. Wood, to Liverpool, 2,839 spirits, 202,843 feet lumber, 550 pitch, 640 bags various, 135 cases on goods; cargo by various carriers; vessel by H. E. Smallwood.

FOUR RIVER BUTTER. Powder, Shot, Caps, & Cigars. Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars. Bagging and Ties. Salt, Fish and Molasses.

FOR RENT. Dwellings, Stores, Offices, &c.

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