WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15.

SOME PHASES OF PROTECTION. peculiar and contradictory phases of protection have been brought prominently to view since the question of wider foreign markets has been mooted and reciprocity as one of the methods of bringing that about has been discussed, but especially since there has been such a lively wrangle over Cuban reciprocity. But all this simply shows what Governmental protection is when carried out to its logical result.

The professed and ostensible purpose in adopting protective tariff duties was to stimulate and foster manufacturing enterprises in this sountry until we became self dependent and our manufactories became strong enough to stand alone without any governmental pampering or support.

Whether our manufactories would have increased as rapidly as they have or not without this protective stimulus is an open question, but probably not for there would not have been the same inducement to invest money in them. Assuming, therefore, that the protective tariff has been a powerful agency in the development of our manufacturing industries, it was also a powerful agency in overdoing the businesss by bringing into existence more manufactories than the home market could support, thus doing two things-leading to combinations and consolidations to prevent injurious competition, and making foreign markets a necessity to keep these manufactories running full time or anything like it. If they had only the home market to consider they could very easily manage that for they could gauge their output in proportion to the demand, but there are a good many independent manufactories and consequently it is not practicable to cut down the forces employed and stop work when the eign markets—not only enough to more. To dispose of their goods in foreign markets they have to compete with foreign manufacturers and sell as low or lower than their competitors do. This they have been doing for some years and are doing now. Presumably they sell these goods on a comparatively small margin of profit while their large profits are on the goods they sell at home. But the capacity for production is so large that they feel the necessity of more foreign markets, hence the necessity of reciprocity and as necessary preliminary to this a modification of the protective tariff du-

Here is where some of the pecu liar phases come in. They are all anxious for enlarged markets and hence favor reciprocity and as a preliminary to that are in favor of tariff reduction, provided that reducis made on the things that are made by others. They say that tariff reductions on articles made by the other fellows would be a splendid thing, but that it would seriously injure if it would not ruin them. That's what they all say, so that while they are warmly in favor of reciprocity and of tariff reduction as the necessary step to that, they are opposed to any tariff reduction that would touch them and consequently practically opposed to all tariff reduction and to reciprocity and to enlarged markets. They want to hold all they have without surrendering anything, and get all they ask without conceding anything in

This is aptly illustrated in the case of Cubs, over tariff concessions to which there has for some time been such an animated discussion. There is a fine market in that island for American machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, flour, cotton goods, &c. It is said that with satisfactory concessions we could control tenths of Cuba's trade. The men who make machinery, agricultural implements, flour, cotton goods, &c., are in favor of reciprocity and of the tariff concessions necessary to effect that. But when that is proposed the men who manufacture sugar, grow tobacco and citrus fruits raise a howl and exclaim that tariff reduction on these things would ruin them. They would be perfectly willing to see reductions on anything else and on everything else provided their sugar, tobacco and citrus fruits were exempted and permitted to remain where they are, under the fostering care of protection. The manufacturers of machinery, agricultural implements, flour and cotton goods are also protected, some more and some less, so that here we have the protected confronting the protected. one demanding that the other yield and surrender for its benefit, and either willing to sacrifice the other for its benefit.

But this is one of the peculiar and logical features of the protecstronger and better able to do with- expected to be particular.

out protection than the weaker industry is to be taxed for the benefit of the stronger one. When we get down to the essence of it the protective system is in effect one to crush small industries for the benefit of larger ones, and to prevent the expansion of trade claimed to be necessary for the prosperity of the industries claimed to have been called into existence by this protec-

Protection does this because its beneficiaries oppose such modifications of the tariff as would bring about reciprocity with other nations and open wider doors to our exports. Here is where the greed comes in which while recognizing necessity of liberal Alealing concessions want others to and the liberal dealing and to do make the concessions for their benefit. That is an illustration of protection and of Governmental paternalism when carried out to their logical conclusions.

#### HOW TO UTILIZE THE CONVICTS

The good roads question is a live one now in a good many States, North and South, for the people have begun to realize the importance and value of good roads. In Virginia the people are waking up on it as they are in this State, and shortly a Good Roads State Convention is to be held at Richmond, similar to the one held a short while ago in this State, when a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the employment of our State convicts in the building of roads.

This way of employing convicts seems to be attracting attention in Virginia, too, as we gather from communication in the Richmond Dispatch, from a citizen who takes the ground that this is the way to build roads. He begins his communication thus:

"An era of road building is to be instituted. It comes none too soon. We are indebted to our new Governor for the encouragement he gives. It seems in order to offer suggestions. In Kentucky more than fifteen years ago, noticed from the windows of the cars, numbers of convicts, clad in their stripes, busy at work on the roads and it seemed to stretch for miles. In North Carolina, the success with which they have been employed on on the roads around Charlotte, is well home market is supplied. To keep known. It seems to me the convicts running it is necessary to have for- from both jails and penitentiary service in this State; all that could be take the surplus that cannot be spared from the penitentiary under consumed at home, but much present conditions, and especially those odged in the jails in the towns and cities. The manner of their employment is a matter of detail; but one plan has often occurred to me. The State abounds in cliffs and quarries of stone. Many of these are on the lines of the railroads; put a camp of convicts at one of these to crush the stone, and I believe the railroads would haul it free of charge to stations along its line if the counties would then take it and with it build roads to such stations. In this manner the cost, too great for any one of the three, would be distributed between the State, the railroads and the counties. Of course, what is said respecting the railroads depends on their pleasure: but from the great interest they have and manifest in the subject I believe they would be willing to cooperate to that extent. With good roads, farms that now bring from \$3 50 o \$8 an acre, would readily sell for from \$10 to \$20."

His suggestions as to putting numbers of convicts to work in quarries getting out and crushing stone for macadamizing are good ones for this State also where there is at many points an abundance of stone near railroads, and the railroads would in all probability cooperate here as he thinks they would in Virginia, thus dividing the expense of construction.

What he says about the enhanced value of lands as a result of good roads has been demonstrated in Mecklenburg county, in this State, and in New Jersey, and in Indiana, in the sections where good roads have been built.

Speaking more especially of our ewn State we rarely open one of our State exchanges that we do not see some mention made of the horrible condition of the roads, making it almost impossible for the farmers to haul anything to the towns and as result dull times and small sales by the merchants. All are losing money by the bad roads, which could be made good by proper and well directed effort.

Three Frank D. Shoemakers, one from Philadelphia, one from St Louis and one from Butte, Montana, happened to strike a Chicago hotel simultaneously, and then there was perplexing comedy of errors; one fellow got the other's mail, and another one got the other fellow's baggage, and another got one other fellow's bills, and when they discovered how it was, they settled up, wound up their stay at that hasherie, and scattered. Now what we would like to know is what mystic magnet drew three Frank D. Shoemakers to them in the same hostelry.

A Kentucky candidate for Congress has added a unique feature to his canvass. He has a daughter who is a skilful man-or rather girl-ipolator, or ipolatress of the fiddle and the bow. Before her pa begins hostilities she "soothes the savage breast" with her dulcet strains, and then he turns on a fire of oratory and captures the crowd.

The Boers are accused of wearing tive tariff system which taxes one English uniforms when attacking industry and hampers it for the the British. Well, with their debenefit of another industry which is pleted wardrobes they could not be

Good combination.

A DEPARTMENT THAT PAYS. We clip the following, showing what the North Carolina Insurance

Department is doing, from the Ra-"The wisdom of the Legislature in establishing the North Carolina Insurance Department as a part of the State government has been amply proven in

he administration of the office by Hon. James B. Young. "Mr. Young yesterday paid into the State treasury the handsome sum of \$28 887.75, the amount collected for itenses, taxes and fees during the month of February. Added to the amount already paid in during the current fiscal year, this makes the nice sum of \$123,242, which is exactly \$32,-169 08 more than was collected during the whole of the last fiscal year, and there is yet nearly a month of the present fiscal year to rnn. The year

nds April 1st. "From this it is safe to say that this year's receipts from the Insurance Department will exceed by about \$40,000 he receipts of last year.

Before the establishment of the Insurance Department, when the business was handled by the Secretary of State, the receipts averaged about \$80,000 yearly. The first year of Mr. Young's administration brought the receipts up to about \$90,000. The next year there was a slight increase over the first, notwithstanding the withdrawal from the State of some of the best and strongest companies, under the Craig law.

"The expenses of the department including salaries of the commissione and his clerks, are more than paid by the class of fees that formerly went into the pocket of the Secretary of

ing the whole story to show the amount actually paid into the State treasury by the department and the comparatively small expense incurred in its administration. Benefits almost incalculable are are accruing from the vigilance of the commissioner in the matter of the investigation of fires and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto. Then, in addition to that, everything in the shape of an insurance concern, whethe mutual, assessment, fraternal order industrial or other forms, are brough directly under the supervision of the

The law is not a dead letter in the hands of Mr. Young. Using the means given him, he has made the State an uncomfortable berth for 'underground' and 'wildcat' concerns. and as fast as they have been discovered all such have been driven out of the State. One persistent agent of a fraudulent company is now serving a two years' term on the Wake county roads. The people of the State are protected, as every company must pass a strict examination before it can secure license to sell insurance

Insurance Department has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who were the prime movers in its establishment."

Aside from the testimony these figures supply as to the efficiency and seal of the insurance commissioner, the more important fact is that our people are protected from fraudulent and wild cat concerns of other States, of which they know little, and by which no doubt many have been caught, to their sorrow. in the past. This makes more business for responsible companies from our own and and other sections.

#### CURRENT COMMENT

- The lack of independence exhibited by the members of the House is not at all calculated to help along the plan to elect United States Senators by the direct votes of the people. The fact that they are elected in this manner doesn't seem to inspire the House members with an extraordinary amount of nerve. - Washington Post, Ind.

 The United States were not unrepresented in that last gallant fight of the Boers for the independence of their country a few days ago, when they captured Gen. Methuen and four of his guns and so many of his officers and men. The Boers had our "sympathy" and the British were riding the horses and mules with which we have so freely supplied them. - Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

 Phiyscally, morally and mentally Gunner Joseph Hill, of the sunken battleship Maine, has been found fit for a higher grade among the commissioned officers of the Navy, that of ensign, for instance; but he lacks"professional qualifications," the examiners say. And now the gunner says that he will not give it up, but will try to acquire the professional qualifications. He is of the sort that succeed, honorable am bition being the spur to their intent. -Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

- The fate of Gunner Joseph Hill, following that of Gunner Morgan, shows that it is impossible for an American seaman to break through the barriers of the navy and obtain a commission. While many a private soldier rises to high rank, there is no prospect for a seaman to rise in the exclusive and autocratic naval establishment. This explains why ambitious and public-spirited American youth so greatly prefer the mercantile service to the navy. -Philadelphia Record, Dem.

# It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It Chicago at the same time and lodged is sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, who guarantees satisfaction or refund Trial bottles free.

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

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, Price, 50c.

#### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Mount Airy News: Wheat is improving rapidly and the outlook is growing brighter for a fair sized crop in some sections. We get this information from some of the farmers who tell us that the late snow saved the wheat crop.

- Weldon News: Sunday night about 1 o'clock the stables of Captain Chomas W. Mason, on one of his farms n Northampton county, in the section known as the neck, were burned, to-gether with all the feed, four valuable mules and a horse. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary ori-

- Scotland Neck Commonwealth: Dr. R. M. Johnson has lost some valuable mules on his farm near Tillery during the past few days. A fine mule died suddenly Sunday night and one died Monday night which had plowed all day, and this morning he received news another was dying. They die suddenly and seemingly without pain.

- Winston Journal: A four-yearold child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Warner, who reside at Pinnacle, was thought to be dying last Wednesday light from the effects of poison. The little one climbed upon a kitchen sink and secured some butter coloring, and not knowing that it was poisonous drank it, there being no one in the room at the time. When the mother entered the kitchen shortly afterward she found her child lying prostrate on the floor. A physician was summoned at once and upon investigation the empty bottle was found which told the story. Other doctors were called in but they say there is little chance

 Greenville Reflector: Mr. D. Davenport, who lives a few miles rom town, had some experience with bull Monday that he will not soon lorget. He went out in a lot where the animal was tied with a small rope, ntending to take him away to work. The bull made a rush at Mr. Davenport, breaking the rope. He threw Mr Davenport several feet in the air, and when he fell to the ground the bull rushed on him again. He grabbed the animal by the horns, and as he lay on the ground held the bull's head until help could reach him. One of Mr. Davenport's ribs was broken in he encounter.

- Fayetteville Observer: The plant of the Australia Manufacturing Company, located in 71st township, was almost totally destroyed Wednesday about noon. Their distilling retort exploded with terrific force, and in a short while the entire plant and one hundred cords of fat lightwood was on fire, sending forth such a mass of flames as has seldom been witnessed in this section. The effect was very spectacular. Fortunately no one was injured. Mr. E. B. Weed, the invenor of the process and manager of the plant, will at once begin the work of rebuilding it. The Australia Manufacturing Company extract from fat oine wood, by a patented process, al the products which are produced by petroleum, from high-grade spirits of urpentine to high-grade vaseline.

#### TWINKLINGS.

- Nell-Why is Mrs. Grabber so unpopular. Belle-She has won forty nine euchre p-izes this season. -Philadelphia Record

- He-You have a headache, you sav? She—Yes, I have. He—Do you suffer much with headache? She-Yes: always when I have it.

- White-Did old Green recover from that railrord accident. Black-No: but his wife did—to the tune o two thousand pounds -Tit-Bits. - A Narrow Escape-She-"I'm

so glad it's to be platonic. At one time I was afraid you would propose.' He—"So was I."—Detroit Free Press. - Little Clarence-Pa, what is executive ability? Mr. Callipers—Ex-

ecutive ability, my son, is the capacity for making some one else paddle your own cance for you.—Judge. - Elderly Lady-Aren't

ashamed to be seen smoking cigar ettes, little boy? Little Boy—Sure, am; but wot's a feller to do when h ain't got de price of a cigar?-Philadelphia Record - Quite Another Thing: Well, thank heaven, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money .-- Diplomatic-"Father, I wish you'd spank me a little bit." "Why, Tommy, the idea! Spank you-what "Yes; then I'll cry, and grand

ma will feel so awful sorry she'll give me some candy."—Brooklyn Life. - Absence Accounted For. - The Vicar's Wife-I did not see your parents at church yesterday. Thomas, Thomas—No, mem. Mother's sprained 'er back throwin' father down stairs. and 'e couldn't come 'cos 'is leg' broke.-Pick-Me Up.

- Thoroughly Appreciated Minister-"Well, my boy, I hope you enjayed the services this morning." Boy-"Yes, s r! Pop fell asleep six times, and ma had to stick a pin into him each time to make him wake up."

- "Did youse git anyt'ing?" whispered the burgiar on guard as his pal emerged from the window. "Naw, de bloke wot liv's here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust. "Dat's hard luck," replied the first "Did youse lose anyt'ing?"-Ohio State Journal

- Right in the Swim: "Well he remarked thoughtfully, "there are some disappointments and draw backs to my occupation, but it is satisfaction to know that I am in the swim as it were. Collecting things is a regular fad just now. In one line or another all the good people are doing it," And are you?" "Sure. I'm a bill collector.

# Blown to Atoms

The old idea that the body some times needs a powerful, drastic, pur gative pill has been exploded, for Dr King's New Life Pills, which are per fectly harmless, gently stimulate live and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache Only 25c at R. R. BELLAMY's drug

In reply to inquiries we have pleas-in announcing that Ely's Liquid Oream Balm is like the solid prepar-ation of that admirable remedy in that it cleanses and heals membranes affect ed by nasal catarrh. There is no drying or sneezing. The Liquid Cream Balm is adapted to use by patients who have trouble in inhaling through the nose and prefer spraying. The price, including spraying tube, is 75 cents. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.



The dairy farmer as a general thing should raise his own stock—that is, the neifers-says a correspondent of Amercan Cultivator. Of course he should get the best males he can from the most approved families or breeds and then select the most promising heifer raives from the best cows.

A considerable proportion of our most enterprising dairymen, those who are in condition to do so, have their cows fresh in milk from September on during the four succeeding months. This affords a good opportunity for raising a fine lot of fall and winter calves that, if well cared for, will become large, thrifty animals, which another spring, as the pastures become good, will be fully able to care for themselves.

The raising of calves in this manne is becoming quite an industry of itself where winter dairying is practiced. It comes at a time of the year when the work can be readily performed and in the best manner.

To be the most successful in this busi ness there are some necessary conditions. These are comfortable quarters, where the young animals can be kept dry and warm. This is very important, as they can hardly be expected to thrive or do well in cold, dark, wet pens. Plenty of bedding to keep them dry i one of the requisites, and they should

be fed regularly with sweet, warm

milk. It may be skimmilk after the

first few weeks or days even, with nelther too little nor too much at a time. Where separators are used on the farm or cold, deep setting of milk is practiced these conditions can be successfully carried out. Where calves are thus kept in a comfortable stable and fed milk until the following spring they should become such animals as the owner may well be proud of. But milk should not form the entire ration. After a few weeks

they will commence to eat a little hay, and it should be fed to them regularly and that of the best quality. If there is a silo on the premises, the ensilage will be relished and help to make a better Not much grain need be fed, as it

essential to develop the milking qualities rather than those of a beef tendency. A little bran or oats will not come amiss. The idea should be to keep them healthy, thrifty and growing all through the winter.



In marketing my cream to fancy trade I make capital of the fact that I ase only well matured and well cured foods for dairy cows, says an Ohio farmer in American Agriculturist. Our stover fed whole at the rate of one part of clover to two of stalks. Our grain feed consists principally of corn and oats produced on the farm.

I try to balance the grain ration with protein in its cheapest market form, as the prices may vary on oilmeal, gluten or cottonseed. I think that most modern idea dairymen feed too much protein rather than not enough in proportion to the fatty foods. If less intensive methods were used in the feeding and stabling of cattle, we should have much less tuberculosis, calf scours, abortion and disease generally in our herds. . Plenty of the more natural foods, plenty of exercise and fresh air are good agents with which to combat disease.

A Massachusetts Ration. The following grain mixtures are given by the Massachusetts experiment station as desirable rations for dairy cattle, together with the daily ration of each to be fed in connection with the coarse forage on the farm. These should all be mixed before feeding: Six to 7 quarts per day of 100 pounds cottonseed, gluten or linseed meal, 125 pounds flour middlings, 100 pounds wheat bran or mixed feed; 8 quarts of 250 pounds gluten feed, 100 pounds wheat bran or mixed feed; 5 to 6 quarts gluten feed daily scattered on the silage; 6 to 8 quarts daily of 100 pounds fine middlings, 100 pounds prewer's grain or malt sprouts; 6 to 7 quarts of 100 pounds cottonseed or gluten meal, 150 pounds corn or hominy meal, 100 pounds wheat bran or mixed feed; 4 to 6 quarts of 100 pounds gluten feed, 100 pounds wheat bran or mixed feed; 4 quarts of 100 pounds gluten feed, 100 pounds hominy feed.

Ration For Milk Cows. Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota experiment station suggests that the grain ration for milk cows should be "what is now known as succotash" and that if this should be grown so that one part would be wheat, two parts oats ground together and the three parts added to one-fourth part of cornmeal the ration would be a good one. It might be all right for his general purpose cow that he is so fond of praising, but it is not a ration for a milk cow or a butter cow, says American Cultivator. Give us three quarts of wheat bran, one quart of cornmeal and one quart of cottonseed meal, and we can get more milk and make 50 per cent more butter from a good cow than can be made from the above ration, and we think at less cost, though we have not

Cows Like Variety in Food. The feeder should study to give cows as great variety of food as possible. They love a variety as well as we do and if allowed freedom to get a variety will have it and do much better than if confined to one or two kinds of feed, no matter how good those foods may be.

# His Million.

An Irishman who had but recently arrived in this country applied to a Scotchman for a job. The Scotchman determined to give Pat a trial-also a little advice. "It will be your own fault if you don't get ahead in this country, Pat," said the Scotchman. "Twenty years ago I landed in New York with but one shirt to my back, but since then by my own exertions I have managed to accumulate a million. "Faith, an' Oi'd loike to be afther knowin' phwat any man wants with

"He can't wear more than wan at a toime, begorra!"-Exchange. Have Extra Tubs. Even with set tubs, two wooden ones of handy size help out amazingly. One would better be kept especially for table linen and for rinsing the finest

white things. Use the other for soak-

ing, but do not soak too long. An hour

is long enough to-soften and dissolve

the dirt, yet not long enough to set it

all through the garment.

a million shirts!" exclaimed Pat.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EX. PECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

# Words of Hope for the Despondent.

#### PAINE'S CELERY Compound

The Marvelous Banisher of Disease Has Become the Popular Family

Medicine.

Devised by an Eminent Physician and Generally Prescribed by the Profession.

Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D. LL D., according to the ethics of honest and reputable physicians, gave to the leading medical men of the world his wonderful prescription Paine's Celery Compound as soon as it was perfected. For this reason Paine's Celery Compound has never been included among patent medicines. Coming from so high a source, and being so thoroughly tested and so strongly recommended, physicians

prescribe it with confidence. Paine's Celery Compound rapidly gains in fame as a disease banisher; all who have tried it gratefully acknowl edge its curing and life giving power. It drives the poison germs of deep seated diseases from the blood; i brings buoyancy of spirit in place of lassitude and despondency; it enables the overtaxed and broken down sys tem to start fairly on the road to health; it gives the sweet sleep so necessary to brain and nerves. It strengthens, invigorates, and gives tone to the system, makes pure blood, is food and nourishment for nerves and tissue. It makes sick people well. Mr. John B. Dryden, Editor of the 'Frankfort Call," Frankfort, Ky. writes as follows:-

"It gives me great pleasure to state to you, and to any suffering human being, that in my judgment there are thousands upon thousands in this broad land of ours who are today suffering, who might enjoy all the blessings of health if they would but use your great medicine, Paine's Celery

"For the cure of dyspepsia it has no superior, and that dread disease, insomnia, will soon be a thing of the past if people who are thus afflicted will use this medicine.

"I have used the Compound in my family and always with beneficial resuits. As a family medicine I do not think it possible to find its superior. To those who are worn out in body, it will speedily bring them back to health and make them feel that life is worth living again. To all poor, suffering, human creatures, we say 'use Paine's Celery Compound if you want

# DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze. Only 10 cts,

PIQUS FRAUDS, Memorials of German Traders of th Hanseatic League.

Facing the lower harbor of Bergen, a the end of a long row of quaint old warehouses, stands a venerable building more than 700 years old, called the Finne gaarden, one of the counting houses of the league, which has been preserved intact and is now a museum filled with interesting relics of that celebrated corporation. They show how its managers and employees lived and conducted business. The league owned the harbor and a considerable portion of the city and controlled not only its manufacturing, mercantile trade and foreign commerce, but also its fisheries, which have always been its most valuable industry. Bergen then, as now, was the greatest fish mar ket in the world.

The management of the business of the league was intrusted only to Germans, who were imported for that purpose, and were not allowed to marry lest their wives should learn its secrets. The managers and clerks were housed in colonies of fourteen, each colony having control of certain interests and keeping separate accounts of its transactions. The me slept in cupboards built into the walls in a curious manner. They did their own cooking. They had their own church, with priests imported from Germany. They were pious scoundrels, as the evidence shows, for along with their crucifixes and prayer books and pictures of the saints are records showing that they kept two sets of scales-one for buying and one for selling-and the attendant will show you a parchment book in which the manager notes for the edification of his employers that he cheated a fisherman out of 200 vogs of fish-a vog being thirty-six pounds-and invokes "the blessing of God upon this small profit." scription over the door of the counting house reads, "Without God's blessing all

is vain. The money was kept in an immense ironbound chest, divided into compartments of various sises, some of them holding a bushel, in which were deposited the various kinds of coin until the collectment. At the bottom and in the sides of the chest are secret compartments for concealing contracts and other papers of value.-W. E. Curtis in Chicago Herald. Don't Be Photographed In Silk.

Certain materials are risky, to say the least, in a photograph. Satins or silks with high luster throw lights and shadows which are harsh and unexpected in reproduction. Softly folding, easily draped and not pronounced are crapes, either silk or wool, and chiffon. Stiff, starchy effects are to be strictly tabooed unless be the translucence of Swiss or organdie Stripes and large patterns in lace or silk are failures. So are big brocades or plaids. Velvet and fine furs are especially happy selections, and such accessories as a handsome opera cloak or a long ostrich fan are deemed happy adjuncts with full

# MARINE DIRECTORY.

hist of Vessels in the Port of mington, N. C., March 15. SCHOONERS. Harold J McCarty, 297 tons, Foster, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUER Olive Thurlow, 577 tons, Hays, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotto W. & W. Hallroad-62 bales cot-

ton, 2 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude tur-W. C. & A. Railroad-188 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 60 bar-rels rosin, 48 barrels tar, 12 barrels crude turpentine. C. C. Railroad—33 bales cotton, 38

barrels tar.
A. & Y. Railroad—1 cask spirits turpentine, 79 barrels tar. W. & N. Railroad-25 bales cotton, barrels rosin, 28 barrels crude turpen-

Steamer Geo. W. Clyde—2 casks spirits turpentine, 21 barrels rosin. Humphrey's Flat—1 bale cotton, 62 barrels tar. Total—254 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 90 barrels rosin, 234 barrels tar, 37 barrels crude tur-

#### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

doing for want of stock; 4 P. M. dul

at 43%c per gallon for machine made

ROSIN—Nothing doing for want of stock; 4 P. M firm at \$1.15 bid per bar-rel for strained and \$1.20 bid per barrel

for good strained. TAR—Market quiet at \$1.15 per bar

rel of 280 pounds.
CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market

firm at \$1.35 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 for dip, and — for virgin.

Quotations same day last year— Spirits turpentine nothing doing;

rosin nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.15; crude turpentine steady at \$1.30

Spirits turpentine.....

Crude turpentine .....

turpentine.

Receipts same day last year—17 casks spirits turpentine, 55 barrels

rosin, 359 barrels tar, 8 barrels crude

COTTON.

oound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary ..... 61/8

Middling ..... 81/2 Good middling ..... 8 13-16

Good ordinary ..... 71/4

Low middling.....

%c for middling.

sides, 10@11c.

5c per bushel.

year, 88.

Market firm on a basis of 81/2c per

Same day last year, market firm a

Receipts-254 bales; same day last

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c; fancy,

Oc, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds

Virginia-Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c;

CORN-Firm; 76@80c per bushe

for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 11@

15c per pound; shoulders, 10@12%c;

EGGS-Dull at 12@12 %c per dozen

5c; springs, 10@15c. TURKEYS—Dressed, firm at 12@

TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c pe

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 14.-Money on

all was firm at 3%@4% per cent , clos-

ng, bid and asked, at 31/04 per

cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 @5 per

cent. Sterling exchange was easy,

with actual business in bankers' bills

at 487% for demand and 484% for

and 48814. Commercial

ican dollars 43 1/4. Government bonds

funding 2's, coupon, 1091; U.S. 3's. registered, 1091; do. coupon, 1091.

U. S. 4's, new registered, 15914; do, coupon 13914; U. B. 4's, old reg'd,

111; do. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's registered, 106; do. coupon,

106; Southern Railway, 5's, 12114.

Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 1043/

Chesapeake & Ohio 451/4; Manhat

162%; Reading 54%; do. 1st preferred

80%; do. 2nd preferred 66%; St. Paul

163%; do. pref'd, 189; Southern Rail-

way 33½; do. pref'd 96½; Amalga-

People's Gas 100 1; Sugar 126 1; Ten-

nessee Coal and Iron 68; U. S.

Leather 1114; do. pref'd, 81; Western Union 9014; U. S. Steel 42%; do. pre-

ferred 94%; Mexican National 19%;

American Locomotive 31%; do. pre-ferred 92%; Standard Oil 635@645.

irginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 68%;

BALTIMORE, March 14-Seaboard Air

Line, common, 24%@24¼; do. prefer-

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Spirits turpentine firm at 46 1/2 @47c.

NEW YORK, March 14. - Rosin steady

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Spirits tur-

entine firm at 42c; sales 20 casks.

Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 200

SAVANNAH, March 14.-Spirits turpen-

tine firm, 431/2044c; receipts 268 casks;

sales 251 casks; exports 310 casks.

Rosin firm; receipts 2,182 barrels;

sales 3,078 barrels; exports 746 bar

rels Quote: A, B, C, D, \$1 30; E, \$1 35; F, \$1 40; G, \$1 45; H, \$1 50; I, \$1 75; K \$2 45; M, \$2 85; N,

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK March 14 -The cotton

market opened steady with prices

two points higher to one point lower,

and almost immediately became firm

on brisk covering and moderate for-

eign buying. The basis for this de-

mand was a firmer ruling of the Liv-

erpool market than believed to be due

on the New York close of yesterday.

Prospect of port receipts of 14,000

bales as against 20,000 same day

last year helped to encourage bul

support and to intimidate the bears.

But before 11 o'clock the whole situa-

tion seemed to swing around in favor

of the shorts. Port receipts came in

heavier than early figured upon, the

in s ght estimates shaped toward 170.

000 bales, and the English market

commission house selling, a with-

drawal of bull support and vigor-

ous bear selling quickly forced the whole list off, July dropped

from 8.90 to 8.80. Further Fall River

strike talk, though more or less vague,

was not without a depressing influence

nor was a cable from Manchester

stating that short time sentiment was

becoming more general. The official sight was fully as bearish as predicted

and for the time being took every ves

tige of bull snap out of the market.

for the bears, estimates for to-morrow's

came into prominence, showing a relatively small movement. Then came a report that a prominent local

export house was selling spot cotton

to Southern mills, buying May cotton to Southern mills, buying May cotton in New York in its place, thereby reaping a generous profit. Buying for both accounts became popular in the last hour and before the close July had stiffened to 8 88 with other options

up in proportion. The market closed

Cotton futures market opened steady: March 8,89, April 8.87, May 8.78, June 8.83, July 8.86, August 8.66, Sep-tember 8.26, October 8.05, November 7.95.

Cotton futures closed very steady: March 8,91, April 8,91, May 8,81, June

New Orleans and Houst

200 bales.

Just when everything seemed to favor

Active

suddenly turned easier.

\$3 25; W G, \$3 60; W W, \$3 85.

red, 45@45¼; do. 4s 84%@85.

io. preferred, 129%

mated Copper 65; Am'n Tobacco

State bonds were inactive.

sixty days. The posted rates

Railroad bonds irregular.

funding 2's, registered, 109; U.

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70@

CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 15@

fancy, 70c. Spanish, 75@80c.

15c; live, 10@11c. BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm

(Quoted officially at the closing of the Produc

STAR OFFICE, March 14. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

8 84. July 8.87. August 8.68, Septem. ber 8.28, October 8.08, November 7.99; December 7.99. December 7.99.

Total to-day—Net receipts 18,462
bales; exports to Great Britain 9,830
bales; exports to France 6,500 bales;
exports to the Continent 2,001 bales; Consolidated—Net receipts 128 534
bales; exports to Great Britain 42,599

bales; exports to France 22 814 bales; exports to the Continent 64 128 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net . ceipts 6,707,860 bales, exports to Gra Britain 2,607.503 bales; exports France 640,795 bales; exports to the

Continent 2,121,888 bales. March 14. Galveston, steady at 8% net receipts 2,653 bales; Norfolk, stady at 8 11-16c, net receipts 840 bales; Bal more, nominal at 9 %c, net receipts 481 bales; Boston, quiet at 91/8c, net nceipts 622 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8%c, net receipts 254 bales; Philadel phia, quiet at 93%c, net receipts 117 bales; Savannah, quiet at 89-16c, pri receipts 1,087 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 85%, net receipts 2,825 bales Mobile quiet at 8%c. net receipts 87 bales Memphis, steady at 89-16c, net receipts 260 bales; Augusta, quiet at 8%c. net receipts 287 bales ;Charleston, steady at 85%c, net receipts 172 bales.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning st.

NEW YORK, March 14 - Flour was

fairly active and steady, closing a shade easy, with wheat Wheat Special Speci easy; No 2 red 84 1/2 Options close, weak at 1/2 %c net decline. To sales included; March closed 80% May closed 803/c; July closed 81%; September 80 %c. Corn-Spot steady No.2, 69%c. Options closed firm at 16 Ac net advance. Sales included: Ma closed 67%c; July closed 66%c; Sep tember 65%c. Oats-Spot firm; No 52c. Options were slow all day but steadily held. Lard steady; Western steam \$9 70@9 80; refined lard was steady; continent \$10 00; South American \$10 50; compound 7%08c Cheese firm; State full cream, small early made fancy colored 12%@18c white 12%. Pork was steady. Butter steady; creamery 22@27c; State dairy 20 @26c. Eggs weak; State and Pent sylvania 16%; Southern at mark 15% 16c. Potatoes steady ; New York, fair is prime, sack, \$2 15@225; Jersey sweets, \$3 50@4 25. Cabbage steady ; State, bairel crate \$1@1 12. Peanuts quiet; fance hand-picked 4%c; other domestic 36 4%c. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 12 1/2 Coffee-Spot Rio quiet No.7 invoice 5%c; mild quiet; Cordon 8@12c. Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 2 29-32c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 13:16c; refined quiet. Rice firm Cotton seed oil-In the absence of foreign demand the market was quiet to-day, but the steadiness of lard products checked any tendency towards weakness. Quoted: Prime crude, to o. mills 33@34c; prime summer vel ow 41%c; off summer yellow 40% @41c; prime white 431/2@441/2c; prime winter yellow 44@45c; prime med \$28 00, nominal.

CHICAGO. March 14 - Corn strength dominated grains for the greater part of the session to day. There were bearish factors at work in wheat which inally prevailed in that grain but coarser cereal retarded for sometine the looked for decline and itself held firm. At the close May wheat was to \$c down, May corn &@de higher and May oats to lower. Provisions closed a shade lower to 5c higher. CHICAGO, March 14 -Cash prices:

Flour steady but very dull Wheat-No. 2 spring —; No 3 spring 716 75%c; No. 2 red 82@83%c. Cort— No. 2 -c; No. 2 yellow -. Oab-No. 2 45%@46c; No 2 white 47%c: No. 3 white 46@46%c. Rye-No. 2 quoted at 58c. Mess pork, per bar rel, \$15 30@15 35. Lard, per 1 Ibs., \$9 32%@9 35. Short rib side. loose, \$8 30@8 45 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$7 1216@7 25. Short clear sides boxed, \$8 65@8 75 While key-Basis of high wines, 1.30, The leading futures ranged as fellows-opening, highest, lowest an closing: Wheat-No. 3 May 75% @75%, 75%, 74%, 74%c; July 76@76% 76% 75½, 75½@75%c; September 75%. 75½, 75. 75½c Corn-No. 2, Mas 61½@62½, 62½@62¾, 61½. 62½@ 623c; July 611/2 @611/8 621/8, 611/4. 6134 @61 %c; September 59% @60 60%. 59%, 60c. Oats-May 45 4 @45% 46. 45%, 45%c; July 35% @35%, 36%.

Lard, per 100 lbs-May \$9 40, 9 42%, 9 40, 9 40@9 421/2; July \$9 50, 9 58%, 9 50, 9 5214; September \$9 6214. 969%. 62%, 662%. Short ribs, per 100 h-May \$8 40, 8 421/2. 8 40, 8 40@8 42%; July \$8 47 14, 8 55, 8 47 1/2 8 52 1/4; Sep tember \$8 621/4, 865, 8 621/4, 865.

35%, 35%c; September 30%. 30%@

@3056, 3014, 3014c. Mess pork per bbl-May \$15 40, 15 45, 15 40, 15 45; July

\$15 52%, 15 57%, 15 52%, 15 57%.

FOREIGN MARKET By Cable to the Morning in LIVERPOOL, March 14 -Cotion: Spot moderate business, prices 1-33d ower; American middling fair 67

#### 32d; good middling 4 15-16d; middling 4 13-16d; low middling 4 23-32d; good ordinary 4 19-32d; ordinary 4 11-33d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for specula-tion and export and included 6.90 bales American. Receipts 15,000 bales,

including 12,600 bales American. Futures opened easier and closed parely steady; American middling ( O. c.) March 4 45 64@4 46 64d seller March and April 4 45 64@4 46 84 buyer; April and May 4 46 64d buyer; May and June 4 47-64d seller; June and July 4 47-64d seller; July and August 4 47-64d seller; August and September 4 43-64d seller; September and October 4 33-64d buyer; October and November 4 28-64@4 29 64d seller.

# MARINI.

ARRIVED Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette rille, James Madden. Clyde steamship Geo W Clyde, Staples, Georgetown, H G Smallbones. CLEARED. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette

ville, James Madden. Steamer Driver, Williams, Northess river, T D Love. Schooner Wm F Campbell, Siroul, Aricibo, Porto Rico, J T Riley & Ca British schooner James W. Murchison, Barbados, B W I, George Har

riss. Son & Co. British schooner Benefit, Faulkner, Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, George Harriss, Son & Co.

# FOREIGN.

ARICIBO—Schr Wm F Campbell, 157,634 feet lumber, valued at \$2.444 58; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Co; vessel by J T Riley & Co. BARBADOS—Br schr James W, 109.

111 feet lumber and 84.200 shingles,
valued at \$1.981; cargo by Kinder
Lumber Co; vessel by George Har riss, Son & Co.

very steady with prices net unchanged to three points higher. SANTO DOMINGO CITY—Br schr Ben-efit, 225,210 feet lumber, 1 spar, 5 bar rels tar and 5 barrels pitch, valued at NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton quiet at 91/c; net receipts 3,489 bales; gross receipts 11,204 bales; stock 155,992 bales. \$3,101.69; cargo by master; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 91/c; middling gulf 91/c; sales

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the universy organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences, SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small coosules, which bear the name in black the received which none are genuine.