The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29.

THE CRUMPACKER FRAUD.

A few days ago we printed two articles on the Crumpacker scheme to reduce Southen representation in Congress and in the electoral college, one from the New York *Times*, the other from the Chicago *Record-Herald*, both politically independent papers, sharply criticising that scheme. One of the claims made by the Crumpacker supporters is that this is simply a measure of justice to the North, because with the negro disfranchised the vote of a Southern man counts as much as the votes of two or more men in the North. In commenting upon this, the Washington *Post*, another independent paper, says:

"'Forty votes in Mississippi are equal to one hundred votes in Maine' is one of the battle-cries of such Republican organs as are trying to put a period to the era of good feeling by injecting sectionalism into our national politics. We believe there is no intelligent citizen of Maine, whatever may be his political designation or creed, who would not, were he a resident of Mississippi, be as strongly opposed to negro domination as are the white residents of the latter State. There is not a State in New England or in the entire North whose people would permit negroes to vote if they constituted so large a proportion of the population as they do in Mississippi. The repressive measures resorted to in that State during the carpet-bag era, when a schoolmaster from Connecticut and a negro barber from Indiana stood for Mississippi in the United States Senate, would be duplicated in Vermont at short notice under like conditions. There is not a white man in the country above the intellectual grade of non compos mentis who has not for years been firmly convinced that the fifteenth amendment—enfranchisement of the ex-slaves—was, next to secession, the most stupendous of all our political mistakes. There are many of the enfranchised race who hold the same view. They know, as we all know, that the grant of suffrage to the ex-slaves has been an unmitigated curse to both races.

"But what has the comparison of the Mississippi and Maine vote to do with the propostition to reduce the representation of Mississippi? The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the suffrage provision by which the Mississippi vote was reduced. It was notoriously adopted to shut out the great mass of blacks. The people wisely preferred to effect that object by lawful means rather than by a continuance of violence and fraud. One or the other method was indispensable. And if the States should be compelled to choose between a reduction of representation and the repeal of her suffrage provision, and should adopt the latter, a return to the old way, with all its horrors, would be the first result.

"The central idea of the Mississippi suffrage provision came from Massachusetts. It is the educational clause—a good thing in any State and imperatively necessary in Mississippi. As we have said, it has safely passed the United States Supreme Court. If it be contended that the establishment of an educational test is a denial of the right to vote, we submit that it is simply a condition—a very proper condition—rather than denial of suffrage. Like the poll tax or the property qualification, it is not an immovable bar to the ballot box, but one of many conditions that a State may lawfully set up and none of which is an absolute denial. South Carolina adopted the same method of excluding blacks, and for the same reasons that moved Mississippi."

Mr. Crumpacker and his supporters are simply crossing the bridge before they got to it, and propose to punish some of the Southern States for doing what they assume to be a violation of the constitution which may be, and good authorities contend is, no violation of the constitution at all. That contention was made in the case of Mississippi, but the bottom was knocked out of it by the Supreme Court of the United States when it decided that the Mississippi suffrage law was no violation of the constitution of the United States. The same decision would cover the case of South Carolina, whose suffrage law is modelled after that of Mississippi.

If it be the alleged constitutional infraction that spurred Mr. Crumpacker to move in this matter why didn't he go about it in the right way and have the case of Louisiana or South Carolina brought before the courts and up to the Supreme Court. The would then have some ground to stand upon; and could if the decision were adverse to these States, attack these suffrage laws from a legal and logical standpoint. But they can't do that now for there has been no judicial decision and all they have to go upon is a mere matter of opinion.

Ever since the suffrage law of Louisiana was put in force there has been talk of contesting it in the courts, but it hasn't been done, nor has it been done in this State either, although that has been frequently threatened. Why hasn't it been done! Simply because they didn't feel sure enough of their ground.

These questions would present themselves if Mr. Crumpacker and his supporters were actuated by honest instead of merely partisan motives, but they are neither honest nor consistent. They assert that the Southern States should not be permitted to violate and ignore the constitutional amendments relating to suffrage without paying the penalty. They propose to reduce the representation from Mississippi and South Carolina, in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court that Mississippi has not violated the constitution by her suffrage laws, a decision which would also apply to South Carolina, whose law is similar to that of Mississippi. Their reason for depriving these States of representation does not hold, and yet they would punish both of them as they propose to punish Louisiana and North Carolina, which have laws somewhat different and contain that awful "grandfather clause," which makes a distinction between some white men who cannot read and write and negroes who cannot read and write. They seem to take it for granted that the white men who are thus favored are Democrats and the black men who are not are Republicans, and that's what hurts them and arouses their indignation. If it so happened that the illiterate white men who are permitted to vote were Republicans, and these schemers were sure of that, no protest against the "grandfather clause" would ever be heard from them. But if as a matter of principle it is right that only voters should have representation, why is it that some Republican who objects to qualified suffrage in the South didn't move some time ago to cut down the representation from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, California and other Republican States which have qualified suffrage laws? Some of these laws have been in force for a good while and there never has been a chirp from a Republican statesman against them, and never a chirp against qualified suffrage until some of the Southern States followed the example of those Northern States and passed laws to protect themselves from the ignorant negro mob, which happened to be a Republican mob. This accounts for the interest that Crumpacker & Co. are taking in their disfranchisement. His game is too thin; it gives itself away.

COLLECTING FUNDS TO PAY POLL TAX.

We never had any doubt that the Republican machine managers in this State would pass around the hat to raise money to pay the poll taxes of delinquents whose votes they can control at the next election. They hope with these votes and the number of white men who usually vote the Democratic ticket, but who may fail to pay their poll tax, to carry the State. The following which we clip from the Charlotte *News* of Wednesday is to the point and shows how the party managers are hustling:

"With the avowed purpose of paying the poll taxes of the negroes who are liable to disfranchisement on this ground, the Republicans of the State have had out collectors to obtain funds from Federal office holders in North Carolina.

"That this is undeniable was learned by our reporter to day, the information coming from a source that cannot be doubted.

"It is the intention of the Republicans to endeavor to save the day by being enabled to keep in line all the negroes who are able to read and write and who are liable to disfranchisement because of failure to pay their poll taxes.

"The fund is to be distributed at various points in the State, where the agents will take up the receipts of the negroes who fail to pay their taxes. After paying the same for them the receipts will then be held against the negroes to influence the trend of their votes.

"It is said the fund collected so far has reached a large amount."

Of course there will be denials of this but we do not think there is the slightest doubt as to its substantial truth.

The use of the money raised will not be confined to the payment of the poll tax of negroes, for they will not overlook the white Republicans, numerous in some of the central and western counties, who may be indifferent about paying this tax and wouldn't object to having it paid for them. We have no doubt, either, that when the Republican sheriff of Chatham county refused to let Democrats examine his tax books for the purpose of ascertaining the names of white men who have failed to pay their poll tax he was acting in accordance with the programme to be followed by other Republican sheriffs under similar circumstances.

If they can prevent the payment of poll taxes by Democrats by making it troublesome to learn who the delinquents are, they are going to do it, and if they can make votes by paying the poll tax for delinquents they are going to do that, both of which are sufficient reasons why white men who believe in white supremacy and value their votes as white men should, should pay their taxes, and not become the victims of Republican trickery and of their own carelessness.

There is no trouble in getting rich quick if you know how. The attorney for John W. Gates, the steel manipulator, told in a suit pending in a New York court, how his client increased his millions. He held $1,000,000 of stock in one company which he converted into $3,000,000 worth in another, and this into $5,000,000 in another subsequently formed. All he had to do to become very rich was to keep up that process of converting.

The sheriff of Portland, Maine, is a preacher, whom the saloon men nominated as a joke. He turned the joke on them when he was elected, and now offers $100 to any one who can find an open saloon in that town or county.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

SOMETHING "ROTTEN IN DEN MARK."

Mr. Richardson added to the gaiety of the House of Representatives, Thursday, by the sensation he sprang with the resoultion he introduced asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged methods employed by agent Christmas to promote the sale of the Danish West Indies to this country. If there be anything in this, it shows that there is not only something rotten in Denmark but also in Washington.

While there was nothing in the statement made to show positively that any of our statesmen had been bribed, there is enough to show that if agent Christmas wrote the document referred to he concluded that some bribery would be necessary and was prepared and had shrewdly formed his combination to do it, and it looks from the flurry of some of the Republicans, and the opposition they showed to immediate investigation, as if they thought there might be some dynamite in that document.

They didn't show good judgment in kicking as they did and in voting as solidly as they did for a postponement. They had nothing to gain by that but everything to gain by a prompt investigation, to the end that if there was any truth in the allegations of Christmas it might be established and the guilty parties exposed, and if not, that its falsity might be at once established and thus the ground for even suspicion be removed. Any effort to smother investigation will be construed, and rightly so, as proof of guilt.

There will be denials, of course, and perhaps charges of forgery, but this will not settle the question nor vindicate the men whose names are mentioned in this connection.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Judging by the course of the Republicans on the proposition for Cuban relief, President Roosevelt's charactrization of reciprocity as the handmaid of protection will have to be changed to reciprocity is the football of protectionists.—*Louisville Conrier-Journal, Dem.*

—— It appears that Gen. Fred Funston's story of his experience in a country newspaper office was so funny that John Phoenix put it in his collection of California stories about fifty years ago, and was so ungenerous as to fail to give the Kansas hero proper credit.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— "Answering a member of the Courtmartial," it is reported from Manilla, "Capt. Porter said that Gen. Smith did not explicitly give Major Waller the power of life and death over prisoners, but that he did by inference, saying he wanted no prisoners." Does this explain why we have taken such few prisoners in our humane and civilizing war? And why so many engagements have been reported without any "wounded" Filipinos? And why sixteen Filipinos have been killed to every one American?—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— In opposing to the last ditch the Cuban concessions programme of the Administration, the Protectionist steering committee in the House counts upon forty members as certain to stick. If this be so at least fifty Democratic votes would be required to pass a Cuban concession bill in the lower branch of Congress. Such an outcome of a strenuous policy of international justice and decency would set the majority leaders all a-flutter. After preaching the gospel of unbounded greed for a generation, they profess amazement that its teachings should prevail even over party loyalty. But it is "a condition, not a theory," that confronts them, and they must make the best of it.—*Philadephia Record, Dem.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wilmington District—Second Round.

Burgaw, Trinity, March 29-30
Whiteville, Fair Bluff, April 2
Market Street, April 6
Town Creek, Gay's Chapel, April 6
Bladen Street, April 9
Grace, April 3
Waccamaw, Bethesda, April 16
Shallotte, Andrews' Chapel, April 17
Carver's Creek, Grant's Chapel, April 19 20
Bladen Circuit, Center, April 26-27
Elizabeth, Union, May 3-4
Magnolia, Rose Hill, May 10-11
Clinton, Kendall, May 17-28
Jacksonville, May 24-25
Fifth Street, May 25
Kenansville, Warsaw, May 31
Onslow, June 7-8
District Conference at Fair Bluff, April 1-3.

R. B. JOHN, P. E.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

For over Sixty Years

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 diarrhœa. 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.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: A case of unusual interest has just been decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, whereby the whole town of Star, Montgomery county, valued at $70,000, is adjudged to be the property of Mrs. Scott, a resident of South Carolina.

—Wilson *News*: The many friends and acquaintances will be pained to learn of the death of Henry J. Sauls, which occurred at his home in Eureka, Wayne county, Tuesday night. Mr. Sauls was an old and esteemed citizen and a brave Confederate soldier.

— Dunn *Banner*: In last week's issue there appeared a piece under the head of "Girl Stolen by Father" that was given us by two young men, but we have since learned from her father, who is a prominent farmer in Grove township, that it was an error. He was not even at home, and that the statement is false in regard to stealing his daughter.

— Greensboro *Record*: Prof. W. H. Neave, one of the most prominent musicians in the South, died at his home in Salisbury Tuesday morning at the age of 82. Prof. Neave was appointed by the Secretary of War of the Confederacy chief band master of the Confederate army. He was one of the most distinguished composers of the times and had arranged music for many of the leading bands of the country.

— Weldon *News*: Mr. F. B. Whitehead, who was one of the most prosperous farmers in Halifax county, died at his home near here Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, aged about 65 years. —— About fifty years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Newell, a very wealthy old lady, died and was buried about six miles from Littleton. It was popularly supposed that many costly jewels were interred with her, and many believed that a large amount of her wealth, which was never accounted for, was also put into the grave. One night last week three dastards dug open the grave, scattered its contents and, it is thought, secured some finger rings, ear rings and bracelets. The three ghouls, all men, were seen, and it is probable that the matter will be carried to the grand jury. A party who visited the grave next day said that all that remained of the body was a small piece of the skull and a little hair.

— Winston *Journal*: A letter from Wilkesboro says the Coroner's jury decided that Miss Benge, who was found floating in a mill pond last Sunday, had been murdered and thrown in the water. The girl disappeared on February 20th. The Coroner's verdict is that the deceased was murdered by persons unknown to the jury, but there are no clews to the culprits. —— A *Journal* letter from Davis says: Last Saturday afternoon a gentleman who is employed at Ellis' ferry was attracted by the muffled sound of a young child crying, and there being no children around he commenced an investigation. After a few seconds had elapsed he detected a small box floating down the river. He secured a pole and steered the box to the shore. On opening the box he found in it a baby which looked as though it might have been several days old. No one seems to be able to account for the appearance of the little waif in this position. —— The people still continue to leave for the West. A party of thirteen passed through the city last night en route to Iowa. This materially increases the number that have gone from Surry county in the last two weeks. They sell their farm and household goods at about half their worth, and in several instances have returned dissatisfied and paid a double price to gat their old homes back. After they have tried the West they realize what a great old State they have left. —— On last Friday night, at Stony Fork, the wooden pin factory of Call & Smith was destroyed by fire. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock at night, and it is supposed that the fire caught from the engine.

TWINKLINGS

— Teacher—Tell me, Bobby, what are the two things necessary for a baptism? Bobby—Water and a baby, ma'am.—*Boston Herald.*

— The Scotch recognize De la Rey's greatness of heart, the British his greatness of arms, and the Irish cheer both.—*Detroit Journal.*

—A man who asks no better reward than the consciousness of having done his duty is sure to get into trouble with the grocer.—*Baltimore News.*

— It is a good thing for a young man to try to make his mark in the world so long as he uses something besides red paint in doing it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

— "Well, goodby, dear Mrs. Jones; I'm afraid I've put you out by calling at this unearthly hour." "Goodness, I hope I didn't show it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

— A Fall: Customer—I understand that your chief has been discharged. Waiter—Yes, sir. He has gone to a place where they call him a cook.—*Judge*

— Mrs. Van Upperton—Yes, my ancestors came over on the Mayflower. Mrs. Suddenrich—How foolish of them! Mine waited for a ten-day boat. *Brooklyn Life*

— Greatly Overestimated: Hewitt—Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Jewett—I think you overestimate the number of people who mind their own business.—*Life.*

— The Origin of Clothes: Tess—I detest apples, don't you? Jess—Oh, no. Every time I put on a nice new gown I'm thankful that there was an apple for Eve to eat.—*Philadelphia Press.*

— Explicit—If any one asks for me, James, I shall be back in ten minutes," said Mr. Fosdick. "Yes, sorr," replied the Irish office boy; "and how soon will you be back if no one asks for you?"—*Judge.*

— Mrs. Styles—Oh, Henry! I saw a beautiful hat at the milliner's this afternoon. It was a perfect dream. Mr. Styles—Well, dear, just dream that you bought it.—*Boston Transcript.*

— A Terrible Sacrifice: Von Dobb—"Hear about Maulstick? He married a woman who won't let him smoke, even in his studio. Paynterr—"Great Heavens? Is she worth as much money as that?"—*Puck.*

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." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

ALL WHO USE ATOMIZERS in treating nasal catarrh will get the best result from Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including spraying tube, 75c. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1900. Messrs. Ely Bros.—I sold two bottles of your Liquid Cream Balm to a customer, Wm. Lamberton, 1416 Delachaise street, New Orleans. He has used the two bottles, giving him wonderful and most satisfactory results. GEO. W. MCDUFF, Pharmacist.

The Quarrelsome Kittens.

Two little kittens,
One stormy night,
Began to quarrel
And then to fight.

One had a mouse,
And the other had none,
And that's the way
The quarrel begun.

"I will have that mouse,"
Said the biggest cat.
"You'll have that mouse?
We'll see about that!"

"I will have that mouse,"
Said the tortoise shell.
And, spitting and scratching,
On her sister she fell.

The old lady took
The sweeping broom
And swept them both
Right out of the room.

The ground was covered
Thick with snow;
They had lost the mouse
And had nowhere to go.

So they lay and shivered
Beside the door
Till the old lady had finished
Sweeping the floor.

And then they crept in
As quiet as mice,
All wet with snow
And cold as ice.

And found it much better
That stormy night
To lie by the fire
Than quarrel and fight.

A DARWINIAN THEORY.

Why the Drowning Man Always Throws Up His Hands.

The usual idea that a drowning man is stretching out his hands for aid or "catching at straws" is not altogether satisfactory. A possible explanation has lately been suggested, and this supposes that the drowning man, losing all his acquired habits and even some of those inherited from more recent parents, in his terror goes back to the instinctive movements of his arboreal ancestors, and the movements of the drowning man are those of a frightened ape seeking safety by clinging to the nearest tree.

The movement is certainly instinctive, for it can only be eliminated by considerable training and voluntary efforts, and yet it is fatal to the individual, for the specific gravity of no human body is so nearly that of water that the removal of the arms from the supporting fluid at once sinks the face beneath the surface. In cases of so called "cramps" the victim, often a highly trained swimmer, generally throws up the hands, but these cases are probably due to heart failure, and a similar movement takes place on land when the subject receives a fatal heart wound, and it is even a common expression of shock or astonishment. The ordinary movements of walking or running would keep a man's face above water, but these curious climbing movements of both hands and feet make floating impossible and are responsible for many deaths by drowning.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

How the Paving Value of Asphalt Was Brought to Notice.

All forms of bituminous pavements, whether manufactured from natural or artificial asphalt, are in fact artificial stone pavements. The industry started with the use of the natural rock asphalt from the mines in the Val de Travers, Canton Neufchatel, Switzerland. The mines were discovered in 1721, but it was 1849 that its utility as a road covering was first noticed. The rock was then being mined for the purpose of extracting the bitumen contained in it for use in medicine and arts. It is a limestone found impregnated with bitumen, of which it yields on analysis from 8 to 14 per cent.

It was observed that pieces of rock which fell from the wagon were crushed by the weight of wheels, and under the combined influence of the traffic and heat of the sun a good road surface was produced. A macadam road of asphalt rock was then made which gave very good results, and finally in 1854 a portion of the Rue Bergere was laid in Paris of compressed asphalt on a concrete foundation. In 1858 a still larger sample was laid, and from that time it has been laid year by year in Paris. From Paris it extended to London, being laid on Threadneedle street in 1869 and Cheapside in 1870 and in successive years on other streets.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

No Limit to New Ideas.

There never has been a time when the individual has stood for so much as he does at present. There has never been a time when individuality and personal initiative brought such amazing rewards. There never has been a time when the individual could or did exert so much influence as at present. There is no individual today so insignificant that, if he became the medium of a new or potent ideal, he would be prevented by uncontrollable conditions from expressing his idea and reaping his just reward.

In all ages up to this man has been, owing to his limitations of physical force, a plaything of conditions, a slave of his environment. Skill and intelligence were but two of the factors in his progress, bounded and restrained by limitations to their employment. Now, however, with universal energy at the disposal of each individual, this terrestrial sphere scarce puts bounds to his field of influence.—Cassier's Magazine.

Fruit Acids Kill Germs.

A writer in a scientific periodical states that it is not generally known that fruit acids are germicidal. "The juice," he says, "of limes and lemons is as deadly to cholera germs as corrosive sublimate or sulphur fumes or formaldehyde or any other disinfectant. It is so powerful a germicide that if the juice of one lime or lemon be squeezed into a glass of water that is then left standing for ten or fifteen minutes the water will be disinfected. It makes little difference where the water has been obtained or whether it has been boiled or filtered." As boiled or filtered water is not always obtainable this is worth remembering.

What You Put In Your Mouth.

It is through the mouth that most malignant germs find their way into the body, and therefore one would think that it was hardly necessary to warn people against the risks they are running in using it as a sort of third hand. One would imagine that hardly any one needed cautioning against holding money with the lips, and yet an immense number of otherwise thoroughly cleanly people indulge in this dirty, dangerous practice.

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. eu tu th

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary 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 sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations, which have the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

The Blow Landed.

She doesn't go to her clubs and euchres half as much as she did. People used to say this charming woman spent most of her time at these gatherings. One day she called on a dear friend to reprove her for her slackening interest in the club. I believe it was a club for reforming the gas meter or something—anyhow it was a reform affair.

"Look here, Lizzie," said the enthusiast, "why on earth don't you come to the meetings? Here you are paying your dues and never showing up. You owe it to the club to take an interest in the work."

"But I can't come," explained her friend. "There's the baby, and Henry doesn't come home sometimes till late, and supper must wait, and if he wants to go out I can't go away and leave the children. I would worry myself to death."

"Well, I must say Henry is inconsiderate," said the caller. "Why, there's my husband and children too. They give me no trouble. Every time I want to go to the club Charlie says he will be glad to stay at home with Bridget and keep an eye on things till I come back. He never objects."

"Maybe," retorted the amiable hostess, "if I had a housegirl as handsome and young as Bridget Henry would be glad to stay at home, too, but mine is black and goes home at nights."

The blow landed, and Charlie hasn't been asked to look after Bridget and the house since.—Louisville Times.

Length of Dreams.

Three physicians were discussing the matter of the length of dreams a day or two ago, when one of them related a strange experience.

"Yesterday afternoon," he said, "I called to see a patient, and, much to my satisfaction, I found him sleeping soundly. I sat by his bed, felt of his pulse without disturbing him and waited for him to awaken. After a few minutes a junk dealer's cart with discordant ringing bells turned into the street, and as their first tones reached us my patient opened his eyes.

"'Doctor,' he said, 'I'm glad to see you and awfully glad that you woke me, for I have been tortured by a most distressing dream that must have lasted for several hours. I dreamed that I was sick, as I am, and that my boy came into the room with a string of most horribly sounding sleighbells and rang them in my ears, while I hadn't power to move or speak to him. I suffered tortures for what appeared to be an interminable time. I'm so glad you woke me.'

"The ringing of those bells for one second had caused all of that dream and just at the waking moment."—New York Herald.

Hairbrushes.

No amount of washing of the hair will keep it clean if dirty brushes are used, yet persons otherwise fairly neat are careless in this respect. A specialist says that hairbrushes should be washed once a week and, if used on hair in which there is much dandruff, twice a week is not too often. The brushes should be washed in cold, not hot, water, to which cloudy ammonia has been added in the proportion of a scant tablespoonful to a quart of water. Care should be taken not to wet the backs of the brushes, and when washed and rinsed—a good way to rinse them properly is to use a shower spray on them—they should be put on edge in the air to dry. Dress combs, too, should be frequently cleaned, a comb cleaner being used for the purpose.

"A Nine Days' Wonder."

The memorable reign of Lady Jane Grey is said to have given rise to the phrase, "A nine days' wonder." Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England July 10, 1553, four days after the death of Edward VI. After the lapse of a period of nine days, on July 19, she relinquished her title to the crown, thus terminating her reign in the short space of a week and a half. A noted English historian says, "Thus we come to the end of the diary of that short and troubled reign that from its length is said to have given rise to the now (1620) popular phrase, 'A nine days wonder.'"

Recklessness.

"Inherited wealth," exclaimed the blase young man, witn a dreary yawn, "is a curse!"

"Then why don't you try to get rid of it" asked the youth who hadn't inherited any wealth.

"I am doing the best I can," rejoined the other. "I keep a yacht, run an automobile, belong to a swell golf club and lend you money."—Chicago Tribune.

A Novelty.

"Suppose I give you your supper," said the tired looking woman. "What will you do to earn it?"

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'll give you de opportunity of seein' a man go t'roo a whole meal wit'out findin' fault wit' a single thing."

The woman thought a minute and then told him to come in and she'd set the table.—Washington Star.

A Boy's Life Saved!

A Grateful Mother Writes About the Rescue of Her Child.

PAINE'S CELERY Compound Triumphed After the Failures of Physicians.

Mrs. Tallman, of 191 Redmond St, New Brunswick, N. J., grateful for the rescue of her little boy from suffering and death, writes as follows:—

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound for our little boy. He had been under the doctor's care for five months, but did not seem to get much better. The physician said the child had spinal trouble. He is three years old and was obliged to creep on his hands and knees and was too weak to sit up long at a time. We bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before it was half gone, we saw a big change in the boy. He is now real fat and strong, and can walk all around the house, and has red, plump cheeks. Paine's Celery Compound cured him."

In the face of such testimony, who can deny the fact that Paine's Celery Compound restores to strength, vigor, and new life? Hundreds of such letters as Mrs. Tallman's are on file for the inspection of doubters.

When your children are weak, run down, nervous, fretful, despondent, have loss of appetite, slow circulation of blood, give them Paine's Celery Compound for a week or two, and note well the cheering results in returning health and vigor. We strongly urge the immediate use of the great medicine for all sickly and weak boys and girls.

DIAMOND DYES True to name and color. Nothing can equal them.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, March 28.

Holiday—No quotations.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487⅞ for demand and at 485¼@485¾ for 60 days. Posted rates 486 and 488½. Commercial bills 484½@485½.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

British schooner D J Melanson, 134 tons, LeBlanc, Havana, George Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 29.

SCHOONERS.

D J Melanson, (Br) 134 tons, LeBlanc, George Harriss, Son & Co.
C C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Metinic, 173 tons, Perry, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Nellie Floyd, 484 tons, Nielsen, Heide & Co.
Annie Ainslie, 250 tons, Strout, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Albert T Stearns, 508 tons, Bunker, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Harold J McCarty, 297 tons, Foster, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6¼
Standard		7¼
Burlaps	6 @	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	10 @	10½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9 @	10½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	9½@	9½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9 @	9½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 35 @	1 35
Second-hand machine	1 35 @	1 35
New New York, each	@	1 35
New City, each	@	1 35
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	22 @	28
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	75 @	77½
Virginia Meal	@	77½
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle	@	1 10
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	8 @	11
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	11 @	12½
Rio	7 @	10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s	@	0
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 50 @	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	7.00 @	7 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	6 @	10
" Extra	4 00 @	5 00
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	3 50 @	3 75
Choice	3 75 @	4 00
Straight	4 25 @	4 50
First Patent	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	8 @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	83 @	88½
Mixed Corn	@	80
Oats, from store (mixed)	60 @	60
Oats, Rust Proof	75 @	75
Cow Peas	1 30 @	1 40
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green salted	4 @	5
Dry flint	10 @	11
Dry salt	9 @	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s	95 @	1 00
No 1 Timothy	50 @	60
Rice Straw	75 @	80
N. C. Crop	3¾@	3
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	13½@	14
Dairy Cream	12 @	13½
Half cream	10 @	13½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5¾@	12½
North Carolina	10 @	12½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 10 @	1 25
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	18 50
Rump	@	18 50
Prime	@	17 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	1 25
Liverpool	10 @	90
American	@	90
On 120 ℔ Sacks	50 @	60
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	@	5 00
Standard A	@	4¾
White Extra C	4⅛@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C Yellow	@	4
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	32
Barbadoes, in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29 @	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29 @	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	13 @	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	17 @	27
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 50d basis	2 35 @	2 45
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	8 00 @	9 00
Common mill	4 00 @	5 00
Fair mill	5 00 @	6 50
Prime mill	6 50 @	7 50
Extra mill	8 00 @	8 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	5 25 @	7 00
" Sap	5 50 @	6 00
5x20 Heart	3 50 @	4 00
" Sap	2 50 @	3 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00 @	2 10

Pure German Kainit,

12 Per Cent. Potash,

At $9.50 Per Ton,

Sacked, F. O. B. cars at Wilmington, 10-ton lots, to close out. Address

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