WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31

THE SAME OLD CHEEK.

It is sometimes said that political platforms mean nothing, and that they are made only to humbug credulous voters who may be innocent enough to believe that they do mean something, and mean what they say. The Republican platform builders take it for granted that this kind of voters are in the majority, and build their platforms accordingly. We have a striking illustration of this in the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention Wednesday. After paying tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley, it endorses the administration of President Roosevelt, congratulates the country on the great prosperity it enjoys, the high wages workmen receive, the high prices farmers get, and the grand success of the Dingley tariff, which supplies so much revenue that the repeal of the war taxes was possible without causing Government. As is customary with them they, of course, claim everything that is worth claiming as the result of Republican rule and Republican policies. After the preliminary self-flattery and congratulatory talk, it proceeds thus: "Democratic success would threaten

the destruction of the protective system under which our splendid prosperity has come and the mere shadow impending free trade would destroy con-fidence, unsettle business, alarm industrial interests and immediately check the demand for labor.

'We recognize the necessity of co operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production or unduly increase profits or values and especially when they raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong

"The Republican party is the only one that has dealt courageously and honestly with the trust question. It enacted, as early as 1890, a law framed by a distinguished statesman, John Sherman, to prohibit and punish combinations in restraint of trade, the control of wages, or the advancement of prices. This act, framed by a Repubcan Congress and signed by a Repub lican President, has proved helpful in preventing abuses by such combinations, where such abuses were found to exist and is now being vigorously applied by a Republican administration in the prosecution of unlawful combinations. Subsequently to the enact-ment of this law the Democratic party obtained control of both branches of Congress and the presiden cy. It constantly asserted hostility to trusts, but failed to place upon the statute books a single line of legislation which would aid in their con-

"To secure for labor the consideration it deserves, to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the values it creates; to bind labor and capital together on common ground in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor, and for such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and capital, and tend to lengthen the burden of toil.

This is the same old regulation rot they has been giving us ever since the protective system was adopted, rot about protecting our industries with a view to their prosperity and expansion and to ensure good wages to the toilers. Democratic success, they say, threatens the destruction of this benificent system, when every one with two grains of sense knows that with the revenue this Government must have a tariff for revenue only, would give all the protection any of our industries should ask or expect. But this is a mere dodge put out to humbug the voter and to excuse themselves for ignoring the demands for tariff reduction, after it has been fully demonstrated that some of our most highly protected industries need no protection at all and boast of their ability to manufacture their products in competition with the world.

That Democratic success would be destructive of the protective system as it is exists now, creating trusts and monopolies there is no doubt, for the Democratic party does not believe in fostering monopolies, nor in taxing the many for the benefit of the few, nor in unnecessary taxation, which is simply legalized robbery. It doesn't believe in taxing the labor and industry of the people to pile up a surplus in the treasury. The Republicans would perpetuate this. protective system to give employment and high wages to workmen, when, as a matter of fact, workmen employed in the unpretected industries receive higher wages as a rule than those employed in the pro-

tected industries. of rot at Cleveland 145,000 miners | the demands of the miners and conin the anthracite mines of Pennsyl- sider the inconvenience and suffer vania were striking for better wages and fairer treatment. The anthracite mines of Pennsylvania have tariff protection, not direct, because they have no anthracite competitors, but indirect to keep out all coals that might be used as substitutes for anthracite and thus force the anthracite mine owners to come down in their prices. While they were collaring that rot there was a strike in progress in Chicago by the teamsters of the Beef Trust, another

Steel Trust, another highly protected combine. The fact is that nine-tenths of the strikes in the country sae in the protected indus-

If the protective tariff is such a boon to the workmen how are all these strikes to be accounted for. The protected bosses seem to be profiting by it, but the workmen

are not. The platform boasts that the prices of everything are higher than ever, that wages are higher than ever, and yet it is harder than for the wage-earner to support a family out of the wages he gets, which are but little, and these in exceptional cases, higher than they were a couple years ago, while the cost of the ordinary necessaries of life is at least one-third more, and yet these platform-makers have the cheek to congratulate the toilers on their prosperity, on the good wages they receive, and to persuade them to perpetuate the system which robs them while falsely pretending to benefit them.

The trust plank is another apology for trusts, by supporting, while pretending to condemn, by drawing a distinction which they did not mean between trusts and industrial co-operation for unquestionably legitimate a jar or crippling the finances of the objects, and claiming that to the Republican party belengs the credit of the adoption of the first law to prevent trusts, and suppress those that might be organized. How do they account for the fact that it took twelve years to discover that the Sherman anti-trust law could be invoked and that it had any life in it or that it wasn't invoked then until the Beef Trust had been so fully exposed that the Washington authorities dare not remain inactive?

But what is the use of pointing out the inconsistencies and the cheeky frauds of these political fakirs who have humbugging reduced to a fine art? And yet we cannot help admiring their brazen cheek when extolling the virtues of their robber tariff and their successes in the Philippine war of criminal aggression, which they glory in with the same cheeky audacity that they uphold their plundering tariff system.

NO HANDICAPPING.

The Democratic convention of cennessee got into a tangle over the question of re-affirming the national Democratic platform of 1896, the ratification of which practically meant, if it meant anything, making the issues of 1896 the issues of 1904. There is no sense in that, especially when it would divide the Democratic party on what have ceased to be, for the present at least, issues, while there are issues enough on which we are united and on which the Republicans are divided. Whatever we may think about it

the silver question, as an issue, has lost its interest with the masses of the people. You could no more make that a rallying cry than you could make prohibition in Mainela national issue. In the campaign of 1900, while the platform of 1896 had been re-affirmed, the silver question was subordinated by Mr. Bryan himself to the question of imperialism on which he laid the most stress in his campaign speeches. Why then bring the silver issue into prominence now, when it would fail to arouse enthusiasm and divide Democrats, when there are live issues in which every American is interested and on which Democrats are united and in which they might have the support of not only many independent voters, but of many Republicans who are dissatisfied with the management of their party leaders?

There is enough to fight on in the tariff, the trusts, the extravagance of the Republican Congress, and in the bungling management of the Philippine question without handicapping ourselves with issues in which the people have lost interest.

INDICATIONS OF TROUBLE.

There has already been some violence in the anthracite regions, where the strike is now on, and it would be too much to expect that the conditions should continue peaceful if the strike be as lengthy as the indications point to. The mine operators have been making application for strong bodies of guards, which in some instances have been furnished, showing that they anticipate trouble and are preparing for it. In the event of trouble it will not be the mine owners who will suffer, but the miners and the guards who protect the property of the mine owners from the strikers. Perhaps if the mine owners had to take the chances and run the risks of bodily harm, as the men have who are sent to guard their property, they might be in a more compromising and conciliatory mood While they were uttering this kind and be more disposed to listen to ing caused by a shortage in the coal supply which affects not only the industries that use coal but also the people who use it as fuel.

This is not a matter in which the mine operators and the miners only are interested, but one in which the people at large are very much interested, a fact which ought to be considered by both mine opera-

tors and strikers. If the State be required to furnish constabulary and soldiers to protected combine. A year or so protect the property supposed to be ago there was a strike against the in danger then there ought to be

power somewhere to prevent these strikes, which are often the result of obstinacy on both sides. In this case it seems to be the obstinacy of the mine operators.

A recently deceased citizen of a Kansas town is warmly remembered as a public benefactor. He went home one night, left a lamp burning in his barber shop, which set fire to the shop and burned down a block of rookeries which had been proof against previous fires, cyclones, etc. His little lamp did it, and now there is a fine block of buildings where that rookery stood.

CURRENT COMMENT

- Surely if the Filipino side of the Philippine question is so weak, it will do no harm to have the Senate hear it. Why does Mr. Lodge object so strenuously? It is not always good leadership to suppress informstion. - Washington Post, Ind.

- If the Republicans can only carry the inquiry into the Meat Trust affairs through the campaign, they think it will prove "a good enough Morgan until after the election; and, meantine, the swindling of the public by the Trust goes on uninterruptedly .- Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

- A great many comments, approving and otherwise, are being made on Senator Hoar's speech last week on the text that "consent of the governed is the only foundation for just government." The most pertinent thing to be said about it, as it appears to us, however, is that it was made about forty-two years behind time. The consent of the governed is not nearly so important a question under the new dispensation as how much manufactured goods they can buy. - Charleston News and

— France keeps on building canals. Since 1880 she has expended \$120,000,000 in extending her internal system of cheap water transportation, and she will expend \$100,-000,000 more in the completion of projects already begun. The resultng extremely economical movement heavy material of manufacture no doubt contributes largely to the industrial prosperity of the nation. It s quite possible that the general bandonment of canals in many of the States of this country will prove in the end a mistaken policy, notwithstanding the extraordinary reductions which have been effected in the cost of rail transportation. -Philadelphia Record, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

- The real proof of the pudding is in the state of your stomach the morning after you have eaten it -

- Result of Worry: "What makes her look so miserable?" "She's experimenting with health foods."—Chicago Evening Post. - Affluence: "Is your husband

so very rich?" "Rich? Why, she can even afford to economize on her clothes. -"There is just one thing that

s proved by proverbs." "What is that?" "The fool is not a modern invention."-Ohio State Journal. - De reason so many preachers take a vacation in de Summer time is kaze dey thinks de weather is hot

enough ter speak fer itse'f.—Atlanta

- "Time wuz," said the colored campaign worker, "a po' man could sell his vote, off-han', fer a dollor or two; but now you got ter go en get a eddication fo' you kin even git yo' vote on de market!"—Atlanta Constitu-

- "That new neighbor of ours must be a very wasteful woman," he commented. "Why she asked. "Because," she replied, "she's throwing that voice of hers all about the neighborhood in the sheet of the sheet borhood instead of saving it up for use as a file."—Chicago Post.

- In Doubt .- "Does your husband like your cooking?" "Well, I'm not just sure. He says he does, but I notice he is usually detained at the office so late that he has to get dinner up town whenever we are without a girl,"—Chicago Post.

- The Slick Ruralite: Cyrus "These here automobiles are great hay savers." Silas-"So they be! yeou are cartin' hay to market and an automobile catches up behind, yeou can blockade the road without fear of half your load bein' eaten up."-Har-

- Towne-Bluffer must be doing very well. He tells me he has a city and a country house now. Browne-Yes, he's taken a small place in the suburbs, where gets none of the conveniences of the city and all the incon veniences of the country.-Philadel

- Bobbie-Pa, is it really true that when you lick me it hurts you Robert. Bobbie-Then here's where we get the mischief. I threw the cat down the well, an' ma's goin' to tell you on me. - Judge.

Saves Two From Beath. "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50 cents and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Trial bottles free.

For over Sixty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, It soothes the child, soften the gums, and aliays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 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.

> FAVORITE FOR WEAK WOMEN!

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Argus: A fire Thursday morning about 8 o'clock destroyed five houses in the Little Washington suburb of Goldsboro, and came near destroying the colored graded chool buildings.

- Whiteville Press: The Whiteville Lumber Company, at a recent neeting of the directors, increased heir capital from \$25,000 to \$55,000. When completed this will be one of he best equipped lumber plants in the

- Mount Airy News: Prof. Rogers says he tried the cotton seed meal potato bug exterminator but met with ittle success—the meal only fattened the bugs. He thinks by applying the meal to the vines frequently it will keep the pesky bugs so fat that they will refuse to partake of the potato

- Laurinburg Exchange: During the thunder storm Sunday evening, a negro woman, the wife of Arch Mc-Neill, living on Frank Henderson's plantation, was instantly killed by lightning. The infant in her arms was not hurt, though another child in the room was stunned.

- Fayetteville Observer: We unlerstand that a force of 150 men are at work on the big dam for the Cape Fear Power Company at Buckhorn, and that within a week or two this force will be increased to 300. The company is expected to be ready to send 3,000 or 4,000 electric horse power into Fayetteville by September 1st.

- Gastonia News: Rev. J. A. Hoytle tells us of a mad cow he saw at Maiden Friday. The cow was in a stall and had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. She would bite a stick just like a furious dog and would run toward any one approaching. The cow belonged to Mrs. Sallie Trott, Mrs. Trott has lost six cows and six sheep from hydrophobia recently.

- Salisbury Truth-Index: John Smith, a negro who had been employ-ed on T. L. Chunn's farm in Franklin township is in jail here for attempting to assault Miss Mary Leath, a daughter of widow Leath of the same neighbor-hood. It is said the negro confronted the young lady with a razor, but she made her escape and reported the matter, whereupon he was arrested and placed in jail Sunday to await court.

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: Mr. J. T. Lockhart, of Polkton, dropped dead at his home in that place Thursday morning at 8 o'clock of apoplexy. Mr. Lockhart was 71 years of age, and was one of Polkton's best citizens. — Mr. John T. Moore, a well known citizen of Norwood, died suddenly at his home in that place on Tuesday night. Tuesday Mr. Moore was in his usual health but just before 11 o'clock Tuesday night he suffered a stroke of paralysis and died in fifteen minutes. He was 63 years of age. - Scotland Neck Commonwealth

Those who have made observations of the crops say that there is a good stand of cotton and corn is looking unusually well. Of course it is too early to say anything about the tobacco crop, as it is just fairly set and and has had no time for development. man named Bunnie Shearin, living about nine miles from Weldon, killed cident, but the facts brought out at the inquest were about these: Dr. O'Brien held the inquest and Shearin swore that he had moved his chicken house that day and after dark, while he and his wife were in the house, they heard something after the chickens. He rushed out to see what the trouble was and his wife followed him. He said he tried his pistol to see if it would revolve and it accidentally fired. The load took effect in the woman's stomach and she died almost immediatly. His neighbors said, however, that he and his wife had had some trouble that day. The verdict of the jury was that the woman came to her death at the hands of her husband in a way that was criminally negligent, and he was placed in jail.

A CLEVER PLAN.

How Ray Township Got Its Good Gravel Roads. Probably Ray township, in Macomb county, Mich., has the best gravel roads of any township in that state, says H. S. Earle in Good Roads Magazine. This is the result of the efforts of Gil R. Lovejoy, who is such a strong advocate of good roads that he wouldn't be contented until the highways were what they should be.

Mr. Lovejoy prevailed upon the board to buy a gravel pit; then he urged every farmer to haul a load of gravel home every time he passed the pit and but it on the road in front of his own

Once begun, the farmers saw what an improvement gravel is over the annual scraped back, wornout earth. The board then purchased two more pits fi different parts of the township and, at the suggestion of Mr. Lovejoy, offered \$1 a day to farmers with teams to haul gravel in the winter and place it on one side of the road one winter and on

The first winter the farmers turned out strong, and the town had to pay for 2,700 days' work, which was a big starter.

Each year for several years the town ship has made an appropriation of from \$1,000 to \$1,800, and today practically all of the roads of the township are graveled.

This is a cheap but a sure way to ge better highways, not, of course, equa to those scientifically built by the use of road machines, but a big improvement over scraping the dust and mud from the ditches into the roadway ev-

Webster and the Clock. Once while Daniel Webster was speaking in the senate on the subject of internal improvements the senate clock began to strike, but instead of striking twice at 2 p. m. it continued without cessation more than forty times. All eyes were turned to the clock,

and Mr. Webster remained silent until it had struck about twenty. when he thus appealed to the chair: "Mr. President, the clock is out of order! I have the floor!"

The Wonderful Spider. The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of holes (imperceptible to the naked eye), each hole permitting the passage of a single thread, all the threads, to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

What's Your Pace Worth ?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks and a Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at R. B. Bellamy's drug store.

PERFECT SYSTEM BY WHICH THEY ARE BUILT AND MAINTAINED.

iome of the Splendid Roads In France, Belgium and Italy - \$16,-000,000 Spent by Latter Country on Her Highways In Five Years.

It will interest you to know about the roads of France. In that country there is no such diversity between the matedal progress of the farmer and that of the merchant, between the country and the town, as is found in this country, says Isaac B. Potter in The Gospel of Good Roads. The farmers prosper and have always prospered. Every dollar spent by the French government to bring itself more closely in touch with its rural population has been well in-

Of course these roads of France are not built by farmers who "work out" their highway taxes after the manner followed in this country, nor are they repaired by the use of plows, hoes or scrapers, like those which are brought into use at the annual farmers' picnic which takes place when you go out to "work the road" in your township. On up under a system which is perhaps the most perfect in the world. There is an official in chief who takes charge of all the main roads of the republic and requires from his subordinates complete reports at frequent intervals. In this manner information is always at hand showing the condition of the roads in all parts of the country. Of course the work is divided into different sections, which in turn are in charge of subordinate engineers or superintendents. Broken stone is fur-



COUNTRY BOAD IN FRANCE.

nished by contract, and, considering the amount of labor accomplished each year on the French roads, the cost is surprisingly small. The roads of our own states, at least the important state roads, should be maintained in the same way.

In Belgium also the principal roads are built and maintained by the general government, and in 1880 in the nine provinces of Belgium over 79 per cent of the highroads were of this class, the entire length of high clas roads being 4,173 English miles out of a total of 5,286 of roads of all classes. The best roads of Belgium are in the provinces of Namur, Liege and Luxembourg, and permanent employees are kept on the roads under the direction of the chief engineer of the province for the purpose of insuring the observance of the regulations and looking after the constant repair of the highways.

In Baden the main roads are under the supervision of the state authorities and are cared for with a studious regard for the requirements of the farmer and inland travel. Under the law relating to roads in Baden the duty of maintaining the road falls as follows: One-quarter each upon the town and county in which the road is situated, the remaining one-half upon the state treasury.

In Italy the minister of public works is at the head of the department of public works. The construction of these roads is in most cases undertaken by contracts, the work being carried on under direction of government engineers. The government road laborers are called "cantonniers" and are selected with great care, special reference being had to character and honesty. They must be of robust constitution and must be able to read and write. Each one of these contonniers is provided with a full set of tools and implements specified by law. His hours of work are from sunrise to sunset, and each day he is obliged to go over the entire track of road placed in his charge. He must be constantly upon the line of his work in all kinds of weather and in case of necessity is bound to work on public holidays. His chief duties are the leveling and repair of the highways, the removal of snow, mud, dust, etc. He must assist travelers in distress and vehicles disabled by accident or by weather, and for any neglect of duty he may be fined, suspended or dismissed, according to the

degree of the offense. The fines accumulated during the year are divided among the deserving contonniers or given to one of the mutual benefit association of which they are members. Cantonniers who serve with credit and distinction for three or more years are promoted and given an increase of monthly wages. In the five years from 1873 to 1878 Italy spent about \$16,000,000 on her roads, although before that appropriation was made many xcellent highways existed in all parts of the kingdom. In 1881 Italy constructed about 120 miles of new road and had then about 11,040 miles in course of construction. In the Ne perlands, as in the coun-

tries already mentioned, the principal roads are maintained at the expense of

What an "Inch" of Rain Means. Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression, "An inch of rain." may aid such to follow this curious calculation. An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches. An inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water. which, at 227 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,-000 pounds, or 100 tons. One-hundredth of an inch alone is equal to one ton of water to the acre.

What Your Temperature Should Be. The temperature of the body of a healthy person varies from about 9734 to 981/2 degrees F. It is lowest between 2 a. m. and 4 a. m. and highest in the afternoon between 4 p. m. and 6 p. m. The body may feel hot or cold at different times, but its actual temperature does not alter by as much as a single degree, whether a person in good health is at the hottest or coldest parts of the earth, eating or fasting, at rest or taking violent exercise.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S PECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Charmacy.

EUROPE'S HIGHWAYS A Healthy and Sound Body Will

Enable Us to Battle Against the Wrongs and Injuries

of Our Enemies.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Banishes Disease, Establishes Health and Gives Us Physical Strength to Maintain Our Place in Life's Conflict.

Many of us find life hard and full of pain. While we cannot well avoid the sufferings that result from wrongs and injuries, we can keep ourselves from the pains and ravages of bodily ailments and diseases, and maintain that full measure of health that will enthe contrary, they are built and kept, able us to meet the wrongs that assail us from day to-day. If you are run down, fretful, de spordent, irritable, sleepless, be as-

sured you are becoming physically impaired and weakened. If the relaxed and sluggish action of the excretory organs has loaded the blood and body with poison, producing headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, then disease is encircling you in its chains.

Prompt use of Paine's Celery Compound will save the weakened parts of the body from yielding to disease. The great medicine saves weak and en-

feebled nerves from prostration, and removes every feeling of exhaustion and despondency. It cures and saves those who are bound by disease and suffering and gives them a new lease Ex-Alderman Fred G. Brenner, of Troy, N. Y., a popular and esteemed

citizen who thanks Paine's Celery Compound for his present rugged good health, writes for the benefit of weak, nervous, and dyspeptic sufferers; he 88 ys:-

'For several years I suffered from troubles; I could not sleep well; nerves seemed to be weak; I had dyspepsia, and was all run down. My appetite began to fail me, and I was discourag-A friend of mine recommended me to take Paine's Celery Compound. took two bottles and began to feel better, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was a well man. I have to thank Paine's Celery Compound for my rugged good health to-day."

It's Easy to Dye with DIAMOND DYES.

Rejected. "You didn't use my skit about the horse shying at the automobile," said the humorist to the editor. "No; that was a horseless chestnut," the editor explained. - Philadelphia orth American.

Wiggs-That dizzy blond over there claims to be a Daughter of the Revo-Intion. Wagg-Do you suppose it's the revolution that made her dizzy?-Philadel-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Looking For the Cause.

The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making usuall 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

8 D Jute	6	40	7	MAKINE.
Buriaps	6	8	634	4 22 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
Hams & D	12)	40	14	ARRIVED.
Hams # b Bides # b Bhoulders # b	10	8	1016	Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette- ville, James Madden.
Bides # b	9 60	0	9 75	Clyde steamship Oneida, Hale,
RARRELA		6	914	Georgetown, S.C., H.G. Smallbones.
Second-hand, each Second-hand machine	1 35	2	1 35	CLEARED.
New City, each		ĕ	1 85	Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayette- ville, James Madden.
Wilmington # M	6 50	0	- 1	Clyde steamship Oneida, Hale, New
BUTTER-	9 00	ō	7 00 14 00	York and Providence, H G Small-
North Carolina W D	\$5 99	0	323-6	bones.
I SIKN SKAL	-	-	200	
Per bushel, in sacks Virginia Meal OOTTON TIES — Bundle	75	0	1 1952	MARINE DIRECTORY.
CANDUAC-W D-			1 1914	
Adamantine	18	8	25 11	List of Vessels in the Port of Wil-
OOF F ME- # B-	11	_	1236	mington., N C., May 31.
RioDOMESTICS—	11	8	10	SCHOONERS.
Sheeting, 44, 9 yard Yarns. 9 bunch of 5 bs			596	Dora Allison, 323 tons, Rose, George
		0	0	Harriss, Son & Co.
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$\pi\$ half-bbi. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel Mackerel, No. 3, \$\pi\$ barrel Mullets, \$\pi\$ barrel Mullets, \$\pi\$ porrel N. C. Roe Herring, \$\pi\$ keg Dry Cod. \$\pi\$ b	23 00 11 00	2	30 00 15 00	Morris and Cliff, 125 tons, Johnston,
Mackerel, No. 2, \$\mathbb{\text{barrel}} Mackerel, No. 2 \$\mathbb{\text{balf-bbl}}	16 00		18 00	George Harriss, Son & Co. Emelie E Birdsall, 467 tons, Wilbert,
Mackerel, No. 3, P barrel	18 00		14 00	George Harriss, Son & Co.
Mullets, & pork barrel	7 50	ě	8 00	C C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, George
Dry Cod, W D	2 00	8	3 95 10	Harriss, Son & Co.
FLOOR-9 5-	1 00	ø	5 00	BARQUES.
Choice	8 50 8175	2	3 75	Kotka, (Nor) 857 tons, Ericksen, Heide & Co.
Straight	4 25	ğ	4 00 4 50	a co.
GLUE-9 D.	8	8	5 00 10	
GRAIN-# bushel- Oorn, from store, bgs-White	8934	40		CACHODIA
Oats, from store (mixed)	ETH	-	85 833-6	Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought
OSIS, Hust Proof	70	ŏ	169 75	
Cow Peas	1 10	•	1 15	of Chart Fletchise
Green salted	10	2	11	
HAY 9 100 Do	9	ŏ	10	**************************************
No 1 Timothy	96	9	1 00	Just Received
N. C. Crop HOOP IRON, # B. OHEESE # B. Northern Factors	50 75	8	80	WWO 110001100
OHERSE-P B-	294	0	8	NEW LINE TOILET SETS,
Dairy Chann	1934	2	14	HEN LINE TOLLET OF 10'
Half cream	10	ŏ	1914	Tan Curtains, Curtain Poles,
Northern	8943		1234	Half Curtain Sticks,
LIKE 9 barrel	1 10	8	1234	Pictures, Decorated Lamps,
UILV Mess		-		Hammocks, Clothes Baskets,
Brima		ğ	18 50 18 50 17 50	Water Coolers and
BOPE, W D. SALT, W Sack, Alum.	11		- 22	Leenard Cleanable Re-
		8	1 25	frigerators.
	45	8	90	Est Spiece Enamel Redgevnected delly
On 001 9 bags. SUGAR, 9 5 Standard Gran'd Standard A White Princ C	34	ĕ	5.00	ot 8-piece Enamel Beds expected daily. You are cordially invited to inspect our goods
	436	8	- 25	before buying. We guarantee to sell at rock bottom prices.
Extra C, Golden		9	434	

R. O. Hogshead
TIMBER, # M feet Shipping. 8 90 Common mill 4 00 Fair mill 5 00 Prime mill 6 50 Extra mill 6 50 Extra mill 8 90 SHINGLIES, R.C. Cypress sawed # M 6234 heart 6 36 50 Saxo Heart 8 50 Saxo Heart

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

WHISKEY, W gallon Northern

the The Kind You Have Always Bought

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce STAR OFFICE, May 80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing BOSIN—Market firm at \$1.10 per barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel

for good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.35 per barrel of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 for dip, and \$2.60 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year Spirits turpentine steady at 32@31%c rosin nothing doing; tar quiet at \$1,25; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10 RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine...... Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-73 casks spirits turpentine, 124 barrels rosin, 40 barrels tar, 83 barrels crude

COTTON. Market steady on a basis of 91/sc per Middling..... 91/6 Good middling..... 9 3-16

%c for middling. Receipts—3 bales; same day last

Same day last year, market firm a

Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Product Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 65c; extra prime, 70c; fancy 75c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds

Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 75@80c. CORN—Firm, 80@82%c per bushel for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13@

15c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c.
EGGS—Firm at 15@16c per dozen.
CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 27@

B5c; springs, 20@25c.
TURKEYS—Fo sale.
BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.
TALLOW—Firm at 5%@6%c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 70@ 75c per bushel

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SAVANNAH, May 30.—Spirits turpen tine firm at 451/c; receipts 1,329 casks; sales 786 casks; exports 13,700 casks. Rosin firm :receipts 2,650 barrels ; sales 1,650 barrels; exports 2,999 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, \$1 25; E, \$1 25; F, \$1 32½; G, \$1 40; H, \$1 65; I, \$1 95; K \$2 45; M, \$2 90; N, \$3 20; W G, \$3 50; W W, \$3 50.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Sta. quiet, prices unchanged; American middling 55-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,400 bales American. Receipts 7,400 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet: American middling (g o c) May 1-64@5 2-64d buyer; May and June 4 62-64@4 63-64d seller; June and July 4 61-64@4 62-64d seller; July and August 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyer; August

MARINE.

and September 4 52-64@4 53-64d seller; September and October 4 36-64d seller; October and November 4 27-64@4 28 64d seller; November and December 4 24-64@4 25-64d seller; December and January 4 23-64@4 24-64d seller; Jan-uary and February 4 23-64d seller.

DIRECTORS:

ED. MCRAE, MAXTON. A. J. MCKINNON, MAXTON. G. B. PATTERSON, MAXTON

M. G. MCKENZJE, MAXTON.

1831

George Harriss, Son & Co. C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, George Cotka, (Nor) 857 tons, Ericksen, Heide & Co. **GENTLEMAN** 1902

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is the true large-headed sort, and produces from one-fourth to one-half more forage per acre than the ordinary Millet. The difference in yields from different grades of Millet is more marked than any crop we have ever grown and it is a great deal the cheapest-crop results considered-to purchase the best quality of seed that you can obtain; this you can always be assured of doing when you order Wood's "Trade Mark Brand" of Southern-grown German Millet. Write for prices and Descriptive Circular which also gives full information about all Sensonable Seeds, Cow Peas, Sola and Volvet Beans, Teosinte, Sorghums, Buckwheat, Late

Seed Potatoes, etc. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen

- Richmond, Va. W4t

Atlantic Coast Line

General Meeting of Stockholders

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the meeting of the stockholders of the pany will be held at the Company office in the City of Richmond, Vir. the sixteenth day of June, 1902, for izing and voting on the proposition to amount not to exceed twenty thousand the company to an dollars per mile of railway actually gate eighty millions of dollars. owned and not to exceed in the agra-000,000.) payable in gold coin and the coin more than fifty years from their dat and bearing interest at a the not exceeding four per cent be annum, which bonds will include

the amount necessary to retire all bonds now outstanding and second by underlying mortgages and all in the necessary for the the amount necessary for the to quirement of additional propertial and will, when all the bonds are this mately issued, increase the present bonded indebtedness of the conolidated Company about thirty-three million dollars; and for the purpos of considering, authorizing and providing for the execution and issue of a mortgage or deed of trust to secue said bonds, embracing all of the milways, property and franchises of the Company, and for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other matters as may be legally presented at the meeting,
By order of the Board of Directon.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Com-

Dated May 13, 1902.

ROCKY POINT, N. C.,

May 10, 1902.

GENTLEMEN :- The "Bug Death" FIXES the bugs up in good style when properly applied. I have used it dry and in water with good re-(Signed)

from all quarters as to the merits of "Bug Death,"

that always follows a trial, Agents, THE WORTH CO.

Loan Association.

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J. D. CROOM, MAXTON

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