"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual ex-periment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York,

> COMMON SENSE. O S RICE

Of all the gifts this side of heaven That ever were to mortals given, The best to bave, the worst to miss. The truest, sweetest source of bliss-The one rail left of Eden's fence-Stands the pure charm of common

To earn our right to "daily bread," To not regret when time is fled, To wisely speak and act and think, To keep life's boat from ruin's brink, To balance every hour's expense-We need the aid of common sense. Sometimes, no doubt, we need to view

The lightning bolts some genius threw; But now we need, well mixed and With silent thought or spoken word-A sort of human fool's defense-

The wholesome aid of common sense. Some things, perhaps, must still be taught.

Where mighty minds their power in wrought; But how to guard the priceless wealth Of peace and love, of youthful health, And how to keep our own few pence, Is taught alone by common sense.

We pray for faith, and light, and peace, For sin's remove and love's increase, For strength to meet the tempter's power. For dying grace for dying hour-

But now, right in the present tense, Give us, O Lord! good common sense. To keep from useless jar and strife, And bless the changing path of life. To make each fountain purer still, To take from loss its fatal chill, And bring thy own sweet recompense, We bow to thee, blest common sense.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

-Boston Transcript.

- Every temptation resisted is a trouble escaped. - The rest of Christ is for all

who will give up sin. - Happy the man who learns the immeasurable distance between his wishes and his powers.

- To know God and to understand His ways is the great end of life, and to walk in His presence is all sanc-

- If you live according to what nature requires, you will never be poor; if according to the notions of men, you will never be rich.-Seneca.

- A bad bank note is sure to come back. Some say, "A bad penny comes home." Anything evil will come back to the man who sent it out .- Spurgeon.

- The way to correct the faults of others is by talking to them personally about them and no: to other people. The latter course will not do it. And if we do not talk about the faults of others in order to have them correct them, what good does it do to talk about them at all?

- Prayer with and for others must grow out of our private prayers. In the closet, with the door shut, we learn how to speak to our Father. He prays best in public who prays alone. A congregation, however large, is a gathering of indiv.dual souls. "As in water face that the selection of a mustache or a answereth face, so the heart of man to man."-Marling.

- You will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it and your faults will drop off like dead leaves, when their time comes.-Ruskin TWINKLINGS.

- "Your wife bought these cigars

didn't she?" "Yes. How did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."-Jug - Mr. McCorkle-"My wife has a better memory than any other woman !

Mr. Crackle-"Indeed?" Mr. McCorkle-"Yes; she always remembers what's trumps."- Judge. - Wallace-"There is nothing like matrimony to make a man appreciate

the value of money." "That's so. A dollar a man gives to h s wife does look bigger to him than any other dollar."-Cincinnati Enquir er

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



EART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering. there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had Heart Cure pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpita-tion, pain in my leftside, Restores

Health..... Cpprossed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on aith side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I fee now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or mossy refunded. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIM PILL CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists, Change, June 15 ly

The Weekly Star.

AMY ROBSART'S SONG. From London town my lover came.
Robin a Dudley was his name.
I was a rose, a rose, said he,
And gathered me from off my tree.
I was a rose, most fair and red.
I am a rose whose sweets are shed.

I would my love from London town Had never lightly ridden down. Were there no roses there that he Must come and pluck and shatter me? My leaves are sear that were so green. My leaves are wet with tears of teen.

Would God that I had never met My lover, that has heart to set Against my breast so sharp a sword. Would God, instead of belted lord, That I had loved some meaner clay, Who loved me on to judgment day.

From London town my lover came And set a country heart affame, Then left it lone to quench or burn Because a queen must serve his turn.

Nay, but what boots me my disdain?

Would God my love would come again.

+ Nora Hopper.

MUSIC AND THE HAIR.

The Effect of Vibrations Upon the Covering of the Head. In a recent scientific assemblage a discussion took place upon the influence of sleep in skin diseases. One of the gentlemen who took part stated in his criticism of the paper which had been read that one might as well talk of the influence of music upon the growth of the hair. It would seem that the suggestion of a possible connection thus thrown out in a jesting way has been taken seriously. At least a correspondent of Le Temps has made the discovery that music of certain kinds does in reality prevent the hair from falling, while that produced by certain instruments has the most disastrous effects in causing rapid development of baldness. He finds that while composers are as prone as others to lose their hair at an early age those who play their compositions upon the piano preserve, if they do not acquire, a luxuriant growth of hair. On the other hand, wind instruments, and especially the cornet and trombone, are fatal to hirsute adornment. The violoncello and the harp keep the hair in pretty well, but

the flute cannot be depended upon to preserve a strong growth after the fiftieth year of age.

A number of pianists, including Paderewski, are cited in confirmation of the pronounced influence of piano music. It has been admitted for some time that music has a certain therapeutic worth, and it will be recalled that Dr. Ferrand presented a report to the French academy on the physiological influence of music, pointing out in what ways it could be employed with therapeutic aims. Subsequently Dr. Betzchinsky reported an instance of night terrors in a child of 8 years, who was cured by having played to it each night music of a calming nature written in a minor key. A test was made after a few nights by omitting the music, and that night

alone the child had an attack. It has not as yet been determined just what key is most favorable to the prevention of an early bald state. Probably a reasonable way of settling the disputed point would be to make a few experiments on dogs, thus proving a tolerance for different strains and avoiding the horripilation to which some patients of refined tastes might be subjected. Wind instruments are always dangerous if the hair has not a good hold, while stiff haired people can stand anything. Possibly a good rule for any musician would be as soon as he finds his hair falling that he should cease playing for others. - Medical Rec-

A Bare Faced Fad. The fashion of the smooth face continues to increase in popularity, and mustaches are daily sacrificed to a fad which is not so well adapted to every man as a great many men evidently think. The style came from England. It became so much the proper thing in England for men to appear without hair on their faces that- it was finally found necessary to forbid the practice in the army, as the loss of whiskers was spreading so rapidly that there promised to be a beardless army in a short while. Unbecoming styles of dress are unquestionably accepted when they are the mode. But it was usually thought smooth face was founded on a deeper consideration of what made a man look well or the reverse. But that discrimination has been swept away now by the enthusiasm with which the unshaved

lip has been declaimed as the right style.—San Francisco Argonaut. Perhaps it were as well, says Charles

Miner Thompson in The Atlantic, to attribute the popularity of Abraham Lincoln to his jokes as the vogue of Mark Twain to his extravagant foolery. In the conventional sense, Mark Twain is no more a literary artist than, in the conventional sense, Lincoln was a gentleman. But, in spite of lack of polish, Lincoln was great. May not Mark Twain, the writer, in spite of his crude literary manners, be great also? The mere possibility ought to be enough in itself to secure him sympathetic and serious consideration.

How a Good Bow Is Made. May I tell the history of my best bow, the dark one nearest the wall? Plaything, the newspaper wise man named the like, in comparison with a five foot bois d'arc (he called it hickory) segment of a hogshead hoop, hight a bow, in the hand of a half naked Sioux buck. It came from a yew tree of Spain to the London workshop, a billet in the rough, but to be split out with care, and not a flaw in it. The bowyer scrutinized it with the connoisseur's knowing eye, found it perfect, laid it up to season. And for five years-dream of it-for five long years that billet passed from stage to stage, slowly hand worked into a bow. Then yet another year it was tested and polished before I could have it. From the strongly wrought horn nock tips to the green plush handle midway between, it is a comfort to look upon. You might well call it a sonnet in wood. A hickory bow, indeed, and an Indian archer! With this yew at 80 yards I shot 9 out of 11 arrows through gourd eight inches in diameter.daurice Thompson in Atlantic.

Kissing In Iceland. When you visit a family in Iceand, you must kiss each member, according to his age or rank, beginning with the highest and descending to the lowest, not even excepting the servants. On taking leave the order is reversed. You first kiss the servants, then the children and lastly the master and mistress. Both at meeting and parting an affectionate kiss on the mouth without distinction of rank, age or sex is the only mode of salutation known in Iceland.-Chicago Record.

When He's Down. "You can't keep a good man said the proverb loving down," boarder.

"Not," said the typewriter boarder, "not unless he has a seat in the car. Then you can't get him up."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cups and stucers are now all molded by mechanical appliances. The glaze is laid on, the finer qualities are hand painted and the cheaper are stamped with stencils ere-the paking is done.



so quickly and so well, so freshly and so thoroughly as

Washing Powder

sils sweet and fresh. It is just as good for general cleaning. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

High Grade Fertilizers.

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SMALL GRAIN, USE ONLY

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No expense spared in the Manufacture of Goods. Nothing but First-Class Materials Used

For further information see the bulletins for years past, We lead, others Correspondence invited.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonparell type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for I cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash

Land-I will sell at reasonable p ice for cash, wo small tracts wood land (27 and 38 acres) within one mile of Railrand Depot, Suitable for trucking. Call on or address W. B. Southerland, Rosebill' fr su tu My residence is now 512 North Fourth street.

phone 315; office 'phone 223. Jas F. Woolvin, the Undertaker and Embalmer, sun my 16 tf 1,000 thousand yards of Linen Suiting just arrived. A large drive in Checked and Striped Dimity; also Valenciennes, Edeings and Emproideries, at J. J. Shepard, 18 Market street.

Watermelons -Another car load of those fine lelicious Watermelous for sale to morrow at the spur rack on Dock street. A. S. Winstead, 115 North

For Sale-The Cottage on Caro'ina Beach known as the Castle, Six rooms. Cost over \$1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Watermelons-Received this a, m, car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesa'e and retail oot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, ce Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mayronichols', 705 North Fourth street. Orde:s left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bel For Sale-One small hand Job Press, size 51/4x

Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wil M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty.

will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience, J. B. Farrar, my 11 3m Hay-Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for

norses and cattle. Jno, S. McRachern , 211 Mar-

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princers street.

ket St. Telephone 92. Hayden, P. H., nas in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new

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Gasolene Stoves.

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I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

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and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices. Have secured the services of J. L. Breckeniidge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experi-

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product. Can furnish repairs for all kinds of

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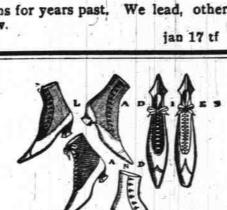
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000 Bushels Best Corn. 100 Bushels Best Corn. 100 Bushels Best Meal. 900 Bushels Feed Oats. 850 Bales Hay. 200 Bags Grits. 400 Kegs Nalls. 200 Boxes Soda. 700 Dozen Lemons.

W. B. COOPER,

Wilmington, N. C. IR. R Stone & Co.,

WILMINGTON, N. C., HEADQUARTERS ything you want in the Grocery line, One d Water Ground Meal, One car-load of each d Flour, 500 bales Timothy Hay, One car-orn, Send us your orders, tf No. 7 SOUTH WATER'ST.



We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at \$1, usually sold at \$1 25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS, 634 steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts.

25 Boxes Lemons. 350 Boxes Lump, Package and Celluloid Starch. 00,000 pounds Hoop Iron.

40,000 pounds Wheat Bran, and other goods usually carried by Wholesale Grocer. Anxious to sell Ask for prices. D. L. GORE,

Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.

Wanted, 5.000 Pounds WOOL. 3.000 Pounds BEESWAX. 2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request. SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market St, Wilmington, N. C. To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina

"Truth" ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is. not as caricatured and misrepre sented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.

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The Sampson Democrat. feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C. Prempert's Barber Shop,

NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET, FIRSTass Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call.

ARTHUR PREMPERT.

TENNESSEE EAGLES.

A NATURAL MOUNTAIN HOME FOR THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.

There He Is Hatched In Great Number and Sometimes Lives 160 Years Mating and the Treatment of the Young-How They Are Captured.

There are many eagles in the Tennessee mountains, and there are mountaineers who are expert catchers of the young eaglets, who reap rich rewards in return for their perilons risks and adventures. Eagles make their eyries among the clefts and crags of the highest mountains of the state. They are found on the Stone mountain, the great Roane, 6,296 feet high; the Bald, 5,550 feet; the Great Smoky range, 6,636 feet; the Bullhead, 6,612 feet; on the Unaka, the Big Stone and others, none of them less than 5,000 feet above the level of the country at their feet.

Young eagles bring from \$40 to \$80, occasionally \$100. Eagles that are of some age and of a great size (such are rarely captured, however) bring as high as \$300 and \$500. Eagles which have to be killed while trying to capture them are valuable to taxidermists, who always find an easy market for a great stuffed eagle. Their feathers, especially the wing and tail feathers, are sold for

The eagle builds its nest upon the top of a mighty tree growing far up on the mountain among the myriad of twining vines, or in the thickest and almost inaccessible growth of bushes and shrubs, or on the summit of a high rock. An eagle's nest is a large one always, and is strongly and comfortably built. Large sticks and branches are laid together, nearly flat, and bound with twining vines. The spacious inside is covered with hair and mosses so minutely woven together that no wind can enter. The mother bird lays two eggs, which are curiosities. The long end tapers down to a point. The color of the egg is a ground of brownish red, with many dots and spots upon it. The egg itself is proof of the wild and savage parentage.

An eagle lives from 80 to 160 years. The young birds are driven forth by their savage parents to scratch for themselves as soon as they are able to fly. No training is given them by the old bird. That is left to their wild instincts, which hunger and necessity develop. There is no going "back to the old home" for the young eagle. The mother bird tears up ever vestige of the nest where they have thriven since birth, and while they emit plaintive shricks the old bird darts at them and pushes them off the crags or rocks, and to prevent falling they must take to their wings, and this is how they learn to fly. It takes three years for a young eagle to gain its full and complete plumage and

Away up in the mountains the eagle finds it as hard to gain subsistence as do the grumblers of the plain. The precariousness of its existence and the wild manner in which food is gathered seem to give the bird ferocity as it grows older. They range among the mountains and valleys in pairs, their young never following, but doing the best they can. The stern, unsocial tyranny, beginning with the homeless and outcast eaglet, is continued in later years with their

If the male bird be the stronger, the most of the prey belongs to him, and he allows the female to eat a paltry share between fierce thrusts of his beak at her. If the female is the stronger (and she generally is), the male bird cowers and winces under many a fierce blow from his unfeeling wife, no matter how small the morsel he gets. But when danger threatens, no human pair can battle so fiercely for each other as can two eagles. The breeding season begins about March, and each male has but one mate during his entire life. If the female is killed or captured, the surviving male becomes an eagle hermit and fiercer than ever.

They are often seen near their nests together, and when the sun is shining take their majestic flights straight toward that great ball of fire until they disappear from sight. Sitting upon the mountain side, their vision is so keen that they can see, far down the valley, a sheep or young goat, a big turkey or rooster, a small pig, rabbit, or large bird, and almost in the twinkling of an eye they descend suddenly upon their victim. One mighty grasp and a twist of their talons and the victim is dead, long before the eagle lays it down for a repast. An eagle can live two and three days, and even five days, upon a gorging meal. They prey upon all sorts of large birds, fish, lambs, kids and goats. Oftentimes, when a large calf or goat is to be attacked and carried off, four or six of them will unife and carry off the the carcass, when they will immediately begin to fight it out to see which of them is entitled to the choicest bits, and it is truly a survival of the fittest in such combats as these,

Eagles are captured by expert mountaineers, who spy upon the parent bird building her nest and wait for the breeding season. After a due time they scale the mountains, and, well armed for the inevitable fight with the parent birds, go to these mountain eyries. Oftentimes four men are required to let one of them down a steep) precipice or cliff, while two of them, dead shots with the rifle, shoot and kill the old birds upon their first approach, for it fares ill with the daring robber who attempts to secure the young birds with none to protect but himself. In this way are many of the old birds killed for the taxidermists or for feathers, while the eaglets are borne away and caged for a good sale.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Cranky Ranges. "Cranky ranges do not exist," said Miss Parloa. "They are like most of the cranky persons in the world, merely misunder-stood. A cook complains that her range won't bake in the afternoon. Her mistress turns back the door in front of the fire grate and finds the space piled with ashes, absorbing the heat and dulling the fire, or she finds the chimney draft wide open, the heat sailing out over the roof to warm the world, but not the oven, or the oven drafts are wrongly set, or there are clinkers holding the heat, or something else. The range exemplifies an exact science. If all its parts are in working order, the fuel burning free and drafts properly adjusted, its usefulness must be uni-form. A part of a housekeeper's knowledge should be a perfect comprehension of her particular range. When the millenni-um of electricity arrives, her labor will be lessened, but until then she must know her cook stove as she knows her sewing machine. If the coal clinkers, throw in a small lump of lime to burn with it, or two or three oyster shells. Insist that the fire shall be kept level with the inner top of the range, leaving a free draft over it. Clean the ovens often, and the spaces at their side. With careful attention there should never be any trouble."

A Bad Case, "You wouldn't believe it, but Grampy has a bad case of swelled head. "There must be some mistake."

"Not a bit of it; genuine old fashioned mumps on both sides."-Detroit Free Press.

Watches and Locomotives. The accuracy of some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch, but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

PAY OF ACTRESSES.

WOMEN ON THE STAGE RECEIVE, AS A RULE, SMALL SALARIES.

There Are a Few Who Are Rewarded Lib erally, but Generally the Business Is Not Profitable, and Not Many In This Country Have Made Fortunes.

Into a room in an up town office building there passed at irregular intervals young women who, after having spent some time inside, reappeared at the door and started down the flight of steps that lead to the street. This happened all day. A line of women was continually going in and out. None of them staid very long, and none of them left the room with expressions of particular satisfaction. "I don't think there could be any bet-

ter warning," said a theatrical man who had an office opposite the door through which the girls disappeared, "to women who think of going on the stage than the sight of that string of women. That is a theatrical exchange and in and out of that office they go every day. Some of them-the lucky ones -disappear after awhile, and they seem to have found places. But the majority come and go for a long time before any thing is found for them. The best don't come to the exchanges, you know. Only those who are not well enough known to have their services always in demand are compelled to look for positions through the agents. The others can go to the managers, or, in some rare cases, have the managers come to them.

"There never was a subject about which less was really known than that of the rewards that a life on the stage bring to a woman. I remember to have seen once an interview with Lotta Crabtree in The Sun in which she said that the stage gave women more than any other profession could. Lotta is one of the few very rich women of the stage. and I am afraid that optimistic opinion was affected more or less by her own success. If she had not accumulated \$500,000 or more, Lotta might not look so favorably upon the stage as a means of livelihood for women.

"The ideas that are prevalent about salaries, the general idea of the large amounts paid and the prospects for saving money that such occupation affords are all based on very erroneous impressions. There are, of course, actors that make large sums, and some that make fortunes. But there are not many of them. There are very few people, for instance, who would believe that the leading lady of a prominent New York stock company gets only \$100 a week -that is, for about 30 weeks of the year, or maybe 35 at the outside. On the road she receives \$125 a week. A certain amount is paid by her manager toward her costumes, but when it happens that the plays are not successful and have to be changed frequently, the expense of costumes uses up a large proportion of what she may make. The most popular what she may make. The most popular leading woman in American receives only \$125 a week when she is in New York and an extra \$25 on the road. Yet as many of the people at the theaters in which she acts go to see her as go to see the 'star' with whom she's associated. But she's to be a star herself after awhile, and then she will make enough to repay her for all the time she was building up her popularity, even if she was not getting rich.

"These women that get the salaries spoke of are the best paid in the country. Among all the women on the stage doubt if there are 50 who receive as much as that. One leading lady in a New York theater gets only \$65 a week. The women who act on the road with stars get usually \$75 or \$80, and in some cases \$100. But, as I said, there are not many of them in the last schedule. The prices range on down to \$30, which is atout the smallest salary paid to any woman in a first class company.

"When they get to be stars on their own account, the case is different. Usually the women stars get certain sums every week in salary and certain amounts from the profits. Some of the best paid get \$300 a week in salary and one-quarter of the profits. Then they begin to make money. One-quarter of the profits may equal, under favorable circumstances, \$2,000. That makes the salary of the actor engaged on the terms mentioned \$800 a week. But only the lucky ones succeed in ever accomplish ing such success as that. Of course there are others who take all the money and merely hire their managers. But they

are still fewer in sumber. "Another thing that has to be taken into consideration is the fact that a woman has only a certain time on the stage. She must be a genius to last much beyond 40, and she is not likely to become famous much before 30. So her time is rather short. After a certain period the decline begins and salaries begin to go down, just as before the age, say of 40, they increased. Think of the few rich or even comfortably off women of the stage. They could be counted on the fingers - Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Fanny Davenport and Clara Morris. There may be a few others, but they are mighty few. Compare this with the long list of women that have been popular and successful in their youth, and I think you will agree with me that the women on the stage are not as well paid as the aspirants think."-New York

GRAPES AND THE APPENDIX. The Little Seeds Are Not So Dangerous as Has Been Claimed.

Things have been said about the baneful and delicious juice of the grape ever since the olden time when Noah found out about it and came thereby to grief, but even before that men ate grapes, and only within the last decade have they been talked to about that. It is only since surgeons began to make money hunting for grape seeds in the vermiform appendix that people have been afraid to eat grapes and to eat

them straight. It now appears that in all the thousands of cases famous, and possibly in some cases infamous, in which this new fashioned surgical operation has been performed there is not one case in which a grape seed or any other little bullet shaped thing has been found in the vermiform appendix. The whole interior of the appendix is only big enough to admit a medium sized darning needle. Nobody knows what it is there for, but it must have been useful at some time. It is a case of the survival of the unfit, like the wisdom teeth, which are of so little use to most people, and the tonsils, which cause so much trouble now

and then. The tonsils and the appendix are both unused parts of the body and peculiarly liable to disease because they are not strengthened by use. If inflammation attacks them, they are unable to resist. Thus many diseases which have been ascribed to peritonitis or colic or a mysterious providence of some kind have been due to the diseased condition of this little useless organ of the human system, and if the trouble had been discovered in time the appendix could have been removed, and all would have been

The remedy, therefore, is not in avoiding grape seeds, which do not cause the trouble, but in keeping as well and as strong as possible, and in case of sudden illness calling a reliable doctor, who will know what the matter is Somebody once said that most people use a doctor to enable them to sin against the laws of nature with impunity. But that is a bad use for him.-Washington Times.



Ladies' Bath Suits. LADIES' UNDERWEAR

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One lot Brilliantine Bath Suits-sizes 34 to 38, trimmed with solid white Brilliantine bands, only \$5. One lot Brilliantine Bath Suits—Siz's 31 to 38, elegantly trimmed, best quality, on y \$5.00

One lot Fishnel Bath Suits Navy Blue-sizes 32 to 38 fouly \$3.00. One lot Fia :nel Bath Suits, Navy Blue-sizes 32 to 38, only \$3 50 and \$4,00. Bathing Caps 15 and 25 cents. Sub marine Caps 50 cents.

50 dozen Ladies' Vests, Low Neck and Sleeveless. Faped and Bieached, only 10 cents each.

Packing Trunks-36 and 40 inches. A large line of Gentlemen's Negligee Shirts at the

Gentlemen's Gauze Underwear 25 and 50 cents. Richard Hudaut's Toilet Requisites. Smith and Angell's and Onyx Black Honery for Ladies and Gentlemen. Aak to see our French Gored Corsets.

100 Rolls Mattings just received at 20 to 35 cts yard,

Lisle Thread Vests, beautiful quality, only 25 c s. Organdies-The greatest variety ever shown here at A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK. No. 29 North Front St.

While the sun shines the farmer | MATTING-Since the tatiff has been nakes hay. Just so with us, when the days are warm we sell our Summer Goods. We have had an elegant Spring trade, but adding two large stocks in one makes us very much over-stocked. Our store is as full now as it should be October. We will very much need the room, as we are now looking forward to the next season. Our Summer

Goods we are going to sell, and if prices will talk, here they go: 1,000 vards on hand of Checked and triped White Muslins at only 4c per yd. 1,500 yards of Colored Batiste at 41/20

Good many styles of dark and light Challies to closeat 4c per yard. Strictly all wool Challies, worth 15c, at 81/c. Beautiful line of fine Silkolines in

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handsome styles, worth 131/2 and 15c. Fine white Organdy at 9, 131, 15, 20, 25 and 35c per yard. Shirt Waist Silks-They were very cheap at 25c. now I will sell at 20c.

Drapery Silks worth 65c, bought of R. M. McIntire, now 40c. Black Satio, slightly damaged, at 25c; better quality and nice goods, strictly all

put on Matting the prices are necessarily higher. But we still sell them very low. We have a beautiful Matting at 1214. 15, 20c and up to 30c per vard. FLOOR OIL CLOTH AND RUGS-Oil Cloth Art Squares, 11/2 yards square patterns at 50c per pattern. Beautiful Oil Cloth Rugs, 2 yards long, for 60c each. Hall Oil Cloth, 8-4 and 10-4 wide. best and heaviest weights for 30c per

square yard. Track Carpet 27 inches wide, very heavy quality, worth 35c, now 23c. Very fine line of Carpet Remnants to make Rugs of, 2 yards long, 36 inches wide, strictly all wool, at 50c each. A big line of Smyrna Rugs from \$1.00

SHOES, SHOES-Don't go barefooted. Leather is cheaper than your feet. Men's heavy high cut Ties for \$1.00 per pair. Gentlemen's Calf Skin high cut Tie for farmers at \$1 65. Men's Satin Calf. Congress and Lace

Our \$1.25 Shoes are strictly all solid, made up nicely and warranted to give satisfaction, and we consider big You will find us at 112 North Front Silk, at 60c per yard, and on up to 85c,

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