

Weekly Star
WILLIAM H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
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PROSPERITY IN SPOTS.
When one questions the genuineness of the prosperity over which the Republican organs are making so much ado, they call him a "pessimist" who for partisan reasons or from force of habit refuses to see and recognize the prosperity which they insist should be apparent to every one. They sing singly and in chorus about "dollar wheat," and they take credit to the Republican party, by implication at least, for having brought dollar wheat, as if dollar wheat was heretofore an unknown thing in this country. Before 1890 we had dollar wheat and dollar and a half wheat, and between 1890 and 1895 there was dollar and a half wheat and two dollar wheat, when there was much less cause, as far as foreign demand is concerned, for those prices than there is for dollar wheat now.

But we haven't dollar wheat now and didn't have but for a couple brief spurts when the wheat market was overdone and the price fell. It got down to about 88 cents, where it is now and has been since the bulls let it drop early in the rush. We don't see any dollar wheat now, although the organs still keep playing upon the dollar string. Eighty-eight cent wheat in the shipping centers means about sixty five cent wheat to the farmer, and this does not leave him a very large margin for profit. But the price is so much larger than he has been getting for some years past that it does really look big and makes many of the farmers believe that prosperity has struck them. The farmers, as well as other people, are apt to judge their condition by comparison with former years and they are so much better off this year than they have been for some years past that it is not strange that they should feel somewhat comfortable if not jubilant.

But the organs have quit figuring on and publishing statements in bold-face type showing the many millions the farmers were going to rake in as profits on this crop, because the figures were not supported by the facts. They discovered that they were making themselves ridiculous, quit that kind of thing, and now confine themselves to rejoicing in a general sort of a way on the return of prosperity, which came with the advent of disaster on the other side of the water and the blight of the wheat crops upon which the bread eaters of Europe depended. Of course the improved condition of the wheat growers of the West has enabled them to buy more than they otherwise could and this has given a stimulus to certain lines of manufactures, whereupon these same organs which have not the cheek to claim that the Republican party actually brought dollar wheat, (as they call it), exclaim, "behold how the Dingley tariff has opened up our mills," when the Dingley tariff had as little to do with the opening of the mills as it had with the closing of the Yukon river to navigation. It was the money put into circulation among the farmers of the West which created a demand for goods, gave the manufacturers a better market for the sale of their goods and encouraged them to enlarge their operations, thus giving employment to more people. If it hadn't been for this higher priced wheat where would have been the inducement to the manufacturer to increase his output, or open mills that had been closed? So, even the increased activity among the manufacturers is the result not of Republican statesmanship or legislation, but of the short wheat crops of other countries which increased the price of our foodstuffs for export, and opened a home market for the goods our manufacturers made.

It is true the protective tariff, by reducing, if not practically prohibiting, the importation of foreign manufactures enabled them to raise on the prices of their goods and put more money in their pockets, thus adding to their prosperity, but this was at the expense of the consumers, so that what was added to the prosperity of one was taken from the prosperity of the other. There was no real gain there.

But while the wheat grower of the West and the manufacturers who sold him goods have been benefited by this "prosperity" which had its origin in the cry for bread from other countries, the farmers of the East have been benefited very little by it, for they are buyers rather than sellers of wheat; and the farmers of the South have not been benefited by it at all, for they, too, are buyers rather than sellers of wheat. They are not buyers to the same extent that they once were, for experience has taught the necessity of raising more of their home supplies than they did in for-

mer years, which they are doing and have consequently found it necessary to buy less of these, but still they buy a good deal. While they do this and have to pay the higher prices, the crop upon which they are mainly dependent—cotton—has fallen in price so that it leaves but very little margin for profit if any.

When we survey the field and take in the situation and the facts as we find them, without any desire whatsoever to darken the prospect, or understate the prosperity that may have come, we find that it exists only in spots, and that although some reap its benefits there are millions whom it has not touched and who if not worse off are as bad off as they were before it came. With all the loud rejoicing the country as a whole lacks a good deal of having entered upon a career of prosperity.

MINOR MENTION.

With all the complaint that has been made from year to year, and for years past, about the careless manner of baling American cotton for shipment, there does not seem to have been much if any improvement. As bearing upon this we clip the following from the *Textile World*:

"Great complaint has been made in former years of the wretched manner of baling the American cotton crop, but for all of the criticism and protests that have been indulged in, no improvement has been accomplished only by the use of transportation as that of the American crop. Renewed complaint has recently been made by the leading marine insurance companies, which indicate to effect some improvement, if possible, by advancing the rates on cotton risks about 15 per cent. It has been found that reforms, heretofore, have been accomplished only by some method of this kind. It is evident to everyone that something should be done to force planters and others to a better baling and handling of cotton. What is known as counter damage has been the cause of much dispute and claims from manufacturers. This damage occurs to a very great extent before the cotton reaches the place of shipment, and is due to an exposure of rain, either in the field or on the platform at the railroad depot, or to such carelessness as leaving or rolling the bales in mud. We have seen, time and time again, cotton thus exposed for several days, for which there was no seeming excuse. It is high time for insurance companies and in fact, all others to take this matter into serious consideration and do something that will be remedial. There is no good reason why the American cotton should not be packed and cared for as scrupulously as the Egyptian or India cotton."

Much has been said and written upon this subject and cuts published showing the condition of the American bale when it arrives in European markets compared, or rather contrasted, with bales from India and Egypt, one glance at which would show how much more care the Egyptian and Indian packer gives to baling, and why their cotton is not docked for waste, wear and tear as our cotton is. There may be reasons for the poorer quality of bagging used, in the lower price of cotton and the higher price of bagging which in consequence of the protective tariff is controlled by Trusts, as they also are, but this is mistaken economy when it is stated that it costs the planters of the South \$12,000,000 in the aggregate. But perhaps a solution of this question will be reached in the round bale, if that should become the bale of the future, for being more compactly compressed, with so much less elasticity, and so much easier handled, it will require less wrapping and binding, and will go to market in a neat, tidy condition, perfectly secure from waste and damage by dust or dirt, or fire.

That was an interesting interview published yesterday with the Cuban agent, Col. George Johnston, who has been in St. Louis purchasing ammunition, &c., for the Cuban army. Aside from what we consider the indiscretion of letting the Spaniards know the amounts of supplies purchased, where they are to be shipped from, &c., (unless this be a ruse to fool the Spaniards and turn their eyes in the wrong direction), the talk of Col. Johnston is interesting as showing the confidence of the Cubans in ultimate success and the determined spirit that actuates them. As to their determination to have independence or nothing, his statements are borne out by the utterances of other Cuban leaders who have been heard from since the new ministry has come into power. There are sufficient indications that a strong effort will be made when Congress meets to secure recognition of belligerency. As a step in this direction the Cubans are massing their armies, taking the offensive and carrying the war into the provinces ostensibly held by the Spaniards. If they succeed in holding their ground there and demonstrating their ability to hold a front against the Spanish against the argument for recognition of belligerency will be so strong that we don't see how it can be refused, especially as the sympathies of Congress and of the country are unquestionably with the fighters for freedom. Belligerency rights recognized will mean, as Col. Johnston says, speedy independence, not most assuredly if Spain cannot conquer the Cubans now, when they have so much difficulty in securing arms, munitions of war and other supplies, she would stand no earthly show when our ports were open to Cuban vessels and Cuban vessels could fly the Cuban flag. That Cuba would have vessels there is no doubt, for Col. Johnston tells us that the day recognition of belligerency comes 42 will be flying the Cuban flag.

For years, and even yet, the Southern people made, and still make, the mistake of buying in other States many things that they could and should make at home, the result of which was that millions of dollars which should have been kept at home went out annually to pay for the things that were bought. But the South doesn't stand alone in this, for the people of the United States commit the same blunder. We are to-day importing sugar to the amount of \$120,000,000 a year, in addition to what we make, while we could with a proper effort not only make sugar enough to supply our own wants, but become exporters of sugar. The cane growing area of this country has never been covered, for little effort has been made to grow cane outside of Louisiana, while experiments show that the sugar beet may be successfully cultivated almost everywhere in this country, in some sections where the climate and soil are better adapted to its culture, more successfully than in others, but there is adaptable area enough, even with a comparatively small acreage, to grow beets enough to supply this country with all the sugar it could consume, and leave a large excess for export. This will be done some day, but in the meantime we will be sending many millions annually abroad to pay for the sugar we import.

A Philadelphia policeman aroused the indignation of a lot of people the other day by jumping on and dragging to the calaboose an innocent looking little fellow in knee breeches. They felt very much like mobbing the cop, but when they reached the station house and discovered that the little fellow in short pants was "Dublin Joe," a notorious pick-pocket, about forty years old, who had his pockets stuffed with stolen truck, they changed their minds and concluded that it isn't safe all the time to judge a man by the cut of his breeches.

Charters have been secured and a company formed to build a railroad up the North Pacific to Bering Straits, which will cross by bridges and make connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian road, on which work is now progressing, thus making continuous rail travel from this country to Europe. It is expected that the Trans-Siberian road will be completed by 1905, when the trip around the globe can be made in thirty-one days at a cost of \$500.

A leprous colony just held in Berlin has decided that although that disease is contagious it is not hereditary, and announced that it has discovered the cause of leprosy in a bacillus. Having made this much progress the doctors will now turn their attention to getting the better of the bacillus, and there may be hope for leprosy yet.

Fighting is a jolly sort of business among the native gentlemen in East Africa. News comes of an invasion of an army of 3,000 into a section against which they were making war, when the other fellows pounced upon them, butchered them up and left only 60 living to run home and tell their folks what a warm reception they had.

A Hindoo doctor is trying his skill on restoring the sight of Chas. Broadway Roush, the New York millionaire. He is not working for money, he says, but it is not thought that he will throw over his shoulder the \$1,000,000 Mr. Roush has offered the man who restores his sight.

Senator Morgan, who is now in San Francisco on his return from Honolulu, is "strongly convinced that the annexation of the islands is the right thing." Mr. Morgan will doubtless favor the Senate with several paragraphs on that subject next winter.

That Wilmington, Delaware, man with hairy colored whiskers, will be careful henceforth how he toys with a billy goat. He toyed with one the other day, which reciprocated by grabbing that man's whiskers and skipping off with a big mouthful of them.

It is estimated that Southern cotton planters lose \$13,000,000 a year by careless packing and wrapping of cotton, which goes to market in bad condition and is docked on this account.

The star gazers in the Lick Observatory have discovered another comet, a bob-tailed one, which is not visible to the naked eye, but is wandering around at a good gait.

Greenland will make a nice, airy, roomy summer resort if this country decides to buy it. There are at present only 1,500 people inhabiting a patch of land, ice, snow, etc., 1,400 miles long and 750 wide.

Stands at the Head.

Ang. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Safford, Ariz., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Treatise bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Hub's Biggest Merchant.

Charles E. Osgood Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



Charles E. Osgood, of Boston, the owner of the largest and most successful furniture business in New England, if not in the country, was one of the few large buyers among furniture dealers during the hard times of last year, who did a great business, always paying cash, moving on as if times were good, while rival concerns were going to pieces right and left about. His credit from Michigan to Maine became so conspicuously "solid" that he was one of the most talked of young men in commercial circles.

With limited means, but well bred, full of character, straightforward, and well educated, he started in business only a few years ago in a very moderate way in a little store on Tremont street in Boston. The city began to know him quickly. His business rapidly assumed big proportions. A newspaper one day interviewed him in the column of "Men Worth Knowing."

"To what do you attribute your success?" asked the interviewer.

Mr. Osgood replied very shortly: "I am in doubt, but I think it is because I know everywhere to day by that expression."

Work told on Mr. Osgood's health. With characteristic judgment he put his reliance upon nature's best remedy to make him well again. The best of medical treatment was at his disposal; there certainly was no physician that a man in his position could not employ. He got the right advice, and followed it. To-day he is perfectly well, good tempered, aggressive and energetic to the last degree.

In a letter to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound, written September 29, 1897, Mr. Osgood said:

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, and am unhesitatingly recommending it for building up the system when 'run down' and tired out with worry or work. I first used

NOT FOR EVERYTHING.

But if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble you will find Swamp Root just the remedy you need. People are not apt to get anxious about their health soon enough. If you are "not quite well" or "half sick," have you ever thought that your kidneys may be the cause of your sickness?

It is easy to tell by setting aside your urine for twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen, it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, pain or dull ache in the back is also conclusive proof that the kidneys and bladder need doctoring.

There is satisfaction in knowing that the great remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, will cure with relieving work or diseased kidneys and all forms of bladder and urinary troubles. Not only does Swamp Root give new life and activity to the kidneys, but it cures of trouble, but by treating the kidneys it acts as a tonic for the entire constitution. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents a bottle, or one dollar, or by mail, THE MORNING STAR and reading your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may have a sample bottle of this great discovery sent to you free by mail.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Mr. Walter A. Galloway ran over by a shifting engine on the W. & W. Railroad at Rocky Mount, N. C., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. He was killed.

Mr. Walter A. Galloway, a young white man of this city, was run over and fatally injured Sunday afternoon by shifting engine No. 14, on the Wilmington and Weidon Railroad; but the circumstances which led to his death are as deeply shrouded in mystery as the accident was fatal.

Sunday afternoon about 6 o'clock, on the side-track of the Atlantic Coast Line under Fourth street bridge, Mr. Galloway said good bye to two friends Messrs. Chas. Collins (not ex-policeman C. E. Collins), and Mr. Geo. Silvey, in whose company he had been for several hours, and walked up the track, it is supposed to go to the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. H. Croom, near the Port. Robert B.ewing establishment, where he was in the habit of taking tea Sunday evenings. When the unfortunate youth parted with his two friends it was about an hour before the accident, yet it is said that he was last seen alive twenty minutes before the fatal occurrence. But the facts in the case as so far gathered are as follows:

Sunday afternoon about 7 o'clock engine No. 46 was on a side track shifting, and switched on to the Wilmington and Weidon track, and on to a cross-track, and then shifted on to the W. C. & A. Railroad track, of course stopping each time to allow the switches to swing to the different switches. After the engine had entered upon the main track of the W. C. & A. Railroad, Engineer C. D. Wood moved the engine slowly back, but it had hardly gotten far from the cross track, which connects the two main tracks, before a yell from the switchman, a colored man, who was standing on the rear of the engine, told Mr. Wooden bring the locomotive to a standstill and jump from the cab to ascertain what was the matter. It was then that the mangled and bleeding form of young Galloway was seen from beneath the wheels of the engine. His head and body were between the two rails unharmed, but his right leg was severed at the knee, while only a thread of skin connected the left leg with the body. A physician was sent for, and Dr. J. T. Woodhead responded, and administered chloroform to the unfortunate youth. Young Galloway was then removed to the city hospital, where Drs. Schenck, Bulluck and D. Schary held a consultation and decided that an operation was necessary when the accident occurred at 10:30 o'clock, however, young Galloway died, in spite of all possible medical aid.

HORRIBLE CRIME AT ROCKY MOUNT.

An Attempted Assault on a Young Lady Near the Public Highway.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Oct. 19.

It is seldom that the people of any community are so enraged as the people of Rocky Mount are over the recent attempted outrage on Miss Cora Yarborough, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes. The crime seems the more horrible from the fact that it was committed by J. B. Barnes, the man to whom she looked for fatherly protection, and whose name she bore.

The facts are as follows: Miss Yarborough had been with Barnes to the Tar River Baptist Association. On their return home, about five miles from Rocky Mount, she was accompanied by Barnes, who attempted to kiss her, which she resented, and told him if he attempted to do so again she would jump out of the buggy. Upon a second attempt Miss Yarborough leaped from the buggy, when Barnes followed her and attempted an outrage on her person. She made all the resistance she could and was screaming for help when two burglars, E. J. and several men came to her relief, which prevented the unmentionable crime from being committed.

When Barnes found out he was caught, he said: "Well, men I am caught; my passion overcame me, is the only reason I can give for the act."

He will be given a preliminary hearing to-morrow, and it is generally thought his first trial will result in a long term sentence to the penitentiary, if nothing more.

Miss Yarborough is a beautiful girl, and highly respected by all who know her.

FIRE AT PILOT MOUNTAIN.

Two Stores and Other Buildings Destroyed. Loss about \$5,000.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C., Oct. 19.

EDITOR STAR—Fire broke out at this place at 1 o'clock this morning, consuming two stores, one photograph gallery and one dwelling house and shoe shop. The loss is about \$5,000, with about \$2,800 insurance.

The principal losers are F. L. Smith, hardware, loss \$2,500, with \$1,500 insurance; J. K. Groceries and building, loss \$1,000, with \$500 insurance; J. K. Groceries, loss \$600, insurance \$300; J. P. Lewis, photograph gallery, loss \$500, insurance about \$300. One other small building, belonging to J. C. Hill, occupied by J. C. Barrow, lost \$300, insurance \$150.

OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

It is Anything But Favorable For Mark Hanna.—The Republicans Alarmed.

[Richmond Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—(Special)—Solicitor-General Richards, who succeeded Hon. Holmes Conrad, is an Ohio man. He is familiarly dubbed "next to Mark Hanna, McKinley's right-hand man." He has just returned from Ohio, where he has been for the past ten days, doing missionary work for Hanna. Speaking of the situation in Ohio, he said that he was actually "in the grip" of apathy existing among the Republicans in Ohio. It seems to be conceded that nearly all the big cities in the State will go Democratic, and the Republican leaders are almost hopeless of good results from the farming element. There is no doubt now that the administration and the Republican leaders here are throughly alarmed at the condition of affairs in the Buckeye State. The opinion grows stronger each day that Van Wyck, do so, there is every indication that the Democratic candidates will be elected in New York, and this also helps the Democratic cause in Ohio. Maryland is also counted upon to go Democratic, and with the certainty that Virginia will do so, there is every indication that the McKinley administration will get a big black eye in November.

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS.

Schooner Donna T. Briggs Detained at Norfolk.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., October 30.—Collector of Customs Leroy H. Shields today received another dispatch from Secretary Gage instructing him to hold until further orders the schooner Donna T. Briggs, now detained here on suspicion of having been engaged in filibustering.

Silver Koel, an alleged filibuster, which has given the New York officials the slip and is supposed to be headed for Norfolk, has not yet put in her appearance. The customs officials are on the watch for her.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any electric, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic or alternative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, and the Rheumatic, Bile, and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

CASTORIA.

Castoria is a safe and reliable medicine for all ailments of the bowels, and is especially adapted for children. It is sold by all druggists, and is the best of all.

Poor and Weak.

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Hazy Appetite—No Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time ago I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble, I was terribly ill. I lost my appetite, I coughed and was weak and I did not feel like working. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time Hood's Sarsaparilla appeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had a cold, and my appetite was not good. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt much better. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to play and work like other children. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best of all. Miss Abbie J. Freeman, Southbury, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best of all. It is the only true blood purifier. It is sold by all druggists, and is the best of all.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

HOLD A MEETING.

The Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary will hold a meeting to-day. The board will consider the report of the warden, and will also consider the report of the board of directors of the penitentiary.

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FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A Train Dispatcher at Norfolk, Va., Arrived on a Boston Car.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., October 29.—A section has been sprung here by the arrest of T. Q. Thompson, a well known young man, train dispatcher for the Norfolk & Western railroad, on the charge of felonious assault upon Nemo Wood, an 18-year-old boy. The charge was sprung upon him for hearing to-morrow, and Thompson is in jail, unable to obtain bail.

MARSHAL BLANCO.

Consent of Success in His Mission to Cuba.—But Cannot Fix a Date for the Termination of the War.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, October 20.—A dispatch from Corunna says Marshal Blanco, prior to embarking yesterday for Havana to assume his new responsibilities as Governor General of Cuba, made the following statement:

"I go to Cuba with full confidence in the success of the new programme to insure independence and certain success. My military and political efforts shall develop simultaneously. I have not been instructed to maintain any reserve of troops in Cuba, but to accept the full autonomy offered by the Liberal party when I was in the opposition. I cannot fix a date for the termination of the war, but I am confident that the Republic will be established in seven months. Matters might take a turn to confirm this surmise, but if all ends well it will make no difference to me if we take a little longer to reach peace."

REMOVED TO BIRMINGHAM.

The State Government of Alabama Adopts Birmingham as the Capital.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 20.—Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Montgomery, and the fact that all of the towns and cities of the State have quarantined against that place, the State government has been temporarily removed to Birmingham. The Governor and all the State officers have located here and are transacting business from this point. The State of Birmingham is such that the yellow fever cannot live here, and it was selected by the Governor as the temporary seat of government because of this fact.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children who teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poorest sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.