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THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

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given amount of capital, and unequal wages for a given amount of labor, which unequal conditions are contrary to the fundamental theory of the Constitution of the United States, which contemplates equal rights and uniform privileges to all citizens of the United States, irrespective of the particular State in which they may happen to dwell.

The Star, which, although a Republican luminary now, does not represent a New England cotton manufacturing district, takes occasion in commenting upon this talk, to rap Mr. Lovering over the knuckles for becoming so added in his ideas about the constitution and what it was made for. But Mr. Lovering is a New England Congressman and he wouldn't do credit to the proverbial readiness of the statesman of his section if he couldn't trump up something to support the proposition he made. He has an idea, perhaps, an idea that has been entertained by a good many New England statesmen, that the constitution of the United States was framed more for the benefit of the New England States than for other sections of the country, and that there are certain weak spots in it which New England would fix up all right when it became her interest to do the patching.

Why should Mr. Lovering be so modest as to ask for only the power to regulate the hours of labor? Why didn't he make this proposed amendment broad enough to cover wages, the cost of machinery, the kind of machinery, the cost of fuel, the cost of the raw material, the cost of transportation and other things which enter as factors in the cost of production? If the Southern mills can get coal for a couple of dollars a ton, for which the New England mills have to pay five or six or more dollars, why shouldn't that "inequality" be corrected and the Southern mills be compelled by a national law to pay more for their fuel? If the Southern mills can buy cotton for less money than the New England mills can and get their pick of it, why shouldn't there be a national law to compel the Southern mill man to pay as much for his cotton as the New England mill man pays for his? If the Southern mill man puts his goods on the market for less than the New England mill man does, why shouldn't this "inequality" be corrected by a national law which would prevent the Southern mill operator from selling his goods at a less price than the New England mill operator asks? But perhaps this did not occur to Mr. Lovering, whose proposition as it now stands is entirely too narrow. It hasn't sweep enough about it to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended.

MINOR MENTION.

As anticipated the Teller resolution passed the Senate Friday, and by a vote even larger than that by which it was brought before the Senate for discussion. This is not a resolution providing for the payment of Government bonds in silver, but simply a reassertion of the right of the Government to pay in silver if it so elect, a right which it has now and has had ever since bonds were first issued. Whether the Government exercises this option or not, or whether it will transfer the option to the bondholders, as has been done for some years, remains entirely with the Government. But aside from whether the bonds may be paid in silver or not, it was good judgment to reaffirm this right as a measure of protection to the Government against possible runs on the Treasury for gold in case there should be any extraordinary demand for gold or any special temptation to raid the stock in the Treasury vaults. If it were understood that the Government would in the event of runs on the Treasury exercise this vested option there would be no runs, at least none after the first tender of silver dollars was made, and for this reason the reassertion of the resolution of 1878 was a wise move. But the most significant thing in connection with the passage of this resolution was the emphatic vote by which the amendment of Senator Lodge for the payment of the bonds in gold was defeated, another possible refusal on the part of the Senator to commit the Government to payment in gold. A number of Republicans voted against the amendment, some dodged, but enough voted for it to show the grip the bondholders have on the party, while not one Democratic vote was cast for it. It is well that the resolution passed, and that the amendment was killed, and it is well, too, that the Senators are making records which will be useful hereafter.

Notwithstanding the hardships that await them, the dangers they must confront, and uncertainty of success in the quest for gold after they get there, there will be an immense rush to the Yukon gold fields the coming Spring, if there be any truth in the reports of how the

capacity of the transporting lines of steamers has been taxed in advance. In view of this the following, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, condensed from The Year Book of British Columbia for 1897, will be interesting:

"The Year Book estimates the actual yield of gold from the creeks near Dawson City in 1897 at about \$3,500,000. It is added that every dollar of this gold cost a dollar or more to produce it. The 10,000 people who went to 1897 to the Yukon region spent each about \$500, making an outlay of \$5,000,000, against the \$3,500,000 of gold mined. If, as expected, 100,000 persons go this year, the expenditure in 1898 will be \$50,000,000, whereas the gold to be mined in the next ten years in the Klondike country is estimated at about \$75,000,000 altogether. Such calculations will not, of course, deter adventurous spirits. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons from all parts of the globe, it is estimated on the basis of inquiries received, will this spring and summer make a rush for the gold fields. They have set their hearts upon it and no warning will be heeded. Yet the hardships to be encountered in a desolate sub-arctic region where gold is to be sought under a crust of moss and frozen sand are frightful enough to the average mortal. If success were certain the danger and discomfort ought to deter the greediest seeker after wealth. Those, moreover, who do spise danger and discomfort are of ten need not expect success. If they go to the Klondike region they stake their lives on the result and the result is probable failure. But the prizes are alluring. The claims along Bonanza creek one hundred miles long will yield \$100,000,000. Ten other claims will yield \$100,000 each. "Pans" average from \$1,500 to \$500, \$10 being the average in rich diggings. All the ground within miles of Dawson City has long been 'staked off' by claimants, so that new-comers without capital will find nothing in Klondike. They will have to resort to other districts and prospect for themselves. In doing so they may 'strike it rich' or they may not. Getting rich is a difficult on the Yukon as it is elsewhere and the chances against it are larger."

If it took about 400 square miles of territory, a harbor, and a pretty big money indemnity to satisfy Germany for the murder of two missionaries by a Chinese mob, how much will it take to satisfy her for the murder of those four sailors at Kiaochow, if they have been murdered as reported? Germany has more ground for action against China in this case than she had in the case of the missionaries, and a better case on which to demand damages, for these murdered men were not simply Germans but representatives in the uniform they wore and the duties they were discharging—of the German Government, which was struck when they were struck down. They were killed, of course, or at least presumably so, by a mob and without the sanction or connivance of the Chinese authorities; but so were the missionaries, whose deaths evoked such prompt and imperious action by the German Government, which will not fail to take every advantage of this incident. The action that Germany may take will have more or less effect on other Governments, which are keeping a sharp eye upon Germany, and possibly it may add to the complications of the Eastern question, which is yet very far from being settled.

A Kansas barber, in Topeka, who has a divorce suit on hand, owns a 300-acre farm near Topeka, 300 acres in Oklahoma, and several herds of cattle and thousands of bushels of grain, and it all came out of earnings from his barber shop in Topeka, where he has been shaving notes, too. A colored barber in St. Louis died both and died worth \$300,000.

Some of the Northern papers are discussing a scheme of an international bank for this country and the countries South of us with which we trade. An international bank may be all right, but what this country needs most is State banks to supply the people with the currency they need at home.

Tin Chin is the name of a Chinese interpreter who lives in Chicago. He is no relation, or if any, very distant, of the distinguished Col. Jack Chin, of Kentucky. As a Chinese chinner Tin is a success and has been catching on to some of the ways that are crooked of the Chicago police.

A London paper says the desire of the English people to learn all about the official and private life of the royal family will be "partially appeased" by the forthcoming biography of the Prince of Wales. A great deal more about the Prince of Wales will be left out of that book than will go into it.

They have tried shipping cattle from Galveston to New York, and the first trial has panned out all right. Of a shipment of 274 head which arrived a few days ago only two died and the others were in better condition than when they started. The cost of transportation is much less than by rail.

Georgia's "most formidable candidate for Governor" is said to be a one-eyed man. The one-eyed man must be watched, for he has an eye single on the thing he is going for, and goes straight for it.

CURIOSITIES FROM ALBUTIAN ISLANDS.

Arms and Utensils Procured from Indians by Captain Smith of the Revenue Cutter Let M. Merrill.

Capt. H. D. Smith, commanding officer on the U. S. revenue cutter Let M. Merrill now in port for repairs, held a commission only about a year ago on the Commodore Perry, then cruising in waters that wash the extreme Western shores of Alaska. While in these waters and while making frequent trips of exploration into the countless islands of the Aleutian group, Capt. Smith with the true curiosity seeker's eagerness for whatever is strange and unique, secured at some expense several of the utensils used by the different tribes of Indians who inhabit the shores of Unalaska.

Four Indian paddles, an Indian spear, a sacrificial knife and a bow, all strangely painted in quaint designs and tastefully arranged in Capt. Smith's commodore's quarters, form a beautiful and striking picture. Two of the paddles were taken from the island of Atou, the extreme western member of the group. One from Yakutat, another island further east, and one from Sitka, one of the best known named on the Alaskan map. The Sitkan paddle is made out of the far-famed Alaskan cedar, so is the one from Yakutat island; the material from which the Atou paddle is made is not easily determined, as the island is totally bare of all vegetation and the only wood that is obtainable is such as is swept ashore in the flotsam and jetsam of the Japanese current. All of the paddles are painted in brilliant colors, all bear an imitation eye, and all have blades shaped to represent a shark's mouth. The bow is the ordinary instrument used by Indians. The sacrificial knife is made of native copper and, says Capt. Smith, was the most difficult of all to obtain, owing to the fact that it was carefully kept and highly prized, being used in the religious rites of the country. An interesting object also is the spear used for capturing fur seals. It is about a yard long, with a detachable point made of walrus ivory.

In speaking about the remoteness of the island of Atou, Capt. Smith says that the boat that the sun never sets upon British domain will apply just as well to the dominion of the United States, for when the sun is disappearing from the sight of the citizens of Boston, it is flashing its first rays upon the inhabitants of the island of Atou.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.

The Hurt Slightly Damaged on Her Last Trip Up the River.

The steamer A. P. Hurt, which left here Tuesday afternoon for Fayetteville, took fire in the gentlemen's cabin on the way up and only prompt and heroic work prevented serious damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp, though exactly how is not known, as all the passengers were at supper when the alarm of fire was given.

The fire was discovered about the time the Hurt was twenty miles from Wilmington. The crew and passengers turned out promptly and by the liberal use of water extinguished the flames before they had spread further than the gentlemen's cabin.

Among the passengers were Mr. R. M. Wescott, Miss Annie Taylor and Miss Nimocks, of this city. Mr. Wescott lost by the fire an overcoat, two pairs of gloves, umbrella, hat and overboots.

The damage to the boat was estimated as being about \$500, but it was not such as to prevent her from proceeding on her trip. She left Fayetteville yesterday morning and is expected to arrive here early this morning.

To Have a Private Side Track.

It is very probable that A. F. Johnson & Son's strawberry cane manufactory (the Carolina Veneering Works) at Clinton will, within a few weeks, have a special side-track laid to the shipping door of the establishment. This, coupled with improvements in machinery, etc., placed since the destructive fire last November, will very much facilitate the manufacture and shipment of crates during the coming season. In referring to Mr. Johnson's visit to this city, yesterday, Mr. Clayton recently spoke of him as being of Clayton and of the factory as located there. Clinton is the fortunate possessor of this staunch citizen and his important manufactory.

Judah P. Benjamin.

The Charleston News and Courier of yesterday contains two interesting communications relative to the childhood and youth of the great Confederate statesman, Judah P. Benjamin. One of them is from Mr. James Sprunt, who insists that Benjamin went to school at Fayetteville. The second is from the venerable R. C. Belden, of Spout Springs, written to Mr. Sprunt, and confirming the latter's impression as to where Judah P. Benjamin went to school. Mr. Belden states positively that the young Hebrew attended the "Fayetteville Academy" in 1828.

The Fire on the Hurt.

The gentlemen's cabin of the steamer A. P. Hurt was quite extensively damaged by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. The flame caught from a lamp in one corner of the room, and while it did not burn through at any point, the floor, walls and ceiling were scorched and blackened and in some places charred. Several berths were burned also. The needed repairs will be made without stopping the Hurt from her regular trips. She arrived in port yesterday morning and left on her return trip in the afternoon.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CIRCLES.

Visits of Distinguished Educators to the Wilmington Schools—Teachers Congratulated—Prof. Noble.

The past week has been fraught with very much more than usual interest in Wilmington's public school circles. There has been a decided mingling of the pleasant and disagreeable in school life.

As a pleasant feature, the school has been visited by three of the State's most distinguished educators, President E. A. Alderman of the University, Prof. Faust, Superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded Schools, and Prof. P. P. Claxton, Professor of Pedagogy in the State Normal and Industrial College. These gentlemen have visited the Wilmington schools from the primary department to the senior class of the High School and speak in highest terms of the schools as they found them.

Only yesterday afternoon Prof. Claxton, in addressing the teachers at Hemenway school, said that in all his travels he had never visited a school where pupils were so far advanced, their age considered, as in the Wilmington schools, and he said he had visited the public schools of this country and Germany. He congratulated the teachers on their marked success, which has, he said, given our schools an enviable reputation for thoroughness and efficiency.

Then during the week Superintendent Noble has been elected to the chair of pedagogy in the State University, and his friends very much fear that he is in close touch with Prof. Noble and hinted that Prof. Noble would assuredly go to Chapel Hill, and that he had given him to understand as much. However, when questioned by a STAR representative last night, Prof. Noble said that he was not ready to make any announcement as yet.

During the past week very many of the school children have been vaccinated, and many others have been detained at home by parents to prevent vaccination. Many of those at school are wearing placards pinned to their left sleeve bearing the crudely written notice: "Hands off! I am vaccinated."

A LINEMAN HURT.

While Stringing Wires Along the Carolina Central Railway.

Yesterday morning Jerry Fauette, colored, while at work on the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Carolina Central rail, road at a point about 28 miles from the city, fell to the ground with a falling pole and sustained some injuries. The pole was in a kind of bottom and though none of the linemen knew it, it was decayed at the foot and was held up by the telegraph wire. Fauette had climbed the pole and was about thirty feet from the ground. He cut the wire and the pole fell, but he turned loose in time to prevent it falling on him. He landed on his back and was pretty badly shaken up.

Lineman M. A. Proffitt, under whom the colored man was working, took charge of him and brought him to the city on the Seaboard train and placed him under medical treatment. The injured man lives in Goldsboro.

THE FAMILY MARKET BASKET.

Prices of Fresh Meats, Fish, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

There was a fair supply of vegetables, potatoes, cabbages, meat, fish and poultry in the city markets yesterday. Shad could be had at \$2 per pair for roe and \$1 per pair for buck. Eggs sold at 12 1/2 and 15 cents per dozen. Prices on other articles were as follows:

Vegetables—Mustard, 10c per bunch; onions, 5c per bunch; sweet potatoes, 15c to 20c per bunch; Irish potatoes, 35c per bunch; turnips, 5c per bunch; lettuce, 2 1/2 to 5c per head; kale, 10c per bunch; celery, 25c per bunch; collards, 2 1/2 to 5c per head; cabbage, 5 to 10c per head; spinach, 20c per bunch; radishes, 5c per bunch. Poultry—Live chickens, 15 to 35c per pair; dressed chickens, 50 to 75c per pair; dressed turkeys, 12 1/2 to 15c per pound. Fish—Mulletts, 5 to 15c per bunch; roe shad, \$2.00 per pair; buck shad, \$1.50 per pair; Hickory shad, 25c per pair; drum, 25c per bunch. Oysters—New River, \$1.00 per gallon; Stump Sound, 75c; Myrtle Grove, 30c. Meats—Loaf steak, 12 1/2c per pound; round steak, 10c; chuck and stew beef, 5 to 6c; veal, 12 1/2c; mutton, 12 1/2c; tongues, 20c each.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

Firmness in All Lines With Prints in Fair Demand.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 29.—Conditions favorable to more extensive trade are shown in the dry goods market at the close of the week's trading. The disposition of buyers is more in the line of free purchase. The returns for the week have been partially satisfactory. In cotton goods lines there has been but slight increase in the sales and this has been due to local causes in some sections. But there has been a noteworthy increase in all lines of staple goods, with prints in fair steady demand.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Good Quarters Provided for American Sailors Who Fall Sick at This Port.

RECEIVE BEST ATTENTION.

Spotless Cleanliness and Faultless Order Everywhere—An Annex Especially for Treatment of Consumptive Patients.

A STAR representative paid the Marine Hospital a visit yesterday afternoon and after a tour of inspection under the guidance of the capable and courteous physician in charge, Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, assisted by Mr. E. B. Scott, the hospital steward, he came away convinced that the American sailor who falls sick at this port will be in good quarters, and will receive the best attention. All the attendants were mustered for weekly inspection about 4 P. M. After the inspection a tour of the entire premises was made.

The Marine Hospital Proper is already pretty well known to the public, but it would be a revelation to many to see in what spotless cleanliness and faultless order everything is kept. The cooking utensils are required to be kept in such a state of cleanliness that they will not soil the white gloves of the physician in command when rubbed with force over them. This is a single illustration of the standard observed through the whole building. There are two wards, one for white sailors and the other for colored, with four patients in each. The rest of the building is taken up with the quarters of the physician in charge, the steward's department, bath, laundry, cooking, laboratory and store rooms. The colored attendants are Henry Meyers, acting nurse; Jas. Donaldson, acting physician; Owen Gooden, acting gardener; Isaac Lilly, acting ambulance driver; Joseph Ricks, acting night watchman; Lilly Hefflin, acting cook; Mary Douglass, acting landlady.

The annex, recently completed, when it receives all the modern appliances that Dr. Wertenbaker has in mind, will in some respects hardly have an equal on the South Atlantic coast. All the patients will be kept in the annex and the old hospital will be used purely as an executive building. There are in the new building two wards, one to accommodate 12 colored patients, and the other 25 white patients. Opening into the white ward is the nurse's room, and adjoining that is the dispensary. All these are in the southern wing. On the northern side are the dining room, kitchen, bathroom and the operating room in which Dr. Wertenbaker takes special pride. On the second floor there are three large rooms for attendants and several store rooms. The basement contains the heating apparatus, coal bins and rooms for patients' effects.

For Consumptives.

Not far from the annex is a small, but elegantly finished building for the treatment of patients suffering with tubercular diseases. A separate building is employed because consumption is an infectious disease. This station is the only one the Government has supplied with a tubercular ward, and patients will be sent here from other marine hospitals, Wilmington being chosen on account of its climatic advantages.

Returning to the surgeon's quarters the reporter enjoyed Dr. Wertenbaker's hospitality and were shown some interesting curiosities that he had gathered in the course of extensive travels.

Dr. Wertenbaker has had a letter box placed at the entrance to the hospital, and will petition the Board of Aldermen to improve the sidewalk on Nun street, from Sixth to Eighth.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FAIR.

A Great Attraction—Fine Display of Fancy Goods—Splendid Band of Music—The Theatrical Club.

[Special Star Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., January 29.—Your correspondent notes with pleasure the great success of the Fair here this week in the interest of the Light Infantry Company. The Army building was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted, which with the tasteful arrangement of the displays made a fine show. The various articles on exhibit were donated by the liberal and public spirited citizens of the town and friends of the company outside, and were all on sale for the benefit of the company. The donations were numerous, consisting of fancy goods, etc.

The Fayetteville Brass Band, known as the "Big Six," furnished very fine music for the occasion. The Fair was held three evenings—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The Theatrical Club gave a splendid play Thursday evening, which was well rendered, representing some of the best talent in the city.

The Fair throughout was a pronounced success. The nice arrangement, beautiful display and well arranged programme were due largely to the fair young ladies of the town, who led in the affair.

The Fair closed Friday evening, much to the regret of the hundreds who had spent three evenings there so pleasantly. At least 800 people attended each evening. A great many of the goods were sold before the Fair closed, and then the remainder was sold at auction. The estimated receipts are about \$800.

General civil service examinations, except for the Post-office and Internal Revenue departments, will be held in Wilmington March 21st and April 21st.

FOR THE HOLY LAND.

Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., One of the Party of Tourists to Sail on the Steamer Aller.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

Final Leave Taking Between Pastor and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church Monday Evening in the Church Parlor.

To-day is the last Sabbath Dr. P. H. Hoge, the able and beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will spend in Wilmington until he shall have returned from his six months tour of the Holy Land and other countries of the East and of Europe. He leaves for his journey tomorrow at 9:30 o'clock for New York city, from whence he will sail February 5th, bound for foreign countries.

Dr. Hoge's immediate party of fellow tourists will comprise the following gentlemen and ladies: Rev. Robt. E. Caldwell, Winston, N. C.; Rev. J. L. Caldwell, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Rev. Messrs. Patton, one of Marietta and the other of Decatur, Ga.; Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of North Carolina, and Misses Martha Williams of Wilmington and Jennie Williams of Fayetteville.

The party will cross the Atlantic on the steamer Aller, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line. All the passengers will be tourists, but Dr. Hoge and party will not travel entirely the same route as that mapped out by the other party.

The Aller will first touch at Gibraltar, subsequently visiting several points of interest on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. From thence they will sail to Alexandria, spending some time in various cities of Egypt. The entire party will go then to Joppa.

Dr. Hoge and party will spend much more time in Palestine than other members of the Aller party, the latter spending only ten days there.

Dr. Hoge and party will go from Palestine to Constantinople, thence to Athens and later to places of interest in Italy. The details of their tour of Europe have not yet been mapped out and will not be until some time after they have sailed.

To-day at the 11 o'clock service at Dr. Hoge's church the sacrament of the Holy Communion will be administered, and at 8 o'clock to-night the Doctor will deliver his farewell sermon. The final leave taking between pastor and congregation will occur in the church parlors from 8 to 10 o'clock tomorrow night. To this farewell reception all of Dr. Hoge's friends of every denomination are cordially invited.

Dr. R. D. Jewett.

Dr. R. D. Jewett has decided to locate in Winston and will go there for the practice of his profession within five or six weeks. The North Carolina Medical Journal, which Dr. Jewett has been editing, will be removed to Winston. Dr. Jewett is born and reared in Wilmington, and regrets exceedingly to leave, but he thinks Winston is a better field, particularly for the publication of the Medical Journal, and he has therefore decided to reside there in the future.

Mechanics for Southport.

Mr. James Taylor, one of the foremen in charge of the fort improvements at Southport, came up to Wilmington yesterday to meet a party of mechanics who are to work under him. He will remain over until Monday to meet a second party of men. Those he met yesterday were from Newbern. They went to Southport yesterday afternoon. The party was as follows: S. E. Ewell, W. B. Huff, S. S. Withers, Lewis Kilpatrick, R. S. Bell, Wiley Liggett, E. R. Fry and Richard Ward.

Sales of Fertilizers.