The Weekly Star.

MISS MAUD KENYON,

Of 1533 Orange Street, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I had been afflicted with my eyes for over a year with such a dreadful itching and inflammation that I could not use them for anything. Physicians had given me many different remedies which were like using so much water; they measured my eyes for glasses, which I got and wore for some time, but they did not benefit me in the least. My mother desired me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce and explain the condition of my eyes. I did so, and after following your advice, and using eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and eight of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' can say my trouble is entirely cured. I would advise any one so afflicted to try these wonderful medicines. My health was never so good as it is now, and I shall never tire of praising Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter and secure a specialist's advice *free* of charge.

WRITE TO DR. R. V. PIERCE
BUFFALO, N.Y.
ALL CORRESPONDENCE PRIVATE.


### "MY LIFE"

LIEUT EMMETT HOOE.

My life is like the shattered wreck
Cast by the waves upon the shore,
The broken mast, the rifted deck,
Tell of the shipwreck that is o'er;
Yet from the relics of the storm
The mariner his raft will form,
Again to tempt the faithless sea;
But hope rebuilds no barque for me.

My life is like the blighted oak
That life's its seared and withered form,
Scathed by the lightning's sudden stroke,
Sternly to meet the coming storm;
Yet round that sapless trunk will twine
The curling tendrils of the vine,
And life and freshness there impart—
Not to this passion-blighted heart.

My life is like a desert rock,
In the mid-ocean lone and drear,
Worn by the wild waves' ceaseless shock
That round its base their surges rear;
Yet there the sea moss still will cling,
Some flower a cleft will find to spring,
And breathe e'en there a sweet perfume;
For me life's flowers will no more bloom

My life is like the desert waste,
By human footsteps seldom pressed;
The eye no fresh'nings there can trace,
No verdant spot on which to rest;
Yet e'en amidst these sands so drear
The stork will tend her young with care;
E'en there the notes of joy impart;
But naught can cheer my lonely heart.

## SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Fair words never hurt the tongue.—*George Chapman.*

— Everyone can master a grief but he that has it.—*Shakespeare.*

— The finest edge is made with the blunt whetstone.—*John Lyly.*

— Clearly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—*Francis Bacon.*

— The miserable have no other medicine but only hope. — *Shakespeare.*

— They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

— They are as sick that surfeit with too much as they that starve with nothing.—*Shakespeare.*

— No pleasure is comparable to the standing on the vantage ground of truth.—*Francis Bacon.*

— Young men think old men are fools; but old men know young men are fools.—*George Chapman.*

— Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt.—*Shakespeare.*

— Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more man's nature runs to the more ought law to weed it out.—*Francis Bacon.*

— The elder in charge of a congregation ought to be a most earnest advocate of prayer meetings, for these are the meetings that so greatly help his members.

— As the principle of love is the main principal in the heart of the real Christian, so the labor of love is the main business of the Christian life.—*Jonathan Edwards.*

— The world is what we make it. Forward, then! Forward in the power of faith, forward in the power of truth, forward in the power of friendship, forward in the power of freedom, forward in the power of hope, forward in the power of God!

## TWINKLINGS.

— "That," said the low comedian, "was the greatest play bill of them all." "What was?" asked the heavy tragedian. "Bill Shakespeare."

— "Do you think her hair is all real?" "Why, of course. A girl of her means would never buy any other kind.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

— Miss Sharpe—"I hear you are going to be married at last." Miss Snappie (of Chicago)—"That's my business!" Miss Sharpe—"Indeed! Wholesale or retail?"

— "Tommy," said his gentle-faced grandmother, "You're a regular little glutton. How can you eat so much?" "Don't know, granny. 'Spose its just good luck."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Wife—"Do you mean to insinuate that your judgment is superior to mine?" Husband—"Certainly not, my dear; our choice of life partners proves it isn't."—*Chicago News.*

— "And was it etiquette that kept you from taking the second piece of pie?" asked the host. "No," replied the candid youngster; "it was papa. He had his hand all ready to pinch the minute I reached for the pie."—*Chicago Daily News.*

— "Say, old man, how do you tell as a debutante from a girl in her fourth season, when you don't know either and one looks as old as the other?" "Watch 'em at a problem play or when a risky story is being told. The debutante tries not to appear shocked, though she is, while the other pretends to be shocked, though she isn't."—*Town Topics*

# ANOTHER DELIVERY FROM CLEVELAND.

## The Ex-President Gives His Views in Reference to Presidential Tenure.

## ITS SUBSTANTIAL EXTENSION

**Is Strongly Advocated--He Condemns the Present Indirect and Cumbersome Mode of Electing the President. The Evils of Short Tenure.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Writing on "The President of the Twentieth Century," for a copyrighted special issue of the New York *World*, tomorrow, ex President Cleveland refers to the Presidential tenure in these terms:

"Thoughtful citizens will more and more appreciate the objections urged against the present indirect and cumbersome mode of electing their Presidents. The circumstances in which this plan originated, if ever of controlling importance, ought no longer to excuse such a baffling confusion of ideas as grows out of the proposition that in a popular government the people's chief officer and their most direct representative may be made the recipient of their trust and the depository of their power in flagrant opposition to the declared popular will.

"Strong arguments are from time to time urged in favor of a change in the tenure of the Presidential office. These should challenge serious attention, to the end that the present constitutional limit may be removed and a more reasonable and useful one substituted. There has been a continual increase in Federal legislation of peremptory character and related to the immediate and routine necessities of the country; and so it has come to pass that of the four sessions of Congress held during a presidential term, two are so brief as to scarcely permit the passage of necessary appropriation bills, while of the others, one occurs when the President is usually strange in his new office and burdened with importunities and labors inseparable from a change of administration, and the remaining one encounters during its continuance the interruptions, timidity and demoralization of a presidential and congressional canvass. These conditions suggest the scant opportunity allowed for the initiation and adoption of new and important remedial legislation during a single presidential term.

"Another argument of considerable weight in favor of the change is based upon the complaint that the business and other important interests of our people are now too frequently disturbed and disquieted by the turmoil and heat of a presidential election. It is not amiss to add that a substantial extension of the executive tenure would pave the way for establishing the ineligibility of an incumbent to succeed himself—which has long found favor with a large class of our people as a consummation much to be desired.

"Thus, American citizens in the twentieth century will be charged with the duty of securing for themselves the actual substance of popular rule by establishing a more direct mode of electing the people's chief executive in strict accordance with the people's will, and by so extending the tenure of his office, as to enable him to better serve his countrymen and more thoroughly protect and defend all their interests."

# FINANCIAL SMASH IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

**Twelve Failures on the Stock Exchange Followed the Suspension of the London and Globe Corporation.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, December 29.—The London and Globe Finance Corporation, limited, has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment, they received checks which were dishonored. This was followed to day by the failure on the Stock Exchange of twelve firms, as follows: Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Garle & Driver, Douglas, Jr., & Co., Cornfoot Brothers, F. A. Cohen, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Sloper, Baker & Smith, F. C. Watts & Company.

The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobbers will be affected.

While the difficulties of the firms closely connected with the London and Globe division were largely discounted, the repeated fall of the hammer this morning caused a great sensation. It is feared the full list of failures is not yet known.

The failures to day involve twenty-eight members of the Stock Exchange and are equally divided among jobbers and brokers. It is generally regarded in the mining market as being the blackest day since the Baring smash, which was disastrous to all departments. To-day's crisis, however, did not extend to the other markets, though most of them closed depressed. Americans were incidentally affected, owing to some of the firms which failed being interested in American securities.

The London and Globe is said to be largely interested in the Baker Street Waterloo Electric railroad, and the trouble is partially attributed to the money it has tied up in that road.

The chairman of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, limited, is the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former governor general of Canada and British ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he is to day preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, the lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers who was wounded Monday at Glenfontein. It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith. He is now encompassed by family grief and his honored name is dragged in the financial mire.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well-known in connection with many companies; Lieutenant General The Hon. Somerset Gough Calthorpe, who has been colonel in chief of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1892, and Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household and a son of the former Duke of New Castle. Lord Dufferin holds five thousand shares of the London and Globe and twenty thousand British-Americas.

All saloons in Chicago were closed at midnight last night, for the first time since the present mayor, Carter H. Harrison, has held office.

# BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

**Kimberly Almost Isolated—Skirmish at Dreifontein—Convoy of Wagons Captured by Boers.**

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CRADEDOCK, CAPE COLONY, December 28.—Kimberly is almost isolated by Boer raiders. No mails have reached there from December 19th to December 25th. Provisions are at famine prices. The military took charge of all the foodstuffs December 23d.

The Leinster regiment, commanded by Major Barry, had a skirmish lasting four hours with the Boers at Dreifontein, December 27th, suffering slight losses.

The Boers at Getuk captured a convoy of twenty five wagons on Christmas eve.

**General Kitchener's Report.**

LONDON, December 29.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of Friday, December 28th, sends a summary of the number of attacks made by the Boers at various points. The only important incident was an attack on a baggage column near Greylingstad. A company with a pompon made a sortie from Greylingstad and drove off the Boers. Captains Radcliffe and Harvest were wounded, eight men killed, twenty-seven others wounded and twenty were reported missing.

**British Regaining Ground**

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Last night's cable dispatches from South Africa add little or nothing to the information concerning the situation, though the general trend of events seems to show that the British are gaining ground recently lost. A special from Naauwpoort, dated December 28th reports that Colonel De Lisle defeated Hertzog, eighteen miles west of Deaar, capturing a number of wagons and releasing the prisoners captured at Philipstown. Lieutenant Colonel Grenfell forced back Kritzinger towards Venterstad. Both commandos are in a desperate plight and probably will never re cross the Orange river.

It is creditably reported, according to a dispatch from New Castle, December 29, that Louis Botha has informed Commandant Spruight that Kruger has sent word that the Burghers must lay down their arms or continue fighting on their own account, as no support from Europe can be expected.

## AFTER DECAPITATION.

**How Long Can a Beheaded Man Live and Move.**

Recently there has been much argument abroad aiming to prove that the decapitation of criminals is the most cruel form possible of inflicting the death sentence. Some of the pronounced opponents of this form of capital punishment declared that the circulation of blood in the severed head did not cease for three hours and that during that period the head could see, hear and smell. Dr. Wurm, a German expert, has felt moved to reply to these statements. He says that he handled many heads of decapitated criminals and that there is not the least doubt possible as to the fact of absolute death.

"Immediately after the execution," he says, "the heads were pale, entirely bloodless and absolutely without life. Not even reflex actions could be produced, and only for a short period could the galvanic current produce them. But a most interesting inquiry would be that of remaining spinal energy in the decapitated body. Beheaded frogs, chickens, ducks and even rabbits have been known to carry out independent movements, such as scratching of an irritated spot, jerking away an extremity when it was pinched and going through the motions of running, swimming and jumping."

Apropos of this Dr. Wurm quotes this queer tale told in a book published in 1688 in Hamburg entitled "Greatest Things In the World; or, So Called Relations Curiosæ.

"Emperor Ludwig of Bavaria in 1337 sentenced Sir Dietz of Schauenburg with four squires to death for freebooting. At the place of execution Sir Dietz begged the judges to put him and his squires into a row, each man one foot from the next. Then he was to be executed first, and his body would arise and run as far along the row of prisoners as he could. Each man whom he succeeded in passing was to be let free. The judges laughed and granted the request, saying that never before had they seen a beheaded man run. Thereupon Dietz put his men in a row, placing the one whom he liked the best nearest to him. Then he kneeled, the sword fell and took his head off clean, and in the next instant the body had risen and was darting by the four men. It ran past them all and fell prone a few feet beyond the farthest one. Then the emperor pardoned the men as his judges had promised."

## THE OLD FAMILY UMBRELLA.

**Walter Besant's Picture of the Genuine Article of the Past.**

Those who know the family umbrella of tradition will be interested in reading what Walter Besant remembers about the institution that has disappeared from view:

"The real old family umbrella has gone out. Call that slim, stuck up, affected, attentuated thing a family umbrella. Go away. I remember the genuine family umbrella. It was kept in readiness behind every front door; it was a large, portly, heavy instrument; as an emblem of respectability it was highly esteemed in middle class society; it was serviceable as a tent in rainy weather; it could be used as a weapon of offense and defense on occasion. I have seen a picture of an elderly gentleman keeping off a footpad by means of this lethal umbrella. He made as if he would spear or prod the villain. Why, one prod would alone make a hole of six inches diameter in that murderous carcass. The nurse used to carry it, with difficulty managing the baby and the umbrella; it went out to tea with the young ladies; the maid who fetched them home took the umbrella with her. It succeeded the lantern and the club formerly carried by the 'prentice when he escorted his mistress to the card party after dark.

"I remember it, I say. There were three brothers who came to the same school where I was but a tiny little boy. They lived at some distance and had to pass on their way to school through a stratum of inferior respectability. Every morning brought to these three brothers the delight and the excitement of battle with the boys belonging to that inferior respectability. To the eldest brother, who carried the really important weapon, the umbrella was exactly what his battleax was to the Lion Heart; so he raised it; so he wielded it; so he swung it; so he laid his enemies low to right and to left of him, before him and behind him, while the other two, relying on the books tightly strapped, brought them to bear, withshrewd knocks and thwacks and poundings, on heads and shoulders and ribs. 'Twas a famous family umbrella—green, too, if I remember aright."

**Stage Snowstorms.**

"You might not think it," said Alexander Semple, a glove manufacturer of Paris, to a representative of the New York Commercial, "but the theaters have to come to our back door to get material to help them out in their beautiful stage effects. Waste glove clippings are now almost universally used for making 'snow' in winter scenes. Every wanderer and outcast you see shivering through these fierce Siberian snowstorms is perishing in a shower of clippings of white kid glove material.

"Theatrical people tell me these clippings of kid gloves are much better than the 'paper snow' formerly used. I think the superiority of kid glove clippings over paper is that they cling better to the clothing of the perishing outcasts.

"The knowledge of this bit of stage illusion rather destroys the effect of a stage snowstorm for me, and I find myself involuntarily selecting plays that have nothing but warm weather in them."

# CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

## THE FEARFUL RITES THAT USED TO OBTAIN IN AFRICA.

**Human Sacrifices Were of Common Occurrence—The Execution Bowl and the Infliction of the Death Penalty on the Victims.**

Ashanti, in western Africa, embraces about 70,000 English square miles in area, and its population has been variously estimated from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000. The country proper is one continuous forest, and this is traversed by narrow, winding paths which are broad enough for pedestrians and chair and burden carriers, but not for vehicles. Despite the dense woods there is a remarkable absence of animal life, and men who have penetrated into the deepest parts of the woods have wondered at the absence of bird and beast. When the land has been cultivated, it has been found extremely fertile and productive of large crops of grain, vegetables, yams and fruits. Gold is also found in large quantities, and the principal exports are gold dust and palm oil. For many years it was one of the greatest slave shipping points. Twenty-five forts were built upon the coast in the course of as many years, and in these the European merchants carried on their slave trade.

In this barbaric country polygamy ran riot to the extent that a king's regular allowance of wives was 3,333, and the custom of human sacrifice was so well established that a ruler could have his subjects or prisoners killed for no reason further than that he wished it done. The system of human sacrifice was founded to some extent on the idea of piety toward parents and superiors. It is the popular belief that one's standing in the next world depends on the number of attendants sent after him. Several times every year the king visited the places where his predecessors were kept. These were not buried, but they sat in state, their bones held together by links of precious metal. There the prisoners of war were brought before the king and executed in ways to suit his fancy.

In a sketch written by Colonel George Baden-Powell in 1896, when he was a major of the Thirteenth hussars, that officer had this to say of the practice of human sacrifice: "'Kumassi' means the death place. One town possessed no less than three places of execution. One, for private execution, was at the palace; a second, for public decapitations, was on the parade ground; a third, for fetich sacrifices, was in the sacred village of Bantama."

In speaking of the execution bowl, he said: "It is a large basin of brass, some five feet in diameter, ornamented with four small lions and a number of round knobs all around its rim, except at one part, where there is a space for the victim's neck to rest on the edge. The blood of the victims was allowed to putrefy in the bowl, and, leaves and certain herbs being added, it was considered a very valuable fetich medicine.

"Any great function was seized upon as an excuse for human sacrifices. The king went every quarter to pay his devotions to the shades of his ancestors at Bantama, and this demanded the death of 20 men over the great bowl. On the death of any great personage two of the household slaves were at once killed on the threshold of the door in order to attend their master immediately in his new life, and his grave was afterward lined with the bodies of more slaves, who were to form his retinue in the spirit world. It was thought all the better if, during the burial, one of the attendant mourners could be stunned with a club and dropped, still breathing, into the grave before it was filled in. In the case of a great lady dying slave girls were the victims."

Then there was a death penalty for the infraction of laws. For instance, anybody who found a nugget of gold and who did not send it at once to the king was liable to decapitation; so also was any one who picked up anything of value lying on the parade ground, or who sat down in the shade of the fetich tree. It is said that the king of Bantama, one of the provinces, preferred a richer color in the red stucco on the walls of his palace and that for this purpose the blood of 400 virgins was used.

When once a man had been selected and seized for execution, there were only two ways by which he could evade it. One was to repeat the "king's oath," a certain formula of words, before they could gag him. The other was to break loose from his captors and run as far as the Bantama-Kumassi crossroads. If he could reach this point before being overtaken, he was allowed to go free. In order to guard against their prisoners getting off by either of these methods the executioners used to spring on the intended victim from behind, and while one bound his hands behind his back another drove a knife through both his cheeks, which effectually prevented him from opening his mouth to speak, and in this horrible condition he had to await his turn for execution. When the time came, the executioners, mad with blood, would make a rush for him and force him upon the bowl. Then one of them, using a large kind of a butcher's knife, would cut into the spine and so carve the head off. At great executions torture was resorted to in order to please the spectators. It certainly seems that the people had by frequent indulgence become imbued with a kind of blood lust and that to them an execution was as attractive an entertainment as is a bullfight to a Spaniard or a football match to an Englishman.

The contract made between the king and the English government in 1874 contained a clause which provided for the abolition of the custom, but sacrifices were made until the expedition of 1895 was undertaken. The objects of this expedition were besides putting an end to human sacrifice to wipe out slave trading and raiding, to insure peace and security for the neighboring tribes and to settle the country and protect the development of trade. The expedition ended in the downfall of the Ashanti king.

It need not be supposed that all the property found in the palace was of great value. There were piles of the tawdriest and commonest stuff mixed indiscriminately with quaint, old and valuable articles.

The celebrated dinner service of Dutch silver, the king's golden hat, his golden chair of state and, above all, the royal stool, the emblem of the king of Ashanti, had been removed before the victorious English troops took possession of the "palace," which was nothing more than a collection of straw and mud covered huts. These were destroyed by the English troops, and some of the sacrificial paraphernalia was blown up with dynamite.—New York Tribune.

**A Young Barbarian.**

They don't have family prayers in the household circle of a certain 5-year-old. Thereby hangs a story of an embarrassing episode. The minister called the other day and at the close of his call offered prayer. The next day the 5-year-old aforesaid, the bright and shining light of the household where the prayers were offered, entertained her mother's callers with an account of the pastor's visit.

"And they did an awful queer thing," said the youngster. "They never did that at our house before."

"And what was that?" graciously asked one of the callers.

"Why, just before the minister got ready to go he read a little out of a book, and then they all got down and smelled of the chairs."—Lewiston Journal.

**The Rise of the Cranberry.**

The cranberry is a product of the country's development, coming forward in the last 50 years from a small, hard, bitter berry to a handsomely shaped and good sized fruit. As the quality has improved the berries have increased in popularity with consumers until supplies are hardly sufficient to satisfy normal demands.—National Fruit Grower.

**Outstripped It.**

"As I recall things, you once had a future before you," said the old friend.

"Yes," replied the fate tossed man, "but, you see, I lived so fast that I got ahead of it."—Chicago Post.

California redwood contains practically no resin, but a large amount of water, which makes the green wood so exceedingly heavy that often the lower log of a tree will sink in water.

# GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

**Legislative Assembly—Opinion That It Will Be Abolished by Congress.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 29.—The legislative assembly of Porto Rico adjourned on Saturday until January 2nd. It had been in session eighteen days. Nearly fifty bills have been introduced, but not one has been of interest or promise to the business people.

The popular opinion among the Americans is that if the House continues as it is Congress will abolish it altogether and govern the island through the cabinet. Such irregular procedure has been followed that it is a question here whether any business has been legally done.

Henry W. Howgate, seventy years old, who in 1880 served the government as disbursing officer of the Signal Service, at Washington, was released from the penitentiary last night after having served six years for forgery and falsification of accounts.

The United States has been invited, through the German ambassador at Washington, to take part in the international exhibition of fire preventing and fire saving arrangements to be held in Berlin during the months of June and July next.


WHY DR. HATHAWAY CURES.

**Reasons for His Marvelous Success—His New, Free Book.**

Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment is no experiment. It is the result of twenty years of experience in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfected his medical and surgical education by extensive hospital practice. Early in his professional career he made discoveries which placed him at the head of his profession as a specialist in treating what are generally known as private diseases of men and women. This system of treatment he has more and more perfected each year until today his cures are so invariable as to be the marvel of the medical profession.

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist in the world he still maintains a system of nominal fees which makes it possible for all to obtain his services.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, all manner of Urinary Complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Brights Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for undertoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book, entitled, "Manliness, Vigor, Health," a copy of which will be sent free on application.

Write today for free book and symptom blank, mentioning your complaint.

*J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.*
Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
22½ South Broad Street. Atlanta, Ga.
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.

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In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

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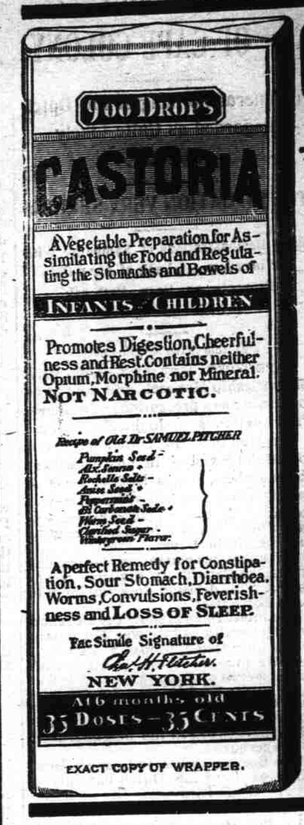


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760 Bushels Best Corn.
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A Card.

We return sincere thanks to our friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed. We shall ever strive to merit the same in the future;
BEST GOODS
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LOWEST PRICES
being our motto.
Wishing you all a Merry, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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We are the sole agents here for the

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We have full line Spring Goods, including

Hoes, rakes, forks, cotton planters, etc., etc.

Send us your orders and we will look out for your interests.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.
dec 29 tf

Our January Clearing Sale.

**We are now pushing our goods to a finish. The Bargains we Have to Offer:**

Our fine new style Ladies Cloaks as low as $1.50 to 10.00. Our $10.00 Cloaks are on sale at $7.50; our $5.00 Silk Plush Capes are now $3.98; our $5 tan, black and blue Jackets are $4. A big line new Corsets cheap. Warner's best Health Nursing Corset, worth $1.00, half price, 50c. The Royal Nursing Corset, worth 50c, now 29c. Infants' fine Silk and Wool Underbody at less than half price—from 25 to 39c. Three thousand yards of Sea Island 1 yard wide Percale, in remnants, at 5c per yard. Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, ten yards to each customer, at 7c. Masonville and Andres Scoggin at 7c, ten yards to each customer. Splendid Sea Island Sheeting at 5c. The very best A. C. A. Feather Proof Bed Tick, I sold at 15c, now 12½c. Fifty-four inches wide all wool Suiting for Ladies' Skirts and Men's and Boys' Clothing, at 50c, worth 90c.

NEW NECKWEAR CHEAP.

Fine Silk Bows at 5 and 10c. The Hand Bows, worth 25c, my price 15c. Gent's full Silk Teck Ties as low as 10c. I have the best line of Silk Four-in-Hand Ties in the city, for 25 and 50c. My stock of fine Wool Blankets must be sold. I have a good five-pound, heavy, double, gray, part wool Blanket as low $1.25. 11-4 six-pound Blanket as low as $1.50. My heavy cheap Blankets as low as 85c a pair. Gray and white 10-4 full size, as low as 69c a pair. My leader, the Elkin Mills Blanket, all Rose Wool Blankets—10-4 $3.60, 11-4 $5.00—are the best Blankets in the city, and I ask a comparison before you buy. I want to sell out this line and will make special prices on them.

**I have a few Toys left and will sell them for New York Cost.**

I have a big stock of fine Dolls, Tool Chests, Chairs, Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy China, Doll Carriages and Go-Carts, all at cost. I need the room for my coming Spring stock, and sell goods cheaper now than ever before. I have a big drive in Handkerchiefs. A Child's colored border Handkerchief at 2c each. A Ladies' pure all Linen Handkerchief at 5c. Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 10c. Gent's large Silk Mufflers at 12½, 18, 25, 50 and 98c each. The best line of 10c Hosiery in the city. Double knees and double soles at 10c—all sizes from 5 to 9½. Warranted fast black.

Remember to get your card punched. I have given away at least 500 presents this Xmas times, and still have more. I want your trade, and am selling goods cheaper to-day than ever before. Come to the BIG RACKET and buy your goods from headquarters and get a present FREE.

208-210 North Front Street,
Near the Postoffice.

GEO. O. GAYLORD,
PROPRIETOR.
dec 30 tf

$400,000.00 to lend on good security

By the ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

With a larger combined capital, surplus and profits than any other bank in Eastern North Carolina, and the largest line of deposits in the State, the Atlantic National Bank has ample means to treat liberally customers offering satisfactory security.

J. W. NORWOOD, PRES. D. L. GORE, VICE-PRES.
F. J. HAYWOOD, JR., ASST. CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

P. L. BRIDGERS, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, G. A. NORWOOD
E. J. POWERS, H. B. SHORT, W. E. SPRINGER, H. L. VOLLERS,
C. W. WORTH, J. W. NORWOOD.

dec 13 tf

DON'T Let another day pass Without buying one of our "Perfection" Office Calendars.

Turner's North Carolina Almanacs—wholesale and retail. We are ready at all times to meet your requirements in Stationery Supplies for business and social purposes. If you think of opening a new set of books, beginning with the new century, let us supply you. Our prices are right, and you shall have our best service.

C. W. Yates & Co.,
dec 30 tf Book Sellers and Stationers.

Statement of the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
At close of business, Dec. 13th, 1900, condensed from Report to Corporation Commission.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $608,105 63 | Capital | $ 25,000.00 |
| Real Estate | 2,000.00 | Profits—less expenses and taxes paid | 27,799 88 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 100.00 | Deposits | 632,566.59 |
| Burglar Proof Safety Deposit Boxes | 100.00 | | |
| Cash on hand and due from city banks | 69,055 44 | | |
| Due from out of town banks | 5,105.40 | | |
| | $685,466.47 | | $685,466.47 |

Interest paid to depositors 4 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly. Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1st.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier. dec 29 tf