

The best disinfectant of all is sunlight, It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life. Doubt-less all have noticed that mould grows less all have noticed that mould grows during the night and in dark, damp cellars. Bright sunlight quickly destroys germs, mould or other organisms. That is why it is best to let the sunlight into your houses for its purifying influence.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon, started experiments, some three years ago, with the Finsen light in

three years ago, with the Finsen light in conjunction with the X-ray in the treat-ment of diseases. He got excellent results therefrom, and was among the first to adapt this remarkable cure to many cases which it was formerly supposed must of necessity be treated by the knife.

Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for his surgical achievements at his hospital in Buffalo, but nearly a third of a century ago he discovered certain roots and herbs which were nature's remedies, and sucin putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use. This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains the patient's nu-trition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It over-comes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way fever night. indigestion, and in this way fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with. It fortifies the body against the germs of consumption, grip and malaria, it builds up the tissues and puts on healthy flesh. Those desiring to know something about the body in health and disease, also medicine and surgery, without technicalities should read the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which can be had for 31 cents i one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound boo Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- It is announced that Speaker Cannon has malaria. Not surprised. Recently he kept his mouth open for a long time in very bad atmosphere.-Richmond News-Leader.

-- The devil is never as black as he's painted; but he's still black Constitution.

- The Republican party is now thoroughly Jim Crowed. The whites negroes can go the polls and vote for the whites .- Memphis Commer-

- For the first time in their history the Republicans have nominated a New York man for President, and the New York leaders are so enthusiastic that they don't say a word .- New York World.

District of Columbia, commemorating the battle fought on that spot forty years ago, will be unveiled July 12. It is located on the spot where Lincoln stood in that day of peril to the national capital.

- German tool manufacturers are clamoring for protection. They have urged the Imperial Government to prevent the further inroads of American manufacturers upon their special branches. In the first quarter of this year the German importation of tools more than doubled. But if American tool manufacturers can meet foreign competition in Germany, where the local manufacturers already have protection, they can certainly hold their own home market against foreign competition. - Philadelphia Record.

TWINKLINGS

- First Sweet Young Thing-"Oh, I shall marry for love, won't you, dear?" Second Sweet Young Thing-"Not the first time, I think, dear. I don't think I can afford it." -Ally Sloper.

- "Have you heard about the latest insurance company?" "No: what is it?" "Why, it's one that promises to pay alimony to both parties, in case the marriage proves a failure."—Detroit Free Press.

- Hostess (to new curate) - We seem to be talking of nothing but horses, Mr. Soothen. Are you much of a sportsman? Curate-Really, Lady Betty, I don't think I ought to say that I am. I used to collect butterflies; but I have to give up even that now!-Punch.

- First Deaf Mute (making signs)-"Did your wife complain because you stayed out till after midnight?" Second Deaf Mute (chuckling)-"Did she? You should have seen her! But when it began to get monotonous I just turned out the light."-Judge.

- "Are you ever troubled with insomnia-sleeplesaness?" "I should say I am. Some nights I don't sleep three hours." "That so? I've got awfully bad. I've been afflicted now about two years. The doctor calls It neuris insomnis paralaxitis." "I've had it about 18 months, and we call it Ethel."-Boston Globe.

TROUBLE IN MOROSCO.

Crisis in Affairs at Tangler-Feared Lives of Europeans Will be Sacrificed.

By Cable to the Morning Star LONDON, July 5. - The Tangler correspondent of the "Daily Mail," un-

der date of July 4th, says: French officials here admit that the crisis was never more critical. Fightg occurs daily in this vicinity. Raisuli is only two hours from Tangier and is collecting men. Yesterday he attacked three villages and looted

The town guards are helpless. When the outbreak comes there will be an appalling sacrifice of European life to the fanaticism of the Moors.

pay by one-half and the disaffected soldiers are deserting and joining the "freebooting bands."

TWO DROWNED.

Man and Weman Bathing in Oconee River Near Eatonten, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. EATONTON, Ga., July 4.-Wm. H. Jones, of Eatonton, and Miss Myrtle Harper, of Hancock county, while bathing in the Oconee river to-day a few miles below Oconee Springs, were drowned. The bodies were recovered late this afternoon. The particulars of the drowning are indefinite and conflicting. They were enjoying the an-

THE DEMOCRATIC NAT'L CONVENTION.

Most of the State Delegations Had Arrived in St. Louis Up to Last Evening.

PARKER'S STRENGTH GROWS.

The Pennsylvania Delegation Decide Give a Solid Vote for Him-The Chances for Other Candidates Look Rather Silm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. St. Louis, July 4.-Parker on the second ballot-perhaps on the first. That is to-night the claim of the men who are in charge of the political affairs of the New York candidate. All day long the Parker opponents have tried to perfect the programme which

would prolong the balloting and afford an opportunity to name another candidate, but apparently they have not succeeded. Many combinations have been suggested, but so far they have proven incapable of being assembled into a shape sufficiently substantial to show the independent and uninstructed delegates how another candidate can be named. Men who are supposed to hold the balance of power have asked the Parker opponents to say what would be done after Parker had been put out of the race, but to-night they

Gorman, Gray and Cleveland have seen suggested, but no one is prepared to give assurances that either could receive the nomination. The mention of Cleveland has a tendency in some quarters to solidify the Parker strength for many delegates say they do not want to take the slightest chance of allowing Cleveland a fourth nomina-

say they have received no satisfactory

While there is a very friendly feeling for Gorman among the Southern delegates including those who are under instructions or bound by the unit rule to vote for Parker, yet the predominant expression from this element enough to deceive the best of the is that the effort now making in the saints on a dark night.—Atlanta | behalf of the Maryland senator is too

They also point to the fact that when delegates were being chosen Gorman gave no sign that he desired will do the office-holding, and the the nomination. It is too much to expect, they say, that delegates who were chosen as Parker men, whether under instructions or not, will desert him now or as long as there is a possibility of securing his nomination.

The opposition to Judge Parker in its efforts to tighten the lines and make sure of holding the delegations now counted as opposed to him, have brought out two new candidates in the persons of former Governor Pattison -- The monument in Battle- of Pennsylvania, and General Miles. the utmost the difficulty of preventing a stampede to Parker should his lead become pronounced, but they are counting upon doing this by appealing to the local pride of the different favorite sons delegations to hold on as long as possible.

No anneuncement was given out from Senator Gorman to-night and Mr. Vandiver, who had stated early in the day that he expected a communication, said to night that he had received none. Mr. Gorman's post tion as a conditional candidate has, however, become so well known that ne formal statement from him is necessary. His friends still expect to press his candidacy if Parker falls of success, and in the meantime they will do all they can to bring about such a situation. The wisdom of casting the votes

known to be for Gorman for other candidates has been canvassed and this course practically decided upon. It is not yet absolutely determined just what aspirant will be thus complimented, but the choice lies between Pattison and Cockrell. The votes absolutely under Mr. Gorman's control are those of Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The men who are talking about Judge Gray are met with the question where are the votes to be secured to nominate him?

The delegates with favorite sons as yet manifest an unwillingness to enter into combinations and in the interest of their own candidates they do not desire to antagonize Parker.

If by any chance there is a deadlock they all hope to secure votes from the Parker column in the break-up. Nor are the favorite sons delegations such as can be transferred. In several cases Parker is the second choice of the delegates. This is notably so of the votes instructed for Hearst. It is not believed that the editor candidate could control them for any other candidate, while it is evident that quite a large number from the Northwest are ready to vote for Parker on the second ballot

The effect that the day has passed without bringing to the fore any figure around which the anti-Parker element seems able to rally has taken a great deal of life out of the situation. While the contest over the platform and the second place on the ticket afford a great deal of interest when fought out in the convention itself, the majority of the delegates and those who come to see convention and shout for their avorites are almost wholly interested in the head of the ticket. The result is that an air of apathy pervades the lobbies and other places where the rank and file assembles.

A real contest on the platform is assured. No one yet knows what the platform will be but it is known that the majority draft will prove unsatis-factory to Bryan and his followers and there are enough of them to make an interesting fight on the floor of the convention. The developments to-day pefore the national committee, also indicate that the Bryan men will be in evidence when the credentials com-

mittee reports.
Mr. Bryan was engaged during the day with callers, many of them representing aspirants for the presidential nomination. He discussed the situation with all of them, but committed himself to none. Among his visitors were some members of the North Carolina delegation who insisted that Mr. Bryan should state in definite terms whether it was his purpose to bolt the ticket if it should not be to his liking. He only replied that he would answer that question when the ticket was named.

The selection by the committee of John Sharp Williams for temp chairman seems to give general satisfaction. No determination has been reached as to who will be the permanent chairman, but several men have been suggested and possibly all will be considered by the committee on permanent organization before a se-lection is made.

Headquerters were established to-day at the St. Nicholas in the interests of Judge Gray, of Delaware, The members of the Delaware delegation then visited different State headquarters and urged the advantage of nominating their man. It was said that the New Jersey delegation was favorable to Judge Gray, if Cleveland is not to be brought forward. Senator Tillman hopes to bring the South tional Brotherhood of Boiler Makers Carolina delegation over to Gray, al and Iron Ship Builders are at Chat-

under the unit rule, would carry the | HOSTILE ARMIES delegation to the New Yorker. The candidacy of Judge Gray is being encouraged by Parker opponents who hope that Gray will get some of the

Parker votes. It is estimated that most of the delegations have arrived. A number of these have brought marching clubs, but the day has not been propitious for parading. The rainy afternoon discouraged many of the marchers. while the small boy, prone to explode his fireworks in the ranks of the clubs, made others timid. The Kings County Democracy, of Brooklyn, to the number of about 200 got out in the interest of Parker

and headed by a local band the club paraded down town streets. During the day a number of Jud son Harmon's supporters, from Ohio, arrived and established headquarters at the Jefferson. They say that thirty-five members of the delegation are for

Stampede to Parker.

What is considered the beginning of a stampede to Parker took place to night in the action of the Pennsyl vania delegation, in adopting by vote of 57 to 5 a resolution instruct ing the chairman of the delegation to cast Pennsylvania's 68 votes in the convention for Judge Alton B. Parker. This vote was the result of the first ballot in the caucus of the dele-gation. It followed a spirited nominating speech by Chas. P. Donnelly, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Philadelphia. There was no opposition to Parker in the way speech making.

The Hearst People, The Hearst people remained buoyant during the day and at his headquarters his managers said that all the delegates that were instructed and pledged would stand firm and vote for Hearst to the last. They were assured by John P. Hopkins, of the Illinois delegation, that Hearst would receive the solid vote of Illinois as long as he was in the field. A large amount of Hearst literature was distributed among the delegates to day, showing what he had done for reform and for the party.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Met to Decide Contests for Seats on Tem porary Roll Gall-Referred to a Sub-Committee for Report.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

St. Louis, July 4.—The national committee met to-day to decide the that the Japanese forces are stationary contests for seats on the temporary roll call and to transact matters of routine business.

It was the general opinion before the meeting that there would be a warm fight, particularly on the William J. Bryan who has made the quarrel of the Harrison and Hearst people in that State against John P. Hopkins, a matter of his own, had secured the proxy of James C. Dahl-Nebrasks, and was to enter the meeting to make fight for his friends. John P. Hopkins was also a member of the committee by virtue of his proxy through Thomas Gahan, of Illinois, who is not in attendance at

The promising prospects for a fight were promptly realized when once the committee was in session. A motion backed by the Harrison and Hearst people providing that all the contests for seats under the temporary roll call should be referred to a subcommittee later in the day, precipitated the crisis. It is well known that Chairman James K. Jones, of the national committee, is not a friend of John P. Hopkins, and the Harrison and Hearst factions hoped that in naming the committee to decide the contest in Illinois he would name men riendly to them and opposed to Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Bryan rose in his seat and made a strong argument for the appointment of a sub-committee by the convention, and John Hopkins fought his own fight by asking that all the contests be heard and decided by the committee as a whole. On the vote the Harrison and Hearst factions showed the greater strength and it was decided by a vote of 29 to 16 that the chairman should name the sub-committees.

The Harrison and Hearrt people were jubilant after the adjournment of the committee, saying that they had scored a success in the first round of the fight, and were confident that they were started in the path that led straight to permanent seats in the convention.

John P. Hopkins, on the other hand, was not cast down, but predicted that he would not only win out on the temporary roll call but would occupy the permanent seats in the convention. In the first part of this opinion at least he was supported by a number of the members of the committee who had voted against his plea to have the contests settled by the naional committee as a whole.

The committee reconvened at 2 clock in the afternoon and Chairman Jones announced the sub-committees, which listened to the evidence in the contests.

The sub-committees went into ses sion immediately following the adjournment of the national committee, which will meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the sub committees will report.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.

There Was a Time When It Was as Unmentionable Article. The evolution of the pocket handkerchief is odd and interesting. Therewas a time when it was an unmentionable thing, says Modern Society of London -an article to be kept out of sight and referred to only in a whisper. In pelite conversation it was carefully, avoided, and as to one's being caught using a handkerchief it meant social ostra-

This state of things obtained up to the time of the first Napoleon, when the Empress Josephine brought it forward for a personal reason. The only defect in her beauty was an irregularity of the teeth, and to hide this she used a delicate little handkerchief, which from time to time she raised to her lips. Thus she was enabled to laugh occasionally. Seeing that it was a case of either laughter going out or handkerchiefs coming into fashion, the court ladies adopted the pretty pieces of cam-

bric and lace. cle which is now so openly displayed by women was equally slow. There was a time when it was forbidden to mention it on the stage or to make the of it even in the most tearful situation, while the people in the gallery and the pit shed their tears into their laps. Even when it was mentioned for the first time in one of Shakespeare's plays it was received with hisses and general indignation by the audience. Little by little, however, the prejudice gave way, and a time came when the handkerchief could be flourished in broad daylight.

About 100 members of the Internathough a majority of them have ex-pressed a preference for Parker, which ing to-day. It will last ten days.

STOP OPERATIONS

Both Combatants Awaiting Better Weather Reoccupied Their Old Positions -- Japs Nospiussed at Ges. Kurepatkin

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIAO YANG, July 3 .- (delayed in transmission)—Seeing the impossibility of bringing about a decisive battle, in consequence of the retirement of the Japanese and the heavy rains, General Kuropatkin, accompanied by the military attaches, is returning to Hai-Cheng. Both combatants are apparently inactive. The Japanese have retired to a dry sandy part of the country to await better weather. The Russians have reoccupied their old positions, thirty miles eastward of Liao Yang. The two armies are now bivouacked on either side of Dalin pass, which cannot be said to be an effective occupation for either army, as the deep mud renders impossible the movement of transport wagons and guns. No battle of any consequence has been fought there since the Russians retired frem Dalin pass before the Japanese advance.

The Russian troops are displaying splendid spirit in spite of terrible hardships. There is not a dry spot for them to camp on and the troops often are obliged to pass twelve hours in the rain before they can prepare soup with which to warm themselves, owing to the difficulty experienced in kindling fires.

Kuropatkin's Tactics.

LIAO YANG, July 4.—The Japanese are evidently nonplussed at General Kuropatkin's tactics, as proved by their alternate advance on Liao Yang from Feng Wang Cheng and subsequent re treat. The Japanese were suffering greatly from lack of supplies, the coun try being devastated. Two divisions are reported to have fallen back on Feng Wang Cheng.

The Japanese activity in the south is also suspended, General Kuroki being threatened by the Russian troops from the north. An early cessation of hostilities is expected and when they are resumed the Russians say they will be able to take the offensive. Troops are arriving here daily.

Forces Are Stationary.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4, 7 P. M .-The latest dispatches from the seat of war are to the effect that General Kuropatkin is still at Ta Tche Kiao and at Senu Chen and along the roads from Siu Yen to Hai Cheng, Ta Tche Kiao and Kai Chou, but they are maintaining their advance from Feng Wang Cheng over the direct roads to Liao Yang, where the effect of the rains is less appreciable. There are only twelve miles between General Illinois contest, as it was known that Count Keller's force and the Japanese army and a collision between them is not regarded as unlikely. The Japanese evidently are hoping in case of success to compel Kuropatkin with Gen. Stakelberger's corps to fall back from evacuation of New Chwang.

The admiralty here has no news of the sea fight off Port Arthur on Monday last reported by Admiral Togo and is not inclined to believe it. The understanding is that the Russian warships are still at Port Arthur.

Atrocities in The Field.

Tokio, July 4, 11 A. M.—General Oku forwarded a detailed report to imperial headquarters, answering charges preferred by the Russian authorities that the Japanese troops were responsible for atrocities committed on the field during the engagement at Wa Fang Tien preceding the battle of Vafangow (Telissu). He says the charges are totally unfounded, but, on the contrary, that he had proofs that the wounded Russian prisoners highly appreciated the humane treatment they and their comrades had received from the Japanese. It is the Russians, he declared, that have cruelly mutilated the Japanese who fell into their hands wounded. General Oku then makes

the following charges: "That on June 15th, six Japanese scouts were overpowered by Russian troopers who ran bayonets in their mouths, in their heads and cut their breasts open; that on June 27th, the Russians captured a Japanese cavalryman whom they bayoneted and then cut his abdomen open. On May 15th, the Russians beheaded a Japanese cavalryman whom they had captured. "General Oku asserts that acts of cruelty on the part of the Russian troops are numerous, and announces his purpose to report in the future every case of it which is brought to his notice. He says that he feels that he is not fighting a civilized army."

DETECTIVE INSTINCT.

Civilians Frequently Are Better Sleuths Than Professionals. "The detective instinct is inborn in some people," observed an old detective, "and it is a rather curious thing when you think about it. I have known good detectives, naturally so, who were never connected in any manner with the service. They possess all the mental qualities of a sleuth-quickness to grasp a situation, keen perception, rapldity of thought, strongly developed power of deduction and extreme nervous activity. While it is true all great detectives have acquired distinction through hard work and unflagging application, it is also true that many men have the detective impulse so firmly welded into their natures that it will

crop out in spite of themselves. "And I may say in passing it is useful to them in many ways, for not only operatives, but business men of every description, frequently need those peculiar faculties which go to make up a criminal chaser. I once knew a man who had the instinct so strongly developed that he thought of nothing else than the unraveling of mysteries and chasing clews. He found something of interest in the slightest case of theft and would amuse himself by working it out. It became a mania with him, and he was a source of much amusement to the officers. There was never a murder day or night that he was not among the first on the scene, and his peculiar talents frequently enabled him to lend valuable assistance to the regular force."-New Orleans Times-

The Persian Way. They have curious methods in Per

ia of insuring law and order. A failure of the crops had resulted in a dear loaf, which much enraged the populace. In order to quell the tumult the shah ordered a number of bakers to receive several hundred strokes with a rod, besides a few minor little attentions, such as the amputation of an

ear or two. Her Status. "Why do you still call her a 'fin de

slecle girl?" "What's the matter with that?" "Why, since that means literally the 'end of the century girl' it was only used in speaking of girls toward the close of the last century." Well, that's when she was a girl."-Philadelphia Ledger.

WERKLY STAR one year, \$1.00.

UNSURVEYED ROADS.

THE NECESSITY FOR PROPER GRADES AND SURFACES.

Enormous Extra Cost In Hauling Over Roads Not Properly Graded.

The Expense of Moving Products on Unimproved Highways. In his ninth annual report the commissioner of public roads of New Jer-

sey says: The United States government experts say on the subject of unsurveyed roads:

Many roads of this country were originally laid out without any attention to general topography, regardless of grades r direction. Most of them remain today where they were originally located and where untold labor, expense and energy have been wasted in trying to haul over them. It is a great error to continue to follow these primitive paths with public highways. The proper thing to do is to call in a good engineer and have the location so changed as to throw the roads around the ends or along the sides of the steep hills and ridges instead of continuing to go over them.

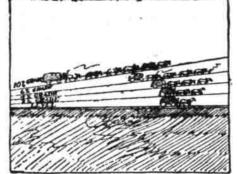
The question is, Are we following the "primitive paths?" If we have not changed them we are certainly doing

To illustrate the enormous extra cost of hauling over such unskillfully placed roads and to get an idea of the obstruction that these old highways place in the way of progress and prosperity one may observe the accompanying cut showing the consequences of the hills of these unsurveyed roads.

It will be seen that what one horse

can pull on a level requires two horses to draw when a hill rising two feet to a hundred is reached, requires three horses to draw when a hill rising four feet to a hundred is reached, four horses when a rise of six feet to a hundred is encountered and requires six horses to draw when a hill rising ten feet to a hundred stands in the road. The enormous excess cost of hauling on these roads over roads en a level is therefore apparent. The legal rate in many sections is 3 to 4 per cent maximum, beyoud which a grade is not allowed to go. Grades of even this steepness are the exception, roads being kept to 1 or 11/2 per cent as far as possible. By the most ordinary surveying the roads of any section outside of mountain districts can be brought to reasonable grades. The government and all other authorities urge sections using these "primitive paths" to correct them by proper surveying.

General Roy Stone of the government service said several years ago of what he called the "hill tax," "The people have paid this tax for a hundred years, and yet they wonder why they are poor." It is apparent that it is the duty of the thinking people of this section to bring about a revolution in the systems of public highways of the section here abouts without which we cannot expect



NECESSITY FOR PROPER GRADES

great if indeed but little progress. This is of as great importance as ever the matter of railroad development was. We have seen the terribly excessive cost of hauling imposed in this section by the hills which engineers have never been employed to go around. Now let us look for a moment at the matter of surfaces. A horse can pull 6,270 pounds on

level macadam road, and it takes five horses to pull the same load on the surface of an ordinary dirt road and ten horses to pull the load in loose sand or mud. In other words, it takes five and ten times the power and investment in stock and therefore costs from five to ten times in this section to do the same amount of hauling that is done on the macadam surfaces provided in many portions of the United States-in New Jersey, for instance. This is only considering the matter of surfaces. Now put together the excess cost of hauling on the public highways on account of the hills and the surfaces, and the enormity of this cost and the drain upon the section are apparent. Apply the same principles, the same excess of cost, to railroad transportation, and the enormity of the thing from an industrial point of view is seen. The combination of a bad surface up a steep hill such as we have in the hill regions furnishes the acme of industrial ferocity, being enough to totally prevent agricultural

profits, which it does accomplish completely in some districts. Business is competitive, agricultural and country business as well as any other. The products of these sections are sold at the world's prices, and it is plain that these sections cannot compete in raising crops-cotton, corn, hay, grain, meat, in lumbering, milling, dalrying, etc .- or in the offering of attractions to settlers with sections provided

with intelligent, modern road systems. Enterprising Iowa Farmers. The farmers along a certain road in Scott county, Ia., finding that the ordl nary road tax was only sufficient to keep the road in its normally bad condition, voluntarily entered into an agreement to tax themselves an amount that would make it possible to permanently improve the road. Landowners were to pay 25 cents per acre for all the land within one mile of the road, 15 cents for land within one or two miles away and 10 cents for land between two and three miles away. This is a straightforward, self helpful American way of dealing with the problem.

PAWN SHOPS OF CHINA. They Cut Quite a Figure In Life In

the Flowery Land. Pawnbroking is a great institution in the Flowery Land. The Chinese pawnbroker's, however, is quite a different kind of establishment from ours. The pawn shop of China is more a strong hold, a place of quiet and safe repose, for valuable jewelry and the miscellaneous and costly wardrobes of the people. It also in many instances performs the equally important but somewhat costly function of lending to the needy, and, as in the collections of similar establishments of our own land. one may see the much prized jewels and trinkets of happier times, which caused their poor owners many a bitter pang to part with, heartaches that were perhaps brightened with the hope that one day they would be able to re-

deem them. To listen to the man selling these unredeemed pledges is one of the choice entertainments of the Peking streets. He is selected by the pawnbroker for his fluency of speech and ready wit, to which he gives full play in his humorous descriptions of the quality and history of the furs and richly embroidered dresses which are piled up on the platform of his tent. He at times runs off his speech in rhyme, making clever and sarcastic allusions to the require ments of his audience, pressing a sating robe on the attention of some naked beggar.-Golden Penny.

LAZY MAN'S PARADISE.

The Women Are the Hard Worke In the West Indies.

On market day in the West Indies thousands of peasant women and girls can be seen walking along the roads to the town from their palm thatched huts in the mountains and woods. They carry on their heads immense loads of bananas, oranges, yams, plantains, brown sugar or tobacco, stepping along at the rate of four miles an hour with the gait of a princess.

Constant carrying of heavy loads gives them a splendid carriage. They will walk forty miles to market to self 30 cents' worth of produce. Often they could sell the same stuff for a better price at their homes, but they enjoy the merry company on the road and the fun and gossip of the market place too much to give up their weekly jaunt. Most people think such a tramp hard work, but they regard it as a picnic. Tramping along over rough mountain tracks, fording swift rivers, tugging fractious mules in the way that they should go, these women never let their loads fall. They could dance a jig without dropping them.

Meanwhile the men folk, who have not even taken the trouble to sow or harvest the crops, much less carry them to market, are sleeping in the palm thatched hut or lying down in the yam patch outside and smoking the strong native tobacco.

"On my estate," said a coffee planter to an American friend, "I employ about 600 people in the busy seasons. The women outnumber the men by more than two to one and do far better work, though they are only paid 18 cents a day as compared with the men's 24 cents. The difference in wages is most unfair, but it is regulated by an iron bound custom."-Kansas City Star.

Oldest Family In the World. Of the 400 barons in the British house of lords about a dozen date back to 1400, the earliest being 1264. The oldest family in the British isles is the Mar family in Scotland, 1093. The Campbells of Argyll began in 1190. Talleyrand dates from 1199 and Bismarck from 1270. The Grosvenor family, the Duke of Westminster, 1066; the Austrian house of Hapsburg goes back to 952 and the house of Bourbon to 864. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept in Mecca by a chief of the family. Little or no doubt exists of the absolute authenticity of the long line of Mohammed's descendants. In China there are many old families; also among the Jews. But in point of pedigrees the mikado of Japan has a unique record. His place has been filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. The present mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second in the line. The first one was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 666 years before

Thackeray as a Critic. It cannot be contended that Thackeray was a great critic. Indeed, there is not doubt that, as a rule, he preferred second rate books of the first class to the greatest. For instance, while, as a matter of course, he admitted that Milton was a great poet, he added that "he was such a bore that no one could read him.". Whatever one may think of the discernment of a man who says that, it is impossible to doubt his honesty. He was often led away by the character of the author whose works he was criticising. He disapproved of Swift and Sterne and rather grudgingly admitted their qualities, but he gladly praised Pope, whom he loved because of his infirmity and because of the love the poet bore his mother. His judgments came from the heart rather than the intellect. It was fortunate when these coincided.-Lewis Melville in Fortnightly.

Appropriate Dressing. Henry Irving once preached quite a terse sermon on appropriate dressing. A clever young woman belonging to his company appeared at rehearsal one morning dressed in a lovely gown and a stunning hat. Irving commented on the unusual splendor of her get-up, whereupon the actress explained that she was going to a swell luncheon that afternoon and had saved time by dressing in advance. "Then run away to the luncheon first, my dear young lady," said the star. "Just now your mind, too, is dressed up for the luncheon and not for work. When you come to rehearsal come looking the part." The young woman, who is now a star, never forgot the lesson she learned that morning.

A Printer's Blunder. A Parls newspaper on one occasion made a blunder which excited no small amount of merriment at the expense of a man of real talent. The following paragraphs, intended to have been printed separately, were by some error so arranged that they were read consecutively: "Dr. X, has been appointed head physician to the Hospital de la Charite. Orders have been issued by the authorities for the immediate extension of the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The works are being executed with the utmost dispatch."

Here is little Johnnie's composition on "Men:" "Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and awear and have ever so many pockets, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they work bonnets they might. They are more logical than women and also more zoo logical. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung farther than the men." -Bloomfield (Ind.) Democrat.

A Honeymoon Experience. The Groom-Would you mind if I went into the smoking car, dear? The Bride-What! To smoke? "Oh, dear, no! I want to experience the agony of being away from you so that the joy of my return will be all

I don't care to meet the man who has never made a mistake, for that infallible individual has likely never made anything else.-Macaulay.

the more intensified."-Brooklyn Life.

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Flour, Sugar, Molasses. and all kinds of can goods at lowest prices.

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A factory shipment of Men's Pants, about 65 dozen must go.

11 dozen Men's Linen Collars, worth 10c, this week 5c. Men's full made pants, pretty pat- 1 \$3 50 pants \$2 98.

terns, good values, worth \$2 50; this

Don't miss that line we will sell

Full line of men's work pants.

heavy cloth, good values. 98c.

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for \$1 25; worth \$1 50.

for \$2; this week \$1 48.

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We have about two dozen pairs Special line of all wool two-piece that we sold for \$1 25, good value; suits at \$3 98.

Big line of men's belts, all the

Swell line of men's pants, we sold

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FOR SALE ONE FARM CART.

We have for sale cheap one good farm cart, first class, everything new. Can be seen at our place of business. Will sell for cash or on approved security.

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