

BABIES Are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is Frey's Vermifuge.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. A. Clark, of Wilson, spent Tuesday in the city. Mr. J. C. White, of Willard, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. George A. Graham, of Warsaw, was on our streets Tuesday.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER

Mr. H. A. Whiting Appointed Receiver for the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway, on a Bill by the State Trust Company, of New York.

The State Trust Company, of New York, on a bill filed against the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company by John D. Bellamy, Esq., caused the said railway company to be placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Simonton, judge of the circuit court of the United States, at Charleston, S. C., Monday.

Kirkman's Express Wagons Everywhere.

The way Kirkman's borax soap takes is a caution. Evidence of its popularity can be seen all over the city. On every street, on the sidewalks and in the yards of the well-to-do and the poor, children can be seen joyously pulling around Kirkman's express wagons containing on their sides and ends advertisements of Kirkman's borax soap.

Lamb Hintze.

Mr. Franklin Pearce Lamb and Miss Julia Hintze, both of this city were united in matrimony Tuesday night at 8:30 p. m. at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. K. Boldt officiating.

Disaster to the Steamer A. P. Hurt.

A serious disaster occurred in the harbor Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to the steamer A. P. Hurt, Captain A. H. Williams. The steamer had been to the fertilizer works of Powers, Gibbs & Co., a short distance above Wilmington, and on the return she fouled the bridge while passing through the draw.

Dogs and Ponies.

The educated ponies and dogs will give exhibitions under their mammoth tent in this city in Front street near Church Friday and Saturday nights at 7:30 and 9:30, Matinee Saturday 2:30 p. m.

Two Incendiary Fires Sunday Morning.

After the fire at Mr. D. McEachern's residence Sunday morning at 1:40 o'clock, another alarm was sent in at 3:30 a. m. The second alarm was on account of fire in a small frame store building on the northwest corner of Orange and Ninth streets.

Entertainment Tomorrow Night.

The ladies of the First Baptist church will give an entertainment tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the lecture room. There will be vocal and instrumental music and recitations, and good talent will present a little play entitled "Wayward."

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Four Wards Out of Five Nominate Colored Aldermen—Sutton Endorsed for Mayor by All the Meetings—He is Confident of His Election.

Pursuant to the call of F. B. Rice, chairman of the republican executive committee of New Hanover county, the republicans held primary meetings in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards Tuesday night to nominate candidates to be voted for at the city election to be held on Thursday of next week.

THE FIRST WARD.

The meeting in the First ward was held at the colored church on Ninth and Bladen streets, and was called to order by John Lee. He was then made permanent chairman, with Geo. A. Dry as secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD.

The meeting in the Fourth ward was held over Bonits' store on Seventh and Nun streets. John MacRae was made chairman and G. W. Lutterloh secretary.

THE FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth ward primary was held at the Ruth Hall, and was called to order by James E. Howard. Fred B. Rice was made chairman and Wm. Jordan secretary.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Lively Interest in Wilmington Over the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Mill—Great Crowd Hear the Bulletin Read—The Fitzsimmons Men Jubilant—Odds Were Bet on Corbett.

The liveliest interest was manifested here yesterday in the slugging match at Carson City, Nevada, between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The bulletin were received at The Messenger office every few minutes after the men went into the ring, and quite a crowd gathered at the office to hear them read.

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Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for the State. Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.

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When the question blanks were sent to farmers the inquiry was made as to whether they favored compulsory education. From 72 counties the reply was "yes" while 7 failed to answer and only 17 said "no." It is the first time this inquiry was ever made. Of the 355 farmers who, as stated, made replies, no less than 234 declared they favored compulsory education.

Chapter 2 is devoted to the cotton and woolen mills. There are 189 of these, located in 49 counties. Of them 36 per cent. are in the four counties of Alamance, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Randolph, the two former having 29 each and the two latter 14 each. Gaston has 101,231 spindles, and Alamance 3,735 looms. In operating mills about 37,600 horse-power is used.

Of operators employed in mills there were 23,421, divided as follows: Men 6,822, women 10,567, children 6,046. The average daily wages are, machinist \$1.88, engineer \$1.46, fireman 82 cents, skilled men 99 cents, unskilled 67 cents, skilled woman 66 cents, unskilled woman 47 1/2 cents, children 31 cents. In other words the skilled female laborer does not get as much pay as the unskilled man.

Of the grown employ 81 per cent. are paid wages and of the children 66 1/2 per cent. Of 12 children 12 boys and 1,641 girls are under 14 years of age. The daily hours of labor range from 10 to 12. The question of the employment of children is an interesting one. A gentleman who was getting up some figures on the employment of children asked half a dozen mill employes their views as to the question of non-employment of children under 14 years in the mills and also the question of compulsory education. He found all the half dozen bitterly opposed to both ideas.

He expressed surprise and then they gave their reasons, which certainly are remarkable. They said they had been at all the expense incident to the birth and childhood of their children, had clothed and fed them until they were able to go to work, at 10 to 12 years old, and that it was only right that the children should be put to work, in order that the parents might get their money back. They further argued that if they sent their children to school they would go off and marry as soon as they completed their education and thus the parents would lose everything they had spent on them! The report says that this idea of raising children as an investment will strike the general public as new, but that it is the light in which the average cotton mill operative views the matter; in other words that a majority of the operatives in the state so think. The report makes the plain statement that all children under 14 should be compelled to attend school.

At all the mills are schools, supported in part, and in many cases entirely, by the mill owners, many of these schools having been in session 10 months in the year, and these schools are first-class. Libraries are in some cases provided and the owners seek to impress the employes with the necessity for educating the children, but as long as the latter are able to earn a few dollars in the mill it is impossible to keep them at school. Julian S. Carr says it is not the desire of the mill-owners to employ child labor—that it is generally forced upon them.

The reports as to the miscellaneous factories are numerous. Seven or eight per cent. report the cost of living as having decreased during the past year, and only one reports an increase. The remainder report no change. Sixty-four per cent. report no change in wages, 24 per cent. a decrease and 12 per cent. an increase. Seventy-four per cent. pay wages weekly and 99 per cent. pay all in cash. Nearly 60 per cent. of the factories made full time during the year and all save 20 per cent. work 10 hours a day. All save 2 favor compulsory education.

Chapter 4 is on trades. The reports show that of employes 67 per cent. are paid weekly, 14 per cent. monthly and 19 per cent. daily, semi-monthly etc.; 77 per cent. are paid in cash and 23 per cent. in trade and cash; 7 per cent. report an increase in wages, 45 per cent. a decrease and 48 per cent. no change; 48 per cent. make full time and 52 per cent. do not; 72 per cent. work 10 hours a day, 4 per cent. work less than 10 hours and 24 per cent. work over 10 hours. It is interesting to note that 80 per cent. favor an indentured apprenticeship system and 20 per cent. oppose it; and that 68 per cent. favor boys passing a common school examination on entering a trade; 93 per cent. favor compulsory education and 7 per cent. oppose it. A. E. McCansland of Charlotte warmly favors the establishment of "trade schools," which are so successful in Europe and in Massachusetts. J. M. Odell of Concord, the oldest mill owner in the state, writes an excellent letter, in which he says: "I am of the opinion if no labor laws are enacted it will not be very long before North Carolina will be the foremost state in this union. We will have the most contented labor and the time will soon come when no children under 12 years will be working in the mills, and none that cannot read and write."

Girl's Life in Mexico.

(From The Boston Herald.) Mexican home life is unique; it differs very essentially from the domestic life of the Anglo-Saxon race, for it is founded on respect for parents. The influence of the Catholic church is powerful in maintaining a high grade of family behavior.

Spaniards Release Another American.

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Sherman has received a cablegram from Consul General Lee, dated late yesterday, saying: "Oscar Caspades, a native of Key West, is released from Cabanas on condition that he return to the island." Oscar Caspades is No. 49 on the state list of Americans in prison and the following information regarding him is in that list: "Twenty years native of Key West, captured without arms in insurgent hospital near Seapata, about September 5, 1896, imprisoned at San Severino, fort Matanzas question of competency between military and civil jurisdiction in favor of military, cause pending."

A Heavy Defalcation.

Richmond, Va., March 17.—The board of directors of the Old Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia make public this afternoon a defalcation of some \$25,000 as the result of the examination of the books of the association by an expert book-keeper. Mr. F. D. Stegar, the assistant secretary, in whose accounts the defalcation was discovered, was sent for to explain the matter, but did not appear and is said to have left the city. All the securities of the corporation, which is one of the oldest and strongest in the state, are intact, the loss being on collections.

SOUTHERN JOTTINGS.

The woman teacher of physical culture in Louisville, Ky., resigned rather than lecture to colored teachers. Otter trapping is still reported occasionally from the region. A few days ago an otter five feet nine inches long was caught in McDonald county.

If the Mississippi river should leave its old channel in front of Memphis it would be a terrible calamity to the Bluff City, and yet that very contingency has been dreaded for years.—Houston Post.

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