

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sunday...

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$80.00; twelve months, \$150.00.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any time will be charged \$1.00 per week for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted one week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per week for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, one-half of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if accepted in every other way, they will invariably be receivable in the name of the author.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or professional advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, will be charged for as usual.

Advertisements for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties or strangers with proper references may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their business without extra charge as advertisements.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only cash remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues their notice is to appear in. Where no issue is named, the amount will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertisement is to appear in the paper for a longer time than the time specified in the proprietor's notice, the advertiser will be responsible for the mailing of the paper to the advertiser.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1890

TO CAPTURE OKLAHOMA.

It would be a remarkable thing and something like the irony of fate, if the race problem, which has been looming up before the Southern people, should present itself in a formidable shape in the Northwest, and in a way that it will have to be met and settled.

And yet it seems this very thing is to happen. There are now in Oklahoma about 50,000 negroes, and plans are on foot to increase this number to 100,000 by the end of the present year.

For some time this movement has been going on, immigration agencies having been established and sharp colored men put in charge of them.

Through the energy and well-directed efforts of these agents a large immigration has been turned in that direction, comprised mainly of negroes who were able to care for themselves, and had some means to buy land, build houses and engage in the cultivation of the soil or other occupations to which they were accustomed.

In some districts they are much more numerous than the whites, and are masters of the situation. The programme is, by encouraging immigration, to make this a negro Territory and eventually a negro State, where the white man who aspires to political position of any kind must not only recognize the equality of the negro but play second fiddle to him.

The prime mover in this scheme is a Kansas negro named Edwin P. McCabe, of recognized ability and sagacity, a former citizen of Kansas, where he was of sufficient prominence in political circles to be elected State Auditor, although he ran 20,000 behind his ticket, because his skin was too black to stand first-class among the good, loyal, race-equality-teaching Republicans of that very solid Republican State.

He is a thorough Republican and believes in the Republican doctrine that the negro is politically and socially the equal of the white man, and that where he has the majority of the ballots and the desire to rule, he has the power and the right to rule. What he and those who are co-operating with him propose to do is to get a majority of the ballots by filing up the territory with negroes, and then take control of the territory.

McCabe is an applicant for the appointment to the governorship, with a very strong backing, but President Harrison has refused to appoint him because he is a negro, and he is now seeking an appointment as Secretary.

any office, so that when the time comes for the admission of the territory as a State they will be organized to capture it, elect a negro Governor, other State officers and thus have complete control of the new State.

It is said they have in this movement the sympathy and co-operation of white men who favor this experiment as a test of the negro's capacity for self-government in a State where he will be entirely unembarrassed by previous conditions, and where there are no adverse influences to impede his progress.

McCabe says that Senators Ingalls and Plumb both favor the movement, and that the former is giving it his active support, while a number of Republican congressmen are pledged to him and are warm supporters of the scheme. But whether they are warm supporters of it or not, they cannot consistently object to it, for if negro government is good for the Southern States, or for any one of the Southern States, it ought to be good for Oklahoma.

It will be interesting to watch this movement as it progresses, and see how our Republican friends on the other side of the line will tumble and embrace the black State of Oklahoma when she comes tapping at the door.

MINOR MENTION.

We are not surprised in these days at any bill or resolution that may be introduced in Congress. A good many outrageous and absurd ones have been introduced with the probabilities of a good many more of the same sort.

While many of these are to raid the Treasury and get away with the surplus, some of them are introduced as burlesques on others that have been introduced. Among the latter is a resolution introduced a few days ago by Congressman Fithian, Democrat, of Illinois, asking that the House Committee on Merchant Marine be instructed to report on the advisability of paying a bounty to Illinois farmers on every bushel of corn raised in case the committee reported favorably on subsidies.

He holds that in as much as the Illinois corn crop of last year cost the farmers \$10,000,000 more than they realized out of it, they can not afford to raise corn, and there is no use in subsidizing a merchant marine unless there is something for the merchant marine to carry. He can see no good reason why the raising of corn shouldn't be subsidized as well as the building of ships.

While this may be a humorous view to take of this question it is about as logical as the other.

One of the biggest engineering schemes yet thought of will shortly be submitted to Congress: it is to tunnel the Sierra Nevada mountains for the use of the Pacific railroads, thus avoiding the snow blockades and the delays to travel occasioned thereby. The plan is for two tunnels, each about five miles long, penetrating the ranges at the most feasible points, the companies interested doing the work and each having the right of way. To enable them to do this the companies will ask Congress to allow them to use the money which they are due the Government, payable in instalments, for this purpose, instead of paying it to the Government, and at a later period when the tunnels are completed and paid for, to resume the payment to the Government. They don't ask any further Government assistance. It is estimated that the work will cost \$10,000,000. This will dispense altogether with the mountain grades, and will give a roadbed a thousand feet below the snow level.

An amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives Tuesday when the public building bills were under consideration. A number of bills were passed, to some of which Congressman Cannon, Republican, of Illinois objected. He intimated pretty broadly that there was some hocus pocus in the reports and took position against them, especially against the bill for a building at San Jose, California and the bill for a postoffice in the city of Washington. The latter he tried to beat by a motion to adjourn, when the Democrats gently reminded him that this was a "dilatory motion" and that he was "filibustering." Reed counted a quorum on him, the bill was passed and the Illinois statesman, who worked so hard to make Reed dictator, had to swallow some of his own soup out of his own spoon. He didn't like it and it wasn't near as funny as when Reed was counting a quorum on the Democrats to walk over them.

The Senate in executive session, Thursday, wrestled with this question of the authority of the Senate to punish the newspaper men who refused

to tell where they got certain information relating to proceedings of the executive sessions. All the constitutional lawyers had something to say about it, opinions being about equally divided, and the result was they quit where they began, in a very befogged condition. The impression seems to be in Washington that these discussions will result eventually, and in the near future, in abolishing this absurd relic of bygone days for which there is no longer any use nor excuse. The Senate is a "dignified" body and goes slow. It should go very slow in punishing American citizens for refusing to betray the confidence reposed in them by Senators themselves.

STATE TOPICS.

The farmers of this State are showing a disposition to put their foot down on the fertilizer companies which propose to fight the fertilizer tax in this State. One reason for this is that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is supported mainly out of the fund arising from this tax.

The abolition of the tax would be the destruction of the college. Heretofore the action taken has been by individual firms who have requested the names of the fertilizer dealers who propose to contest this matter, but a few days ago the Agricultural College Alliance took it up and passed a series of resolutions pledging the members to purchase no fertilizers from any company proposing, aiding or abetting such contest, and requesting other sub-alliances in the State to take similar action, which, in all probability, they will do.

The Sanford Express notes the discovery in Moore county of a vein of platinum, or of something that looks very much like it. In McDowell county a week or so ago a prospector for iron found some very good deposits of plumbago. In Granville county within the past few weeks there have been discoveries of very fine copper. In Nash county there have been discoveries of very rich veins of gold-bearing quartz. These are but a few of many discoveries reported recently. Every week we read of new discoveries of valuable minerals in unexpected quarters, all apparently made by accident. All this emphasizes the necessity of a geological survey of this State, which ought to be made and made as soon as possible, too.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Senate without newspapers would be much more lonesome than the newspapers without the Senate. How would it do to solve the problem by abolishing the Senate?—Washington Star, Ind.

Even the large consumption of quinine occasioned by the gripe only put the wholesale price of the drug two to three cents an ounce. The opportunity to "corner" the price on the sufferers was lost when the tariff duty was repealed.—Phil. Record, Dem.

With six hundred million dollars wanted for pensions and sundry millions for public buildings, rivers and harbors, new navies, coast defenses, and other things too numerous to mention, what will become of Uncle Sam's pocket-book? "Read the answer in the stars."—Petersburg Index-Appel, Ind.

Unhappy Mr. Blair! He and his bill are every day provoking fresh antagonism. Originally it was those artful Jesuits who blocked the progress of his seventy-million dollar educational measure. More recently he has counted the unappreciative newspaper correspondent among his enemies, and now comes along a learned rabbi in the person of Dr. Krauskopf, of this city, to strengthen the ranks of the opposition. It would be quite like Mr. Blair to tell us that this gentleman also is a Jesuit in disguise.—Phil. North American, Rep.

HE CAN TALK AGAIN.

An Operation on the Brain of a Paralyzed Man Which Restored Speech.

The students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons are talking about a wonderful bit of surgery recently performed by the magic knife of Dr. McBurney in the amphitheatre of Roosevelt Hospital, says the New York Herald. He had perfectly restored speech to a man of thirty-six, made dumb by an accident, and, if the present promises in the case are carried out, it may be the means of bringing back his organs to a normal state. The patient is a well known doctor of Rochester, N. Y. In August last he was thrown from a buggy and landed on his head. He was made unconscious by the blow, and when the doctors brought him to it was found that his right arm and leg were paralyzed, and though he could understand what was said to him he had lost the power of articulation. He was finally brought to Roosevelt Hospital and placed under the care of Drs. McBurney and Star.

After long and careful study in the case they came to the conclusion that he was suffering from a clot of blood on the brain, and as the paralysis was in the right members it must be on the left side, while the loss of speech indicated that it was on the centre of speech. It was thus easy to locate

the approximate spot where the clot had formed. The doctors believed it to be due to the rupture of a small artery upon the speech centre of the left hemisphere of the brain, and an operation was decided on.

It was watched by an eager crowd of students. Dr. McBurney held the knife. The patient was placed under the influence of ether. A portion of his hair was shaved off and a circle of the skull about an inch in diameter was raised. To the great satisfaction of the surgeons a clot was found and removed, and the usual appliances for drainage, etc., were applied. No ill effects followed the operation. In less than a week the patient was able to speak a few simple words like "yes and no," and his vocabulary is said to be growing daily. The paralysis in his arm and leg has entirely disappeared. His memory seems unimpaired and he has no trouble in expressing his ideas in writing, but it is believed that he will have to learn to talk all over again like a baby.

QUEER GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Remarkable Stories About Men Who Were Shot on the Battlefield.

Atlanta Constitution. "Lieutenant Muncie, of the sixty-first Georgia regiment," said Captain Tip, "was one of the most remarkable men I ever knew. He was a slender, cadaverous-looking man, with apparently no physical strength, yet he lived through what would have killed a dozen ordinary men, and is alive to-day. In the early part of the war he was shot through the breast bone and shattered it, passed through his body and came out within an inch of his spine between two ribs. After a desperate struggle for life he recovered and rejoined his regiment. At the battle of Monocacy he was again wounded, the ball entering between the corresponding ribs on the other side of his spine and issuing from the same hole at which the first ball entered. The second shot must have taken the passage inside Muncie's body between the first ball made in going in the opposite direction. He was in prison with me later, and appeared to suffer no unusual pain."

Lieutenant Leith was another man with a remarkable experience. He was leading his men into battle when he received the order to charge. The noise of the guns and the shrieks of the wounded made it necessary for him to give his orders at the top of his voice. He had his mouth wide open, calling out the word charge, when a sliver from a shell struck him in the cheek. It passed through his mouth without touching a single tooth, and came out through the other cheek, leaving on each side of his head a gash as clean as if cut by a razor. The wound became inflamed, and Leith, who was at the time near his home, was given leave of absence for two or three days. When he rode up to his mother's house his head was tied up with bandages.

The old lady rushed out when she saw him coming, and cried, "Oh, my son, where are you wounded?" "Right through the head," he replied.

His mother thinking the wound must be fatal, sent for a doctor without waiting for explanations. When the medical man arrived he found Leith sitting at the dinner table eating a hearty meal.

HE MISTOOK HIS MAN.

Exciting Scene in the Grill Room of the Shoreham at Washington.

An exciting little episode took place a few evenings since in the grill room at the Shoreham, where three young fellows entered, and, after quietly seating themselves, proceeded to give their orders, says the Washington Critic. Near by sat two promising young scions of Senatorial families, who evinced an unseemly amusement over the Titian-hued locks of one of the new-comers. Exasperated finally beyond all endurance by a very pointed remark on "carrot tops," the young athlete rose and, crossing to the adjoining table, requested the Senator's son to repeat his remarks, with which request he unthinkingly complied.

A moment later and he spun with the velocity of a cannon ball across the marble floor, landing in a heap under a table, from which ignominious position he was gathered up and hurried from the room by several waiters. Young Titian locks then resumed his seat, remarking to several waiters who had prepared to eject him also that he had come into the grill room as a gentleman and proposed to leave it in the same capacity—not in that of a prize-fighter.

Matrimonial Item.

Texas Siftings.

Father—I can't understand why you object to marrying that girl. She is rich and comes of a good family.

Son—But, father, don't you know that she is blind in one eye?

What of that? If she does not see everything you do, so much the better for you.

But, father, she is deaf.

All the better for you if she can't hear what you say when you swear and go on.

But she is lame besides.

That's another advantage; she can't be following you up when you go out.

But, father, she is hump-backed.

Well, when you take into consideration how much money she has got, you can hardly expect her to have no faults at all.

When a woman docks herself of a few years of time she merely looks upon it as a shortage.—Scranton Truth.

PERSONAL.

Cloud Rainwater is the name of a student at the University of Virginia.

D'Albert, the pianist, is a strict vegetarian and eats an enormous number of apples.

The Prince of Wales has cut himself down to three cigars a day and ten cigarettes.

Oscar Wilde reads in bed for several hours daily. He reads himself to sleep, and reaches for his book on awaking. He is a very rapid reader.

Henry M. Stanley writes from Cairo that he will not accept any propositions to lecture. The account which he is now writing will fill two volumes.

Henrik Ibsen is said to be intensely surprised at his sudden notoriety. He has been writing for forty years, and has never received general applause.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has taken to a peculiar course of life. He always retires at the same hour, cats dinner in the middle of the day and walks at least two miles every twenty-four hours.

Half a century ago a poor and friendless emigrant received a sixpence, soon after stepping ashore at Sydney, for holding a horse outside a public house. As a "lucky sixpence" it is still carried by the owner, Sir Henry Parkes, who has been one of the foremost figures in the public affairs of Australia.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The wet blanket that the Republicans of Iowa were treated to at the last fall election was made wringing wet again by the Democratic shower at Monday's municipal elections.—Phil. Times, Ind.

The Republicans have Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Maine and Pennsylvania. They pretend to favor the reform, but defeat it whenever they can. It is another of their endless catalogue of false pretences.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dem.

According to the Republican calculations, it is about time for the tidal wave of Democracy in Iowa to recede; but it keeps right on, growing bigger every day. Democratic gains were the general rule in the municipal elections held in that State on Monday.—N. Y. Star, Dem.

The Republicans oppose the Australian election system or any modification of it. They tend to genuine reform. And they are right from their standpoint, for genuine ballot reform discourages fraud, and the Republican party runs to-day by fraud and corruption.—Arkansas Gazette, Dem.

Toboggan Slides.

Continue to be in great favor in the North. The management of one of the runs in a large city proposed to give each patron a small bottle of Hasson's Syrup of Tar free of charge. Should they catch cold it is thus quickly cured and they are encouraged to come again.

So if you want to imagine you are going tobogganing, put your feet in a bucket of ice water, grind a Coffee Mill and buy a bottle of Hasson's Tar, and the delusion will be complete. The Hasson's Tar is for sale by R. R. Bellamy.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

This question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of forty years has untriflingly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has specially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic on the bowels, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW. Ladies' Visitor, New York City. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. She bought a bottle, and to her delight found herself cured by the first dose. She continued its use, and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

GREED OF GAIN.

sed third for pleasure. The ruling passion of the human mind is the desire for gain. The brain is taxed, and the nervous system strained. In the pursuit of pleasure the body is tortured by febrile heat, and the system is hurried on by stimulants. The hours designed for repose are devoted to excitement. The mind is kept in a state of tension, and the body is kept in a state of exhaustion. The result is a state of nervous prostration, and the system is unable to perform its natural functions. The cure is to be found in the use of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is sold by all druggists.

Tutt's Liver Pills.

MAKE A VIGOROUS BODY. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

MARSHALL HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

Pictureque location, with beautiful surroundings, affording ladies a magnificent view of our beautiful promenade (Broadway-Savannah). Electric Appliances and Baths. Rooms single and double. Rates from 50c to \$1.00. M. L. HARNETT, Prop.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 39 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1 10 for bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Sales early in the day at \$1 35, and later at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Firm at 10 1/2 cents for Middling, and held higher. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Low Middling, 10 1/2 cts; Good Middling, 10 1/2 cts; PEANUTS.—Prime 4 1/4 cts per pound; Extra Prime 4 1/4 cts; Fancy 4 1/4 cts.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 34 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 61 casks; Rosin, 864 bbls; Tar, 545 bbls; Crude Turpentine, 2 bbls.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended March 7, 1890.

Cotton, 385; Spirits, 411; Rosin, 828; Tar, 526; Crude, 152.

EXPORTS. For week ended March 7, 1890.

Cotton, 957; Spirits, 484; Rosin, 5,901; Tar, 1,505; Crude, 182.

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, March 7th, 1890.

Cotton, 11,947; Spirits, 2,532; Rosin, 15,643; Tar, 7,970; Crude, 1,757.

QUOTATIONS. Ashore and Afloat, March 7th, 1890.

Cotton, 5.42c; Spirits, 1.05c; Rosin, 1.10c; Tar, 1.30c; Crude, 2.10c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 7/8. Money easy at 2 to 6 per cent; closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 122 1/2; four and a half per cents 103 1/2. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 96.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 11 1/2c; low middling 10 1/2c; good ordinary 9 13/16c; net receipts here 905 bales; gross receipts 1,475 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,485 bales; to the continent — bales; forwarded 795 bales; with sales of 205 bales; all to spinners; stock at all United States ports 1,374,820 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 7,758 bales; gross 26,327 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,078 bales; to France 620 bales; to the continent 3,781 bales; forwarded 5,266 bales; sales 654 bales; all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 11,761 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,381 bales; to France — bales; to the continent 9,635 bales; stock 495,062 bales.

Consolidated net receipts 62,055 bales; exports to Great Britain 73,537 bales; to France 6,787 bales; to the continent 762,939 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 5,418,239 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,354,187 bales; to France 442,205 bales; to the continent 1,341,750 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 705 bales; gross receipts 1,775 bales. Futures closed firm; sales of 104,600 bales at the following quotations: March 11.36c @ 11.37c; April 11.39c @ 11.40c; May 11.45c; June 11.49c @ 11.50c; July and August 11.54c @ 11.55c; September 10.85c @ 10.86c; October 10.55c @ 10.56c; November 10.38c @ 10.39c; December 10.39c @ 10.37c; January 10.38c @ 10.39c.

Southern four dull and heavy. Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red 86 1/2c at elevator; options dull and steady; No. 2 red March 86 1/2c; April 86 1/2c; May 86 1/2c. Corn steady and moderately active; No. 2 35 1/2c @ 36c at elevator; options quiet and steady; March 35 1/2c; April 34 1/2c; May 37c. Oats heavy; options more active and weaker; March 23 1/2c; April 23c; May 27c; No. 2 spot 28 1/2c @ 30c. Hops weak and quiet. Coffee—options closed firm and fairly active; March \$17 @ 17 1/2c; April \$17 @ 17 1/2c; May \$18 @ 18 1/2c; Rio ou spot higher and active; refined higher and fairly active; C 5 1/2c; extra C 5 1/2c @ 5 1/2c; white extra C 6 1/2c @ 6 1/2c; yellow 4 1/2c @ 5 1/2c; off A @ 6 1/2c @ 6 1/2c; mould A 6 1/2c; standard A and crushed 7 1/2c; Molasses—foreign firm; 50 test 23 1/2c; New Orleans strong; common to fancy 31 @ 45c. Rice firm and fairly active; domestic 4 1/2c @ 5 1/2c. Petroleum steady. Cotton seed oil firm; crude 27 1/2c @ 28c. Spirits turpentine steady at 42 1/2c. Pork firm; Beef dull; beef hams inactive; tierced beef dull. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet. Lard firm; Western steam \$6 30 bid; city steam \$5 80; options—March \$6 20; May \$6 32 bid; June \$6 37. Freight cash cotton 16c; grain 4c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cash quotations are as follows: Flour firm, without change in quotations. Wheat—No. 2 spring 77c @ 77 1/2c; No. 2 red 78c. Corn—No. 2, 28c. Oats—No. 2, 20 1/2c @ 20 3/4c. Mess pork \$9 80 @ 9 85. Lard \$9 02 1/2. Short rib sides \$4 85 @ 4 90. Dry salted shoulders \$4 20 @ 4 25. Short clear sides \$5 20 @ 5 25. Whiskey \$1 02.

The leading futures ranged as follows:—opening, highest and closing. Wheat—No. 2, March 77 1/2c, 77 1/2c, 77 1/2c; May 78 1/2c, 78 1/2c, 78 1/2c; July 76 1/2c, 76 1/2c, 76 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, March 28 1/2c, 28 1/2c, 28 1/2c; May 29 1/2c, 29 1/2c, 29 1/2c; July 29 1/2c, 29 1/2c, 29 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, March 20 1/2c, 20 1/2c, 20 1/2c; May 21 1/2c, 21 1/2c, 21 1/2c; July 21 1/2c, 21 1/2c, 21 1/2c. Mess pork \$9 80, 9 80, 9 80; May \$10 05, 10 05, 10 05; June \$10