

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for three months, 30 cents for one month. The WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for three months, 30 cents for one month. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$17.00; one month, \$30.00; two months, \$55.00; three months, \$80.00; six months, \$140.00; one year, \$250.00. For extra copies of the Weekly Star, apply to the publisher. Notices under "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. Advertisements inserted as a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate. Communications, unless they contain important news or disclose a crime, and properly subjects of interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in any other way, they will be returned to the sender at the address on file.

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1890.

THE CONSPIRACY PROGRESSES.

When the 51st Congress met a conspiracy was entered into to remain control of Congress, and secure the election of a Republican President to succeed Mr. Harrison. No one who has given the slightest attention to the course pursued by the majority in both branches of Congress, on all questions of a political character, could for a moment doubt that such a conspiracy was entered into. The Senate was uncomfortably close. The change of one State would have made it Democratic. To guard against a contingency of this kind it was resolved to add some more Republican Senators. This was done by splitting Dakota in two, making two States out of it, and at the same time taking in Montana and Washington, thus securing eight Republican Senators and four members of the House of Representatives. Wyoming and Idaho will be taken in also, making four more Senators, twelve in all, and two more Representatives; twelve Senators and six Representatives by a legislative enactment in pursuance of the conspiracy. The House of Representatives was uncomfortably close also, and it was resolved to increase the majority there. To do this it was necessary to unseat Democrats and seat Republican contestants. To do this it was necessary to render the minority powerless to oppose it, and this was done by making Speaker Reed dictator, and by the set of revolutionary rules adopted putting it in his power to count a majority by counting a quorum, in opposition to all former usage of the House. In this way with a dozen Republican votes they could count in any Republican contestant, and thus they have stolen four seats from the Democrats, and will in all probability steal four or five more out of the remaining contested cases. This gives them a sure working majority for this Congress; but they wanted to get a grip on the next Congress as well. As matters stood the outlook was not encouraging for the election of a majority of Republicans for the 52nd Congress. Ohio had gone Democratic, and a Democratic Governor and Legislature took the place of a Republican Governor and Legislature. Iowa had become almost revolutionized and with a Democratic Governor lacked but a few votes of controlling the Legislature. Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan were each showing signs of breaking out of the Republican ranks. The indications pointed to the defeat of many of the Republicans now holding seats and to the election of Democrats to succeed them. Ohio had been gerrymandered by the Republican Legislature so that

the Republicans could elect sixteen out of the twenty-one Congressmen. The State law requires that the Legislature redistrict the Congressional districts, and this meant a loss of Republican members. To prevent this, and also to offset any loss that might be incurred in the doubtful States, the next step in the conspiracy was taken, culminating in the election bills to give the Federal Government, which now means the Republican party, control of the Congressional elections. Several bills were drafted for this purpose. One by Senator Hoar, another by Congressman Wickham and another by Congressman McComas to prevent gerrymandering, with election bills by Senator Sherman, Congressman Hook and Lodge, each while pretending to be general in its application intended for use especially in the South, the only section in which such laws will be used to any considerable extent. The Washington dispatches of Saturday report that the House Committee on the election of President and Vice-President and members of Congress have on a party vote decided to recommend the McComas bill as amended, a synopsis of which appeared in the STAR of Sunday, the amendments embracing the essential features of the Lodge and Hook bills, and some other points which were embraced in none of the original bills. It is a revolutionary measure from beginning to end, for it interferes with the districting of the Congressional districts with which the Government of the United States has no more right to meddle than it has to prescribe how the State Senatorial districts shall be divided, or how the townships in a county shall be laid off. It is an ex post facto law in as far as it provides that it shall apply to the States notwithstanding any State laws that may have heretofore been passed to the contrary, and it destroys the right of the State to certify to what representatives have been elected by establishing a returning board whose certificate of election is regarded as a valid certificate. Under this law, if carried out in the spirit in which it is passed, the Republicans have it in their power to count in Republicans whenever they see fit to do so, and the election officers appointed under it will understand what they are appointed for. The conspiracy progresses. MINOR MENTION. On his return from his Southern visit Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, was given a public reception in Chattanooga last Wednesday, and made a speech in which, speaking of the progress of the South, many of the evidences of which he witnessed in his travels, and of the bright prospects before her, he regretted that he had never visited her before, but had only studied her from a distance. But he had learned enough in his short visit, from his contact with the Southern people and studying their sentiments and methods of life, to come to the conclusion that "in all the elements constituting good citizenship, honest patriotism and intelligence there was no difference" between them and the Northern people. Personal observation is a great educator and sometimes a powerful dissipator of preconceived notions based either upon prejudice or ignorance, and in this instance it has rendered for Mr. Depew a service which it would perform for nine out of ten of intelligent, fair-minded Northern men who followed his example, and travelled with their eyes and ears open. There are thousands of Northern men just like Mr. Depew, who, though bright and intelligent, and some of them even brilliant, like Mr. Depew, who have studied the South from a distance, studied it from the standpoint of prejudice, the result of early training and education, and who formed all their opinions second-hand, without any knowledge of their own. Many of these are leaders of the public, speak from their ignorance and prejudice, and hence the sectional feeling which prevails in the North to-day. It is astonishing the amount of ignorance that exists throughout the North, not only among the masses, but among those who lead the masses, of the Southern people and the condition of affairs in the South. Of course there are many of these leaders who understand the Southern people and the Southern situation fully, but for partisan purposes they persist in misrepresenting both, knowing full well that they must deceive the people to retain the power which otherwise would long ago have slipped from their grasp. * * * The Republican party in Iowa and

Kansas is being split up on the prohibition question, while the tariff question is also playing an important part as a disintegrator. Kansas is so overwhelmingly Republican that, notwithstanding these divisions, the Republicans will retain control of the State for some time to come, but in Iowa, with two factions of the Republicans in the field on the prohibition question, and with the defections from the party on account of the tariff, the prospects are very fair for the Democrats to capture the State and turn her into the Democratic column before the next Presidential election. Causes are also at work in Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western States which hold out bright prospects for Democratic success in those States. This accounts in a great measure for the election laws which have been concocted to save the next Congress to the Republicans through the instrumentality of Republican returning boards. * * * The United States Senate usually moves with a good deal of deliberation, but it must not be taken for granted because this is so that it can't hustle about lively and rush things when it wants to. The fact that it put through one hundred and thirteen private bills in one hour Saturday is ample proof that it can. The Clerk of the Senate, who read those bills, nearly two a minute, earned his dinner that day, although it is doubtful if after working his jaws at that lightning speed for sixty minutes, he was in a condition to masticate the edibles with any degree of comfort. Fortunately for him the Senate don't take spurts of that kind often. STATE TOPICS. For several days Tarboro has been excited over some mysterious spirit-rappings in response to the calls of a young lady who unexpectedly found herself endowed with the power to commune with the departed spirits, which at her call rapped and rapped very much. It was a mystery to those who heard the rapping and quite as much of a mystery to the young lady herself, and it remained a mystery until a certain demure, but mischievous young lady owned up that she was the spirit which was doing the rapping and having lots of fun out of it. The Greensboro Workman announces that there will be a grand rally at Greensboro on the 23d and 24th of July of all the Farmers' Alliances in that section of the State, and that at the meeting of the sub-alliances of the county last Friday a committee was appointed to arrange for it. Speakers of national prominence will be there to do the talking. It was suggested sometime ago by the Progressive Farmer that the Alliances of the State have a rally at Greensboro next summer, and it is very likely that this idea will be followed out. The Alliance in North Carolina has within its ranks some of the best men in the State. CURRENT COMMENT. We do not state it authoritatively, but we have good reason to believe that the next time Mr. McKinley undertakes to prepare a tariff bill he will have a rabbit's foot in his pocket or a hoodoo bag around his neck.—N. O. States, Dem. —Had our Senator Sherman devoted a long life to championing and encouraging industrial monopolies, the public might have given him some credit for sincerity in his Anti-Trust bill, whatever should be said of the measure itself. When a statesman is so wanting in discernment as not to foresee the evils of the policy he has advocated, little confidence can be placed in his remedies.—Phil. Record, Dem. —The present House of Representatives is composed of 330 members. It is thought that the next House will comprise 355, that is if Idaho and Wyoming are admitted in time. There is a movement looking to the passage of an apportionment bill soon after the figures from the new census are obtainable. If the apportionment is made by a special session, as proposed by some Republican, the measure can be carried out by twenty-five Legislatures which meet in January, 1891. If passed as late as March 1, 1891, the Legislatures of thirty-odd States would have to be called in special session in order to comply with the provisions of the act before the Presidential election. The Electoral College, under the basis of 355 members of the House, would be 443, and the successful candidate would have to receive at least 222 votes.—Wash. Star, Ind. Children in France. According to the Lyons Medical the inquiry made by the administration in order to carry out the new law giving certain advantages to fathers of more than seven children has shown that in France at present there are 2,000,000 households in which there has been no child; 2,500,000 in which there was one; 2,300,000, two children; 1,500,000,

three; about 1,000,000, four; 550,000, five; 330,000, six, and 200,000, seven or more. A TARIFF POEM. In Which There is a Good Deal More Truth than in Poetry. Kingman (Kan.) Democrat. He sat at his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sad, brooding over the price of his corn crop and figuring how much he had. He had worked from early springtime, early and late and hard, and he was counting his assets and figuring out his reward. He figured that it took two acres to buy his two boys new boots, and ten acres more on top of this to fit them out with new suits. To buy his wife a protected dress took one hundred bushels more, while five acres went in a solid lump for the carpet on the floor. His tax and his grocery bill absorbed his crop of oats, while the interest on his farm mortgage took all his fattened shoats. The shingles on his cowshed and the lumber for his barn had eaten up his beef steers and the balance of his corn. So he sat in his door at noonday, lonely and gloomy and sad, as he figured up his wealth a little less than it was the year before. "By gum, they say I'm protected, but I know there's something wrong; I've been deceived and gulled and hoodwinked by this high-protection song. They told of rebellious traitors, and held up the bloody rag, and I followed along like a pumpkin, and now I am holding the bag. But from this time on I'll investigate, and get to the bottom of facts, and I'll bet \$4 to begin with that the tariff is a tax." AFRICA. The Fascinations It Presents to the Traveller. Boston Traveller. The fact that Emin Pasha, who was rescued from his perilous position in Eastern Africa by Stanley, after experiences still more perilous, if possible, and brought back to civilization almost by force, now announces his intention of returning and attempting to capture his lost province in the Sudan, raises the question as to wherein lies the fascinating attraction of the Dark Continent to explorers. Once a man has entered the wilds of Africa, civilization seems to have lost its attractiveness for him. Livingstone, the missionary and explorer, buried himself alive in the heart of Africa, and could not be induced to leave it, and died there while pursuing his work. General Gordon, with a pertinacity amounting to fanaticism, held his ground in Khartoum, defying the Arab rebels and utterly refusing to seek safety, until he fell a victim to treachery and overwhelming numbers. Wm. Taylor, having preached the Gospel in every portion of the globe, seems to have found content at last in his self-supporting missions far up the Congo; while Stanley himself, prematurely aged by the indescribable hardships of successive expeditions and explorations, would, without doubt, welcome another journey, despite its dangers. Enterprising, daring, the search for the unknown, has still its attractions and human nature has not changed since the days of Columbus, Cortez and Sir Francis Drake. THE PUBLIC DEBT. As Measured by Labor and Products To-Day. "Philosophy of Price"—N. A. Downing. Here is a table showing the debt of the United States on the 1st day of July, 1866 and 1885, including non-interest-bearing greenbacks, expressed in dollars, and also in the things working folks have to produce in order to get the dollars with which to pay debts and interest. National Debt, National Debt. 1866. 1885. Dollars . . . 2,773,000,000 1,830,000,000 Beef, bbis . . . 129,000,000 135,000,000 Corn, bush. 2,000,000,000 3,000,000,000 Wheat, bush. 800,000,000 1,740,000,000 Oats, bush. 3,202,000,000 4,877,000,000 Pork, bbis . . . 82,000,000 95,000,000 Coal, tons. 213,000,000 400,000,000 Cotton, bales 12,000,000 34,000,000 Bariron, tons 24,000,000 40,000,000 Almost every product of labor shows the same result. We paid from 1866 to 1884 on the public debt; interest, \$1,870,000,000, and principal, about \$1,200,000,000; yet we find that what there is left of it, when measured by labor or the product of labor, is 50 per cent. greater than the original debt. HE GOT THE VOTE. How Uncle Phil Overcame the Scruples of a Voter. Chicago Herald. A good story is told of the striking resemblance, back in the '60s, of the late N. C. Holden and "Uncle" Phil Hoynes, who were great friends. The former was running for Mayor on the temperance issue and the morning of the election day, as "Uncle" Phil was riding down in the street car, he was accosted by a casual acquaintance of the candidate for the Mayorality, who said: "Look here, Holden, I understand that you are a prohibitionist and if that is so I don't want to vote for you; but if you believe in a fellow taking an occasional drink when he feels like it I shall vote for you." "Uncle" Phil, with a merry twinkle in his eye, stopped the car and with the voter repaired to the nearest saloon, where they had refreshments and nailed another vote for Holden. Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

PERSONAL. —The only daughter of Victor Hugo is now an old woman, confined in a lunatic asylum. —The King of Greece is the best tennis player among the royalties of Europe, and has a court attached to his palace in Athens. —The largest individual tax-payer in Boston is J. Montgomery Sears, who pays \$50,000 on \$3,742,000 worth of real estate and personal property. —General Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, gets about twenty letters a day from cranks who hold him personally responsible for the weather. —Mr. Farnell, it is related, quoted a line of poetry in one of his earliest public speeches and got it wrong. Since that he has confined himself to prose exclusively. —The body of Lucy Zarate, the Mexican midwife, who died a short time ago in the West, was shipped by rail to Mexico, but was held at El Paso, Tex., until the Mexican Custom House was paid an import tax of \$650. —The Empress of Austria has caused her wedding dress to be cut up and made into a set of vestments for the Church of St. Matthew in Pesth. The material is white brocade with silver threads embroidered with silver roses. —John McKeogh, the ex-soldier who was accustomed to stand guard over the Burnside monument in Providence, R. I., with a drawn saber, saying every now and then: "I followed you at Vicksburg, and I will not desert you now," was killed by a railroad train last week. He was perfectly sane with the exception of this eccentricity. POLITICAL POINTS. —Speaker Reed will try to open the Presidential sardine box in a speech at the American Club dinner at Pittsburgh, April 16. The only instrument the Speaker has used so far is the big-edged club of an autocrat, and that will prove a poor can-opener.—Dallas News, Dem. —The Democrats will go into the next campaign for a reduction of the tariff and lower prices, and the Republicans will shout for protection and higher prices. The masses of the people who toil for a living will be found with Democratic ballots in their hands and the light of victory in their eyes. It is a splendid issue—for the Democrats.—New Orleans States, Dem. —The Republican Territory of Wyoming is to be admitted to the Union, while Utah and New Mexico are to be kept out. It is a bold political trick, worked by a corrupt party, of which the best thing that can be said is that it has the courage of its necessity. There has been no other year in the history of the Government so full of desperately revolutionary methods as this year of 1890. The Republicans are fast digging for themselves the grave that the Republican party has been working at for many years.—Nashville American, Dem. A Down Town Merchant. Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and found a crying baby and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. THE FIRST STEP. Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Restorative. Your appetite returns, your digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store. FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES. 1,500 BBLs. FLOUR—ALL GRADES, 150 Boxes D. S. SIDES, 100 Hhds. and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES 100 Bbls. New Orleans MOLASSES, 200 Cases LARD, 50 Bbls. CAROLINA RICE, 75 Bbls. SUGAR, 100 Sacks COFFEE, 250 Kegs NAILS, 50 Bbls. DISTILLERS' GLUE, 100 Boxes TOBACCO, 100 Cases LYE, 75 Cases BALL POTASH, 50 Cases STARCH. Snuff, Candles, Soap, Wrapping Paper, Twine, & macaroni. For sale by WILLIAMS, RANKIN & CO. TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early loss of vitality, debility, loss of memory, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full and complete directions, FREE OF CHARGE. A reliable medical work, should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. E. C. POWELL, Hoods, Conn. nov 7 DAWly STOP AT ST. JAMES HOTEL. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN. Goldboro, N. C. Elegant accommodations for Ladies. Finest Hotel in the city. SPECIALTY—Chicago Steak, Quail on Toast, Lynn Hare, etc. EDWARDS, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE April 7. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 37 cents per gallon, with sales later at 38 cents. ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. Sales of better grades reported at \$1 45 for L, \$1 70 for K, \$2 30 for M, \$2 45 for N, \$2 60 for W G, and \$2 75 for W W. TAR.—Firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON.—Quiet and steady at 10 1/2 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were— Low Middling . . . 10 1/2 cents per lb. Middling . . . 10 3/4 " " Good Middling . . . 11 1/4 " " PEANUTS—Prime 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 cents per pound. Extra Prime 4 1/4 @ 5 cents; Fancy 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 cents. RECEIPTS. Cotton . . . 8 bales Spirits Turpentine . . . 65 casks Rosin . . . 1,700 bbls Tar . . . 207 bbls Crude Turpentine . . . 8 bbls DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial. NEW YORK, April 7.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet but strong at 48 1/4 @ 48 1/2. Money easy at 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 per cent, closing offered at 1 per cent. Government securities dull but steady, four per cent 125; four and a half per cent 103 1/2. State securities dull but firm; North Carolina sixes 123; fours 97. Commercial. NEW YORK, April 7.—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales of 156 bales; sales last week (not reported) of 304 bales for consumption and 269 for export; middling uplands 11 7-16; middling Orleans 11 11-16; net receipts 6,683 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,525 bales; to France—bales; to the continent 6,525 bales; stock at all United States ports 325,730 bales. Cotton.—Net receipts 200 bales; gross receipts 4,067 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales of 16,500 bales at the following quotations: April 11 1/16; May 11 1/16; June 11 1/16; July 11 1/16; August 11 1/16; September 10 5/8; October 10 1/2; November 10 3/8; December 10 3/8; January 10 3/8; February 10 3/8. Southern flour firm; common to fair extra \$2 15 @ 2 15 1/2; common to choice do \$2 85 @ 2 85 1/2. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1 33 1/2; No. 2 white \$1 33 1/2; No. 2 red April closed at 88 1/2; No. 2 white \$1 16 @ 18 1/2; No. 2 red \$1 16 @ 18 1/2; No. 2 white \$1 16 @ 18 1/2; No. 2 red \$1 16 @ 18 1/2; No. 2 white \$1 16 @ 18 1/2. Oats firm; options active and firm; April 38 1/2 @ 38 3/4; May 38 1/2; June 38 1/2; July 38 1/2; August 38 1/2; September 38 1/2; October 38 1/2; November 38 1/2; December 38 1/2; January 38 1/2; February 38 1/2. Hops quiet. Coffee—options firm; April \$17 7/8 @ 17 80; May 17 5/8 @ 17 60; June 17 3/8 @ 17 40; July 17 1/8 @ 17 20; August 17 1/8 @ 17 20; September 17 1/8 @ 17 20; October 17 1/8 @ 17 20; November 17 1/8 @ 17 20; December 17 1/8 @ 17 20; January 17 1/8 @ 17 20; February 17 1/8 @ 17 20. Sugar—raw steady; fair refining 4 13-16; centrifugals 96 test 5 3/8; refined steady and quiet; C 4 3/8 @ 4 3/8; extra C 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; white extra C 5 3/8 @ 5 3/8; off A 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; mottled A 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; standard A 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; confectioners' A 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; cut loaf 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; powdered 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; granulated 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Cubes 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Molasses—foreign steady; New Orleans steady; common to fancy 31 @ 45. Petroleum steady. Rosin firm; strained common to good \$1 22 1/2 @ 27 1/2. Spirits turpentine firm at 43c for spot, and 42 1/2 c for 30 day; April 43 1/2; May 43 1/2; June 43 1/2; July 43 1/2; August 43 1/2; September 43 1/2; October 43 1/2; November 43 1/2; December 43 1/2; January 43 1/2; February 43 1/2. CASH QUOTATIONS. Wheat—No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 79 1/2 @ 80c. No. 3 spring and No. 3 red 79 1/2 @ 80c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2. Mess pork \$10 60 @ 10 62 1/2. Lard \$6 15 @ 17 1/2. Shoulders \$4 40 @ 44 50. Short clear sides, \$5 55 @ 60. Whiskey \$1 02. The leading futures ranged as follows: —opening, highest and closing. Wheat—No. 2, April 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2; June 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2; No. 2, April 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2; July 32 1/2, 32 1/2, 32 1/2, 32 1/2, 32 1/2; May 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2; June 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2, 22 1/2; Mess pork per bbl.—May \$10 65, 10 70, 10 70, 10 70; June \$10 75, 10 80, 10 77 1/2, July \$10 85, 10 90, 10 87 1/2, Lard per 100 lbs.—May \$6 17 1/2, 6 17 1/2, 6 17 1/2, 6 17 1/2, 6 17 1/2; 6 22 1/2, 6 22 1/2, Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—May \$5 20, 5 20, 5 20; June \$5 25, 5 25, 5 25. BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour dull, steady and unchanged. Wheat—southern fairly active and firm. Fultz 80 @ 86 cents; Longberry 81 @ 87 cents; No. 2 winter red on spot and May 84 1/2 @ 85 cents. Corn—southern firm; white 39 @ 40 cents; yellow 38 1/2 @ 37 1/2 cents; western firm. COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. April 7.—Galveston, steady at 10 15-16c;—net receipts 415 bales; Norfolk, firm at 11c;—net receipts 203 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 11 1/4 @ 11 3/4c—net receipts—bales; Boston quiet at 11 1/2c net receipts 215 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 11 11-16c—net receipts 1,186 bales; Savannah, quiet at 10 15-16c—net receipts 757 bales; New Orleans, firm at 11c—net receipts 2,857 bales; Mobile, dull at 10 3/4c—net receipts 706 bales; Memphis, quiet and firm at 11c—net receipts 480 bales; Augusta, quiet and firm at 11c—net receipts 406 bales; Charleston, nominal at 10 15-16c—net receipts 142 bales. Hardware. TINWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE at prices that defy competition. WM. E. SPRINGER & CO., Importers and Jobbers, 102-104 Broadway, N. Y. oct 27-tf

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