PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

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, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once 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 discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

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 has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, 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 regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1891.

MORTGAGED FARMS.

A bulletin recently issued by the census department shows the mortgaged indebtedness of the State of Iowa to be on January 1st, 1891, $199,034,957, that of Alabama $30,027,893. This is to be followed up by similar bulletins showing the mortgaged indebtedness of the other States.

These two States are selected for comparison, we presume, because they are representative agricultural States, one from the West, the other from the South. In size there is not much difference, Iowa containing 35,504,000 acres, Alabama 32,985,600 acres. The average amount of indebtedness per capita in Alabama is $26, in Iowa $104. The rate of interest varies in Alabama from 1 to 40 per cent., in Iowa from 1 to 20. This 1 per cent. is simply a blind to cover the real amount of interest paid by mutual agreement, as there is no money loaned at 1 per cent. The 40 per cent. rate in Alabama, refers, doubtless, to those cases where farmers buy their supplies on time and are charged much more for them than if they bought for cash, the difference in price being counted as interest. The 20 per cent. rate in Iowa is based partly on the same reason, although the notes of farmers are frequently discounted at that much and sometimes even more. But it is interest all the same whether it is paid in money as such, or in the price of the supplies bought on credit.

The question might be asked how can the average farmer, North or South, pay these rates of interest, when the money to pay it must come out of his own labor and out of the crops he raises? In Iowa $104 per capita means $520 to the head of the average family of five, in Alabama $130. The Alabama man is in a much better fix to pay his $130 than the Iowa man is to pay his $520, for Alabama with her coal lands and iron lands is moving onward, while Iowa is at a standstill if not retrograding. Whatever the outlook may be to the Alabama tiller of the soil, there is nothing encouraging in it to the Iowa farmer.

When the tariff bill was under discussion in the Senate, and one of the Senators who was opposing it referred to Iowa as one of the States which was suffering from agricultural depression, Senator Allison indignantly denied it and insisted that the farmers of his State were prosperous. If farmers who owe $199,134,957 are prosperous what must be the condition of those other Western States, which it is conceded are not prosperous? In some of them the mortgaged inbebtedness will more than double that of Iowa.

We may have a realizing sense of what this amount of indebtedness means when we consider what the means are to pay it, where the interest and principal are to come from. Land is not increasing in value now in Iowa, and if put up for sale would not bring any more than it would have brought ten years ago, and possibly not as much. So the embarrassed farmer cannot sell part of his farm and get money enough out of it to pay off his mortgage. If the lands had appreciated in value he might do this, but they have not, so that he is compelled to depend upon the products of his farm, the prices of which for years have been ranging so low that the margin for profit is so small, if there is any margin at all, that it is practically nothing. Allow reasonable wages for himself, for his wife, who in many cases is a hard worker, and for the boys who help more or less in the work on the farm; then count interest on the money invested in the farm, farming machinery and stock and there will be no margin. He raises wheat, corn and oates. He raises hogs to slaughter for pork, and occasionally some cattle for market. He raises pork not because there is much profit in it, but because that is the best way to market his corn, which at the ruling prices would hardly pay him to haul to market. Oats don't pay much better, while the market price of wheat compared with the cost of cultivating, harvesting, threshing and delivery in market, leaves but a small margin over the actual cost. But this is what the farmers of that State have to depend upon to pay a debt of $199,034,957 with annual interest varying from 1 to 20 per cent., the average rate being probably 12 or 15 per cent. No wonder the Iowa farmer is gloomy, no wonder that he and other Western farmers are demanding relief, and that in their desperation they sometimes go to what may be pronounced wild extremes.

MINOR MENTION.

Senator Gorman in the Senate Tuesday very properly denounced the proposition of Senator Chandler to place in the hands of the President unexpended balances and other sums to the amount of $250,000 for the prevention of epidemics. The bill to aid the construction of the cable between San Francisco and the Kingdom of Hawaii, puts $250,000 a year into his hands which with thistadditional $250,000, if it had been agreed to, would have given him control of half a million dollars. Mr. Harrison might dispose of it honestly, and with a strict view to the purposes for which it was put into his hands. The presumption may be that he would, and again he might not. It is a well known fact that he is a candidate for renomination, and if he was so disposed he could turn this money to account in securing support in the convention and yet use every dollar of it for the purposes for which it was intended, or he might squander a large portion of it if he were disposed to do so. We would not like to believe that he would and yet to place so much money in the hands of a man who is a candidate for high office is simply to tempt him to make misuse of it. Mr. Gorman very properly condemned the proposition and the Senate very properly agreed with him by rejecting it.

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Ex-Gov. Foster, of Ohio, who succeeds the late Secretary Windom, as Secretary of the Treasury, is a bimetalist, but opposed to the free coinage of silver, even if confined to the product of our own mines. If he had been in favor of free coinage he would not have been tendered the place, because he would not be in accord with the President nor with his party, and a free coinage Secretary would be decidedly out of place in an anti-free-coinage administration. He thinks that the present law requiring the coinage of $60,000,000 silver annually is sufficient to meet the increasing demands of the country for more circulating medium, but this is as far as he is willing to go until the world is ready to undertake some movement by which all civilized countries will recognize both metals, something which he will wait a very long time to see.

***

Six hours is the time allowed by the ship subsidy boomers in the House for debate on the subsidy Six hours to debate a question which will involve the expenditure of $200,000,000 which the people will have to pay before they get through with it to men who want to go into the ship-building and ship-running business. Of course it is absurd to suppose that such a measure can be properly considered or intelligently discussed in these few hours, but it is not the intention that it shall be fairly discussed or considered, for if it were it wouldn't stand the ghost of a chance of passing. But they intend to run it through after a mock debate, under their gag rule, as they have run all their partisan schemes and treasury looting jobs. It is their last chance and they are taking advantage of it. The looters know that if they do not pass it now it will go to its grave and be heard of no more.

***

In the Senate Tuesday, Senator Allison who has charge of the regular appropriation bills said that it would take every hour of the time at the disposal of the Senate between now and the end of the session to get through with the remaining appropriation bills without touching anything else. If there had been less time consumed in the effort to pass the infamous Force bill and gag rule, which took up more than half the session, there would have been ample time to examine and give due consideration to the appropriation bills, without hurrying them through with but little investigation as those passed have been and as those to be passed will be. The result is that millions of dollars will have been appropriated that might not have been if there had been ample time for investigation and discussion. The partisan scheming of Mr. Hoar and those who backed him has cost this country a good deal of money.

STATE TOPICS.

North Carolina must be represented at the World's Fair, for it will present an opportunity of exhibiting her resources of which even as a matter of business, not to speak of State pride, she should not fail to take advantage. The $25,000 asked for is the smallest appropriation yet proposed in any State and is not enough to furnish ground for opposition. The only objection we have yet seen to it is by the *Progressive Farmer*, and that is on the ground that it is too small, and not enough to insure such an exhibit as the State should have. But with $25,000 judiciously expended, and the co-operation of citizens of the State who are interested in the State's showing up well, the exhibit may not only be a good but a very fine one, and the money will be well invested.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— At the last session of Congress reckless pensions and a big river and harbor job were the means resorted to for scattering the surplus. This session brings subsidies and increased salaries to the front to convert the remnant of the surplus into a deficit.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The latest census shows 45,000 convicts confined in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States. "This is a sad commentary on the age in which we live," sighs the *Home Visitor*. It is, brother, it is. It is a still sadder commentary, however, that many, many more people who ought to be convicts can not be included in that category.—*Chicago Mail, Dem.*

—— The "Shipping bill" is what the advocates of steamship subsidy call their job. Why are they so chary of giving the thing its right name? Are they ashamed to tell the public frankly that the object of this scheme is to give a large Treasury bounty to owners of American-built steamships and sailing vessels for every ocean voyage these ships may make? The proper title of this alleged "shipping bill" would be: "An act to establish a gigantic monopoly of ocean transportation at the expense of the people of the United States."——*Phil. Record, Dem.*

Undisputed Merit.

The great success of the Royal Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manufacturers to make it entirely pure, uniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill, attained by a twenty years' practical experience are contributed toward this end, and no pharmaceutical preparation can be dispensed with a greater accuracy, precision and exactness. Every article used is absolutely pure. A number of chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, so that its exact power and effect in combination with its co-ingredients is definitely known. Nothing is trusted to chance, and no person is employed in the preparation of the materials used or the manufacture of the powder, who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business. As a consequence, the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, wholesome and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its powers and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time. The Government Chemists after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness, and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

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

NARROWLY ESCAPING A FORTUNE.

A Trusted Party Failed to Carry Out Instructions.

Franklin (Pa.) News.

General John A. Wiley rises up every now and then in the middle of the night and kicks himself when he thinks how near he once came to being a millionaire. It was through no fault of his own that his plans miscarried, but all on account of a trusted party failing to carry out instructions. It happened about ten years ago, on a trip with a friend through the Southwest, when the mining fever was at its heigth. They were at Tucson, Ari., where prospectors were as thick as Democrats in Texas, and had talked to some of them who had the "best thing in the world" for sale. Finally a man put in an appearance who said he was positive that he had a big thing; that he had two claims, sixty miles from there, in which was a rich deposit of copper that would assay $75 in silver to the ton; there was a hogbacked mountain on the claims which he had tapped in a straight line if four different places and struck copper each time.

The man's talk had the true ring, but, like most of the prospectors, he was without money. He had a fine gold watch, and this he put up to guarantee the expenses of the two days' journey by wagon in case the property was not what he claimed. They paid his expenses at the hotel and the next morning started off on the trip. Arriving there, they found everything to be as he had represented, and arranged to buy the two claims outright for $8,000, the General agreeing to take a-quarter interest for himself. They had travelling with them a young man in whom they had confidence, and to him they entrusted the details of the arrangement, as they wished to proceed home and had found means of returning to Tucson at once. So the agreement was drawn up, and the young man and the prospector were to go to Tombstone, eighty miles in an opposite direction, where the money had been deposited subject to the young man's check, with positive instructions for him to pay the money and close the deal.

The General and his companion arrived home, but three weeks having passed by and the letter that they longed for not having come, they telegraphed their agent to ascertain the cause of his delay in forwarding the papers. He answered that he had sent a letter. When it came they learned from its contents that he had not settled the matter, having come to the conclusion that it was best, in his judgment, not to purchase the claims. And this, too, from a man who had received positive instructions to close the deal.

Well, shortly afterward an agent of Flood and Mackey came along gave the poor prospector a cool $100,000 and the retention of a one-eighth interest for his claims, and entered into an agreement with the millionaire to work the mine on a certain percentage. The company was stocked for $12,000,000. So, you see, the General's one-fourth interest would have stood him $3,000,000. The "Copper Queen" is still a great mine, while it is said that the agent who took the contract of working the same has pulled out as high as $60,000 in one month for his percentage.

POLITICAL POINTS.

— What a travesty upon popular government is it to have a party which was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people last Fall still passing laws by the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, making fat berths for life for discarded Republicans, and increasing their salaries. England under a monarchy is more Republican than this.—*New York Herold, Dem.*

— An additional Democratic Congressman was elected in the Second district of Rhode Island on Saturnay without opposition. Five years ago the Republicans would have elected their Congressman practically without a contest; now the Republican candidate declined because the battle was hopeless and the election of a Democrat is allowed dy default. New England wants tariff and tax reform and don't forget it. —*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

— Mr. Blaine's reciprocity with Brazil might be a good thing for two reasons. First, there isn't any reciprocity in it; second, Brazil hasn't accepted it yet. The announcement was a little "previous." Still, it afforded an opportunity to push the subsidy scheme which was perhaps what Mr. Harrison is after. What is a subsidy? Well, when a company owns a line of steamships and can't make it pay, some Congressman offers an appropriation bill to make up the deficit from the Federal Treasury.—*New York Herald, Dem.*

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine made me feel like a new man.' J. W Gardner, hardware merchant, same town says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

A famous Washington gambler, it is said, will soon go to preaching. He would have begun it ten years ago, but he has only just now found a cure for his cough. It is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"Behold! the world rests and her tired inhabitants have paused from trouble and turmoil, because the customary headache and neuralgia have been cured by Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle. †

PERSONAL.

— On the day of Gen. Sherman's death the mother of Henry C. Work, who wrote "Marching Through Georgia," also died at her home in Hartford.

— Gen. Sherman was once asked concerning his religious creed, and this was his reply: "I believe in God Almighty—and that is as far as I have got."

— It is rumored that America is to be honored by the pope with another cardinal, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, being mentioned as the prelate destined to receive this distinction.

— Mayor-elect Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, is 37 years of age and a prosperous beek dealer. He has been active in politics, and is president of the Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs.

— Mr. and Mrs. Rider Haggard, who left their little bunch of three children behind them in London while they pushed their way into Mexico, will have the misfortune to learn that one of them died last Wednesday.

— Mr. Gladstone has three hats and three only. One is black and very old. The second is white and used only in summer. The third is a soft felt hat, and his constant traveling companion. Its age is unknown, but certainly it was not new in 1860.

— Gen. Sherman was about the only one of the more famous union commanders who lived to complete his 70th year. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, McClellan, Warren, McDowell, Halleck, Hooker and Burnside, all went over to the great majority before reaching three score and ten.

— Commander Reiter, the disgraced officer, is a sad-eyed little man, who face is covered with a thick growth of whiskers. He looks like a broken down bank clerk, and seems to have lost all spirit. That portion of his face which shows through his whiskers is ghastly pale.

— John Baring, the first of the name in England, was the son of a poor minister in Bremen, Germany. He went into business in England as a clockmaker, 200 years ago. His son Francis became a merchant and a member of the East India Company and thus lald the foundation for the fortunes of the house of Barings. now Baring Bros.

IT MAKES HIM TIRED.

A Pullman Car Porter Who Was Not Taken at His Face Value.

Detroit Free Press.

The porter of a Pullman palace car stood outside the Third Street depot the other day, leaning against a porch column with his arms folded. Two colored men coming down the street caught sight of him and halted, and the first observed:

"Some folks would recken he owned dat big depot."

"But he doan'."

"No. He doan' eben own de railroads."

"Nor he doan' own the kyar on on which he runs."

"No."

They were silent for a minute or two, as they looked across at him, and then the first remarked:

"He doan' eben own Misser Pullman."

"No."

"All dere is about it is dat when de train is about to go out Misser Pullman comes down an' says: 'Gawge, I wish you'd be second boss in dis kyar to Buffalo an' back, an' I'll gin yer fo' dollars.' An' Gawge goes wid de kyar, an' den comes back an' leans up agin de depot an' wants everybody to take him for de biggest man in Detroit. Shoo! It makes me tired."

RARE OLD WINES.

Fine Mellowed Madeiras Worth Their Weight in Gold.

New York World.

Two wine experts discussing the Manhattan cellar recently and the private stock of Madeira used by Herman Oelrichs in his famous terrapin had this to say about the sherrys and Madeiras of New York. The first said: "I have $30,000 worth of wines and liquors in my cellar and while I am not boastful of it I believe it to be a fact that few, if any, other experts in this city have now a cellar that represents more solid wealth as well as solid worth. I have Madeiras that cost $200 a bottle and of which I know the history for 150 years. I have any number of dozen of sherrys which cost me from $20 to $30 a quart, and while you and I can tell at a glance and by a sniff of their bouquet the respective ages of the $200 and $20 wines, you would be surprised to know how many men of excellent taste and judment in such things decidedly prefer the $20 to the $200 bottles. I do not know why it is, but the older a man gets the drier he likes his wines and the less flavor there seems to be in his favorite brands, and as for this 'aniseseed' taste in Madeira, I don't believe there are two dozen men in New York who really like it or know why they like it."

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" †

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market dull and nothing doing. Sales later at 36 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 17½ per bbl. for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Steady. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary.....	8⅛	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary....	7 7-16	" "
Low Middling.....	8 3-16	" "
Middling.....	8¾	" "
Good Middling....	9¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.....	130 bales
Spirits Turpentine.....	39 casks
Rosin.....	740 bbls
Tar.....	159 bbls
Crude Turpentine.....	6 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 486@489. Commercial bills 484½@487. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Government securities dull and easier; four per cents 120¾; four and a half per cents 103. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 123; fours 96½.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Evening.—Cotton dull and easy, with sales to-day of 123 bales; middling uplands 9 cents; middling Orleans 9 7-16 cents; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 17,614 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,768 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent 333 bales; stock at all United States ports 789,195 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 1,330 bales; gross receipts 9,521 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 120,700 bales at the following quotations: February 8.72c; March 8.69@8.70c; April 8.78@8.79c; May 8.88@8.89c; June 9.97@9.98c; July 9.06@9.07c; August 9.08@9.09c; September 9.04@9.05c; October 9.04@9.05c; November 9.03@9.04c; December 9.04@9.05c.

Southern flour dull and heavy. Wheat weaker and dull; No. 2 red $1 09⅝ at elevator; options closed weak; No. 2 red February and March $1 09⅜; May $1 05⅝c; July $1 00. Corn stronger and fairly active; No. 2, 65@65¼c at elevator; options strong and ¼@¾c up, with light interior movement; February 65c; March 64½c; May 62c. Oats higher and fairly active; No, 2, 54@55½c; options stronger and quiet; February 54½c; May 53c; July 51¼c; mixed Western 52¼@55½. Hops weak and quiet.. Coffee —options closed steady; February $17 70 @17 85; March $17 50@17 65; May $16 95@17 10; spot Rio firm and quiet; fair cargoes 19½@19¾c. Sugar—raw firm and in fair demand; refined, with a good demand. Molasses—New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined $7 25@7 50. Cotton seed oil strong and wanted; crude, off grade, 25 @26c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained, common to good, $1 45@1 50. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 40@40½c. Wool firm and quiet. Pork active and firm. Beef dull and weak; beef hams in moderate demand and firm; tierced beef steady and quiet. Cut meats quiet and firm; middles quiet and easy; short clear $5 20. Lard opened weak and closed strong; Western steam $5 92½ bid; city steam $5 55; March $5 93 bid; March $5 92 bid; May $6 06. Freights to Liverpool dull.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Flour very dull. Wheat—southern firm; Fultz $1 00 @1 08; Longberry $1 03@1 08; western firm; No. 2 winter red on spot and February $1 02½@1 02¾. Corn—southern firm and scarce; white and yellow 62@63; western strong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat.—No. 2 spring 93⅛@93½c; No. 2 red 95¼@96c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2, 45¾@46c. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5 60. Short rib sides $4 50 @5 60. Dry salted shoulders $3 90@4 00. Short clear sides $4 80@4 85. Whiskey $1 14.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, February 93⅞, 94¼, 93⅛c; May 96¾, 97¼, 96⅛c. Corn—No. 2, February 53⅛, 54, 53⅛c; May 55½, 56, 55½c. Oats—No. 2, May 47¼, 47⅝, 47¼c; June 46⅜, 46⅞, 46⅛c. Mess pork per bbl—March $9 37½, 9 50, 9 47½; May $9 67½, 9 80, 9 77½. Lard, per 100 lbs—March $5 57½, 5 62½, 5 62½; May $5 80, 5 85, 5 85. Short ribs per 100 lbs—March $4 55, 4 60, 4 60; May $4 80, 4 87½, 4 87½.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

February 25.—Galveston, firm at 9c—net receipts 2,744 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 13-16c—net receipts 1263 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9⅛c—net receipts — bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 9c—net receipts 1,226 bales; Boston, quiet at 9⅛c—net receipts 27 bales; Savannah, steady at 8 7-16c—net receipts 2,805 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 8¾c—net receipts 4,174 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8¾c—net receipts 368 bales; Memphis, quiet and steady at 8¾c —net receipts 1,092 bales; Augusta, steady at 9c—net receipts 352 bales; Charleston, quiet at 8¾@8⅞c—net receipts 1,779 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, noon.—Cotton—steady with a fair demand; American middling 4⅞d. Sales to-day of 10,000 bales, American 8,000; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 11,000 bales, American 6,800.

Futures firm—March and April delivery 4 56-64d, 4 55-64d, 4 56-64d, 4 57-64d; April and May delivery 4 60-64 @4 61-64d; May and June delivery 5 1-64, 5 1-64d; June and July delivery 5 4-64d; July and August delivery 5 6-64d, 5 5-64d, 5 6-64d.

Tenders at to-day's clearing 100 bales new docket.

4 P. M.—February—February and March 4 55-64d, seller; March and April 4 55-64d, buyer; April and May 4 60-64d, seller; May and June 5d, seller; June and July 5 3-64d, seller; July and August 5 5-64d, buyer; August and September 5 5-64d, buyer; September 5 3-64d, buyer. Futures closed steady.

WHITE FISH!

CIGARS,

Tobacco, Snuff,

Coffee,

Sugar, Flour, Meat,

Lard, Molasses.

CASE AND CAN GOODS.

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

R. W. HICKS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

216 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

feb 22 tf

TAKE BOTANIC BLOOD BALM FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

The Best Household Medicine.

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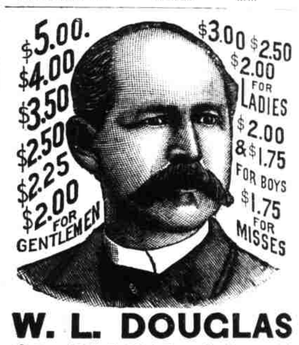

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