THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year. 60 cents for six months, 20 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) .- One square advertising kates (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; welve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpageil type make one square 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 subse-

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be tharged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week,

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable interest other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the

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 tents 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 inpertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at he option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Aguisement, Auction and Official advertisements, ne 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 Adver-

isements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Advertisements discontinued before the time contacted 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

All announcements and recommendations of candi-dates for office, whether in the shape of communica-tions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regu-ar business without extra charge at transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Posts

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 inalling of the paper to

#### The Morning Star.

105 WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, March 15, 1891

BEGINNING THE WRONG WAY. Senator-elect Peffer and Congressman-elect Simpson, of Kansas, attended the meeting of the Maryland Farmers' State Alliance a few days ago, at which both made speeches in which they declared that the third party was virtually a fixed fact and that it would have a Presidential

ticket in the field at the next elec-There is nothing surprising in it that both of these gentlemen should be strong advocates of a third party, for it was by the third party movement in their State that they were elected to the seats in the Senate and House. It is natural under the circumstances that they should desire the Alliance in politics to become a permanent thing and to spread all over the country, tor unless it does spread all over the country it will die out in Kansas, and that would cut short the political career of Messrs. Peffer and Simpson. There may be some selfishness, and probably is, in their desire for a national third party, but allowing that there is not, but that they and those who are co-operating with them are acting in good faith and are really inspired by a desire to promote the prosperity of the

they are pursuing. In politics, as in every thing else, a man ought to look before he leaps, and those who aspire to lead, should not only look but should study the situation, not from a mere one-sided and one-eyed standpoint, but from a practical, sober, common sense, broad view standpoint. They should be governed neither by impulse nor prejudice, but by cool, passionless reason, by the sagacity that is content with making slow progress and gaining a little at a time, rather than by the impulsive folly that stretches out to grasp everything at once and

thereby runs the risk of losing all.

farmers whose cause they advocate,

it might be asked whether they and

the men who are acting with them

display good judgment in the course

There are now two parties in this country contending for supremacy, as they have been doing for thirty years. One of these parties has had, wholly or in part, control of the government and its administration for all of that time. This is the Republican party, which is directly responsible for nine-tenths of the ills arising from legislation, of which whom Messrs. Pefclass and Simpson represent, justly complain. It was in protest against the party and the policy it advocates that the Alliance movement in politics took shape. This was the party it fought at the polls in Kansas and in some other States, and over which it triumphed with at rest many idle and unfounded

Democrats. That party is avowedly thing which is definitely settled and uncompromisingly hostile to the Alliance because there is an irreconcilable conflict between them If the Republican party triumphs and lives, the Alliance as a political power must go to the wall. The only hope for the final success of any of the public measures on which it has set its heart is in the complete

overthrow of that party. With the Democratic party the Alliance has or should have no war. It is not responsible for one single grievance of which the farmers of this country complain, but on the contrary has battled for a generation in defence of the people, to protect them from oppression, while Messrs. Peffer and Simpson and thousands of other men who are now with them were voting to sustain the Republican party and to put upon theirselves the burdens which finally crushed them and made them wretched.

The Democratic party didn't build up the great railroad monopolies, of which they complain.

It didn't concoct and impose upon the country the iniquitous, plundering tariff system, of which they com-

It didn't establish the national bank system, of which they com-

It didn't originate the policy of contracting the volume of currency. of which they complain.

It didn't bring the gold dollar to the front and send the silver dollar to the rear, of which they complain. It didn't vote away a magnificent empire of the public domain to rail road corporations, of which they

It didn't adopt a system of legislation which discriminated against the poor in favor of the rich, of which they complain.

It didn't turn the United States Senate into a congregation of money bags and attorneys of rich corporations, of which they complain.

It didn't do any of these things and others, of which the far mers of the country complain, but battled consistently, persistently and heroically against them, and to-day it is contending for principles which if victorious will relieve the farmers from many of the burdens that have weighed them down.

Is it good judgment or good poli tics in the Alliance leaders to refuse to co-operate with a party like this as powerful as this, against a common foe, and undertake by indepen dent and separate action to overcome not only the avowed foe but this party as well, which is honestly bravely endeavoring to redress the grievances of which the farmers and other toilers of the land complain The man who is in distress, who seeks relief, and refuses the hand which is extended to relieve him, and is strong enough to do so, but instead attacks the friend who comes to his rescue who was his friend and stood by him when he didn't know his danger or stand by himself, ought to have a guardian appointed to take care of him.

#### MINOR MENTION.

A Keokuk, Iowa, correspondent of the New York World gives his verson of what became of the letter which Mr. Henry Watterson wrote to Gov. Hill, which Gov. Hill said he never saw. According to this writer when Mr. Watterson visited that town early in January to deliver his lecture on "Money and Morals" he met with a cordial reception, the Democrats and prominent citizens generally, showing him much attention. Much attention out in that latitude implies more or less mellowing liquids. After one of the social gatherings in which every one felt good, conversation turned on the political outlook and the factional fight in New York. Then Mr. Watterson stated that he had written a letter to Gov. Hill with the hope of closing up the breach, but that after writing it he had some doubts as to the advisability of sending it, and to solve his doubts sent it to Mr. Cleveland, asking his opinion. Mr. Cleveland held it for about two weeks when he replied advising Mr. Watterson not to send it, and he without more ado or thought threw it into the waste basket, from which, the correspondent says, it was either fished out, or a copy surreptitiously made while in the possession of Mr. Cleveland, and afterwards published. He endeavors to strengthen his version by calling attention to the fact that while Mr. Watterson stated in the letter he afterwards wrote that he wrote the letter, he has never said he seat it. But this don't tally with Mr. Watterson's statement who says in that letter that he gave the Hill letter out for publication to set

about that letter and that is that it got lost somewhere between Mr. Watterson and Gov. Hill.

There are features in the industrial problem affecting the farmer with which legislation has little to do, and which it would be well for the farmer to study. Not unfrequently the adversity of one farmer is the result of the competition of another. Competition with the wheat fields of the West has compelled many farmers in the East to abandon wheat culture, and depend upon fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Sometimes the trouble comes from other sources of competition, as is shown in the annual report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, where it is shown that the annual exports of butter a few years ago amounting to \$7,000,000 have been cut down to \$2,000,000 in consequence of the introduction into the trade of oleomargarine, and other imitations of butter. The exports of cheese have also fallen off in proportion, while the production of cheap lards out west has destroyed the demand for the pure lard the farmers had been making. Practically the dairy business in that State, once a flourishing one, has been killed by another American industry, and wheat growing has been killed by the competition of Western wheat growers. New Jersey farmers must abandon these and depend upon fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, etc. The farmers of the country as a mass have not only to contend against discriminating legislation, but the farmers of some sections have to contend against the crushing competition of farmers of other sections.

Some of the Republican organs are making merry over the contemplated embarrassment of the next Democratic Congress in providing for the necessary expenses of the are from Gens. Doubleday, Howard Government and for the big defi- and Slocum. Gen. Doubleday, in desciency which is sure to come. seems to afford them intense delight to think that the Republican Congress looted the treasury, cleaned it out, piled up the appropriations a billion high, making a many-million deficit inevitable, without a dollar in sight to meet it, thus throwing upon its Democratic successor the necessity of voting large sums as they did or cutting down the appropriations, in the first event laying itself liable to the charge of extravagance, in the second raising a howl among those now benefitted by the appropriations secured. The contemplation of a predicament of this kind for the Democratic Congress they enjoy with a keen relish, the only regret they have being that they didn't make it forty or fifty millions more to make the task more difficult for the Democratic Congress. May be this isn't running partisanship into

#### STATE TOPICS.

the ground.

The Governor of Georgia has called a convention to be held, at Atlanta, we suppose, May 6th, to arrange for Georgia's exhibit at the World's Fair. This is a good idea and should be acted on by the Governors of the other Southern States. North Carolina has made an appropriation for that purpose and there should be some general understanding between the people of the respective sections of the State as to the most effective way to spend that money in conjunction with the counties, municipalities, corporations and individuals making exhibits, and who will each contribute more or or less money separate and apart from what the State appropriates. By an interchange of sentiment and concert of action a much more attractive and impressive exhibit may be arranged. and costing less money, than would result from individual and independent action. Concert of action will give greater variety, less duplicating, and a more perfect and symmetrical display than can be secured without

### BOOK NOTICES.

The young people will find a treasure in Wide Awake for March. The reading matter is of the highest interest and the illustrations capital. D. Lathrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Mademoiselle, a Story of the Siege of Paris, by Frances Mary Peard, has just been issued by P. F. Collier, New York, as one of the semi-monthly publications of the Once a Week Library.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, have just issued two select novels, one entitled a A Daughter of Lethe, by Ray Tillet, the other, An Exceptional Case, by Itti Kinney Reno. Price of

each 50 cents. The Atlantic Monthly, which is always good, presents a splended list of contents for the month of March, from pens of some of our most agreeable writers at home and abroad. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 11 East the sympathy and friendly aid of the rumors about it. There is only one | Seventeeth street, New York

The most notable article in Belford's Magazine for March is by Hon. Grover Cleveland, on "The Campaign of Education." This is followed by a list of contents both varied and interesting. Published by Belford's Magazine Company, New York.

The three most striking articles in the Sanitarian for February, are "The Prevention of Tubuclossis," "Mexico as a suitable Resident for Consumptives" "The Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption in Colorado." Address the American News Company New York.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for March, presents many attractions for its readers. The engravings are very pretty, and the reading for the little people good. Published by the Russell Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston.

Peterson's Magazine, deservedly so popular, is more than usually attractive for the month of March. The new fashion plate is a decided improvement on the old style. The opening article, "Housekeeping in India," is admirably illustrated, and the list of contents that follows, is both varied and interesting. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Forum for March leads off with an interesting article on the Nicaragua Canal, by Senator Sherman, followed by "Silver as a Circulating Medium," by Geo. S. Boutwell. These are followed by nine other articles on live subjects by prominent American and European writers. Published by the Forum Publishing Company, 253 Fifth Avenue,

## A MATTER OF HISTORY.

Iverson's North Carolina Brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The February number of the North American Review contains the first instalment of a series of papers from Federal corps commanders who led in the battle at Gettysburg. In announcing the publication the editor says: "Thus does the Review make history," and claims "peculiar and unrivalled authoritativeness." The articles in the number cribing the battle of the first day says:

"A combined attack was now made by Hill's and Ewell's forces against the Union lines, but as regards the First Corps, it was handsomely repulsed, and almost an entire brigade -that of Iverson-was captured by Gen. Ino. C. Robinson's division on the right."

This statement is incorrect. Iverson's brigade,—the Fifth, Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-third North Carolina regiments,-suffered severely in killed and wounded on that day, but its loss in prisoners was not more than 10 per cent, of the whole. The mistake may have arisen from the fact that Iverson's connection with the brigade ceased with the battle of Gettysburg. He was removed, and Col. Robt. D. Johnston, of the Twenty-third North Carolina, was then appointed to the command and the brigade was thenceforth known as R. D. Johnston's brigade, Iverson, through whose blunder the brigade suffered so severely, was permitted to retire to private life. He was a Georgian, had been an oid army officer and succeeded Gen. Garland (who was killed at the battle of South Mountain in 1862) in command of the brigade, which was then in D. H. Hill's division of Jackson's corps. Iverson, when in the U.S. army had been stationed at Carlisle, Pa., and for this reason when Rodes reached that place, Iverson was placed in command of the town. The Fifth N. C. regiment was sent to picket the Harrisburg turnpike, about three miles beyond Carlisle, and probably advanced farther north than any other infantry command in

the Southern army. Rodes' division reached Gettysburg from Carlisle about mid-day on the 1st of July, 1863, halting and torming line of battle some two or three miles from town. Artillery came to the front and after a round or two of shells fired at the Federal troops and batteries, the division moved forward a few hundred yards and halted-all the brigades except Iverson's, which having received no command to halt, pressed steadily forward across an open field, and was soon hotly engaged with a large body of Federal infantry posted behind a stone wall, and at the same time was subjected to a severe enfilade fire from a battery of artillery and a swarm of cavalry on its flank. The brigade held its ground unflinchingly and returned the fire of the enemy with vigor, although its men fell under the withering fire like "leaves of the forest that winter had strewn." Capt. Ben Robinson, of the Fifth regiment, commanding skirmishers, assembled his men on the left flank to fight the cavalry, and seeing how sorely the brigade was pressed, went back to O'Neal's Alabama brigade for assistance; but O'Neal said that he could not move without orders. Robinson then met Gen. Ramseur, and explaining the situation to him, Ramseur at once put his brigade in motion, and at the same time Daniel's North Carolina brigade was sent in on Iverson's right. By this time a pall of battle-smoke, like "the shadow of death," had settled over the brigade. So many of the men had fallen that its fire slackened, and emboldened by this the Federal troops facing a portion of the line sprang over the stonewall and came down upon them with the bayonet, took a few prisoners and bayonetted

body, all of which he received—as he told the writer of this in his dying moments-after he had been shot down and was lying helpless on the ground. But Ramseur and Daniels' North Carolinians coming to the aid of the sorely beset brigade, the Federal troops were routed from their position and driven through the town with great loss.

That night and the next day Iverson's brigade was in line of battle in the streets of Gettysburg.

As stated, the brigade suffered terribly-particularly the Fifth regiment, which had fully three-fourths of its number killed and wounded in the first day's fight—but it took its part in the second and third day's battle with the other brigades of the division. After the engagement the Fifth regiment, numbering less than a hundred men, was detailed to assist the cavalry in guarding the wagon train back to the Potomac, and dealt some staggering blows to Kilpatrick's men at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

In thirty to sixty days after Gettysburg, most of the wounded had recovered and returned to their places in the ranks, and the brigade was up to its average strength when in October, 1863, Gen. Lee made his flank movement on Meade's army. So strong was it in numbers that it was left to cover the movement and hold and picket all the fords along the Rapidan from Germana up. After the movement was fully developed, the brigade crossed the Rapidan with Fitz Lee's cavalry, drove Stoneman's cavalry across the Rappahannock, and the next day joined its division on the march.

When the campaign of 1864

opened, and the Northern and South-

ern armies met in a death-grapple in the Wilderness, this brigade (R. D. Johnston's) was on the extreme left of Lee's line, and late in the afternoon of the 6th of May, with Gordon's Georgia brigade, made an assault on Grant's right flank, captured over a mile of the enemy's breastworks, many prisoners and about 5,000 stand of arms-gathered from the field the next day. The Federal Generals Shaler and Seymour were captured in this assault; Shaler surrendering his sword-a handsome gold-mounted bejewelled affair-to Lieut. West of the Fifth regiment. A few day later—on the 9th of May -the brigade, assisted by Fitz Lee's cavalry (dismounted) held Burnside's corps in check at Spotsylvania C. H. for several hours, and until A. P. Hill's corps arrived and got into position. The next day-the 10th of May -- the brigade-in reserve-late in the afternoon was thrown at the double-quick across the front of a column of Federal infantry that had broken through Daniel's and Doles' brigades, drove them back and recaptured the works and guns in gallant style. Two days afterwards, in the early morning of the 12th of May, this brigade, still in reserve, was the first sent in to stay the tide of the enemy that had swept over and captured nearly all of Johnson's division. Here again the Fifth regiment suffered severely. Its brave colonel, Garrett, was killed, his adjutant, Lieut. Smedes, was slain at his side, the gallant Capt. Jake Brookfield of Newtern, Lieut. Charlie Riddick of Gates county, and others whose names cannot now be recalled, were among the killed that morning. But the enemy was checked in his advance, and after a desperate battle lasting until midlay, with great slaughter on both sides, the Confederate lines were re-

established I might mention other engagenents in that campaign, and the campaign with Gen. Early to the city of Vashington, and in the Valley of Virginia, in which R. D. Johnston's origade bore a conspicuous part, and was "fought to a frazzle;" but the above is sufficient to show that the "greater part" of it could not have been captured on the first day at Gettysburg, as stated by Gen. Doubleday. H. H. S.

"Perched upon a bust of Pallas," or better yet, on some handy-shelf, the sensible housekeeper has her bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. and when the child has a distressing cough or a touch of croup she cures the little one in no

"What de precher talk 'bout to-day, brudder Julius?" "Oh, he telled 'bout Samson beat dem Philistines, en, you know I mose cry to tink dem poor creeters couldn't get no Salvation Oil,"

#### 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 Diarrhoa, 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'

#### SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only \$30.00 some of the wounded. Private Goodman, of Co. A, Fifth regiment, Son, proprietors, for descriptive pambles.

Some of the wounded. Private paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & livery 4 59-64d; May and June delivery 4 63-64@5 d; June and July delivery 4 53-64, 4 52-64@4 58-64d; July and Au-

#### COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 14. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quoted steady at 37 cents per gallon. No sales reported.

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 20 per bbl for Strained and \$1 25 for Good

Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 35 per bbl of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for

PEANUTS-Steady at 50 to 85 cents per bushel, of 28 pounds. COTTON-Steady. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Ordinary..... 6 cts 🔀 🏗

Good Ordinary..... 7 15-16 " Low Middling... 8 1-16 Middling..... 85% Good Middling.. ... 91/8 RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... 1,123 bbls Crude Turpentine.....

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, March 14. - Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 486@489. Commercial bills 4843/4@488. Money easy, closing offered at 21/2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 122; four and a haif per cents 102. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 963/4.

Commercial. NEW YORK, March 14.-Evening.-Cotton firm; sales 63 bales; sales last evening not reported 41 bales; middling uplands 91-16c; middling Orleans 91/2c; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 13,487 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,275 bales; exports to France bales; exports to the Continent 2,785 bales; to the channel -- bales; stock at all United States ports 633,920

Cotton-Net receipts 743 bales; gross receipts 1,895 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day of 84,000 bales at quotations: March 8.48@8.86c; April 8.88@8.89c; May 8.97@8.98c; June 9.06 @9.07c; July 9.15@9.16c; August 9.18@ 9.19c; September 9.20@9.21c; October cember 9.21@9.22c; January 9.26@9.27c. Southern flour quiet and steady Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 red \$1 141 at elevator; options closed 36 34c lower than last night, and weak on manipulations; No. 2 red March \$1 131/2; May \$1 10; July \$1 051/4. Corn dull and weak; No. 2. 72@721/2c at elevator; options advanced 1/8@1/2c on covering, declined 1/2 @11/2c and closed weak on realizing; March 70c; May 66%c; July 65%c. Oats dull and lower; options dull and nominally lower; March, 67c; May 56 7/8 c; July 56c; No. 2 spot red 57@571/2c. Hops quiet and steady; State, common to choice 21@30c; Pacific Coast 22@30c. Coffee-options closed firm; March \$17 55@17 60; May \$17 20@17 30; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 18%c. Sugar-raw quiet and firm; refined dull and unchanged. Molasses-New Orleans fairly active and firm; common to fancy 23@30. Rice steady and quiet. Petroleum quiet and easy; refined \$7 00@7 25. Cotton seed oil strong and wanted; crude, off grade, 24@27c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained, common to good, \$1 55@1 60. Spirits turpentine dull and nominal at 41@411/2c. Wool quiet and firm. Pork quiet and steady. Beef in fair demand and firm; beef hams in good demand; tierced beef active and firm; Cut meats quiet and firm; middles firm and quiet. Lard opened weak and closed steady: Western steam \$6 321/2; city \$5,90; March \$6 33 asked; May \$6 39c asked. Freights to Liverpool heavy and dull; cotton 7-64d; grain 11/d.

BALTIMORE, March 14.-Cotton nominal; middling 9 cents. Wheat-southern quiet and firm; Fultz \$1 03@1 09; Longberry \$1 05@1 10; No. 2, \$1 05½; western easy; No. 2 winter red on spot and March \$1 041/2@1 043/4; May \$1 07 @1 0714. Corn-southern quiet; white 70@72 cts; yellow 70@71 cents: western dull and easy.

CHICAGO, March 14. - Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 983/8@ 98c; No. 2 red \$1 00@1 003/4. Corn-No. 2, 59@59¼c. Oats—No. 2, 49¼c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$10 50@10 62½. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 021/2@6 05. Short rib sides \$5 00@5 10. Dry salted shoulders \$4 15@4 25. Short clear sides \$5 25@5 30. Whiskey \$1 16. The leading futures ranged as follows

-opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, March 99¼, 99½, 98¾c; May \$1 01¾, 1 02¼, 1 00¾. Corn—No. 2, March 60, 60¼, 59c; May 61¼, 61¾, 60¾c. Oats—No. 2, May 51, 51¾, 50¾c. June 49%, 501%, 50c. Mess pork per bbl -March \$10 45, 10 60, 10 571/2; May \$10 65, 10 80, 10 771/2. Lard, per 100 fbs —March \$6 00, 6 05, 6 05; May \$6 121/2. 6 20, 6 20. Short ribs per 100 fbs-March \$5 00, 5 05, 5 05; May \$5 15 5 25, \$5 221/2.

#### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 14 .- Galveston, quiet at 8%c -net receipts 1,623 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8%c-net receipts 414 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9c-net receipts - bales: Philadelphia, firm at 9cnet receipts 429 bales; Boston, firm at 9½c-net receipts 144 bales; Savannah, steady at 8%c-net receipts 1,-113 bales; New Orleans, firm at 8 11-16c -net receipts 5,641 bales; Mobile, at 85%c-net receipts 432 bales; Memphis, active and firm at 8 13-16c-net receipts 941 bales; Augusta, quiet at 83/4c-net receipts 489 bales: Charleston, steady at 8%c-net receipts 1,432 bales.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, noon-Cotton steady and in fair demand. American middling 4 15-16d. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which 6,400 were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Yesterday's sales were increased by late business by 2,000 bales American. Receipts 11,000 bales, all of which were

Futures steady-March and April 4

gust delivery 4 55-64@4 56-64d; Augus and September delivery 4 56-64@4 57-64d; September and October delivery 4

56-64d 1 P. M.-Cotton-American middling 4 15-16d; March 4 58-64@459-64d March and April 4 58-64@4 59-64d April and May 4 61-64d, buyer; May and June 4 51-64@4 52-64d; June and July 4 55-64d, seller; July and August 4 57-64@4 58-64d; August and September 4 58-64@4 59-64d; September and October 4 57-64d, buyer; October and November 456-64d, value, Futures closed

# Rice Straw and Hay.

250 Bales Straw,

Hay. 250

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

75 Barrels and Bags

#### Early Rose Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes, New.

35 BARRELS ONIONS.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

A Full Line of Groceries at

ADRIAN & VOLLERS feb 25 tf

> I took Cold. I took Sick.

# SCOTT'S

I take My Meals,

I take My Rost. getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and NOT ONLY CURED MY INCID-

ient Consumption bet telet FLESH ON MY BONES UCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW



Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS. an 1 DAW9m

# Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVE THIS DAY formed a Partnership for the transaction of a WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL GROCERY AND COM MISSION BUSINESS under the firm name of

FILLYAW & SCHULKEN.

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