PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news-paper in North Carolina, is published daily ex-cept Monday, \$2.50 year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city sub-scribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year. ADVERTISING BATES (DAILY)-One square ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) --One square ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) --One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$1.00; three days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$5.50; one month, \$10.000; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve month, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square. THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Fri-day morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meet-ings, &z., will be charged regular advertising rates. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

incements and recommendations of for office, whether in the shape of ations or otherwise, will be charged at any price.

communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. 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. Communications, unless they contain import-ant news or discuss briefly and properly sub-jects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if ac-ceptable in every other way, they will invart-ably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

is withheld. Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Re-spect, 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 announce-ment of Marriage or Death. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each inser-tion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate. Confract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

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to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3.

TO GET THE FULL BENEFIT.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, has recently written a very interesting article on cotton and cotton manufacturing, which was elicited by the discussion of a textile school, and is suggestive of the immense possibilities in the cotton manufacturing industry.

After speaking of the achievements of Southern cotton growersin reducing the cost of producing cotton, achievements resulting from their own intelligent efforts, the establishment of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, boards for su pervising fertilizers, &c., thus it is, he says, that Southern cotton growers have been enabled to produce and sell cotton at 6 cents a pound and be about as well off and realize as much profit as they did when they got 20 cents a pound for it and paid proportionately as much to produce it.

MANUFACTORIES NECESSARY. romote the more economical produc ion of c tton. Might we not make There is no intelligent person who beginning towards finding out how to now questions the value of manufacmake 5 cent cotton worth \$1 per pound before it leaves the borders of tories to any community, and there are very few persons who give the he State ? This can be done, and when it is done then the crop of North Carolina subject a thought who question the lone will bring more money to the necessity of manufactories for any State than the entire South now re community, where the conditions are ceives for its entire crop if figured on the basis of the price of raw cotton. We need the textile school now. favorable, which desires permanent prosperity. No town or city can These estimated 500,000 grow or prosper unless it has somebale could be trebled in value if manuthing to grow and prosper upon. It factured even into the ordinary cannot invite new comers unless common grades of goods, and incan offer them some inducement. It creased tenfold in value by manucannot invite the skilled or unskilled facturing into the finer grades, such workers unless it has work for them as could be produced with skilled to do, and it cannot retain its own abor and suitable machinery. But people unless it can give them some it is not only the increase in the employment by which they can supthe value of the cotton which is to port themselves and those depend be looked at, but the incalculable ent upon them, and improve their benefit to other industries and the condition as the years roll on. Fine creation of other industries kindred climate, healthful location, a moral atmosphere, good schools and other to and growing out of cotton manufacturing, which would amount in desirable things may be inducethe aggregate to ten times the presments, and all excellent in there ent value of the State's cotton crop, way, but people must have employand taking altogether, if the entire ment and have something to live crop were manufactured it might upon, some sure source of earnings become, directly and indirectly, to take advantage and avail themworth as much as the whole cotton selves of these other attractions. crop of the South now is. Apply-This is all too patent to need any ing the same course of illustration argument. to the entire crop of the South, This has been suggested by the

what immense possibilities there following communication to the would be in it. But we are speak-Charleston News and Courier. of ing more especially of North Caro-Tuesday, by a Mr. J. L. Whatley, who has evidently been a close oblina now. server of the drift of events. We No country ever became wealthy

by producing raw materials alone publish it entire because it applies and depending altogether upon quite as pertinently to Wilmington these. There is but little profit in as it does to Charleston. It reads crude iron; manufactured there is thus:

wealth in the profits. There is little "To anyone who has observed at all profit in the tree as it lies felled in the changing conditions affecting the the forest; manufactured it becomes business of our Southern seaports in the last twenty-five years the inquiry a source of handsome profits. Th must have suggested itself. What is to be their future? How are they to rerough rock dug out of the quarry has tain their population and prestige little value: chiselled into shape it What is it necessary for them becomes a thing of much value. to do in order to prevent de Ordinary clay is almost valueless; cadence? The difference between Charleston and other seacoast towns in moulded into pottery, pipes, tiling, he South is as to time only. The &c., it becomes worth a good deal. changing conditions of business have ffected her a little sooner than some Cotton at the ruling prices now is of the others, that is all. When the scarcely worth cultivating, but woven pine forests are exhausted and the into fabrics it becomes three, six naval stores and lumber become things of the past, as they are rapidly doing; when the country store keeper These facts, as stated by Mr. ecomes the cotton factor for the Tompkins, are not altogether new, farmer, (which is about the case now,) and buys his goods from the manubut they are strikingly and suggesfacturer at first hand direct; when all tively put, and give us some idea of the cotton is bought up by the broker in the country and shipped through the possibilities in cotton when

AFRAID OF THE TEST. It is quite evident from the per-

sistent opposition of the expansion Senators to permitting any vote

being taken on resolutions pending the head to the soles of the feet no in the Senate defining the attitude part of the American anatomy can of this country as to our future e allowed to shirk its tribute to the policy in the Philippines, that they Trusts-Philadelphia Record, Dem. are afraid to submit their case to that test. They claim to have not ery for Napoleon V. It is hard to only a majority of the Senate in tell what sort of government Napoleon V, would give but there favor of the unconditional ratificawould give, but there is little risk tion of the treaty but the necessary

n asserting that it would be better two-thirds to carry it through, and than the mockery that France calls and yet they are afraid to permit a the Republic. A confessed and open vote on resolutions which could not despotism is far preferable to a concealed tyranny that works by corbe carried unless a majority of the ruption .- Norfolk Landmark, Dem. Senators voted for them. --- As great a change as that

If a majority are not in favor of proposed with reference to the electhem they will fail; if a majority is in ion of senators has taken place favor of them they will pass, and only with respect to the election of Presthen. If there be any doubt as to ident and Vice-President. Luckily, the attitude of the Senators on in that case the people were able to take the matter into their own this question, (and that is the hands. The President is no longer only obstacle to prompt action chosen by the electoral college. The upon the treaty) why actual election is by the people, and remove it and clear the way for dethe electoral college does nothing but act as the instructed instrument cisive action upon the treaty? If it of the people. Quite a number of be shown by a vote upon such reso-State conventions and State legislalutions that they cannot be adopted tures have already placed themselves that will end the matter, and would upon record as favoring a change in also end argument over the treaty the Federal Constitution. Other which would then be adopted as a States will soon fall into line. Whenever the question is thoroughly

lesser evil than defeating it might be. That is, at least, the view of some of the Senators who are now opposed to unconditional ratification would take of it.

But when they obstinately object to permitting such resolutions to be voted upon they inconsistently put themselves in the attitude which -Richmond Dispatch, Dem. they charge the opponents of ratifi-

cation of taking, in obstructing action and defeating the will of the majority. If they were frank and honest they would not only submit to this test but welcome it, for that would show at once how the Senate stands. While they refuse to do this they are open to the charge of duplicity or cowardice. or both. to it."-Harvard Lampoon.

BOOK NOTICES.

The young folks will find the February number of St. Nicholas a very interesting and handsomely illustrated number. The list of contents is varied. and much of it instructive as well as entertaining. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New upon tramp steamers which bring York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Frenchmen are beginning to

He Believed In Giving the Woman He Marries a Good Time. - The derby hat manufacturers He is a young man whose unbounded have formed a combination to regulate the output. From the crown of

When he proceeded to talk to the practical old gentleman about marrying his daughter, he was evidently prepared for the usual question "Do you think you can 'support my

RATHER MATTER OF FACT.

daughter in the style to which she has

The parent spoke this phrase with the air of a man who thinks he has uttered a air of a man who thinks no main the eye. poser. The suitor looked him in the eye. "Let's talk this thing over," he se 'Do you think your daughter is qualified to make a man a good wife?"

"Yes, sir. Her mother and I are both practical people, and we have given her a practical education. She cannot only read Greek and play the piano-she practices three hours a day-but she can get a good dinner and make her purchases in market as intelligently as an experienced steward. Moreover, her abilities with the needle are not confined to fancy work. She's a treasure, and we don't propose to have any misunderstandings about her future." 'You were asking me if I thought I could support her in the style to which she has been accustomed.

"I was." "Well, I could, but I don't propose to. After she marries me she's not going to practice three hours a day on any plano, nor cook dinners, nor take back talk from market people. She's going to have all the sewing done outside the house, read what she enjoys, whether it's Greek or Choctaw, and go to the matinee twice a week. It's time that girl was beginning to have some good times in this life."-



The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up mall orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible or any variations from the actual market price f the articles quoted.

BAGGING-VESTERN SMOKED-SHINGLES-Per thousand, inch hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, ers 🖗 🐌 6340 Shoulders # b.... DRY SALTED-Sides # b... Shoulders # b. BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-Second-hand, each.... New New York, each..... New City, each BEESWAX # b. BRICKS-\$5.50 to 6.50. 5%@ 6 @ TIMBER-Market steady at \$2.50 to 5.50 per M. 0 1 20 0 1 20 0 22 FINANCIAL MARKETS. 5 00 @ 7 00 9 00 @ 14 00 North Carolina P D..... By Telegraph to the Morning Star



SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market firm at 44 cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 43½ cents per gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Market firm at 90 per bbl for strained and 95 cents for

good strained. TAR-Market firm at \$1.10 per

bl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at \$1.35 per barrel for Hard, \$2.40 for Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.-Spirits turpentine firm at 321/@32c; rosin firm at \$1.15, \$1.20; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine steady \$1.40 \$1.90, \$1.90.

	RECEIPTS.
	Spirits turpentine 13
	Rosin
	Tar 234
	Crude turpentine 19
	Receipts same day last year.—20 casks spirits turpentine, 195 bbls rosin, 249 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.
	COTTON.
1	Market firm on a basis of 5% c cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary 4 13-16 ! ow Middling 4 7-16 Middling..... 5% Good Middling..... 5 3-16 Same day last year middling 5%c. Receipts-295 bales; same day la rear. 349.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 oounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia-Extra prime 55c; fancy, 60c;

Spanish, 80@90c. CORN-Firm: 53 to 55 cents per nushel ROUGH RICE-Lowland

73¼; Western Union 95%.

ai 45%@46c.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

sales; receipts 3,013 barrels;

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

market made a good start but subse-quently eased off with trading consid

erably more active than for a period of

over two weeks; yet the news was generally of bullish purport Strong

English cab es were largely responsi-

NEW YORK, February2.-The cotton

water) 90c@\$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to he bushel

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c;

receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 63%c, net receipts 2,142 bales; Wil mington, firm at 57sc, net receipts 29 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6%c, bet receipts 319 bales; Savannah, steady at 5%c, net receipts 1,932 bales; New Orleans, easy at 534c, net receipt 2,332 bales; Mobile, steady at 5%c, net receipts 154 bales; Memphis quiet at 5% c, net receipts 962 bales; Au. gusta, firm at 634c, not receipts 488 bales; Charleston, steady at 53/c, net eccipts 940 hales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, February 2. Flour neglected, with buyers about 15c apart Wheat-Spot steady; No. 2 Northern Duluth 82c; options opened stronger on foreign buying, but sold off; though foreign liquidation.seemed less permanent than yesterday, the bulls were timid, and when in the afternoon St. Louis sold heavily, local houses quickly unloaded forenoon purchases and prompted a weak close at 4@%c net decline; the export trade was large and clearances heavy; No. 2 r March closed 80 56c; May closed 77%c; July closed 76 1/sc. Corn-Spot firm No. 2, 4434 @46c f.o.b.; options opened firm and except for a reaction at midday with wheat, was well held all day on further larger export purchases, closing firm at 4c net advance; May closed 4234c; July closed 4336c. Oats -Spot quiet; No. 2,341/2c; options dall. Pork quoted firm. Lard quiet; Western steam \$5 90; February \$5 92 nominal; refined lard steady. But ter firm; Western creamery 14@ 19c; do. factory 12@14c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 13@161/2c; State dairy 13@17c. Cheese steady; large white 10%c. Potatoes steady; New York \$1 25@1 62%; Long Island \$175 @2 00; Jersey sweets \$1 25 @2 50. Petroleum dull. Rice firm Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 191/2 :do. yellow 24@25c. Cabbage dull at \$2 00@4 00 per 100. Standard oil closed at \$4 50 @4 55. Coffee-Spot Rio quiet but

One of the reasons doubtless, to which he does not refer, however, why they can now sell cotton at cents a pound without being bankrupted, is because they have learned to be more economical, to keep out of debt more, and to raise more of their own supplies than they did when all-cotton was more of a craze than it is now. They may continue to raise and to sell cotton for even less, but if they do, it will be because cotton has been made a subordinate

crop. After referring to the success in cheaping production he says:

Our people have kept ahead by spending the necessary money to know more about cotton production than any other people in the world. Agricultural colleges have been wisely built.

Agricultural departments have been wisely created by States and by the national government. Boards of fertilizer control have been wisely estabished and maintained. If we spend \$100,000 and learn to

produce cotton \$1 per bale cheaper we have saved \$10,000,000.

In the last two decades the Southern farmer has done this several times over. Except for these expenditures and the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to make cheap cotton he might have lost his cotton trade to Russia, Egypt and South America.

Important as it is, however to continue to spend money and study how to make the best cotton. the cheapest cotton and the most of it in order to control the trade, there is also another side to this question?

After exhausting our efforts to re duce the cost of cotton production to a minimun, why not make some effort to increase its value.

not the best.

Shipped as raw eotton in bales the Southern crop is worth about \$300,000,

The crop of North Carolina alone is about (round numbers) 500,000 bales. This at 6 cents would yield \$15,000.

If manufactured into the average of mill products now made in the North Carolina mills, it would yield \$45.-000-000

With as good school facilities for textile work as the State now has for agriculture, the value of this crop could be increased to an average value of 60 cents a pound, at which it would yield \$150,000,000. Add to this the value which would be given to perishable farm products (now without much value) such as turnips, peaches, ap-ples, potatoes, etc.; and also the value of auxiliary manufactures, such as trouser factories, broom factories; all of which are sustained by the cotton factories directly or indirectly, and we would easily get another \$150,000,-000 value.

Therefore it may be seen that it is within easy reach of the State of North Carolina to make its cotton crop worth as much as the crop of the entire South if the latter is sold in a raw

Mr. William Entwhistle, of Rockingham, stated in a speech made be-

worked to its full extent, although the price of the raw lint may be discouragingly low.

or ten times as valuable.

All this suggests the germane ques-There seems to be but one answer: Faction, how is it to be accomplished? tories of all kinds. The suggestion doubtless unpopular to many in this If we remember rightly our mills community because of the failures in this branch of industry, but are these failures not due to the fact that our now manufacture about half as much, or perhaps little more than best business men have not made a half as much cotton as the State business of manufacturing? Is there now produces, but it isn't all grown anything in the atmosphere of Charleston that prevents a cotton mill from in North Carolina. This means paying as well as at Fall River or any that our manufacturing capacity where else? There are business men must be about doubled, either by in Charleston who could make anything pay if they would devote the same time and talent to it as the building of new mills or by doubling the capacity of those now to their other business; but factories of all kinds have been a in operation. It would take money sort of "side issue" with them-a to do that and a good deal of it. It thing to put money into, then to be will require a great deal more skilled utturerly forgotton until disaster comes, when the place is blamed as if management and labor, to supply the air was poisonous to all smch enwhich is the object of the proposed terprises! But apply the same rules of economy and careful, close atten-tion to every detail as is done by the textile school. But the money to build new mills and equip them will

New England manufacturer, or the be a serious matter, for money is not Spartanburg manufacturer, bearing ever in mind that a little saving here abundant in North Carolina, and and a little there means a good divi-dend to the stockholders. With plenty we have no hoarded treasures to draw from. The credit of our peoof cotton, and the ocean at our door; with labor cheap and working hours ple is good enough, doubtless, and long, and with coal for furnance purperhaps their collaterals are good poses obtainable at \$2 75 per ton, we find that cotton mills will pay in enough to command considerable Charleston as well, or better than in money if they were disposed to bor-

the interior. row, but borrowing in large amounts "Not a bale of cotton should be a to start such enterprises is not the owed to pass out to sea that we can revent, except in the form of manubest way start them, for they are actured goods. A dozen large cotton mills here, which would bring with them skilled labor and better facilities thus handicapped in the beginning by being compelled to raise a stated or operating machinery, could be amount of interest out of the profits, nade to pay and would set at rest al with a limited time to repay the oubt about the future prosperity of Charleston. Why do we not ship the principal. It isn't easy to foresee phosphate rock away in its crude state. and guard against contingencies, instead of putting millions of money into the mills if we are to let our cot and therefore the borrowing plan is ton go where there is a profit in manu facturing it into cloth to somebody

But there is a way of avoiding somewhere that we do not get? "The difficulty, and the only diffi this and yet starting mills, of which culty, is that our best business talent the progressive city of Charlotte has has not been directed to the subject in furnished a striking illustration in the right spirit. We have not been a manufacturing people. But how we are to prov de for the future without her half-dozen or more co-operative mills, every one of which, so far as coming to it is somewhat difficult to see. The cotton factor's occupation like Othello's, is gone, the jobbing we know, has been a success and has been operated without going into business is going and the thing to do is debt. Why couldn't other citiesto provide against the inevitable."

Wilmington, Raleigh, Goldsboro, It is somewhat remarkable that Greensboro, Salisbury, and smaller the greatest industrial development places, do likewise, and utilize not and the greatest diversity is in the only their money but their labor in interior, where there is no water establishing factories, not only cottransportation and where the facton factories but other factories, and tories are dependent altogether upon why couldn't the farmers in the railroad transportation. while in our country adjacent become interested coast cities manufacturers have the in these enterprises by taking stock advantage of both water and rail in them and paying in raw material, transportation. It is time for the thus making a better market for coast cities to wake up, and realize themselves and adding to the value the conditions by which they are of their products? As a purely

confronted. business proposition it should be the aim of the cotton-growers to build Now to Prevent Pneumonia. factories and sell their cotton as

woven cloth at 20 cents a pound or You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or

more, rather than as raw cotton at 6 from an attack of la grippe. During cents or less. the epidemic of la grippe a few years Having succeeded by effort and in

their own provisions and coal The February number of The Cenballast for the return voyage, what will tury Magazine presents a fine list of keep up the business of Wilmington. Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick? contents, handsomely illustrated. Any other interesting articles are "Harnessing the Nile," "What Charles Dickens did for Childhood," "Frank lin's Religion," and "On the way to the North Pole." Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

McClure's Magazine for February is a very attractive number. Among the contributors are Rudyard Kipling, who has a continued story, and Capt. Mahan writes on "The War on the Sea, and its Lessons." and an interesting sketch of "Dewey at Manila." These are but few of a very interesting list of contents, all handsomely illustrated. Published by the S. S. McClure Co., 144-155 E 15th street, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Rocky Mount Motor: Mrs. Martha Lanier died in this place last Friday morning at 3 o'clock after a long and lingering illness at the home of her daughter Mrs. J. H. Short. - Clinton Democrat: Mr. J. R.

Maxwell, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of West ern Sampson, died at his home in Dismal Township on January the 10th at the age of seventy-two years.

- Chatham Record: On Tuesday Mr. Jones M. Watson made his last trip as mail-carrier on the Star route between Pittsboro and Chapel Hill. He had been carrying the mail ever since July, 1880, with an interval of about ten months, and in that time had traveled about 200,000 miles, or equal to eight times around the world. - Fayetteville Observer: Mrs.

Robt. M. Jackson died at her home on Massey's Hill this (Wednesday) morn ing after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Mr. John Davis, of Haymount. - Mr. J. N. Thag ga:d, son, of Alex. Thaggard, Esq ied at his home in Cedar Creek this (Wednesday) morning after a long and painful illness. The deceased, who was a young man just 27 years old. -Lumberton Rebesonian: N. A.

Braswell, a well-to-do citizen of this county, died at his home near Ashpole. Friday, of Bright's disease. — M. R. McRae, who lives four miles from town, on Shoe Heel creek, brought an alligator eleven feet long to Maxton Friday. While out trapping in the swamp of this famous stream he spied the monster on the banks of the creek. The first shot from his trusty Enfield took effect in the eye of the "gator. - Durham Sun: George Latta, colored man, worked on the farm of John Thompson. On Mondy morning he was found dead near his home. Sunday afternoon, Latta, who was an old man, left home, and not returning, search was instituted for him Monday morning, resulting in the finding the body cold and rigid in death. It

is thought he was benumbed on ac-count of the cold and laid down and froze to death. No suspicion of foul play is entertained.

- Public acknowledgement-

"Edgar Dabney gave a gratitude din

unks, stiffly, "but I do know that ome of the young soldiers smoked too nany coffin nails."-Chicago Tribune. - Mrs. Hangemout (sighing)-Wondah how dat Mrs. Rubbenscrub can afford to dress de way she does?" Mrs. Washtub (enviously)-"Why, her husband hab done left her!" Roman and American: Guide-

of him." "In good, plain language, I

presume?" Well, ves. In fact, some

of my expressions were positively military."—Indianapolis Journal.

- "I don't know about this em-

ballumed beef," remarked old Wipe-

TWINKLINGS.

love him."-Baltimore Life.

'Here was the Circus Maximus." American Tourist-"Maximus, ehi eems to me that's a pretty tame adective to apply to a circus."-Detroit ournal - Johnny-"Mother isn't blind.

s she?" Pa-"Of course, not. What put that into your head. -Johnny-Mrs. Bowser, who was here to day. said mother'd never see forty again. -Boston Transcript. - Liberty's Limitations: Immirant-"At last I am in free America. man can do pretty much as he

pleases in this country, can't he?" Native—"Ye-e-s, unless he's married." -New York Weekly.

A HAND AT POKER.

and the Part a Side Bet Played In the Proceedings.

Said a Lone Star State man: "I once saw Colonel W. G. Sterett and Hon. Barnett Gibbs of Austin in a poker game, and, though merely a spectator, I got lots of fun out of watching the proceedings, for in the growd were some high rollers, and there were plenty of big jackpots to furnish excitement. Sterett was not faring very well and ever and anon would complain of his luck. He and Gibbs were bosom friends, but Gibbs liked nothing better than guying William.

"'You can't play poker anyway,' said Gibbs, addressing Colonel Sterett. 'Why don't you stay out till you get a hand? Every time I open a pot you have to chip in on some little short pair."

"Just as 'Barney' said this it was his time to act, and as he was on the point of opening a passed pot that had been 'sweetened' for \$10 he saw that Sterett was fingering his stack preparatory to coming in. "'Well, Gibbs,' quoth Sterett, somewhat nettled, 'your gratuitous advice please keep to yourself. It don't get you anything. When I want counsel as to the proper time to participate in a jack pot, I'll call on you. In the meantime I'm staying with you,' shoving in two yellows, 'and if you don't think I've got a legitimate hand I'll bet you \$10 more before the draw, everybody else being out, that I've got the best hand to start with.' "''I'll go you,' said Gibbs. 'What have

you there 'A pair of kings,' replied Sterett. " 'They're mighty good.' And Gibbs shoved over to the journalist the \$10 side bet, at which Sterett laughed long and

"Gibbs smiled, but said nothing, and then each drew three cards. It was Gibbs' bet, and quick as a flash he shoved a \$50 stack. Of course his opponent thought it was a bluff and called. Sterett hadn't helped his kings, but he was an astonished man when Gibbs laid down a pair of aces. He had possessed them all the time, and his renunciation of the side bet was a clever ruse by which he demonstrated to his friend that there were some wrinkles in poker that he had not dreamed of in his philosophy."-Washington Post.

Such Is War.

The actions of men wounded in battle are often misunderstood. General Fuller, as quoted in the Chicago Inter Ocean cites a pathetic instance of this kind: In the midst of battle General Fuller was trying to check the flight of panic stricken men. One poor fellow came stumbling along, not heeding a word that was said to him.

NEW YORK, February 2.-Money on Northern CORN MEAL— Per bushel, in sacks Virginia Meal COTTON TIES—P bundle..... JANDLES—P D call was steady at 2½@3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3¼ per cent. Sperm. Adamantine...... CHEESE-9 b-Sterling exchange strong; actual busi 18 @ ness in bankers' bills at 485%@485% for demand and 483@48314 for sixty lays. Posted rates 484 and 486. Commer-

OFFEE-9 D-Laguyra. Blo..... OMESTICS-Sheeting, 44, % yard...... Yarns. % bunch of 5 Ds

EGGS-# dozen.. 1-fackerel, No. 1, 3 barrel... 22 00 fackerel, No. 1, 4 balf-bbl. 11 00 fackerel, No. 2, 4 barrel... 16 00 fackerel, No. 2 4 balf-bbl... 8 00 fackerel, No. 3, 4 barrel... 13 00 Mackerel, Mackerel, Mullets, 9 barrel 2 50 Mullets, 9 pork barrel 5 00 N. C. Roe Herring, 9 keg.. 3 00 Extra.....

LOUR-WD-Low grade Choice..... Straight First Patent Corn, from store, bgs-White Car-load, in bgs-White... Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof..... 40 Cow Peas.....

Green salted... Dry flint..... Dry salt AY W 100 Ds Clover Hay. Rice Straw. Eastern. Western

North River. 100P IRON, PD. ARD, W B-North Carolina.

steady and unchanged; no sales.

City Mess..... Rump..... ROPE. W D.

SALT, Sack, Alum.... Liverpool American. On 125 Sacks. SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M. Cypress Saps. SUGAR, P D-Standard Gran'd Standard A..... White Extra C.... Extra C, Golden.. ard A R. O. Hogshead.... TIMBER, W M feet-Shipping...

Mill, Prime Mill, Fair. on Mill Inferior to ordinary...... SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed 3 0) % M 6x24 heart..... Sap..... 5x94 Heart.....

6x24 Heart.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wil-

steady; No. 7 invoice 65%c; No. 7 jobbing 71%c; mild steady; Cordova 1/0 14c. Sugar-Raw strong ; fair refining 3 13 16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; sales 671 bags Muscovado 89 test at 3 13-13c spot exwharf; refined firm.

CHICAGO, February 2.-After temporary firmness to-day wheat yielded to further liquidation of long property. Heavy export takings at the seaboard checked the decline two cents from the top price of the session, and May closed with a net loss of 5%c. Corn and oats held aloof from demoralizing as sociation with wheat and left off at an advance of §c in corn and 1 and §c in oats. Pork and lard are a shade higher and ribs unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 2.-Cash quola tions: Flour qui t; demand moderate cial bills 482@482 1/2. Silver certificates Wheat-No. 2 spring 70@73c; No 3 nominal at 59% @60%. Bar silver 59%. do. 65%@71c: No 2. red 72%@74c Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds steady. State bonds steady; Rail-road bonds irregular; U.S. 3's, 107½; Corn-No.2, 36%c. Oats-No.2, free on board, 27 34 @28c; No. 2 white 304 31c; No. 3 white 30 1/2 c. Pork, pe U. S. new 4's, registered, 128%@128%; bbl. \$10 20@10 25. Lard, per 10 do. coupon, 1281/2@129; U. S. 4's 112@ lbs, \$5 65@5 671/2. Short rib' sides 1121/2 ;do. coupon, 1121/2 @1131/2 ; do. 2's oose, \$4 85@5 05. Dry salted shoul 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 1111/2@1121/2; ders, \$4 25@4 37%. Short clear sides boxed, \$5 20@5 25. Whiskey-Dis do. 5's, coupon, 1111/2@1121/2; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway illers' finished goods, per gallon, \$125 5's 106. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio The leading futures ranged as fol 70: Chesapeake & Ohio 30%; Manlows-opening, highest, lowest an hattan L 114; N. Y. Central 134; Reading 221/2; do.1st preferred 60%; St. losing: Wheat-No. 2, May 74% 744, 75%@754, 734, 73%@734c July 72%, 73, 71%, 71%@71%c. Corr Paul 12714; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 1314; do. preferred 5014; -May 37% @38, 38%, 37%, 38%c; Jul American Tobacco 145½; do. pre-ferred 137; People's Gas 114½; Sugar 133½; do. preferred 114½; T. C. & Iron 4436; U. S. Leather 7½; do. preferred 381/2 0381/2, 381/ 0381/2, 380 381/2, 381/0 September 39, 39 ½, 38 %, 39 %c. Oat No. 2 May 28 %, 28 ½, 28 %, 28 % @28 % July 265 26% @26%, 26%.26% c. Por per barrel-May \$10 42%, 10 55, 10 3 10 42½, Lard, per 100 fbs-May \$5 88, 5 90, 5 82½, 5 85; July \$6 00, 6.02½, 5 95, 5 97½. Ribs, per 100 fbs, May \$5 17½, 5 25, 5 15, 5 17½; July \$5 32½ NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

5 35, 5 27 1/2, 5 30. NEW YORK, February 2.-Rosin BALTIMORE, February 2.-Flot quiet; strained common to good dull and unchanged. Wheat du \$1 32 1/2 @1 35. Spirits turpentine steady -Spot 75% @76c; month 75% @76c; March 76% @77c; May 77% @77%. Southern wheat by sample 70@76% CHARLESTON, February 2.-Spirits turpentine firm at 43c; no sales. Rosin Corn firmer-Spot 401/2@401/4c; month 40%@40%c; March 40%@40%c South SAVANNAH, February 2.-Spirits turern white and yellow corn 38@40% pentine firm at 43½c; no sales: Oats firmer-No. 2 white western 35 receipts 143 casks. Rosin firm; no @36c. Lettuce \$1.25@1.50 per bushel basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, February 2, 4 P. M. Cotton-spot in fair demand; prices unchanged. American middling 3 -32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 3,500 were for speculation and export and include 400 bales American. Receipts 28,200 ales, all American.

ble for an advonce of four to six points at the opening. Other factors con-tributing to the better ruling of the Futures opened easy with a fair de nand and closed steady at the advance market were the discouraging weather American middling (l. m. c.): Feb ruary 3 15-64@3 16-64d seller; Feb reports from nearly all sections of the ruary and March 3 15-64@3 16-64d South, estimates for a very light movement at both ports and interior towns seller; March and April 3 16-64d buyer; and continued gratifying accounts from New England and the cloth mar-April and May 317-64d buyer? May an June 3 18-64d buyer; June and July 3 kets. The readiness with which wheat responded to selling pressure and the irregular rushing of stocks recently, 19-64d seller; July and August 3 19 64 @3 20-64d buyer; August and Septem ber 3 20-64d seller; September and Oc together with yesterday's bad slump tober 3 19-64d buyer; October and Noin cotton tended to unnerve a good vember 5 19 64@3 20-64d buyer; Nomany holders, and after the initial revember and December 3 20-64d seller; sponse to the foreign news, the local December and January 3 20-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

quiet; middling uplands 6%c.

market gradually gave way under realizing sales. The market closed steady at a net loss of two to four NEW YORK, February 2.-Cotton

