PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

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, $10.000; 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 Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., 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.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of 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 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.

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.

Contract 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. extra.

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

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1899.

TO GET RID OF THE COLORED BROTHER.

Notwithstanding the talk by Northern Republican politicians and Republican newspapers in the North about the disfranchisement of negroes in the South there is not one in a hundred of them who would not be not only willing but glad to see the negroes disfranchised if they thought the Republican party would be thereby benefitted. As a rule the men who have been participating in national conventions have never taken fraternally to the colored delegates to those conventions, for they were an embarrassing feature in several ways. They could not mingle with the negroes on terms of equality, and yet it was necessary to treat them with much civility and consideration to retain their good will for the candidates who desired their votes. They had to be entertained and the color line was always more or less sprung and this always added to the embarrassing complications with "the man and the brother."

And then there was another thing which was even more troublesome than the matter of fraternization and that was that the colored delegates were looked upon as purchasable, and of a kind that wouldn't stay bought when a higher bidder came along. In addition to this being quite annoying it gave rise to scandalous charges from which few Republican national conventions have been exempt. The last didn't escape these charges, for it was said with much emphasis that Hanna very soon corralled the Southern colored delegates at St. Louis and captured them for McKinley. It would, therefore, for these if not for other reasons, be a relief to the Republican politicians if the colored delegate could be eliminated from their national conventions, and the only practical way to do that without their active agency, or their seeming to desire it, will be through the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South, thus eliminating them as political factors.

It may be observed that prominent Republicans from the North who have visited the South lately have had very little to say on that subject while some of them, such as Senator Hoar, for instance, have virtually endorsed the movements that have been made for qualified suffrage, although they know full well that this movement has but little effect in disqualifying white voters and affects almost exclusively the black.

But this feeling to which we refer is not an entirely a new thing, for eight years ago or more a movement was started in some of the Southern States to eliminate the negro voter from the Republican party under the belief that if this were done a white Republican party could be organized in the South which would have much more vitality in it and be much more formidable than the Republican party composed of the white and colored contingents ever was. This idea has not yet been entirely abandoned, although its promoters are going about it in a different, round about way. They do not propose to drive the negro out of the Republican party, but they propose favoring nullifying his vote and thus eliminating him as a factor from all parties, and then seeking aspiring Southerners who may be tempted by bribes of office and position to ally themselves with the Republican party and become proselytizers for it. That this is the programme that some of them have seriously considered is shown by the following, which we clip from the Charlotte *Observer* of the 3d inst.:

"The *Observer* yesterday mentioned the arrival in the city of Mr. Samuel B. Archer, secretary and treasurer of the Tariff Commission League, Newark, N. J., and Washington City. In an interview yesterday Mr. Archer said:

"The object and purpose of my trip South is to endeavor to unite the business interests, organized and individual, in favor of a bill now before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. The purpose of the bill is to take the tariff question out of politics and place it in the hands of a permanent committee, or court, organized on the same lines as the United States Supreme Court, giving the committee full authority for arranging schedules under a well defined law, as represented by said bill.

"So far, here, I have found the feeling unanimous in favor of the plans set forth in the bill and many of your men have united with the League to help carry it through Congress. I have already received the hearty cooperation and support of many of the boards of trade and other commercial organizations throughout the South.

"For some time past I have been thoroughly convinced that the interests of the North and South are identical. That the same laws that built up New England and made the vast wealth of that territory applied equally to the Southern States, if the business men here would take the same advantages of them that their Northern brothers have. And in suggesting these ideas to the Southern manufacturers I have found that the sentiment here is almost unanimous. I am convinced that if the color line were obliterated from politics that the South, and especially North Carolina, would be as strongly Republican in politics as many of the Nothern States, and I firmly believe in our Southern friends uniting with us in the the election of a Republican ticket in 1900 and thus furnishing a Republican administration with plenty of able white men to chose from for filling Federal officers. This would not only be the quickest way of obliterating the features of the color question, but would in no manner interfere with your local or State officers, who could be elected as heretofore.

"The recent visit of President McKinley through the South has shown that he has a warm place in the hearts of Southern people, generally, and it is possibly needless for me to say that General Fitzhugh Lee, by his actions at Havana during the recent difficulty with Spain, and General Joe Wheeler, through his gallant and valiant work at Santiago have endeared themselves to the hearts of the people of the entire Union and I believe that the placing of either of those men, or any other good Southern man, on the ticket with McKinley in 1900, would on the platform similar to the one adopted in St. Louis in 1896, with such changes as the recent war and present conditions would suggest, give the Southern people an opportunity to unite with the Northern Republicans to put an impregnable front to Bryanism and the free silver craze. It would completely obliterate all traces of sectionalism and insure the future prosperity of the South as nothing else would do. I firmly believe that the conditions to-day brought about by the war with Spain make it a most favorable opportunity for bringing about such a result. Since arriving in the South I have spoken about this matter to many manufacturers, and politicians as well, and find that they would generally favor such a combination.

"The Atlanta *Constitution*, a short time ago, asked the very pointed and pertinent question: 'What is the matter with a ticket reading McKinley and Wheeler for 1900?' And it is my purpose to go to Atlanta within a few days and suggest to the *Constitution* and other papers the starting of a canvass of the South, looking to the election of white delegates to the National Republican convention in 1900, pledged to such a ticket as I have suggested above, and if I find them favorable to such a proposition I will spend the next three months in doing all that is within my power to help the matter on. Starting such a movement now and getting the newspapers of the South to push it to the front, will naturally bring the question up in the North and very soon show how the Republican papers of the North would support such a movement and would put the matter in good shape to commence a thorough campaign early in the fall. Of course I understand that such a movement will take a great deal of educational work among the people to bring it to a successful issue and the present is none too soon to start it."

Mr. Archer will be here for several days. He has been in the State for two weeks and from here he goes South.

We do not known Mr. Archer, or how well he shoots his arrows, but he is taking a very business like view of this matter and is going about it in a very business like way. Most certainly with the negro eliminated from politics in the South and the tariff question out of politics, two of the main causes of friction between the South and the Republican party, would be removed, and as new issues are apt to arise which may not be affected by geographical lines it is possible that the Republican party of the future may be regarded with less aversion in the South than the Republican party of the past has been, for that was run almost exclusively on sectional lines. Mr. Archer reports progress, and may possibly be exaggerating if he has not been deceived, but it is interesting to know the plans some of the Northern Republicans are making and how they are proceeding to carry them out.

GOOD, IF TRUE.

We find the following, from its Mount Airy correspondent, in last week's issue of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record:*

A report is current that the Atlantic Coast Line has determined to extend the Atlantic and Yadkin division, formerly the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, into the Virginia coal fields, connecting with the Norfolk and Western and other lines. John R. Kenly, at Wilmington, N. C., is general manager.

This is good news, if true, and the probabilities are that there are grounds for the report. We do not know exactly how many miles will have to be constructed to make connection with the Norfolk and Western road, but the distance is short, and our impression is that considerable of the ground had been graded several years ago under the then management of the C. F. & Y. V., which had determined to make that connection. That financial panic which swept the country caught the C. F. & Y. V. road, as it did many other railroads, and put a stop to the work of extension, which would doubtless have been effected some time ago if it had not been for this. There is, we think, a natural pass through the mountains on the border, which makes the work of construction comparatively easy for a mountain country.

This is a matter in which the country penetrated by the Atlantic & Yadkin Valley Railroad is very much interested, and in which Wilmington is especially interested, for when this little gap is closed it will give us rail connection with the Western systems of roads and one of the shortest lines between the seaboard and the grain fields and commercial centers of the West, in addition to tapping the coal fields that lie between.

This means possibly two things for Wilmington, one that she may become a great shipping port for Western products and become to some extent a competitor in this with Newport News, which has been built up by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad after it made its Western connections, and it means that Wilmington may become a great manufacturing city as she can then command an abundance of cheap fuel.

The gentlemen who are financially interested in this enterprise and are now managing this road have too much sagacity to permit it to run into the ground at Mount Airy, and therefore we take it for granted that they will make the opening through the hills to link with the system of roads on the other side. But every one who has given any thought to the subject, or is at all familiar with the geographical position and the road systems of the West, will see at a glance that there are immense possibilities in this enterprise.

THEN LET THEM BE SWALLOWED.

A studied effort is being made by the expansion press and other expansion boomers to make it appear that the conditions by which we are now confronted in the Philippines were thrust upon us by the fiat of events, that it is "destiny" that we must take up "the white man's burden" no matter how heavy it may be and lift the black and the nut colored and the yellow man that we come into contact with to the higher plane, in other words that the mission of this country is to be a civilizer and christianizer of the benighted heathen.

This is simple mockery, and sometimes borders on blasphemy when they make Providence the inspirer of their rapacious schemes. The Washington *Star* is one of the supporters of the expansion policy, and thus remarks upon the situation as it now presents itself in the Philippines:

"Germany's move at Manila is a very important one—Important to her and to us. There may be diplomacy in it of a very shrewd kind. But that is neither here nor there. It is to be considered upon its face value. It is a recognition of our authority and supremacy in the Philippines, and strictly in accordance with our own claims. The President has done right, therefore, in responding favorably to Germany's overtures. They could not have been rejected, indeed, without such a confession on our part as would have compromised the Government before the world.

And we must resolutely face the situation and take into account all reasonable contingencies. German interests in the Philippines may not be large, but whatever they are they are entitled to protection. The United States now accepts responsibility for them. If events shall show that it connot protect them. or if it change its policy in the general matter of the Philippines so as to neglect them, it cannot properly complain if Germany shall decide to step in and try to protect them herself. And if Germany shall go ashore for that purpose then the course will be clear for other powers in interest, and then shall come to pass that which has been predicted: The Philippines will be swallowed up in a scramble of the European nations.

"It is worse than folly to undertake to temporize with our problem in the east. The United States either has or it has not a duty to perform there. If it is to stay, even for no other purpose than a restoration of order, it should set about the work with every means necessary to a speedy accomplishment of that end. No halting, half-hearted measures will serve. If it is to throw up the task as unwelcome, or beyond its strength, it should do so at once and completely. The problem, unless resolutely seized, is full of the greatest danger to the country.

"The men who are trying to cripple the Government in the matter of men and supplies, and thus force an ignominious back down at Manila, are engaged in strange business for American citizens. It is of small moment whether Mr. Bryan, Mr. Gorman or Mr. Cleveland is a Presidential candidate next year if meanwhile the prestige of the United States as a nation is to be sacrificed to local divisions over local matters."

Germany has doubtless done a shrewd thing in thus making the United States the custodian of its interests in the Philippines and therefore responsible for any damage that may come to them. And perhaps under the circumstances this was the best thing for this Government to do, for not to have done so might have been a confession of weakness, but Germany having done this other nations having interests may do likewise, and we will find ourselves the custodians of all of them, not for the present only but for an indefinite period, until the Filipinos are subjugated and we have the islands absolutely under our control. And then what will it all amount to, the self-assumed task of civilization and elevation? Better let them "be swallowed" by other land-grabbing nations, after we have made sure of a base of supplies to to put ourselves on equal footing with other land-grabbers. But better still let those people understand that we don't want their islands, recover their confidence if we can, help them to form a government, then throw the responsibility of taking care of themselves upon them, and let them "paddle their own canoe."

WANDERERS.

SARA SCHMUCKER.

What might have been! Dear heart, we'll put it by,
We are too brave to murmur—you and I.
Like thoughtless children we have lost the way;
If we had been less blind we could not stray
Into a tangled wilderness like this.
Where is the pleasant pathway that we miss?

We cannot all retrace the steps that led
Us from the broad, smooth walks where, overhead,
The elm-boughs arched and birds sang blithe and clear,
And flitted gayly by. The night falls, dear;
The stars are softly gleaming in the sky—
Their light may tell us where the home-ways lie.

This path is narrow. We must walk alone.
O love, your strong hand's touch upon my own,
The dauntless trust I read in your dear eyes
I sorely need. My life's hope—circle lies
Within that light. But here we must not stay.
Lead on—but call back through the dark, I pray.

I cannot falter if your voice's tone
But reach me—for that very sound alone
Would warm my heart though it were chill in death,
And stir my blood and make me catch my breath—
Quivering in balance between joy and pain,
Lest chords so tensely sweet sound not again.

So I will follow—on the path o'ergrown,
Through darkness, dear, into the way unknown;
Unmindful of the thorns that prick and sting
The rough, uncertain footing—everything
But of your presence, dear—though nevermore
We see the home-light through the open door.

* * * * * * * *

At last! At last! how we have blundered, dear,
Not dreaming that the right way lay so near!
How good to be together—good to see
The gracious glow that waits for you and me;
Though we are late—yet all life's glad maybe
Is ours. Before us, fear's gray shadows flee.

—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance.—*Johnson.*

— Take short views, hope for the best, and put your trust in God.—*Sandy Smith.*

— The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.

— Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

— I would rather aim at perfection and fall short of it, than aim at imperfection and fully attain it.—*A. J. Gordon.*

— Ask God to show you your duty, and then do your duty well; and from that point you mount to the very peak of vision.—*E. E. Hale.*

— He who is unwilling to stoop will never rescue the perishing, and he who refuses to loose his life will never find it among God's sains—*Booth.*

— We are in danger of looking too far for opportunities of doing good and communicating. In reaching for rhododendrons we trample down the daisies.—*Marion Harlem.*

— To trust when there is no cause for fear is but the name of faith, but to be reliant upon God when occasions for alarm are abundant and pressing is the conquering faith of God's elect.—*Spurgeon.*

— God often sends the impulse into the hearts of Christians to go and see some very wicked and apparently incorrigible man. That impulse should not be defeated by unbelief in God's power to change such a heart.—*The Pilgrim Teacher.*

— The happiness of life may be greatly increased by small courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is to still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little kind acts of attention.—*Sterne.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

——In order to get the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill through the jobbers offer an amendment that would limit the aggregate bounties to $9,000,000 annually. This would limit the subsidy to the rich shipbuilders and owners who have a "pull."—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

——The casualities on the American side during the fighting with the Filipinos, up to yesterday, were 86 killed and 351 wounded. Many more of the troops have died from disease, and the fighting is not over yet. We are paying a big price in life, as well as in money, for these islands, which we do not want.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The withdrawal of German war vessels from Manila was opportunely timed with the practical withdrawal of the last vestige of Spanish sovereignty through the vote in the Cortes defeating the opposition to the peace treaty. There is no reason why there should not be a blood-warm friendship and mutual advantageous commerce between the people of Germany and the people of the United States. Tariff making enmities comport with neither the honorable aspiration nor the dignity of great civilized States.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— Bixby — "Hello, old man, what's going on out your way?" Farnum—"My wife, unless she's asleep"

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COSTUME OF LACE AND VEILING FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

THIS dainty costume, taken from HARPER'S BAZAR, is designed to be rendered in such light-weight fabrics as cashmere, henrietta cloth, nun's veiling, or any Summer material. The original model is in violet cashmere. The bodice pattern contains two yokes, the upper one supporting the collar, and the lower being the foundation upon which to place the guipure. The waist is a simple French design, i. e., with slightly gathered front and back, but with no pouch or suggestion of blouse. It is open on both sides, where the lace is revealed between the interlapping points. The fashionable sleeve has a long sheath which serves as a foundation for the guipure.

The skirt is cut to fit perfectly over a model skirt, but is slashed up each side of the front, and fastened with lapped points to correspond with the openings in the waist. A pattern of the under-lace flounce does not accompany the costume pattern, published by HARPER'S BAZAR, since this must be adjusted according to the taste of the wearer. Where a less costly material than guipure is desired, the lower yoke may be made of any of the many fashionable tucked and ruffled materials which may now be purchased by the yard, and mousseline or chiffon panels may be laid under the slashed openings at the sides of the skirt. It is of the latter material that the collar and upper yoke are made in the original Paris model.

To make this garment for a medium-sized person will require 7½ yards of material 45 inches wide, and 15 yards of silk lining 20 inches wide. The quantity of lace needed will vary according to width.

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE. N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press*: About 1,300 people have been vaccinated at Weldon, Mr. O. T. Boney informs us. He says there are several cases of smallpox there, but the authorities have them thoroughly isolated.

—Greenville *Weekly*: Mr. Warren, of the Riverside Nursery seys there will be but few peaches if any, the cold weather having about killed all. He also says it killed the rose buds and that roses will be but few and late.

— Salisbury *Sun*: The bullet wound Mr. A. D. Shuping received Monday night, proved fatal. He died Tuesday night at the Whitehead-Long sanatorium, to which place he was taken shortly after the shooting and where he received the best of attention.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Daniel Taylor, of Croatan, says that as he was coming to Newbern Wednesday night he was attacked near the Neuse crossing by two negro men. One of the men seized the horse's head and the other made a violent assault upon Mr. Taylor with a heavy club. Mr. Taylor thinks if it had not been for the protection of the buggy top he would have been murdered before the horse became frightened sufficiently to make a break and run away. There are rumors of other people being held up at night by robbers in the same vicinicinity.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Maj. J. W. Wilson, who was reinstated as chairman of the Railroad Commission was at the office all day yesterday and in charge. Dr. Abbott was also present. No business was transacted. Otho Wilson, who was no longer a commissioners having resigned, called during the day at the Railroad Commission office. Yesterday morning both of the reinstated commissioners filed their accounts with the State Auditors for their play from September 24, 1997. to March 1, 1899. Major Wilson's account was sent, but Otho Wilson filed his in person. The amount of each warrant is $2,866,66.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Dr. Caviness returned from Carver's Creek this (Friday) morning, where he held an inquest yesterday morning over the body of the young colored woman, Mary Eliza Blue, who was found dead in McKay's Creek Wednesday. The verdict of the jury was "that the woman came to her death by a blow on the head with some blunt instrument in the hands of one Jee Ray." Ray disappeared Wednesday night and a pose is now out searching for him. It seems that Ray, with whom the woman lived, had many quarrels with her, and that after she disappeared, he told the negroes that she hod gone to Dunn and would never return. He also told his wife to come back and live with him; that the Blue woman would never bother her any more. It was also shown that he was the last man in her company and that he had uttered threats against her life on several occasions.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@		6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½@		11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	8½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@		1⅞
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West india cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝@		5½
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Palmer		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	6 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	5 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	16

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37@36½c; rosin firm at $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.10; crude turpentine firm at $1.50, $2.00, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	16
Rosin	113
Tar	158
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—28 casks spirits turpentine, 220 bbls rosin, 193 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Good Ordinary	3 9-16	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary	4 15-16	"	"
Low Middling	5 9-16	"	"
Middling	6	"	"
Good Middling	6 5-16	"	"

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—129 bales; same day last year, 488.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Money on call was easier at 2@2½ per cent., last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½@485¾ for demand and 483½@483¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486½@487. Commercial bills 483. Silver certificates were nominal at 59½@60½. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 3's, 107¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128⅞@129; do. coupon, 128⅞@129; U. S. 4's 111½@112; do. coupon, 112¾@113½; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 112@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112@112½; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 105½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70½; Chesapeake & Ohio 27; Manhattan L 110½; N. Y. Central 135½; Reading 22⅞; do. 1st preferred 64½; St. Paul 128; do. preferred 169; Southern Railway 12¼; do. preferred 48; American Tobacco 195¾; do. preferred 145; People's Gas 112¼; Sugar 138¾; do. preferred 114; T. C. & Iron 95⅝; U. S. Leather 6½; do. preferred 71; Western Union 93.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 30. Spirits turpentine steady at 46½@46¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Spirits turpentine was firm; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 44c; sales 233 casks; receipts 145 casks. Rosin firm at yesterday's outside quotations; sales 690 barrels; receipts 1,783 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices one to four points higher, showed decided strength during the early part of the session on quite general buying started by a much more favorable set of advices from the Liverpool market than had been expected. Private cables attributed the better feeling abroad to persistent rumors that Neil was shortly to issue a circular in which he would put out a crop estimate several hundred thousand bales less than the one originally issued. On these stories shorts in the Liverpool market took fright and sought cover, giving special attention to the settling up of obligations in the near months. In addition to this information, the local market was supported by light receipts at the ports and interior towns, official reports of unsettled weather in the Mississippi valley, further discouraging news regarding the progress of farm work, and more gratifying advices from Fall River than have yet been received this season. The late market for futures was firm, with the close steady and two to three points net higher.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 9-16c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; March 6.31c, April 6.29, May 6.30c, June 6.28c, July 6.29c, August 6.29c, September 6.14c, October 6.14c, November 6.12c, December 6.15c; January 6.17c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 9-16c; middling gulf 6 13-16c; sales 106 bales.

Net receipts 453 bales; gross receipts 969 bales; sales 108 bales; stock 111,253 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 16,848 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,222 bales; exports to the Continent 11,111 bales; stock 751,628 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 16,848 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,222 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 11,111 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,209,421 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,007,863 bales; exports to France 634,124 bales; exports to the Continent 2,223,895 bales.

March 4.—Galveston, quiet and steady at 6¼c, net receipts 3,099 bales; Norfolk, firm at 6½c, net receipts 458 bales; Baltimore, steady at 6½c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 6 9-16c, net receipts 863 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6, net receipts 129 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 13-16c, net receipts 1,458 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 13-16c, net receipts 727 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5c, net receipts 8,280 bales; Mobile, dull at 5⅞c, net receipts 122 bales; Memphis, steady at 6¼c, net receipts 2,192 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6⅛c, net receipts 421 bales; Charleston, firm at 5⅞c, net receipts 1,259 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Flour was dull and rather weak; winter patents $3 75@4 00. Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red 85c f. o. b.; options ruled weak all the morning; besides liquidation prompted by weak cables, short wheat was put on prospective bearish statistics for Monday; closed weak at ⅛c net decline; the sales included: No. 2 red March closed 82¾c; May closed 77c; July closed 75⅜c. Corn—Spot, steady; No. 2, 45½c; options opened easy with wheat and were generally weak all day, influenced by lower cables and unloading; closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline; sales included: March closed —c; May closed 41½c; July closed 41½c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 34½c; options dull. Pork steady; mess $9 00@9 75. Lard weak; Western steam $5 65; March $5 50, nominal; refined lard weak. Butter—Market quoted steady; Western creamery 16@20c; do. factory 12@14½c; Elgins 20c; imitation creamery 16½@18; State dairy 13@20c. Cheese firm; large white 11@11¼c. Petroleum dull; refined New York $7 35; Philadelphia and Baltimore $7 30; do. in bulk $4 80. Potatoes quiet; New York $1 25@2 00; Long Island $1 50@2 25; Jersey sweets $1 75@2 75. Cotton seed oil—prime crude 21c; butter grades 32. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 4½@7c; Japan 5@5¼c Cabbage—The market was steady at $3 00@9 00 per 100. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet but steady; No. 7 invoice 6¼c; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild steady; Cordova 8@14c. Sugar—Raw firmer but not quotably higher; fair refining 3⅞c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅜c; molasses sugar 3