THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, \$5.00 year, \$2.00 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.

ADVERTIBING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$2.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$3.50; 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, 60 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. THE MORNING STAR, the ol Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns

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 withhelds.

is withhelds

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 transleat rates. ent rates. isements kept under the head of "New isements" will be charged fifty per cent. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Mouning Star. BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1899

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOT THE EASY JOB EXPECTED.

We were told a short while ago that when our troops captured Malolos and the Filipino army scattered and fled Northward, this was practically an end to the war. On the heels of this capture the Philippine commission, which seems to have been awaiting what it considered the opportune time, issued its proclamation telling the Filipino fighters how hopeless their contest with the United States was, how it was foredoomed to failure and how much better it would be for them and all those dry spots in those seas to accept the inevitable, drop their weapons and go peacefully and quietly like well behaved people to their homes. It told of some if not all the good things that would come to the islands under the paternal care of this country, but prefaced the whole layout with the positive declaration that the supremacy of

lished throughout the Archipelago. This proclamation was translated and published in several languages spoken in the islands so that no one who can read would have a decent excuse for not reading it. We were assured that they were reading it. very anxious to get copies of it, and that it was making such a favorable impression upon them that the Filipino armies were disbanding and that before long Aguinaldo wouldn't have a respectable Corporal's guard to stay by him.

the United States must be estab-

But the fighting goes on all the same and not a day passes that parties of Filipinos do not attack our soldiers, and the racket at night goes on pretty much as it used to around Manila before the Filipinos were persuaded by our fellows with guns to move further back. And following right along on all this comes an associated press dispatch which quotes one of "the foremost American Generals" as saving: "We will see a hundred thousand soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans control the islands," and, the dispatch adds, "a majority of the army are of his opinion.

We have about 31,000 soldiers in the island of Luzon now, the United States flag has been flying over Manila for nine months, and since the outbreak of hostilities with the natives we have simply succeeded in killing some of them and capturing some towns, important only in so far as they may become bases of future operations. All this has cost a great deal of money, more lives than were lost in Cuba, while we had Cuba to show for the lives lost there, but substantially nothing in the Philippines. We have captured towns, but no armies. They simply move out of our way when we make it too uncomfortable for them, and get ready to give us another brush at the first opportunity.

With all the encouraging reports that have been received lately, there is the stubborn fact that the Filipinos are paying no attention to the proclamation issued by the commission, but are keeping a keen eye on the movements of our armies, and manage to keep close enough to our lines to worry our soldiers and pick off a few of them occasionally. Some of the organs are beginning to perceive this and to acknowledge that, in the language of Gen. Otis. when he advised against bringing the wives and families of officers to Manila, "this war is no pic-nic." The St. Louis Globe Democrat, a vigorous supporter of the administration and of the expansion policy, discourses thus:

"The Filipinos are standing their ground somewhat better than was expected. This is, on the whole, fortunate for the United States. By making a fight they will stand an excellent chance of being killed or captured and that is the only way in which they can be dealt with intelligently and satisfactorily. It would be better if the Americans had 10,000 or 15,000 more men on hand in the Philippines. This would insure quicker and more thorough work in stamping out the rebellion."

Our esteemed contemporary evi-

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. | dently does not attach much impor tance to the capture of towns, for it has come to the conclusion that the only way the Filipinos can be dealt with "intelligently and satisfactorily" is to "kill or capture" them, in which brutal conclusion it, in our opinion, hits the nail on the head.

But isn't that a bigger job than 10,000 or 15,000 more men on hand could do? With the 31,000 or more men we now have there we have not succeeded in capturing any army, although we have killed a good many Filipinos; but as fast as we kill them others pick up their guns and take their places. They have more men than guns, and their armies are -not captured, and cannot be with the present force or even 10,000 or 15,000 more men, because they have the country behind them to fall back if too closely pressed, a country where everybody sympathizes with him.

Conquering a country as densely populated as the Philippines are is no easy task with a moderate sized army, even if the lay of the country and the climate presented fewer obstacles to the rapid movement of armies. Speaking of the density of population, the following from the Washington correspondent of the same paper from which we quote will give some idea of what a job it will be to kill or capture enough of them to bring the rest into submis-

"Americans can hardly realize how densely some of the new possessions are peopled. Malolos is less than thirty miles from Manila, yet day after day American columns advanced through towns and cities from 1,000 to 10,000 population. The fact is, as shown by the last census, that the population of the whole island of Luzon averages more persons to the square mile than many parts of the United States. By the census of 1890 Illinois had sixty-eight persons to the square mile of territory, and Indiana had sixty-one. Luzon, by the census of 1889, had seventy-nine. There are parts of Luzon which are mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated largely in the richer portions. In many provinces the population exceeds 200 to the mile, which is greater density than is found in any State of this country except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Luzon is not nearly the most densely

populated island in the Philippines. eople to the square mile, while Bohol has 188 and Panay has 155."

But suppose we capture their armies, what then? Every town we capture must be garrisoned, and small garrisons will not do in a country so densely populated and inspired by the hatred the Filipinos now have of the Americans. We had about 30,000 men garrisoning Cuba and the Cubans were not hostile. They were put there simply as a sort of police to preserve order. Cuba is a wilderness, in point of population, compared with some of those islands. The 10,000 or 15,000 more men that our St. Louis contemporary suggests will not be enough. The General referred to in the Associated Press dispatch was nearer the mark with his 100,000, and very probably under it.

#### ATTACKING THE AMENDMENT. There is a colored organization in

the North known as the Afro-American Council which is moving to contest the validity of the constitutional amendment restricting franchise in the State of Louisana, which it claims is a discrimination against the colored man. How they are going to get that question up before the courts until there has been an election, and it has been shown that somebody was deprived of the privilege of voting is not quite clear, nor is it apparent what they would gain even if the Supreme Court should decide that the act was in violation of the letter or spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the U.S. constitution, for the franchise amendment would still hold good, under the conditions provided for in those amendments. The effect would simply be, if the matter were followed up, and the State insisted on retaining the franchise amendment, to reduce the representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral college, in proportion to the number of voters disfranchsed. Refering to this movement the New Orleans Picayune comments as fol-

"When the constitutional convention was discussing the suffrage provision, the entire matter of its relations to amendments XIV and XV of the Federal constitution was thoroughly gone over by the ablest lawyers in the State. There is nothing in the suffrage provision which disfranchises any person or abridges his political rights because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. No action can be brought against the constitution of Louisiana until some person shall claim that, in an election held for representatives in Congress, he was deprived of the right to vote, orivation was caused by the operation of the constitution of the State of Louisiana. Then the matter can be put before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"What can be done, however, is to cut down the State's representation in Congress to the extent that disfranchisement has been imposed on the people of the State by any law or constitutional provision. Any such cutting down, however, would cut off the biggest part of the negro delegation which helps to nominate Republican candidates for the Presidency. Mr. McKinley's nomination was chiefly secured at St. Louis by negro delegates from the Southern States, and, should these be largety reduced in numbers, big negro delegations from the Southern States, which have so much to say in Republican national nominating conventions, but which have no voice in electing the nominees would be in electing the nominees, would be knocked out.
"If Southern representation

"If Southern representation in nominating conventions should be thus cut off, it would have its com-pensating benefits for the Southern States, for, with no considerable negro representation in negro delegations to

make nominations, there will be no reason why negroes should be ap-pointed to Federal offices in the State."

We are interested in this because the amendment which will be submitted to the voters of this State in August, 1900, is substantially the same as that of Louisiana, which the Afro-American Council is moving to contest.

"IN TRUST FOR CIVILIZATION. Secretary Alger has returned from his prospecting tour in Cuba and Porto Rico, on which he was accompanied by his "business partner." This is referred to as a tour of "investigation" to confer with the officers in charge of the respective provinces and cities and learn the actual situation of things, but as Secretary Alger took his "business partner" with him it was in all prob-

ability more a prospecting tour than

a tour of official inspection. He was agreeably surprised at the "wonderful possibilities" of those islands, of which he had no adequate idea before this personal inspection, which is a pretty good indication of the industry with which he investigated, in which he doubtless had the able assistance of his "business partner." It would not do violence to the probabilities to suppose that they got some pretty good pointers on the "wonderful possibilities" of those islands.

Since he has become personally cognizant of these "wonderful possibilities" he would not loosen our grip on Porto Rico for anything, nor would he impede the noble work we are doing for Cuba which we "hold in trust for civilization." The general impression has been that Cuba was civilized some time ago, but this seems to have been a mistake and we must proceed indefinitely with the work of civilization, while the outsiders who have pull enough to get inside of the select circle will proceed to take in the franchies and concessions and illustrate those "wonderful possibilities."

In view of the increasing talk about "annexation" Secretary Al ger's "holding in trust for Civilization." is unique and suggestive. It may be incidentally remarked that Secretary Alger doesn believe in hauling down the flag the army or navy plants.

#### GETTING IN THEIR WORK.

The Pension attorneys have made their plans to reap a rich harvest out of the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines, for the applications for pensions are already pouring by the hundred. There were not many men killed in the war for Cuba, nor many wounded, but there was a great deal of "embalmed" beef dumped into the camps to feed the

Commissioner Evans says if the applications continue to pour in as they have been doing one-fourth of the army of 1898 will expect to be on the pension rolls before the year ends. Of course the war in the Philippines is going to add thousands to the roll, for it is now believed by army men that we will require three times as many men in those islands as we have there now before our supremacy can be thoroughly established. This will probably mean over 100,000 new names added to the pension rolls.

The Pension Office figures up from present data an additional expense of \$20,000,000 annually. The Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, which was in Cuba and under fire, has 380 applications on file. The District of Columbia Regiment, which was in no fight, has 350. The Thirtythird Michigan and the Eighth Ohio come next in order. Neither of these was under fire or tackled the Spaniards, but they probably tackled some of the "embalmed" beef. The Second Massachusetts, which was under fire, has 317 applications on file.

These are the data on which estimates are based and the prospective \$20,000,000 annually added to the pension bill. Some conservative estimators figure the total expenditures by 1904 at \$230,000,000 a year. But the expansion racket must go on all the same.

## BOOK NOTICES.

A book of inestimable value to any and every one engaged in the manufacture of cotton has just been issued by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, a practical mill man who thoroughly understands the business from the ground up. It is entitled "Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations," an elementary Text book for the use of schools and home study, containing tables, rules and recipes, for the convenience and direction of the student or operator. The machinery reated of is illustrated by neatly and clearly engraved plates, as are also the tables of calculations, all made so plain that any ordinarily intelligent person can understand them. There does not seem to be anything omitted from this work which would be of any use to those for whose instruction it has been prepared. It is very handsomely printed, on the best of paper, and neatly and substantially bound. In preparing and publishing this book Mr. Tompkins has rendered an invaluable service to the cotton manufact. uring industry of this State and of the

The reader who likes to have much condensed in small space, a brief compendium of the movements of the day in the field of politics, economics, science, art and religion, will find the Literary Digest, published weekly by the Funk & Wangalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, a very valuable publication.

MANHOOD. JOHN TROLAND.

He stands the test where souls are tried And truest honor finds. Who conquers, manfully, the pride That rules in feeble minds; That rules in feeble minds; Who seeks not rest in life's career, Nor yet beyond the grave;

Whose heaven is duty's noblest Not that which idles crave. He covets not the lordling's place. Nor vainly strives to scan
The Master's mind, but asks for grace

His peace not torpor of the soul, But harmony within-Renouncing self to reach the goal And triumph over sin. Once on the plow his hand he lays, His eye ne'er backward turns;

To do the best he can.

Fortune he seeks in virtue's ways, Ill-bought success he spurns. Looking his fellow in the face He sees God's image there; Whate'er may help to lift the race. His hand is quick to share;

As part of Heaven's great plan; This boon—aught else denied—he asks, To be a manly man. angels attend on such an one. And stars their courses move, To light his pathway to the throne

Meekly he takes life's daily tasks

#### SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

And garnish it with love.
—Springfield Republican.

- It matters not how long we - To be carnally minded is death,

but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.—Paul. - When thou prayest, rather let thy heart be without words than thy

words without heart. - No cloud can o'ershadow the Christian in which his faith may not liscern a rainbow.

- Wounded vanity makes an implacable foe and fights with the energy of desperation and the heart of a devil. - It is wise to seek relief from all our distresses by beginning with earnest cries for pardon and justifica-

- Unbelief despises warnings. It hides the promises from us and fills us with security when dangers thicken around us. It is love that warns, not

- Simple minds reaches truth directly. The rulers reasoned Christ to be an impostor, but the people be-lieve on him. What is hid from the wise and prudent is revealed to the childlike. - How wilt thou put off thy reso-

lution from day to day? Arise and begin this very moment and say: "Now is the time for doing; now is the time fight; now is the time to amend my life."-A. Kempis. - Persistence in our own way

leads to destruction. It is a terrible doom to have Christ say, "Where I am thither ye cannot come," yet this must be the lot of those who will have their own way.

— The late Bishop Brooks was right when he said, "Liberty is the fullest opportunity for man to be and do the very best that it possible for him." God never gave any soul per-mission to rush headlong to the bad. He who is determined to do so will find many obstructions in his way.

#### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Greensboro Telegram: Large depostits of iron are reported to have been discovered on the north fork of the Catawba river, in McDowell county. Northern capital is interested in developing the property.

- Smithfield Herald: In our last issue we made mention of the fact that an effort was being made to established a cotton seed oil mill at this point. We are glad to announce to our readers that the necessary capital has been raised and that the mill will be erected during the coming summer. - Sanford Express: John Avent.

colored, was drowned in Lick creek near Kelly's mill last Friday evening just after a heavy rain. He went to Sloan's bar to get some whiskey and ike the creek he became too full and while attempting to cross the stream in a road cart he was carried down with the result as stated above.

- Wilson Times: Yesterday morning we had the pleasure of seeing the new invention of Mr. R. L. Wyatt. It is a bullet which has long been needed, and which will handsomely pay the young inventor. The trouble peretofore had with steel bullets was that the surrounding coil of soft metal was so shaped that it being shot at a hard object, such as iron plates, the bullet would not retain its shape, and f a steel jacket was used the barrel of he gun would be injured. Mr. Wyatt has overcome this difficulty by shaping this jacket to the steel that it will not give way but the bullet will retain its shape when shot through iron. Mr. Wyatt has had his inven tion patented and has received several offers for it. The government is now testing it with a view of using it regularly.

## TWINKLINGS.

- Mrs. Wellment-"Poor fellow, have you no friends?" Beggar-(sob-bing)-"No, leddy; I hain't got nuthin' but relatives."-Tit Btts.

- The Savoir Faire: Housewife-How dare you ask me to feed you again?" Hobo-"That, ma'am, is a perfeshnul secret."-Detroit Joannal. - Mamma-"Robby, Robby! Is this an ink spot on the library carpet?"

Robby (hastily)—"An ink spot? No, indeed! Not if I got it there,"—Judge. — Waggles—"There is only one thing as hard to find in this world as the north pole." Jaggles—"What's that?" Waggles—"The fellow who gets lost searching for it."—Judge. - One Devoted Husband-"Ju-

lius, you don't mind my house cleaning, do you?" "No, dearie; you don't make half as much muss and discomfort as my mother used to make." Detroit Free Press. - An Argument for Expansion;

He-"There are millions of people in this country who don't play golf.
That proves that we need more territory." She—"How?" He—"Because when they do play golf we won't have enough room for links."—Puck.

For Over Plity Years. MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions 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 Diarrhosa. 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. Chart H. Fletchery Bought



A FRENCH GOWN OF DOTTED BATISTE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A very dainty design for transparent dress fabrics, a pattern of which is ssued with the current number of HARPER'S BAZAR where the gown appears, represents one of the many varieties of sairts now in vogue, and a charmingly simple bodice which is worn with a fichu. The skirt has a front gore, the rest of the upper part of this garment being fashioned to keep the circular lines but with this difference; a very slight fulness is allowed, which may be gathered in the centre of the back or turned inward at the placket in two single pleats. This circular back of the skirt is only a little longer than a yoke would be, but attached to it and sloping upward from about one third of the length of the ront gore is a flaring ruffle which assumes the dimensions of a short train in the back. The seam, which is formed by the joining of ruffle and circular top skirt, is hidden under a full ruffle of point d'esprit, which not only curves around the hips, but extends down the front seams and around the full ruffle An allowance of ten inches is made in the back of the pattern for the train. The back of the bodice is shirred at the waist-line, and the front is fitted in the same manner. A fichu, here rendered in batiste and edged with point d'esprit. but which may be made as effective if done in white mull or mousseline, is the only garniture of the bodice, except the peau de soie ribbons which are employed at waist and collar. The easy-fitting sleeves are slightly gathered over the shoulders, the fulness being distributed between the two notches which appear on the pattern. The wrists are finished with a sharp point formed over the upper part of the hand, and a fall of lace is added, but this may be omitted



#### CURRENT COMMENT.

-- While it may be, as Shafter, ays, that it was Roosevelt's own fault if his Rough Riders didn't have enough to eat, history does not accuse Shafter of the blame for the capture of Santiago. - Philadelphia North American, Rep.

- As a result of the policy of ropical expansion this country has acquired a third interest in the Samoan contest between two savages, called kings, and the entire island, without that tripartite contest of blood, would not be worth to us the life of the least of the brave Americans and Englishmen whose cruel slaughter is to-day recorded. - Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

-- By his untimely and ill advised visit to the islands of Jamaica at a period when its people are agitating annexation to this country Secretary-Algerfhas given new proof of his utter unfitness for a position in the Cabinet of the United States. Even if unofficial, the visit may give the Jamaicans a mistaken impression as to the attitude of our people and government. A minimum amount of common sense would dictate to a member of the administration that in existing circumstances he should not touch at Jamaica. - New York Herald, Ind.

## **APPOINTMENTS**

By the Bishop of East Carolina. April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, M. Christ Church. April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, E. P., S. Cyprian's, Newbern. April 17, Monday, S. Thomas', Craven

April 18, Tuesday, S. Paul's, Vance-April 19, Wednesday, E. P., Stone-April 20, Thursday, Com., Stonewall. April 21, Friday, Grace Church, Tren-

April 25, Sunday 3rd after Easter, M. P., S. John's, Wilmington. April 23, Sunday 3rd after Easter, E. P., Good Shepherd, Wilmington. pril 30, Sunday 4th after Easter, M. P., S. James', Wilmington. May 7, Sunday 5th after Easter, Lake Waecamaw.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wilmington District-Second Round (in Part.)

R. F. Bumpas, P. E. Wilmington, N. C. Southport, April 15-16.
Brunswick, at Sharon, April 18.
Carver's Creek, at Carver's Creek, April 22-23.
Bladen, at Center, April 29-30.
Belizabeth, at Purdie's, April 30, May 1.
Wilmington, Bladen Street, May 3.
Wilmington, Market Street, May 4.
Clinton, at Keener's, May 6-7.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 13-14.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Haw Branch,
May 16. lay 16. Kenansville Circuit, at Charity, May 20-21. Scott's Hill, at Prospect, May 27. Wilmington, Grace, May 28-29.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder dis-eases 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.

the Chart H. Thickey

# O The Kian You Have Always Bought Chart Fletchers

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. VESTERN SMOKED DRY SALTED-Sides % D.
Shoulders % D.
BARRELS Spirits Turpentine—
Second-hand, each.
New New York, each.
New City, each
BEESWAX % D
BRICKS— Wilmington # M..... BUTTER—
North Carolina & D......
Northern......
CORN MEAL—
Per bushel, in sacks .....
Virginia Meal.....
COTTON TIES—
Bundle.....
CANDLES—
Bundle.... COFFEE-8 D-OMESTICS-Sheeting, 4-4, \$\parts \text{yard......}
Yarns. \$\pi\$ bunch of 5 \text{ Ds ....}
EGGS-\$\pi\$ dozen.....

LOUR-WE Low grade
Choice
Straight
First Patent
GLUE # B
GRAIN # bushel
Control grows store here. Corn, from store, bgs—White Car-load, in bgs—White... Oats, from store Oats, Rust Proof... Oats, Cow Peas......
IIDES—B b—
Green salted. Clover Hay... Rice Straw... North River.... HOOP IRON, 9 b. North Carolina 6 6 10
LIME, W barrel 115 6 125
LUMBER (city sawed) W M ftShip Stuff, resawed 18 00 6 20 00
Rough edge Plank 15 00 6 16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality 13 00 6 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned 18 00 6 22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00 6 15100
Common mill 5 00 6 6 50
Fair mill 5 00 6 6 50 

Rump..... ROPE, # 5 SALT, # sack, Alum. Liverpool American On 125 # Sacks. SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M. Cypress Saps. SUGAR, & D—Standard Gran'd SUGAR, \$\Phi\$ D—Standard Gran'd 5560 Standard A. 5 0 White Extra C. 5 0 Extra C, Golden . 6 C, Yellow . 6 C, Yellow . 6 C, Yellow . 6 C, Yellow . 6 C Extra C, Golden . 6 O 0 G Extra C, Golden . 6 O 0 0 G

5x94 Heart.... 6x24 Heart.....

#### COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 15. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market rm at 41% cents per gallon for ma-hine-made casks and 41 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95 cents per barrel for Strained and \$1.00 for

TAR.-Market firm at 95 cents 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 steady at 25%@ 25%c; rosin dull at \$1.05, \$1.10; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.25@1.80. Spirits Turpentine......

Rosin.... 131 Tar Crude Turpentine Receipts same day last year. casks spirits turpentine, 1,162 bbls rosin, 166 bbls tar, 0 bbl crude tur-

Market firm on a basis of 6 cents per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 3 9-16 cts. \$ 15 Good Ordinary ..... 4 15-16" Low Middling..... 5 9-16 " Middling ..... 6
Good Middling .... 6 5-16 Same day last year middling 5%c. Receipts—102 bales; same day last year, 138.

PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel f 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c. CORN-Firm; 45. to 521/2 cents per ROUGH RICE-Lowland (tide-

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 9 to Oc per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch 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

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

the bushel

## FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 15 .- Money on

call was steady at 3@41/2 per cent., the last loan being at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 31/2@41/4 per cent Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486 4 @ 486% for demand and 484% @484% for sixty days. Posted rates 485@4851/2 and 487@4871/4. Commercial bills 483 @484. Silver certificates 60@601/2. Bar silver 59%. Mexican dollars Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong U.S. 2's, registered, 991/2; U.S. 3's, registered, 107½; do. coupon, 108%, U.S. new 4's, registered, 128½; do. coupon, ex int. 129%; U.S. old 4's, reg'd. 112½; do. coupon, 113½; U.S. 5's, reg'd, 113½; do. coupon, ex int. 113; N.C. 6's 127; do. 4's, 108; Southern Railway 5's 10814. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 73; Chesapeake & Ohio 27%; Manhattan L 127½; N. Y. Central 141%; Reading 241/4; do. 1st preferred 661/4; St. Paul 127%; do. preferred 170; Southern Railway 12½; do. preferred 52; American Tobacco 224; do: preferred 142; People's Gas 128%; Sugar 168; do. preferred 117%; T. O. & Iron 64; U. S. Leather 6%; do. preferred 73%; Western Union 94.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, April 15,-Rosin teady: strained common to good 1 35. Spirits turpentine firm at 44%

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 41c; no sales. Rosin firm; sales 100 barrels; A, B,C, D \$1 00, E \$1 10, F \$1 20, G \$1 25, H \$1 45, I \$1 45 K \$1 50, M \$1 75, N \$1 90, window glass 2 25, water white \$2 50.

SAVANNAH, April 15 .- Spirits turpentine quiet, 411/4; sales 117 casks; receipts 763 casks. Rosin firm; 5c decline on water white; sales 1,025 barrels; receipts 2,605 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D \$1 05, E \$1 15, F \$1 25, G \$1 30, H \$1 40, I \$1 50, K \$1 60, M \$1 85, N \$2 00, window glass \$2 35, water white

## COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, April 15.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady at unchanged prices to one point advance, and ruled very tame throughout the short session with unimportant subsequent variations. Crop accounts were of gratifying tenor. The crop movement was small but stocks at interior points and the ports continued to accumulate in a surprising manner. The weather map recorded good rains n Central Texas, Arkansas and the districts in the north centrel part of the belt, where moisture was needed. The late market for cotton futures was firmer with the close steady at an advance of two to four points.

New York, April 15.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6%c.
Cotton futures closed very steady; April 5.72, May 5.76c, June 5.81c, July 5.86c, August 5.86c, September 5.92c, October 5.86c, November 5.88c, December 5.92c; January 5.96c; February 5.99c; March 6.03c. Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 6 %c; middling gulf 6 %c; sales

125 bales. Net receipts 683 bales; gross receipts 3,543 bales; sales 125 bales; stock 160,555 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts 6,883 bales; exports to Great Britain 56 bales; exports to the Continent 1,100 bales; stock 792,303 bales. Consolidated-Net receipts 6,803

pales; exports to Great Britain 56 bales; exports to France 483 bales; exports to the Continent 1,101 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,726,548 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,170,733 bales; exports to France 665,986 bales; exports to the Continent 2,396,155 bales. April 15 .- Galveston, steady at net receipts 1,263 bales; Norfolk, dull at 5%c, net receipts 596 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 61/sc, net receipts bales; Boston, dull at 6½c,
 net receipts 189 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6c, net receipts 102 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6%c, net receipts 224 bales; Savannah, dull and easy at

5%c, net receipts 356 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5%c, net receipts 2,718 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 416 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 1,138 bales; Augusta, dull at 6 3-16c, net receipts 25 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5%c, net receipts 256 bales. at 51/6c, net receipts 256 bales.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, April 15.—Flour was inactive but steady; winter patents \$3.75@4.00. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 83 1/2c; options opened easy under small weekly clearings and conflicting weather news, but recovered on local buring for a reaction of the state buying for a reaction and a renewal of bad crop news; closed steady at a partial 1/2 net advance; No. 2 red May closed 781/2; July closed 781/2; September closed 761/2. Corn—Spot jan 1 tf

steady; No. 2, 48%c; options opened steady and were sustained all day by the rally in wheat; closed steady and unchanged; May closed 40%c; July options opened with the rally in wheat; closed steady and unchanged; May closed 40%c; July options opened with the rall of the rall of the rall options opened with the rall options opened with the rall options opened with the rall options opened and closed 40 %c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 white 83c; options dull. Lard steady; Western \$5 50; April \$5 47 %. nominal Pork easy; mess \$8 75@9 50; short clear \$10 25@12 75; family \$10 50@ 11 00. Butter unsettled; Western cream ery 15%@19c; do. factory 13@15c; El gins—c; imitation creamery 14@17½c; El State dairy 15@18½. Cheese firm: large white and colored 12@13½c. Potatoes quiet; New York \$1 500 2 25; Jersey sweets \$2 50@4 00. Cotton seed oil—prime crude 22½c; butler grades 30@32c. Petroleum quiet; refined New York \$7 05; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$7 00; do. in bulk \$4 00 Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 41/40 7c; Japan 5@54c. Cabbage dull: domestic \$9 00@10 00 per hundred. Coffee—Spot Rio firm and higher; No. 7 invoice 6%c; No. 7 jobbing 6%c; mile firm; Cordova 8@13c. Sugar-Raw strong and tending upward; fair reflu ing 4 %c; centrifugal 96 test 4 9 16c; mo lasses sugar 4c; refined firm and fairly active; mould A 1/2c; granulated 5/4c, CHICAGO, April 15.—Crop damage news was ignored in the pit to day and under heavy liquidation May closed at a decline of te. Corn 10se

tc. Oats are unchanged. Pork ad vanced 71c, lard 21@5c and ribs 21c CHICAGO, April 15. - Cash quotation Flour was steady; winter patents \$3 50@3 60; winter straights \$3 20@ 3 30; winter clears \$3 00@3 10; spring specials \$4 10@4 25; hard patents \$3 20 @3 70; soft straights \$3 00@3 10; bakers \$2 20@2 40. Wheat-No 2 spring 72@72c; No. 3 spring 67@72c; No. red 75%@77%c. Corn—No. 2 34%@35 Oats—No. 2, 27%@27%c; No. 2 while free on board, 30@31c; No. 3 while 291 @30c. Pork, per bbl. \$9 10@ 9 15. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$5 20@5 221/2 Short rib sides, loose, \$4 45@ 4 85 Dry salted shoulders, \$4 371/2@4 50. Short clear sides, boxed, \$4 95@5 00. Whiskley -Distillers' finished goods, per parlon

The leading futures ranged as fe lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2, May 73 73%, 72%, 72%@72%c; July 73%@74, 74%, 73%, 73%@73%c. Corn—May 34%, 34%, 34%@34%, 34%@34%, 34%@34%, July 35%, 35%, 35% 35%; 35%c; September 35%@36, 36, 35%, 36c. Ohis -No. 2 May 26%, 26%, 26% 26% 26%c; July 24%, 24%, 24%, 245% 243%c. Pork, per bbl—May \$9 05, 9 1736, 9 05. 9 12½; July \$9 25, 9 30, 9 22½, 9 27½. Lard, per 100 fbs—May \$5 20, 5 35, 5 20, 5 32½, 5 37½, 5 32½, 5 35; September \$5 45, 5 50, 5 45, 5 47%. Ribs, per 100 lbs—May \$4 67%, 4 72%, 4 67%, 4 72%; July \$4 82%, 4 87%, 4 82%, 4 85; September \$4 95, 4 97%,

4 92%, 4 97%. BALTIMORE, April 15. - Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat easier-spot 77c; month 77@77 %c; May 77 4c; July 75c bid. Southern wheat by sample 70@77%c. Corn easier-Spot 4114@ 411/2e; month 40%@401/2c; May 38% 39c. Southern white corn 42 1/2 c asked Oats steady: No. 2 white 350 351 No. 2 mixed 321/c bid. Lettuce \$1.75 @2.00 per bushel box.

## FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, April 15, 1 P. M. Cot ton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged American middling 3 13 32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,300 bales American. Receipts 7,000 bales, including 5.200 bales American. Futures opened quiet with a mode

rate demand and closed steads American middling (l., m. c) April 3 18-64d buyer; April and May 3 18 64d buyer; May and June 3 18-64d buyer; June and July 3 18-64@3 19-64d value; fuly and August 3 18-64@3 19 64d ouyer; August and September 3 18-61 3 19-64d seller; September and October 3 13-64d buyer; October and November 5 17-64@3 18-64d buyer; November and December 3 17-64d buyer; December and January 3 17-64d buyer; January and February 3 17 64@3 18 64d seller; February and March, 3 18 64d seller.

## MARINE.

CLEARED. Steamship Oneida, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY. mington, N. C., April 16, 1899;

Mecosta, 199 tons, Stratton, J T Riley Cherubim, 93 tons, Houghton, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. C C Lister, 337 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Gem, 489 tons, Foss, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. STEAMSHIPS. Venetia (Br) 2,333 tons, MacDougal' Heide & Co.

Burkley, 610 tons, Bonneau, Gavassa BARGES. Darrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau, Navassa Guano Co.

Maria Dolores, 610 tons, Bonneau, Navassa Guano Co. BRIGS. Alice Bradshaw (Nick'gu) 293 tons, Hammond, J T Riley & Co.

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