WHAT WAR COSTS

Man is naturally a pugnacious animal and the time will probably never come when the swords will be beaten into plougshares, unruffled peace prevail over the world and wars be no more. There is but one nation on the earth to-day which holds peaceful pursuits more honorable than war, and that is China, and China is paying the penalty for that in oppression and humiliation and in loss of territory. But the aggressive "Civilized, Christian" nations are educating the pagan followers of Confucius out of their notions as to peace and war and are forcing them to the study of war, and then the peace-loving Chinaman will become a soldier, and possibly some day a formicable one, and take delight and glory in avenging the indignities and the wrongs forced upon his country by the military nations of the earth.

At no time in the world's history was the war spirit more prevalent than it is to-day, at no time were the nations of the earth ever more formidably equipped for war than they are now and at no time did they ever spend as much money as they are now spending in equipping and maintaining monster armies and navies, not only for defensive but for offensive war, and at no time was war so costly as it is now. In point of expense, the wars of the past, although some of them were very costly, were for the same proportionate time, picnics compared with the wars of these days, and the trouble is the expense does not end when the wars end. There are few people who, while

doing their "hero" worship and singing their war songs, think of the awful cost of war in money, not to speak of the sorrow and misery it brings in its train, but both are frightful, so frightful the wonder is that men who have control of the government of nations can get consent of their minds to go to war if there were any way to avoid it without submitting to something To people who think, who have not in their infatuation for military fame lost the power of thinking, there is an instructive and impressive lesson in the following editorial which we clip from the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

"As there seems a strong rentiment for militarism and war prevalent in the the United States just now, it may well to recall the fact that war is a most ex pensive luxury, and that even as rich a country as the United States can with difficulty stand the burdens. We are brought face to face just now with a very heavy increase in the cost of our army and navy, and that, too, in spite of the fact that we are not at war This is what always occurs after a war. It inflames the military spirit of a peo ple, and there is a demand for a larger army, bigger guns, more men of war The army and navy appropriations, once increased, never go back to their original proportions, at least not for many years. Thus it is found that the actual cost of conducting a war, of maintaining the army in the field and the navy at sea, is after all but an item in the total expenses resulting from a war; and this is especially the case in the United States, where the pension raid is so strong.

"We have an example of this in the cost of our civil war. In 1880 Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury. gave the disbursements by the United States Treasury on account of the civil war to June 30th, 1879, as \$6 187,243,385. But the expenses of the civil war did not end there, although we had already enjoyed peace for fourteen years. Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, in the Review of the Rpublic for March, shows that the dis bursments made since June, 1879, on account of the civil war amount to \$3.904.838,775, making the total ex penditure on behalf of the United States \$10 092,082,160. About one third of this was expended on the war itself and two-thirds for pensions, interest on bonds, etc.

'The disbursements of the Confed erate government for the mere main tenance of the army and navy were \$3,000,000,000; and Mr. Wilson esti mates that when the books are finally closed; that is, when the pensions are all paid up and the war bonds run out, the civil war will have cost directly \$17.720.000,000. As for the individ ual losses, they cannot be estimated, but Mr. Wilson is inclined to put them at \$30,000,000,000, an excessive figure. we think, for it means the exhaustion of the entire wealth of this country. It is safe however, to estimate that th civil war in the destruction of prop erty set back the whole country at least ten years and the South possibly twenty years—that many years of labor being required to make good the losses entailed by civil strife. With these facts before us, we can

form some estimate of the cost of the Spanish war. Apparently that war, with the President's Philippine war which followed it and may be regarded as a part of it, cost us only \$520,000,000, that being the amount actually expended for it. But this is really too low a figure. We have still a big pension bill to pay, the size of which cannot yet be determined, but which promises to be proportionately as large as the pension roll of the civil war, that contains at this late day, thirty-six years after hostilities closed, more pensioners than soldiers and sailors the United States had enrolled at any time. Nor does it include the bundreds of millions of dollars that will be needed to keep the Philippines in subjection. And still more important and threatening, it does not include the great increase in army and navy which has resulted from the adoption of a policy of mili tarism and imperialism. Napoleon's first victories were very expensive glory to France, for they started the country on a career of conquest which cost it millions, and which left it fifteen years afterwards with only a big debt to show for it. The civil war did not have this effect. Its losses were so immediate that it created only a desire for peace, and there was a strong popular revulsion against militarism; but the Spanish and Philipping. pine wars were carried on so far away that we cannot see their worst results, and in the present period of activity and prosperity we can only dimly feel as yet the burdens they have placed on our soldiers.

"It is estimated that the Napoleonis"

A member of the british Parlies as peech that British soldier could not be pected to do first-class fighting 22 cents a day. Well, why distribute the strike for higher wages?

wars from 1798 to 1815 cost \$6,250, 000,000; the war between Russia and Turkey in 1828, \$100,000,000, the war between Spain and Portugal from 1830 o 1840, \$250,000,000: the war between France and Algeria from 1830 to 1847, 190,000,000; civil war in Europe in 1848, \$50,000,000; the Crimean war, 1, 125 000,000; the war in 1859 between France and Austria, \$225,000,000, the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, \$100,000,000; the war between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871 1,158,000,000; the war of 1877 between Russia and Turkey, \$950,000,000; the war between France and Mex co in 1875, \$75,000,000; between Brazil and Paraguay in 1864 to 1870, \$240,000,000. Toese figures are from Mulhall and include only direct government expenditures. It is estimated that the minor wars of Great Britain in India, Egypt and Africa have cost \$2 000, 000,000. The Boer war has already cost England \$500,000,000. France' minor wars have cost \$1,600,000,000, and Spain has spent in various wars

\$6,000,000,000 "These are very heavy expenses for rlory; and several of the countries nentioned in the list have been bankrupted by their military expenses, and nost of Europe is paralyzed to day by the cost of maintaining armies and navies. It would be well for the peo ple of the United States to consider hese figures and the whether even so rich a country as this can stand such a drain as a policy of militarism and conquest will entail.

There is much grandiloquent non-

sense indulged in by those who, like Teddy Roosevelt, (puffed up by the little cheap fame he won in the Cuban war,) talk of a "strenuous" national life, about being a "world power" and all that sort of stuff. which simply means that we must, as a nation, enter the arena with the other war-like nations and be prepared to match swords with them whenever the hot bloods who hanker for fame say there is provocation. There has not been one war in ten since Cam (the first man killer) slew his brother, for which there was just provocation, nor one in ten that could not have been averted if the spirit of justice prevailed and reason, instead of greed or passion, ruled, and this is as true of the wars of to-day as it ever was of the wars of any day or age. There isn't a war going on on the earth to-day, (and there are several in progress or impending), for which there is justification or would have been began if honesty or reason ruled.

There is true honor and fame in the war that is waged for the freedom of men, for relief from oppression, for the betterment of mankind, or for the defence of one's country against the invader, but in none other, whatever the pretence may be. Invasion of one country by the armies of another for conquest or self aggrandizement is nothing more nor less than brigandage on a large scale and is no more justifiable or honorable. But for all such nations pay and bleed.

A STUPID INQUIRY.

Hon. J. Sterring Morton, who achieved some notoriety when a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet by the loquacious war he made upon silver and by his frequent assaults on Wm. J. Bryan, is now running a paper in Nebraska City, Neb., in which he hurls squibs, large and small, at the man for whom he seems to have conceived a pet aversion.

In a recent number he propounds the following conundrum: "If there were no capitalists with money to pay for labor, how could labor exist?" Mr. Morton thought that was a heavy drive at Bryan, who champions the cause of labor, but does not teach antagonism between labor

Suppose the question were asked: 'If there were no labor, where would capital be?" What would Mr. Morton say to that? Without labor there would be be no capital, for labor is the creator of capital. It existed before capital, and has created every dollar of wealth there is in the world. But Morton is one of the wealth-

worshippers who places the collar above the man who existed sefore the dollar and created it. He is one of those who believe that capital has a divine right to be coddled and protected at the expense of labor, and that any one who espouses the cause of labor as against combined, greedy and oppressive capital is a social disturber and an enemy to the country. He ignores the fact that they who speak for labor are not necessarily socialists or anarchists when they say that labor should be protected from the aggressiveness of selfish and oppressive combinations. and that the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face is as much entitled to the consideration of law makers as the man who has accumulated millions by the labor of his fellow men. It isn't capital the fight is against, but against the grasping and oppressive use of that capital, which would grind the laborer down, make a helot of him. and rob the public at the same

A deformed beggar, recently deceased in Vienna, at the age of 84 ears, has achieved more notoriety and developed a more numerous family than he ever thought he would. He died worth about \$600,-000, which he directed in his will should be used in establishing a university. His relatives are kicking at that, and are trying to break the will.

A member of the British Parlisment declared in a speech that the British soldier could not be expected to do first-class fighting on 22 cents a day. Well, why don't

A SORE DISAPPOINTMENT.

A week ago the people of Great Britain were congratulating themselves on the promising prospect for peace in South Africa, but the prospect has vanished and they are no nearer peace than they were before the negotiations with Gen. Botha began. They felt so confident that Botha would accept the terms offered that DeWet-was ruled out and some expressed the wish that he might be killed in battle or escape and thus relieve them of the job of shooting or hanging him as a mur-

This shows how confident they were that the war was about at an end, while the utterances of some of the London papers since the flasco between Kitchener and Botha show how sorely they are disappointed for they are now putting the responsibility for the failure on Kitchener, and what they call his blundering. And some of them have begun to suspect and to hint that the mix up in China may have had something to do with reviving hope in the breasts of the fighting Boers.

Isn't it more than possible that President Kruger may have received some intimations from Russian or French agents that it would be well for the Boers to hold out in view of the possible clash that may come in China when they could count on support that would immensely strengthen and be very valuable to

Of course neither Russia nor France cares anything for the Boers, but if they can play the Boer against the Briton they will play him. It there be any prospect of a clash in China it will be to their interest to keep John Bull as busily occupied in South Africa as possible. The indications now are that he will have considerable business to attend to in that neck of land for some time to come.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Smart Set for April begins with an interesting story entitled "The Taming of Sylva," followed by a number of other stories and articles long and short which the reader will enjoy Address the Essess Publishing Company, New York.

We are under obligations to the Newfoundland Government for a copy of a handsomely bound, neatly printed and nicely illustrated volume descriptive of that country and its resources. It is a very interesting, instructive and valuable publication. It is issued from the presses of the South Publishing Company, 195 Fulton street, New York. We are under obligations to the

President of the State University for a copy of "The Congressional Career of Nathaniel Macon," by Edwin Mood Wilson, followed by letters of Mr. Macon and Willie P. Mangum, a very interesting and valuable publication which should be prized by North Carolinians. Issued by The University Presses, Chapel Hill, N. C.

"Poor Boys" C sances" is the title of a neatly bound and printed little volume, by John Halberton, containing illustrated detches of a num ber of Americans who have achieved distinction in the various walks of life, and showing how they did it. Among these are Benjamin Franklin, Geo. Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and others, and coming down to our day, General Grant, Stonewall Jack son, Buffalo Bill, "Wizard" Edison and others. A good book for boys Published by Toe Henry Altemus Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWINKLINGS.

- "It's wrong to call such actors 'hams' even." "Why?" "Because they are hopeless, while hams may be cured."

- "Did he actually ell him he lied?" "Hardly that, but he said nobody could conscientiously accuse him of overworking the truth.

- "Did I understand you to say there was a blood connection between you and the Upperwons?" "In a way Our pug and theirs are full brothers. - Plenty of backbone is adesirable thing for everybody, but that is no reason why butchers should give more than a fair share of it along with

- "I can understand how badly that French editor felt when he was shot." Naturally. Any editor would have a special dislike to an article, and that article a leaded one, going in in spite of him."

- "There is only one thing," she said to her dearest girl friend, "that makes me doubt Herbert's affection for me," What is that?" "He thinks toat some of the soap shot photographs he has taken of me are good likenesses."-Tit-Bits.

- Not So Difficult: "We should ry to keep our daily record pure and white. It is hard, but-" "Oh, no; that's easy. I haven't written a word n my diary since January 2d."-Phil adelphia Evening Bulletin

- "You may not have a saloon Kansas arrival, but it must be dreadfully unhealthy other ways." do you think so?" "For the last hour I've noticed a constant stream of men going into that drug store."

Story of A Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chaines of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly curer nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, head ache, backache, fainting and dizzy specia. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Everybody guaranteed. people. Everybody guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R. BEL-LAMY, Druggist

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Salisbury Sun: The granite contractors at Faith and Woodside complain that they have more con tracts now than they can get cars for them. The Southera is so pressed for cars that it is hard to keep the quarries

- Goldsboro Headlight: Mr. A T Uzzell, of New Hope township informs us that he recently discovered s lightwood post on his place that is vouched for to be 150 years old. Not withstanding this remarkable old age the post is perfectly sound. - Reidsville Review: Fruit

this section has not advanced far enough to be hurt. The buds have hardly commenced swelling. While there have been warm days it has not continued long enough at the time to

- Greenville Reflector: Register of Deeds T. R Moore says the number of mortgages coming in for registration this season is the smallest for rears. This indicates that the people in the country are in a more pros perous condition and able to get along without giving mortgages.

- Danbury Reporter: The 12 year-old son of Mr. James Rhodes, who lives in the northern section o the county, was accidentally killed one day last week while splitting wood in the forest. The accident it is said was due to a "glut" flying from a log of wood and striking the boy in the breast. He died immediately.

- Laurinburg Exchange: as we go to press we hear that the post ffice at Red Springs, N. C , was robbed this morning (Wednesday) between midnight and day. The safe was proken open with dynamite and quite a sum of money and stamps extracted. An attempt was made to rib this same office about a month ago but the no clue as to the robbers

-Rockingham Anglo-Saxon: Mrs Decy Covington died at her home at Pee Dee Mills last Saturday, and was buried at Covington cemetery Sunday morning. She was a weman of fine character and was much beloved. --Incendiaries seem to be bent on burn ing out the town. Several efforts were made at Great Falls last week Mr J. R. Smith saw three parties in time to run them off. He fired at them, but was unable to recognize any

- Stanley Enterprise: Mrs. W M. Harwood, an aged and highly re spected lady, of Bridgeport, died denly last week of apoplexy. She was found on Tuesday morning in the barn, near the house, every indication being that she died without

struggle. She was 72 years of age -- From our farmer friends with whom we conversed this week, it seems that wheat and oats are some what retarded on account of the un favorable weather passed; and that in readiness for spring cultivation.

- Raleigh Post: Tuesday's election in Rocky Mount resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of electric lights, sewerage and graded schools for the town. There had been a heavy registration on account of the keen interest taken in these measures Very few voted against either, al though the vote for the graded schools was little larger than that for the sewerage and lights. The bills voted on authorize the sauance of \$40,000 in bonds for lights and sewer age and \$15,000 for schools. - Maxton Scottish Chief: Capt.

D Austin, who travels largely through the beautiful and fertile cotton section adjacent to McColl, Hasty, Johns, Laurinburg, Laurel Ht l, Rec Springs, Lumber Bridge, Rennert, Lumberton and Maxton, says there will be an increase of 20 per cent in cotton acreage this year. — Mr. Matthews, the watermelon king of this section, is energetically preparing his farms and will commence planting in a few days. He will have this year about 1,000 scres in melons. -- The McQueen home stead three miles from tows, the prop erty of Messrs. Ed and Geo. McQueen and sisters of this place, was destroy

ed by fire Monday evening The engine on the Devaun tram road that runk near the old homestead is sup gosed to have set the woods on fire. which under the pressure of a strong wind, soon reached the unoccupied residence which was soon in ashes No insurance.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- So indifferent to public opinion has the big Coal Trust become that it does not hesitate to admit that a strike of the miners would not be objected to now, because, it has an hand a stock of coal sufficient to supply the demand till some time after the strikers would naturally be starved into submission. A strike. too, would furnish an excuse for keeping up the price of coal. --

- Henry M. Stanley made a pungent comment the other day when he read that President Hadley had predicted there would be an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years. "I pity the emperor," said Mr Stanley. "It already requires considerable courage to be President." Mr. Stanley used to be an American himself, and he very well understands the character of the American-

people and how they feel with re-

spect to royalty. - Savannah News.

- Nearly two thousand Porto Ricans have already emigrated to the Hawaiian Islands in search of work, and the labor contract agents, it is noted, are still at work, and count on shipping at least eight thousand more. "And this," as the Boston Globe remarks, "is, the fertile island whose inhabitants went out with banners and decorations to meet and greet the American army of liberation!" two years ago. - Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They developed every power of brain and body. Only \$5c at R. R. BELLAMY, drug store.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millious of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoes. 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 kind. Por Over Puty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bough

Some Opinions About How It Should Be Handled In Winter. The handling of manure in the win-ter and, indeed, at all times of the year s so complex a matter that conditions that are best for one farmer may be the least satisfactory for another. Indeed, the losses which necessarily occur in the storing, in the handling and in the application of manure to the land are due to so many causes and th expenses which must necessarily b incurred to prevent them are often s large that every farmer must use good judgment in determining for himself the line of practice which on the whole will give him the largest returns from his manure and the least cost. Where a considerable number of animals are cared for by permanent help and the elimatic conditions favor it the moving of the manure directly to the field as it is taken from the stable involves the least expense, so far as labor is concerned, in placing the manure where it is to be used. The losses, however, which are associated with this method of handling may under some conditions be too large to regard it as an economic practice, while under other conditions it may be as little as it is likely to be under any practical available method. If the lands are level and the winter and spring rains are not excessive, there is likely to be little loss by leach ing and washing.

The fermentation during the wint is likely to be small, so that conditions seem favorable for the following this practice where conveniences a soll conditions permit of it. Where the manure cannot be moved to the field directly so as to be used in the early spring it is doubtful whether there is better method of storing it in the yard than that used in Europe to a consider able extent, known as the manure midden, which consists of a low stone wall three to four or five feet high suitably located with reference to the stables and provided with, open driveway through the opposite walls, into which the manure is thrown directly from the stables and kept closely packed by allowing the animals to walk over it or hogs to work it.

The fundamental principle in th storing of manure in this way is to exclude the air from it as largely as possible and especially to prevent the surface from becoming so dry as to permit the air to enter rapidly and deeply and so hasten the fermentation. In some climates such a midden should have roof, in others it is probably better to avoid the roof. There should be moisture enough kept upon the manure heap to prevent the surface from becoming dry, and where the rainfalls are not sufficient to produce leaching it will be better as a rule to avoid the roof so as to take advantage of the fainfall to keep the manure in the proper degree of saturation.

of two or more feet it will require frequent and heavy rainfalls to oversaturate the manure, as the capacity for holding water is very large and the rate of evaporation from the surface is considerable. The function of the wall is to avoid the tendency of the tramping of the animals to break the manure pile down and spread it over the surface of the yard. "If stock is kept away from the pile, then the wall may be dispensed with by simply stacking the manure in a close, compact heap with vertical walls. But where stones are plenty it will be found more economical to adopt the European practice, which gives the least possible surface for the

exposure of the manure to the air.

The working over of farmyard manure for ordinary farming is unnecessary, or at least is not likely to increase the value sufficiently to pay for the extra labor. Too much cannot be said in favor of using sufficient organic matter in the form of bedding completely to absorb, not only all of the urine from the stable, but to give body enough to the manure in the yard to hold the rains and prevent leaching. The value of the bedding in increasing the humus of the soil and in increasing the area over which the manure can be economically applied in the field is not sufficiently appreciated. especially by eastern farmers, where there is so much tendency to depend upon commercial fertilizers. If bedding is difficult to get, but marshes are at hand, the use of an abundant allowance of peat as bedding or worked in with the manure or both will be found helpful both to the manure in preventing the loss of nitrogen and increasing the volume of it which can be applied to the field. These are the opinions of F. H. King as given in Rural New Yorker.

News and Notes. The farm average for the whole United States is less than 15 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The latest frill in farming is the raising of woodchucks, which is to be attempted in Maine by farmers who have found skunks and Belgian hares not all that they had fondly imagined them to be in the way of money winners. The woodchuck fur has some value, the meat is said to be better than rabbit, the animals are hardy, require no care and thrive in confinement. It is said that 200 acres are to be devoted to a trial of woodchuck farming.

It is a matter of common knowledge that varieties of apples, as of other fruits, differ greatly in their keeping qualities. Not all varieties are adapted to the same conditions. In general, a juicy fruit or one that matures early in the season does not keep as well as a drier, firmer fruit or one that ma-Kansas grown Kaffir corn is said to

have produced good Kentucky whisky, and a fine quality of high wine has been obtained from it by Illinois makers. It is claimed that Kaffir corn is superior to any of the products now in use for making these commodities.

Cereal Coffees. The infusion of true coffee contains very little nutritive matter. However, it is ordinarily consumed not on account of its food value, but its agreeable flavor. It also contains a small amount of an alkaloid, caffein, which has stimulating properties. This is en tirely lacking in cereal coffees if they are, as they claim, made entirely from cereal grains.

Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilmington District. Onalow, Bethlehem, March 23, 24. Carver's Creek, Hebron, March 30,

Atlantic, Andrew's Chapel, April Zion, Summerville, April 13, 14. Biaden Street, April 14. Burgaw, Burgaw Oreek, April 20

Southport, April 28, 29.
Clinton, Kendall's, May 4, 5.
Scott's Hill, Bethany, May 11, 12.
Fifth Street, May 12.
Magnolia, Magnolia, May 18, 19.
Elizabeth, Purdie's, May 25, 26. Bladen, Deem's Capel, May 26, 37.
Kenansville, Warsaw, June 1, 2.
Grace, June 2, 3
Onslow, ——, June 7.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Jack-Waccamaw, Zion, June 15, 16.
Whiteville, Cerro Gordo, June 17.
Market Street, June 28, 24.

THE MANURE SUPPLY.

screened from suffering by the use of Dr. Rierce's Prescription IT CURES

IRREGULARITY INFLAMMATION **ULCERATION** AND **FEMALE WEAKNESS** IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG SICKWOMEN WELL

- Just So-Little Elmer. (who has an inquiring mind)-Papa, what is science? Prof Broadhead - Con science, my son, is the name usually given to the fear we feel that other people will find us out.-Harper's Bazar.

- He - "It was your fault." 'That is no reason why you shouldn' apologize."-Life.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

The following quota	tions	re	presen
The following quota wholesale Prices generally, small orders higher prices have	in n	e cl	ing u
BAGGING-		_	
2 b Jute Standard		400	8 73 63
WESTERN SMOKED		6	
Hams # B Sides # B Shoulders # B	83	Š	123 83 9
DBY SALTED— Sides # D Shoulders # D BABRELS—Spirits Turpentine		40	8
SARRELS Spirits Turpentine-	1 35	0	1 40
Second-hand, each Second-hand machine New New York, each New City, each		900	1 40 1 45 1 45
BRICKS— Wilmington W M Northern	7 00	•	7 50 14 00
North Carolina 9 b	90 25	9	25 28
Northern OBN MEAL— Per bushel, in sacks	52	6	53
Virginia Meal	58	ě	55 1 20
JANDLES B B- Sperm. Adamantine	18	00	25 11
Northern Factory Dairy Cream	183	90	14 14 13
Half cream	11	8	123
Bio DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 4-4, % vard		0	10
Sheeting, 44, # yard Yarns. # bunch of 5 \$s		ě	70
Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall barrel Mackerel, No. 1, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, \$\forall balf-bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, \$\forall barrel Mullets, \$\forall barrel Mullets \$\forall barrel Mullets \$\forall barrel	22 00 11 00 16 00 8 00		80 00 15 00 18 00 9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 barrel Mullets, 9 barrel	18 00	·	14 00 8 75
N. C. Ros Herring & keg.	2 00	8	7 50 8 35
Dry Cod, S b	4 35	ě	4 50
Low grade	8 25	2	8 50 8 15
First Patent	4 50	000	4 00 4 75 10
FLUE—# B FRAIN—# bushel— Corn,from store,bgs—White Mixed Corn.	59	00	60 59
Mixed Corn. Car-load, in bgs—White Cate, from store Cata, Rust Proof. Cow Peas.	873 423 90	60	66 40 45 1 10
Green salted		60	6

No 1 Timothy...... Bice Straw..... Eastern
Western
North River
HOOP IRON, # b PORK, # barrel— City Mess.... Bump. Prime BOPE & b SALT. # sack, Alum.... on 125 9 Sacks. SUGAR, 9 D—Standard Gran'd

OAP, W.D.—Norm...
STAVES, W.—W.O. barren...
B.O. Hogshead...
TIMBER, W.M. feet—Shipping... 8 00 / 100 Prime mill
Extra mill
INGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed 5x20 Heart WHISKEY & gallon Northern 100 &

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of |Vessels in the Port of Wil mington, N. C., March \$2, 1901. SCHOONERS. Massachusetts, 425 tons, Jones, George

Harriss, Son & Co. Edith H Symington, 881 ton, George Harriss, Son & Co. Cora M, 137 ton, Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARQUES. Nore, (Rus) 470 tons, Aulin, Heide &

Marie, (Nor) 441 tons, Nielsen, Heide & Co. Hedy g, (Swd) 465 tons, Perssen, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Inverdruie, (Nor) 567 tons, Wittusen. Heide & Co.

BRIGS. Audhild, (Nor) 449 tons, Arensen, Heide & Co. M C Haskell, 299 tons, Wingfield, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau, Virginia Carolina Chemical Com-For LaGrippe and In

fluenza use CHENEY'S

UR.PILKLES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD LIVER, LUNGS,

EXPECTORANT.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Quoted officially at the closing of the Produce STAR OFFICE, March 21 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quiet at 34 cents per gallon for ma

gallon for country casks. ROSIN-Nothing doing. TAR-Market firm at \$1.15 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE. - Market teady at \$1.30 per barrel for hard.

\$2.30 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year-Spirits turpentine steady at 53@52%c: rosin nothing doing; tar steady at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$3.00

Spirits turpentine Crude turpentine Receipts same day last year-18 casks spirits turpentine, 39 bbls rosin, 94 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude tur-

Market firm on a basis of 81/4c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 5 13 16 cts \$ 15 Good ordinary..... 7 316 Low middling 7 13-16 " Middling 84 Good middling 8 9 16 Same day last year middling firm at 91/2 c.

Receipts-328 bales; same day last year, 184 Corrected Regu'arly by Wilmington Produce

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS - North Carolina Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia-Prime, 50c; extra prime,

CORN-Firm; 58 to 60c per bushe N. C. BACON-steady; hams 13 to 5c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c

55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c.

EGGS-Dull at 10c per dozen. CHICKENS-Dull. Grown, 20@ Sc; springs, 10@20c TURKEYS-Live, dull at 9 to 10c; ressed, 10 to 12c.

SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 60c

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

\$1 27 By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 21.-Money on cal steady at 2 1/4 @3 per cent. Prime mer cantile paper 3%@4 per cent. Sterling exhange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487%@488 for demand and 484%@484% for sixty days Posted rates 485 and 489. Commer cial bills 484@484 %. Silver certifi cates 611/2063. Bar silver 60%. Mexi can dollars 49. U. S. refunding 2's reg'd, 106; U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 106; U.S. 2's, reg'c 8's, reg'd, 1111; do. coupon, 11114; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 13814; do. coupon, 138½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113; do coupon, 114; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 111½; do. coupon, 111½; Southern B'y 5's 116½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio, 92½; Chesapeake & Ohio 46%; Manhattan L —; N. Y. Central 146%; Reading —; do 1st pref'd 73%; St. Paul, -; do. pref'd, 189; Southern Railway —; pref'd 78%; American Tobacco, 128; do. pref'd —; People's Gas 106%; Sugar —; do. pref'd 123%. T. C. & Iron —; U. S. Leather 13 do. preferred —; Western Union 87%.

BALTIMORE, March 21.-Seaboard Air Line, common, 13%@13%; do, pre-ferred 32@32%. Bonds—4's 78%@ 79.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

Standard Oil 7.96@8.00; Consolidated

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 21 - Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine steady at 371/2038c. CHASLESTON, March 21. - Spirits tur pentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm; prices unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 21. Spirits tur pentine firm at 34c; sales 375 casks; receipts 449 casks; exports — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 1,676 barrels; sales 455 barrels; exports

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of three to nine points and further declined six and twelve points, cables being disappointing, with receipts still heavy, cotton goods trade accounts still unsatisfactory, Southern spot markets again lower, and the earlier indications as to the situation of affairs between Russia and England not of a reassuring order. Beveral of the more important long lines of cotton, notably few for Wall street account, were liquidated, after which the market rallied partially; but again turned weak under some renewed active selling, said to be in good part for Southern account. There was some buying on the weaker intervals by good parties on later reports of a settlement of mat ters which threatened the relations of Russia and England. The buying for reaction was increased the expectation of better cables

from Liverpool to morrow on this account. The insight movement promises to exceed that of last week, on the other hand, and this checked confidence on the long side of the account. The market was finally steady at about the lowest figures of the session, the net decline being seven to twenty points. NEW YORK, March 21- outon quiet and 16c lower; middling uplands

Cotton futures market closed steady at the decline March 7.87. April 7 88, May 7.89, June 7 87, July 7 88, August 7.63, September 7.35, October 7.25, November 7.21, December 7.20, Janu Spot cotton closed quiet and 1/3c lower; middling gulf 8 9 16c; middling

uplands 8 7-16c; sales 300 bales

Total to-day-Net receipts 25,499 bales; exports to Great Britain bales; exports to France 7.137 bales; exports to the Continent 10,758 bales; stock 830,902 bales. Consolidated - Net receipts 114 027 bales; exports to Great Britain 26.519 bales; exports to France 13,461 bales:

exports to the Continent 48,108 bales. Total since September 1st.—Net re ceipts 6,227,299 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,351,456 bales; exports to France 566,009 bales; exports to the Continent 1,831,299 bales. March 21 -Galveston, dull at 81/4c,

net receipts 5,347 bales; Norfolk, dull at 8%c, net receipts 1 569 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c, net re-ceipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8 7 16c; ceipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8.7 16c; net receipts 390 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8 ½c, net receipts 328 bales; Philadelphia, dull at 8 9 16c, net receipts 137 bales; Bavannah, steady at 8 ½c, net receipts 4 251 bales; New Orleans, easy at 8 3 16c, net receipts 8,031 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8 1 16c, net receipts 11 bales; Memphia, quiet seceipts 11 bales; Memphia, quiet 8 5-16c, net receipts 370 bales; Aug. 4 4 6 5-16c, net receipts 313 bales; Charleston, nominal at 8 ½c, net receipts 524 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 31—Flour quieter and rather easy, closing lower to sell. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 3 red 81%c; options were generally weaker all day, reflecting less warlike conditions

Spot steady; No. 2 opened steady on small Wes ceipts, eased off with wheat covered on a big export trade 49c; May close March 46 4c; September close 464 Spot steady; No. 2 30 %e; slow but fairly active. P steady. Pork irregular; family @16 50; short clear \$15 00 mess \$15 00@16 50. Land Western steam \$8 20; refine continent \$8 40; South Americ compound 5% 35% c. Rem. State and Pennsylvania at me 13%c; Southern at mark li Butter strong but unchanged, creamery 16@22c; State day 15@21c. Cheese firm; fazer white 11@11%c; do. small the 1214c Rice steady. Potatoni Jerseys \$1 25@1 50; New York @1 62%; Long Island 1 5001 sey sweets \$1 50@2 25, steady; State \$14@\$18 per ton firm; city 4%c; country 4 Cotton seed oil quotation crude, in barrels, 30c; prine, yellow 33@33½c; off summer 326.32%c: prime white prime winter yellow 37c; \$24 00@25 00. Coffee—spot a No. 7 14 voice 7c; mild duli 0 8@12% Sugar - Raw steady fining 3%c; centrifugal, 96 kg

abroad, unsatisfactory English

small seaboard clearances

80%c; May closed 80%c; J

80%c: September closed

home crop conditions,

a small export business:

molasses augar 3 9 32c; refine Freights to Liverpool-On steam 13c. CHICAGO, March 21.-A b cents in May pork was the This 🗬 change Blo-day. c osed 55c lower, while laid shade and ribs 5@71c high tion from yesterday's ward depressing effect on wheat closed at a decline of trans

CHICAGO, March 21-Cash qua Flour steady. Wheat-No. c; No. 3 spring 68% @74c; 75@771/c. Corn-No. 2 401/4 yellow 4014. Oats-No. 22 No. 2 white 28@28%; No. 3 @281/4. Rye-No 53c. Port rel. \$16 20@16 25. Lard per \$7 90@7 92 %. Short rib side \$7 70@7 90. Drv salted in boxed, \$6 50@6 75. Short cla boxed \$8 1214@8 25. White illers' finished goods, pe The leading futures range

lows—opening, highest, low closing: Wheat—No. 2 Mail 75%, 75, 75%@60c; April 78 75%c; May 76%@76%, 76%, 76%c. Cora-March - -May 41 1/2 41 1/8, 41 1/4, 41/4 July 41 1/8 to 41 1/2 (041 1/4, 41/4) 41%c Oats - May 25@25% % @24%, 24%c; July 244, 24, 24 56. 24 56c. Pork, per bol-Mi 16 10, 16 20, 16 35; July \$15 50 15 00. 15 00. Lard. per 100 h \$7 90, 7 95, 7 85 7 87%; Juh 7 9g. 7 85. 7 87 1/2; 1) September 8 00, 7 90, 7 92½. Shor rib., lbs—May \$7 80, 7 85, 7 70 77% tember \$7 77½, 7 77½, 7 67½, 1

FOREIGN MARKET By Cable to the Morning of

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 41 Cotton—Spot quiet; price # American middling fair 5# middling 4 27 32d; middling 4 low middling 4 15 32d; goods 41 32d; you start and start 500 bales were for speculating port and included 7,400 bis can. Receipts 10,000 pales, in 4.400 American. Futures opened quiet mi

quiet; American middling (March 43464d buyer; Man April 4 34 64d seller; April a 4 34 64d seller; May and Jun @4 35 64d seller; June and 64@4 35 64d selier; July and 4 34 64@4 35 64d seller; Aug September 4 28 64@4 29 64 September 4 28 64@4 29 64 October (g o, c) 4 9 6464 buyer; October and November @4 6 64d nominal; November December 4 4 64d nominal.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, I ville, T D Love. Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, ville, James Madden. Clyde steamship Oneids, & Georgetown, H G Smallbone

CLEARED. Stmr Driver, Bradshaw, M ville, T D Love. Stinr A P Hurt, Robeson, h ville, James Madden.

BY RIVER AND RAIL Receipts of Naval Stores and Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad-4 bales W. C. & A. Railroad-155 ba ton, 2 cask spirits turpentine, in rels rosin, 13 barrels crudes A. & Y. Railroad-158 bil ton, 2 casks spirits turpential barrels rosin, 11 barrels tar.
C. C. Railroad—1 bale collaborrels crude turperline. Steamer W. T. Daggett-28

Steamer Driver-153 barrels 144 barrels tar. Steamer Seabright-5 cash turpentine, 8 barrels rosin. Schr Maggie C -73 barrels Schr. Ethel May-5 cash turpentine, 66 barrels rosio. C Larkin's flat 12 bales barrels tar. Total—Cotton, 328 bales; spine pentine, 15 casks; rosin, 544 tar, 194 barrels; crude turpes

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