# BLUNDERING IN CUBA

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, are now in Cuba where they are said to have gone at the request of Presi dent McKinley to study the situation and see if some way cannot be devised to let go of the animal's tail without sacrificing the vantage ground we hoped to secure because of our relations with the island growing out of the war with Spain. It has been announced that the Platt propositions as a whole have been rejected by the convention, although there is no objection to some of them. Governor Wood is still hopeful that the convention will yet come to terms and accept all, because many Cubans believe that this is the best thing and about the only thing they can do, for impoverished and exhausted by the war with Spain they are in no condition to enter into a contest with a powerful na tionso near by as the United States

There are several classes of Cubans by birth or adoption, and each of these several classes has its own views as to the Platt propositions, which Mr. Platt calls "requests," but which they regard as demands, but they all agree that these "requests" or demands are a violation of the letter and the spirit of the Teller resolution, which had no string to it. That resolution declared that "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." This was a virtual recognition of their independence then, without waiting for the result of their war with Spain. But, as if this were not sufficiently expressive of the sentiments and motives of this country, it added that there was no intention to seek territorial aggrandizement, or to exercise power or control, but that when peace was pression of a desire made in withdrawn, and the control of the island turned over to its own people. There was no string to that. It was uttered in good faith, and it meant precisely what it said. The string was tied to it later, when the greed for concessions took possession of men who were inside the

That's where the blunder was, in attaching any string whatever to it, for there was nothing that we desired of Cuba that we could not have secured with the full and cheerful consent of the Cuban people if we had maintained our plighted faith, had helped them to put their civil governments running and then left them to take charge of their own affairs. Then they would have remembered us as friends and rescuers, they would feel an obligation of gratitude: there would have been no shattered confidence, and they would have had no fears or hesitation in granting any thing we might have asked.

There was blundering from the beginning, there is blundering today, a vacillating policy that hesitated and then hinted and then suggested, and all in an indirect, roundabout way, that lacked the direct ness or candor to command respect. A few days ago the New York

Herald, a paper friendly to the administration, published a letter from its Cuban correspondent, one of the most comprehensive descriptions of the situation, as it now presents itself, that we have yet read. The writer is evidently well acquainted with Cubs and its people, and understands them well, and he has also kept track of the various movements in Washington that have led up to the present situation. He begins his letter thus:

"Tricked! and by our friends!" exclaimed an orator at the Theatre Marti, yesterday, and the Cuban Constitutional convention applauded as one man. The swarthy hued speaker was a nonentity from the far west of the island. You would not know him by name, yet he sententiously expressed the opinion of almost every Cuban on the island who takes any interest in the relations of his country with the United States.

At no time since Toral surrendered at Santiago has there been such in tense political excitement as there in Cuba to-day. I have travelled miles in the interior, and I find the rural districts more excited than the can be made to see the folly of addcities. There I found murmurs of violence and symptoms of disorder. "Whatever the convention may do or say, however, an armed uprising is,

in my opionion, out ot the question for reasons that I shall try to explain."

He then explains that there is no more substantial class of people are opposed to that, realize that it would be the height of folly, the only class that would favor it being those who have not the ability to lead, have no formidable following if they had, and have not the means to organize resistance or the resources to carry it on. Exhausted by the struggle developed every power of brain and body. Only 25c at R. R. Bellamy, drug store. with Spain, practically in the power of this country, without the money or the credit to sustain organized resistance, there is no serious

something bordering on hatred, he asserts that the cause of the change of feeling has been the persistent blundering by the Washington ad-

ministration, to which he thus re-

"But the pity of it all is that awkward blundering at Washington bas stirred up a bill-ruess between the peoples of Cuba and the United States that will take years to efface. A little diplomacy would have accomplished everything without friction, and with little tact Cuba might be clamoring now for annexation.

In Cuba they say Washington was afraid to announce its position; a most palpable absurdity when we stop to consider what the United States had to fear. The truth is that while we may be clever in trade and progress, we know nothing of diplomacy-that great attribute of government that prevents wars and preserve peace. "In the handling of problems grow

ng out of the Spanish war-Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto R co-the Washington government has show itself to be, in the language of Manau lay, but "a struggling and irresolute mediceracy.' "It had no policy; it was groping i

the dark, hopeful that the accidents of the situation might lead it to the light. It trusted to the god of foolsluck. And the result-the Tagals in rebellion: the Porto R cans protesting; he Cubans almost on the verge of an outbreak; and the only hope of the people in the Supreme Court. There seen s to be no one mind in Washing ton capable of dealing with the whole uestion in a broad and liberal sense; nd, unfortunately, there is not a eader in Cuba

To one who has studied the Cuban uestion the Platt resolution covers ne whole ground, and should be insisted upon by the government, not only for its own benefit but for the good of Cuba But the manner in which it was coreed upon the Cubans was most brutal."

The writer of this letter believes and asserts that there is not one of these Platt "requests" that would not have been cheerfully complied with if they had been put in the right way, candidly and without seeming to make it a matter of compulsion on the Cubans to grant them. They resent being forced to do what they might have done voluntarily and not thought much of it, but with the characteristic blundering of the administration, which never seemed to know just what it wanted, it dallied, acted suspiciously, never took into account the peculiarities of the people with whom it had to deal and at last asked under a semi-threat what it might have gotten by a mere exrestored and stable government friendly, frank way before its thimble rigging policy aroused sus picion of the motive and shattered confidence in the men that were trusted.

The demands will be granted in some shape, however, because Cuba cant't help it, but they will be granted with the same feeling that a waylaid victim surrenders his purse to an armed highwayman.

### LIMIT THE ACREAGE.

The President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protection Association has made a call for meet ngs of the comp growers in every county in the cotton belt for April 6th to take steps to limit the cotton acreage for the coming crop which he in common with many others deems absolutely necessary, if the cotton planters hope to be remunerated for the expense and labor of making the next crop. He predicts that with anything like material increase of acreage, the next crop will not bring more than six cents a pound and every cotton grower knows what that means, for there are very few who can produce it for much less than that. Six foreign markets. They are culticent cotton simply means a year of labor thrown away, with contracted

debts that the farmer cannot pay. This will involve not only the farmer but the merchant whose business will be seriously affected by profitless cotton, and other branches of industry which will feel the ef fect of it. The fact is this a matter in which not only she cotton grower is affected, but the whole South and to some extent the whole country, for the cotton crop is one of the main reliances to bring in money from abroad.

We have, for the benefit of our cotton growing friends, published some instructive and valuable papers on this subject, writtentby men who keep up with the cotton movement of the world, and gave good reasons, supported by convincing figures. why the cotton acreage should be reduced. The indications now point to a material increase, which means conditions should prove adverse, and that means more work and less money, unless the cotton growers ing to an acreage that is already rather too large. It is to be hoped that the cotton growers will heed this call and warning and that at their meetings steps may be taken to avert the impending danger.

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

For Over Plity Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. thought of resistance, simply because it is deemed impracticable and impossible.

Leaving the Cubans and turning his attention to the cause of this unrest, this change of a people who had implicit confidence in us to

She The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

### AN EXPLANATION THAT DOES NOT EXPLAIN.

More than ten years ago when the McKinley tariff was under discussion, and the point was made by its opponents that our manufacturers did not need the protection it provided, because they were then shipping manufactures to foreign markets in competition with manufacturers in other nations, and selling their goods for from 25 to 50 per cent less than they were demanding from home purchasers. This was admitted, for the documents-printed price currents-were produced to prove it, and it could not be denied, but it was "explained" on the ground that it was only the surplus or out of date goods that were thus sent and sold abroad, because the manufacturers were glad to get rid of them at any price.

That was very thin, so thin that anybody could see through it then. The following which we clip from the New York Commercial is on the same line and is about as thin:

"Some of our contemporaries contique to charge up against the "trusts" every real or fancied form of injustice discrimination that anywhere makes its appearance in realm of trade or commerce. A recent report from Pittsburg, for instance, moves the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, to de mand that the United States Industrial Commission put its screws immediately upon the "steel trust"-as if that would do any good, any way!

'This report declares that the rialmaking companies in the consolidation that will soon emerge from the hands of a syndicate as the United States Steel Corporation "have two prices"-one for the American pur chaser and another for the European, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the latter.

"I, is not a normal condition, to be sure, but arises at irregular intervals and from various causes. One of its implest forms may be illustrated thus: A viliage grocer buys most of the butter produced on the outlying farms. gets the trade of the farmers, and sells the butter to his village customers at a good profit. This is an excellent ar rangement-nobody complains When, nowever, the grocer some day finds his stock of butter accumulating rapidly, rather than reduce the price or stop buying, thus losing the farm er's trade, he loads up his wagon with the surplus butter, drives off to the city, sells the stuff at a price much below that charged to his home customers-perhaps at a slight loss evennome prices, kept the dairy maids all at work, held his country trade, served all his village customers on an exact equality, and has established a "for eign" trade that may later on be made much more profi able. There is "no kick coming" from the village consumers, and the local newspaper oesn't think the matter of enough importance to talk about."

There is about as much resemblance between these cases as there is between a spavined muse and an up to-date warship. The village grocer doesn't make his butter, he buys it from the farmer or dairyman and pays for it in money or goods. When he gets more of it on hand than he can profitably dispose of at home, he sells it in other markets at such profit as he can make. If the farmer or dairyman from whom he purchases charged him one price and sold to a grocer in another town at a much less price, wouldn't he kick and want to know the reason why, and wouldn't the farmer or the dairyman have a good time convincing him that this was a perfectly square business?

But our manufacturers are not simply dumping their "surplus" on vating the foreign markets, as is shown by the continuous and remarkable increase in our manufactured exports and they are also bidding in competition with foreign manufacturers, and making contracts for the delivery of various lines of goods in foreign countries, at prices less than their foreign competitors ask, or apparently can do the work for. This is not for surplus stuff, but for new stuff made to order, and they make it and deliver it at prices far below the prices which they demand from purchasers in this country. This is true of nearly all lines of manufactured exports. The Commercial's explanation doesn't explain.

As an illustration of what pluck and perseverance can do, it is stated that John G. Johnson, of the Philakept down to present figures if not | delphia bar, to whom Mr. McKinley has offered the position of Attorney General, to succeed Mr. Griggs. an increase of production unless the | was a blacksmith until 30 years of age, when he read law. He now ranks as one of the most thoroughly equipped and best constitutional lawyers in the country, whose services are always in demand.

> The tax collectors in Uganda, Africa, have lots of fun and exercise. The natives pay their taxes with elephants, zebras, chimpanzes, wild hogs, monkeys, snakes, etc. The collectors now have a \$300,000 assortment of this menagerie stuff.

> > 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 alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly curer nervous-ness, sleeplessness, melancholy, head ache, backache, fainting and dizzy speels. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Everybody guaranteed Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R. BEL-LAMY, Druggist.

the the Kind You Have Always Bought attars Carl Hilliam

### FOR CHILDREN

Nothing, that comes in a bottle, is more important for children than Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. And "important" means that it keeps them in even health, on the highest

plane of physical life. "Do they live on it then?" No; they don't touch it, except when they need it.

"When do they need it?" Whenever they show,

whatever way, the least disturbance of even balance of health. It is not for acute diseases, with some exceptions; it is for a slight falling off from firstrate condition.

It is to be used as a food, whenever their usual food does not quite answer the purpose of tood.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HEALTHY AND HUSTLING. There are few towns in the South whose progress has attracted more attention than Charlotte's, although nearly all the leading towns in this State have made gratifying progress, especially within the past ten years. We like to note the progress of any of our towns. We take some inter est in their success, and when they present object lessons showing what persistent hustling will do take pleasure in noting their achievements, and therefore clip the following from the Observer of

"A writer in Cram's Magazine, of Chicago, speaking of Charlotte, says: "It is the commercial centre of the State, and has had an amazing growth. Here are the figures: In 1880 total population of 8 500, in 1890, a total of 15,000; in 1900, a total of 30, 000 The explanation of this growth is found in the transference of the cot ton milling industry from New Eng. land to the South. Charlotte had but one mill in 1888; to-day the employes of the mill receive in wages and returns to let the traffic go on in over \$1 000,000 a year, while, within ne good old way. He has sustained a radius of 100 miles are located 57 per cent. of all the cotton spindles in the South. Six railroads radiate from Charlotte and arry supplies to the ributary region. The government at Washington has issued a health map of the United States, showing that the healthiest section owned by Uncle Sam is that hundred miles with Char lotte as a center. Either Charlotte is wonderful place, or some of its leading citiz-na stand well with the au thorities at Washington."

"The transference of the cotton milling industry from New England to the South" doesn't explain it, but the industry, perseverance and vim of the men who started the system of co-operative cotton factories does, and that began before there was any thought or talk of the transference of the cotton milling industry of New England. The success of the first mill encouraged the establishment of another, and so on until Charlotte has become the industrial center she is. Her success is the result of the energy, push and pluck of her own people.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

 Are there any privates in the Philippine Army? We ask this because Gen. MacArthur's prisoners are nearly every general is "the life of the insurrection." - Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

- The length of time the United States supreme court has been sitting on that Porto Rican case leads to the suspicion that it is trying to give the administration a chance to put the haiter on Cuba good and strong before anything happens. - Atlanta Journal, Dem.

- The Chicago Record's Wash ngton correspondent asserts that hat the President has named as commissioners for the St Louis Exposition "a lot of politicians who happened to be out of jobs." and lumps ex-Senator Carter in with the rest. Thus is chin-music discounted in the house of its friends. - Norfolk Virginian Pilot, Dem.

- The pension sharks would not care three straws for the "Vindication" that Commissioner Evans would receive in the way of a promotion to an office paying twice as much salary. They want Evans out, and they do not care anything about the manner of his going. And when he goes out, his successor will know full well that he must placate the sharks, and the attorneys, or they will make trouble for him. Evans proved himself to be a man of some backbone. It is rather difficult to get two such men in succession in the pension office. - Savannah News.

### Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilmington District.

Atlantic, Andrew's Chapel, April Zion, Summerville, April 13, 14. Bladen Street, April 14. Burgaw, Burgaw Creek, April 20.

Southport, April 28, 29, Clinton, Kendall's, May 4, 5. Scott's Hill, Bethany, May 11, 12. Fifth Street, May 12. Megnolia, Megnolia, May 18 19. Elizabeth, Purdie's, May 25, 26. Biaden, Deem's Capel, May 26, 27. Kenansville, Warsaw, June 1, 2. Grace, June 2. 3

Onslow, ——, June 7. Jacksonville and Richlands, Jackonville, June 8, 9. Waccamaw, Zion, June 15, 16. Whiteville, Cerro Gordo, June 17. Market Street, June 23, 24 R B. John.

DR.PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS,

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

self while fooling with a pistol

- Lumberton Robesonian: If we may judge by a few farmers we see in lown and the immense quantities of fertilizers being hauled out, we will have larger crops planted this year than ever before. - Salisbury Sun: A prominent

- Rocky Mount Motor: George Ray, the colored boy who killed Richard Dickens, and later escaped from the lock-up in Tarboro, was captured Monday by Policeman Sumner, near Hobgood. Mr. Summer was at Hobgood on some other business, and hap pened to see the boy near by. He r-cognized him, as he made the first arrest soon after the killing of young Dickens Ray was taken into custody by Mr. Sumner and later placed in

- Winston Sentenel: A movement is on foot to build a \$100,000 cotton factory in North Winston on he installment and co-operative plan. the promoters of the enterprise are ncouraged and feel that it is prac tically assured. Shares will be placed at two dollars in order to give every body an opportunity to take stock.

Payments can be made weekly or
monthly. — A barn together with wo horses, a wagon and a buggy was burned last night three or four miles east of Greensboro. The property belonged to the widow of the late Perry McLean, whose residence was burned about two wesks ago. This is the third conflagration in that neighborhood within a month and it is believed that some of the fires were of incendiary origin.

- Monroe Enquirer: Mr. Culpepper Tarleton, of New Salem township, has lost four children within the last two months with pneumonia. The fourth child died a few days ago - After the revenue officers raided the Central hotel and seized a lot of unstamped liquor last Friday they went about six miles south of here. near Goodman's distillery, and found graves in which there were spirits ather than bodies. Four barrels unstamped liquor were Ifound in the The officers resurrected the spirits and the government was made cher by the act. - Mr. J F. Osborne, the organ builder of Stanly county, has built 32 organs within the past four years. Mr. Osborne says hat his organ building was the out growth of a great desire to own an organ, and not being able to purchase one and having a mechanical turn of mind, he eet to work and built an organ. His first organ was a very crude affair, but it did what it was built for. It made music Since then Mr Osborne has had many orders for instruments. He makes a good double reed, eleven stop, solid oak case organ and sells them for thirty-five dollars each. Those who have tried Mr. O-borne's organs say that they are equal to organs of Northern make

### TWINKLINGS.

- "Typhoid, eh! Is he out of "I suppose so. They've discontinued that young doctor's

- They were in a private box. "I want to talk with you on a very

- Professor-"Mr. Chump, do you think you'll ever learn anything?'

mark for a correct answer.' spelling are very peculiar. 'Tzs,' for instance, means 'a son.'" 'At first right it looks as if it ought to mean s

"Not that I know of. Why!" "I see an advertisement for hands 'To sew pants' - "Here's a book of songs that

- "And this country," shouted

- Out of \$34,932,644 contriouted in 1900 by charatable persons in the United States to educational institutions only a little more than \$1,000,000 was given to Southern schools and colleges. This amount includes donations for institutions intended for the exclusive instruction of both white and blacks, and but a small part of it came from the hands of Northern givers. When the great need of the Southern people for adequate home opportunity of instruction is taken into consideration it seems a pity that so little of the opulent stream of gifts and bequests should find its way over Mason and Dixon's line .- Philadel.

### MARINE DIRECTORY.

Onslow, Bethlehem, March 23, 24. SCHOONEES. Harriss, Son & Co.

Edith H Symington, 881 ton, George Harriss, Son & Co. Cora M, 137 ton, Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Marie, (Nor) 441 tons, Nielsen, Heide & Co. Heide & Co.

Heide & Co. M C Haskell, 299 tons, Wingfield, George Harriss, Son & Co. BARGES. Carrie L Tyler, 588 tons, Bonneau, Virginia Carolina Chemical Com-

- Nashville Graphic: Last Friday afternoon Mary Arrington, a col-ored girl living on the old Coleman Woodard land, accidentally killed her

Democrat who was here last night and who has been a close listener to and observer of the impeschment trial at Raleigh says he is quite certain that the judges will not be impeached. He thinks that public sentiment over the State is largely against it and believes

that impeachment will certainly fail. - Charlotte Observer: Since the outbreak of smallpox in Biddleville, a few days ogo, from two to four new cases have developed daily among the colored people of that settlement. City officers yesterday transferred four new cases from Biddeville to the pest house, and sent four suspects to the house of detention.

which sell for seventy five dollars.

important subject," he said. "No," was her answer. "Not now. Wait till the play begins."

'No, sir." 'Give Mr. Chu.np a merit - "Chinese pronunciation and

- "Is there a famine in the suspender button or belt industries?"

claims to be especially adapted to "Well, they are not uncommon." "But there is not a tune a minor key in the whole collec-

the orator, "will never take anything England or—or—" he lacked the needed word. "He's just resting on his ors," whispered a party in the au-

phia Record, Dem.

mington, N. O., March 22, 1901. Massachusetts, 425 tons, Jones, George

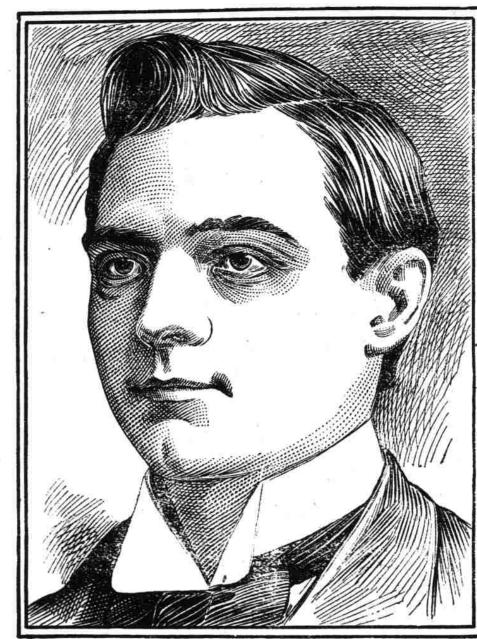
BARQUES. Nore, (Rus) 470 tons, Aulin, Heide &

Hedv g, (Swd) 465 tons, Perssen, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Inverdruie, (Nor) 567 tons, Wittusen, BRIGS.

pany. For LaGrippe and In fluenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

# MINISTER CLERGY TO THE

Parsonages Praise for Paine's Compound.



More practical work and shorter docrinal sermons disitoguish the pulpit of to-day. Bishops and plain ministers of the gospel are putting tremendous energy into the cause government and public health. Theinjunction "Minister" to the sick

suffering" is being literally obeyed. Clergymen are investigating remedies as they have never done before taking, them, themselves and family, frankly recommending the valuable ones and condemning the worthless. Rev. W. E. Aldridge of Birmingham, Ala, says he considers it his duty to let his people know about Paine's celery compound, as he speaks rom personal knowledge. He says: Gentlemen:-I had been affi cied for ten years with the what I thought o he heart disease but after having the physicians examine me. I learned that I was almost dead with indiges. tion. They told me that they could give me medicine that would relieve me, but there was no permanent cure. Then I began using Paine's celery compound, which gave me immediate relief, and now I am well and enjoy ing good health. I can recommend Paine's celery compound to be the best remedy for all ailments I ever used, and furthermore. I tell my peo ple if they will use the compound freely, they will have no doctor's bilis

are recomending to their parishioners these March days the great spring rem edy that makes people well, earnestly endorsing the work of Dartmouth Col lege's generous scientist, and frankly lending their juffuence to that of the best physicians-advising the use of Paine's celery compound now sping As soon as one has fairly begun to

day is a step toward assured health Nervous, unhappy, and feeble persons find their flesh becomes more solid, a more healthy color takes the place of the waxy, sallow look, and there comes an increase in the volume of the blood and an improved normal appentire nervous system.

taking Paine's celery compound with the happiest results to relieve themselves of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dysp-pola, sleeplessness, and low sp rits.

### COMMERCIAL.

Clergymen in every denomination

to pay. REV. W. E. ALDRIDGE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.] STAR OFFICE, March 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 331/2 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 33 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN-Nothing doing TAR-Market steady at \$1.15 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, 2.10 for dip and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year Spirits turpentine nothing doing: rosin nothing doing; tar steady at

\$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$2.00 Spirits turpentine.....

Crude turpentine..... Receipts same day last year-31 casks spirits turpentine, 268 bbls rosin, 789 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude tur-

Market firm on a basis of 81/2c per Market firm on a Quotations:
pound for middling. Quotations:
Ordinary...... 5 13 16 cts # 15 Good ordinary..... 7 3 16 Low middling..... 7 13-16 " " Middling ..... 814 " "
Good middling .... 8, 916 " " Same day last year middling firm

Receipts-310 bales; same day last [Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS - North Carolina -Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, Virginia-Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 75c. CORN-Firm; 58 to 60c per bushel N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 13 to

15c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; EGGS—Duil at 10c per dozen. CHICKENS—Duil. Grown, 20@ 28c; springs, 10@20c.
TURKEYS-Live, dull at 9 to 10c; dressed, 10 to 12c. BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York, March 22.-Money on call steady at 2 1 @3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/204 1/2 per ct. Sterling exhange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487 1/20 488 for demand and 484 for sixty days. Posted rates 485 % and 489. Commercial bills 489 % @484 %. Silver certificates 62@63 Bar silver 60 %. Mexican dollars 49. Gov-Audhild, (Nor) 449 tons, Arensen, ernment bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 2's reg'd, 106; U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 106½; U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 111½; do. coupon, 111½; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 138½; do. coupon, 138½; U. S. 4's, eld a c 135½; do. coupon, 158½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 113; do. coupon, 114; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 111½; do. coupon, 111½; Southern R'y 5's 117. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio, 92½; Chesapeake & Consolidated—Net receipts 129,953 bales; exports to Great Britain 33,165 bales; exports to France 18,461 bales;

tite because of this rapid feeding of the

Clerks, employers, lawvers, doctors, mothers of families, hard work ng men and women in every sate and country, and hosts of workers—the most intelligen of every community—are day boxed \$, 2568 374

Get rid of languor, clear the mud dy, unhealthy skin, plump out the body, and get back to a normal, vigorous condition with Paine's celery compound-and begin now. March is the month when it is easiest to begin

Central 147; Reading —; do. 1st pref'd

73½; St. Paul, —; do. pref'd, 189, American Tobacco, 12714; do pref'd -: People's Gas 1061/4; Sugar -; do. pref'd 123: T. C. & Iron -; U. S. Leather 125/4: dr. preferred -; West rn Criou 88%; Standard Oil 797@ 800; Consolidated Gas 3111/6
BALTIMORE, March 22 — Seaboard

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS

Air Line, common, 131/2@14; do. pre-

ferred 32%@33 Bonds-4's 79%@79%.

NEW YORK. March 22 - Rosin steady Spirits turpentine easy at 87@37%c. pentine, nothing doing Rosin firm; prices unchanged.

MAYANDAHI March 21. Spirits turpentine firm; receipts 203 casks; sales 692 casks; exports 13 casks. Rosin firm. Quoted: A, B, C, \$1 20 D, \$1 25; E, \$1 25@1 30; F, \$1 30@1 38; G, \$1 35@1 40; H, \$1 50; 1 65; K, \$1 80; M, \$1 95; N. \$2 00; W G, \$2 10; W W,

### COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 22.-The cotton market, after opening at an advance of eleven and twenty-one points, further improved a little. May sold up from 8 03 to 8.10; July fr m 8 05 to 8 09 and October from 7 39 to 7.42 The general market closed steady at a net advance of : welve to twenty points. The improvement was largely cased on an advance of four to nine points on futures at Liverpool. For a time the trade here had been looking for such a turn in the foreign market until many had become dis couraged; so that the trade was hardly prepared for the uplift that Liverpool furnished. The response, however, was immediate. All classes of traders bought, chiefly the shorts, with New Orleans a leading factor. The buying included orders from the South for covering short contracts rathe than on investment account, although investment orders were gen erally of a better class than seen here for a long time past. Dur ing the forenoon, the bear con-tingents resorted to their hitherto profitable practice of selling SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 60c. on bulges, but they failed to cause reaction. Later the local shorts cov ered industriously. Local sentiment remained more bullish than bearish All classes of traders admitted that much depends upon to morrow s cables During the after part of the

session, therefore, trading was of a conservative order. NEW YORE, March 22-Cotton firm : middling uplands 8 7-16c. Cotton futures market closed steady.

March 8.07 April 8 07, May 8 09, June 8.06, July 8 07, August 7 79, September 7.48, October 7 39, November 7.12 December 7 32, January 1 32

Spot cotton closed firm, %c higher; middling uplands 8 7-16c; middling guif 8 11 16c; sales 350 bales. Total to-day—Net receipts 15 936 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,646 bales; exports to France — bales;

exports to the Continent to Cotal since September in Cotal since September in Carpts 6,243,145 bales; expensions 2.359,102 bales; expensions 566 009 b 8 %c, ne; receipts Baltimore, nominal at 8% ceipts 472 bales; Boston, quy net receipts 210 bales; firm at 8 tc, net receipts 3:10 bales; Win Philadelphypuon receipts 97 Dates; Savannah Ceipts 97 Dates; Savannah Orleans, steady at 8 5 lfc, at 4.827 bales; Mobile, firm at 83-lfc, net receipts 8: Mempha 8 3-lfc, net receipts 424 bales; Mempha at 8:16c, net receipts 424 bales

## 8 3-16c, net receipts 424 bale. firm at 83/sc, net receipts at Charleston, nominal at ceipts 302 bales. PRODUCE MARK

By Telegraph to the Month NEW YORK, March 22. and about steady all day at Wneat—Spot easy; option were inclined towards here ing off 140%: under liquid pelled by bearish cables, the West, a rise in consoli seaboard clearances, A stir in export circles, howers shorts and promoted afternation ness, helped by a bulling Miller" report on the con Closed firm at %@%cr March closed 80%; 80 %c; July closed 80 ke closed 795 Corn—Spate 2 49c; options opered ear and cables, but later ralling talk and good speculative Western trad rs and close partial %c net decine. 49c; May closed 46%c; 46%c; September closed - Spot dull; No. 2 304 quiet but firmly held steady. Lard firm; West \$8 25; refined firm; continuous American \$9 00; con 25%c. Eggs easier; date sylvania at market 126114 firm; fresh creamery 16 dairy fresh 15@21c. 0 fancy large white 11011%; white 1201214c Rice state toes steady; Jer-eys \$130 York \$1 4001 62%; Lugh @175; Jersey sweet | Cabbage steady; State \$160; Tallow firm; city 4%c; on 5%c. Cotton seed oil Prime crude, in barrels summer yellow 34c; of m low 33c; prime white 36; ter yellow 38c; prime m 25 00. Coffee-Spot Rio 7 invoice 7c; mild du 8@121/2. Sugar steady:

fined steady. Freights to Cotton by steam 13c. CHICAGO, March 22-1 oversoid early to day on b tistics and recovered on a agement, May closing under yesterday, after a early. Corn closed a shade oats at a like advance. were irregular, May porte a net decline of 35c, as an newed liquidation, while ! vanced 121@15c and May in CHIOAGO, March 22-Cisto Flour steady. Wheat-No -c; No. 3 spring 67@74: 76@761/c. Corn-No. 14 yellow 403/c. Onto-No. 1 2 white 27 4 @281/c; No. 1 @281/c R. e-No. 53 34 pe. parrel, \$15 85@159 10 Ila. \$7 95@7 92 %. Shi

3/2c; centrifugal, 96 tes

-Distillers finishes goods \$1 27 The leading futures my lows-opening, highest losing: Wheat-No? 75. 7434. 75c; April 74% 75 1/8 c: May 75 1/8 @76 1/8, 761 Corn-March -. to 41%@41¼. 41%@41% 41 1 @41 1/sc; July 41%. 41% C Oats May 24% M. 24%@25 .; July 24%, # 2412.2434 C Pork. per bbl-

7 90, 7 82½. 7 90; S-plea 8 95, 7 85, 7 9216. Should bs-May \$7 80. 7 97% September \$7 721/2, 7 75,16

14 65. 14 9716. Lard, per 1

\$7 87 14. 7 90, 7 80 7 90; Ja

FOREIGN MARK By Cattle to the Morning LIVERPOOL, March 24, Cotton—Spot, increased prices 3 32d higher; Ame

dling fair 5 7 32d; good 1

15-16d; middling 4%d; lo

4 9 16d: good ordinary

nary 41-16d. The sales were 10,000 bales, of whi were for speculation and included 9,800 bales And ceipts 11,000 pales, include American. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; Amena (l. m. c.) March 4 43 64d r and April 4 42 64@4 April and May 4 42 640 and June 4 41 64@4 # June and July 4 41-641

and August 4 40 640 TH and September 4 36 64d tember 4 36 64d seller; 04 c) 4 14 64d nominal; 0 vember (g. o. c) 4 November and December

M & RINE Stmr A J Johnson, Run, by master. Stmr Compton, Sand and Little River, S C, Sand

CLEARED Stmr A J Johnson, Run, by master. Stmr Seabright, Print Stone, Rourk & Co. W F. River and Jacksonville,

Receipts of Naval Store W. & W. Railroad 9 W. C. & A. Railroad 1

ton, 6 barrels rosin. 30 h A. & Y. Railroad-Il ton. 3 casks spirits barrels tar.
W. & N. Railroad-li

24 barrels rosin.
C. C. Railroad-14 hill

C. C. Railroad-14 hill

C. C. Railroad-14 hill barrels tar, 1 barrel crude Steamship Oneida II Steamer A. J. John corton, 30 casks spirit 150 barrels tar.

Total-Cotton, 310 bale pentine, 34 casks; rosin tar, 234 barrels; crude p barrels.

SANTAL Arrests discharges from the sex in 48 hours.
It is superior to Cognita of the sex in 48 hours. SANTAL-MIDY B. Capsules, which bear the new persons without which some series