The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

NOT NEW.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, who was recently in Washington, was interviewed by a reporter of the *Post* on various matters political, and among other things spoke of the tariff question and the Trusts as connected with that question, but didn't think there was much in Mr. Babcock's contention for a reduction of the tariff on trust-controlled articles, when the trusts sell to foreigners for a lower price than they demand and get from home customers. Mr. Babcock's contention, he said, is not new, for it had already been before Congress. Like nearly all the Republican leaders he wishes to dodge the tariff question and for that reason will, doubtless, endeavor to placate the advocates of tariff reduction with the reciprocity scheme, the thinnest kind of a fake. To do this they must either cajole or bluff Babcock, who feels and knows that he has popular sentiment with him in his proposed opposition to the Trusts and in his plan for curbing them and destroying the monopoly which they now have. Senator Allison admits this but he trims and dodges in a manner more in keeping with the tricky partisan than with the Senator who stands well with the country and has the reputation of being patriotic and honest. In speaking of the Babcock movement he said:

"The House must take the initiative in such matters, and if the House does not act, the Senate will not be called upon to even consider the question. It is not worth while now to discuss what the Senate will do when we may not have the matter before us. I can understand that popular sentiment will indorse the proposition that American manufacturers should not sell at lower prices abroad the products which they sell to the American people at a higher price. But this question is not a new one. Some years ago, upon the motion of Senator Vest, we had an investigation of this assertion. He quoted the prices at which agricultural implements were sold in Buenos Ayres to prove that the people of the Argentine Republic were getting those implements at a lower rate than the American farmers paid. We found that it was true that the wholesale dealer in Buenos Ayres did pay less for plows and harvesters than was charged in this country, but we also found that he had to bear the cost of distribution, so that by the time the machines passed through two or three hands and freight was paid, the individual consumer paid as much as the American farmer. The manufacturers did nothing but ship the goods to Buenos Ayres, so that the expense was very light.

"If this tariff matter comes before the Senate, we will have to go over the matter very carefully and see whether Mr. Babcock's plan will correct the evil which he seeks to remedy. I do not think it is a question to be settled off-hand, but I also do not think that the tariff has as much to do with the trusts as Mr. Babcock supposes."

When the McKinley tariff was under discussion in the Senate and it was asserted that protection was necessary to enable our manufacturers to compete with the manufacturers in Europe, who had the advantage of "cheap labor," the Democratic opponents of that measure disputed this, and asserted as ground for the dispute that our manufacturers were competing with foreign manufacturers, and not only doing that but were selling their exports cheaper in foreign countries than they were selling goods at home. This was boldly denied, but Senator Vest put a quietus on the denials by producing price currents showing the prices charged in several South American countries in contrast with the prices charged at home—not for plows and harvesters, as Senator Allison says, but for everything in the machinery and hardware line, and for other things outside of hardware. They had to crawfish out of it when caught by saying that these shipments were either surplus or out of date stock, not salable in this country and of which our manufacturers were glad to get rid at any price. Of course this was a trumped up fraud, for there are no styles in agricultural machinery, implements or picks, or shovels or axes. Our manufacturers do not make out-of-date articles of this kind, which would not find ready sale in this country and everybody knew that when these protectionist apologists tried to play that thin fraud. They first tried bold denial and when caught and estopped on that line then they had recourse to subterfuge and lying.

They "investigated" and found that it was true that our manufacturers did sell in Buenos Ayres (and also in other South and Central American countries) plows and harvesters (and numerous other things) for less money than they sold the same articles at home, but that didn't do the farmers of those countries any good, for by the time these things passed through the hands of the middlemen the farmers had to pay about as much for them as our farmers have.

What an ingeneous subterfuge this is. It isn't a question as to what the South American farmer has to pay for his plow or harvester, but the price which the American exporter charges the dealer to whom he sells. It isn't a question of retail prices at all, but of wholesale prices. The contention of people who are opposed to this Trust protection is that if our manufacturers can afford to ship and sell to foreign handlers of their goods at a figure sufficient to induce them to ships and cultivate that trade they ought to be able and willing to sell to men who handle their goods at home at as low a price. That is the contention, not what the retail buyer has to pay for a plow or harvester, a spade, a pick or ax.

What our manufacturers were doing in South and Central American countries then they are now doing in European countries and in European colonies, where they are selling millions of dollars worth annually of machinery and implements ranging all the way from railroad locomotives to tack hammers, in the sale of which they compete directly with European manufacturers, with no middlemen coming in. The contention is not confined, as Senator Allison would make it appear, to Buenos Ayres, or to plows and harvesters, but extends to every country in which the Trusts do business, and that means the world, and to everything they deal in and that means the whole line of exportable manufactures.

THE FLAG AND OUR SHIPS.

Mr. Search, who was one of the speakers at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at Detroit, made a plea for ship subsidies, and among other things said:

The situation has been confused somewhat by the recent transfer of vast British shipping interests to American ownership; but those whose see in this incident any evidence of American ability to conduct ocean carrying trade without Governmental aid have only a clouded view of the facts. American ownership of foreign built vessels sailing under flags other than our own does not in any sense constitute American shipping any more than the investment of English capital in the securities of our railroads makes our transportation lines British enterprises. So long as the ships that carry our goods to and fro across the ocean sail under foreign flags our merchants, our manufacturers, our farmers and our miners will fail to enjoy the advantages that would accrue from the existence of a great fleet of steamships that are American in all that the term implies. Let no friend of our merchant shipping be misled into the belief that the investment of American capital in British steamship lines is a step toward the realization of those hopes which center in the development of our merchant shipping."

The fact that Americans have invested millions of dollars in British ships is proof that they believe they can run them profitably under the British flag. Mr. Search substantially asserts that they could not do this under the American flag, and that until they fly the American flag they are not American ships, the latter of which statements is very true. He seems to attach much importance to carrying the flag. If it be true that they could not run these ships profitably under the American flag then there must be something in our marine laws to prevent this, and the question might be asked why are not those laws so amended as to let these purchased ships carry the American flag and compete with the ship owners who sail under foreign flags? We compete with foreigners in all the manufacturing industries, can compete with them in the building of ships, and if we cannot compete with them as asserted, in the sea transportation business it must be on account of the restrictive and out-of-date legislation whice handicaps them. Germany, England, France, Russia, Japan, and, as far as we know, every other maritime nation but this permits its citizens to buy vessels in other countries and sail them under their own flags, and these vessels become a part of the merchant marines of those countries, but Americans might own a thousand ships, run into and out of our ports, but not one of them, as Mr. Search says, could be considered part of our merchant marine, when every one of would be if the shipping laws were so amended as to permit these purchasers of foreign ships to fly the American flag.

They profess an ardent desire for a merchant marine, say we lose millions a year by not having it and yet obstinately refuse to remove the obstacles to getting it and getting it quickly. The trouble is that interested parties want to make the Government of the United States tax the people to help them pay the expenses of running their ships and make larger profits. If what they say be true about the inability of American ships under American laws to compete with European ships, then the subsidies must be perpetual or at least continue so long as these handicapping laws are on the statute books.

OIL VS. COAL.

It is said that the Alabama soft coal miners are already beginning to feel the effects of the oil discoveries in Texas. Railroads and others who have been using large quantities of coal for fuel now decline to make contracts for the year's supply as they had been in the habit of doing, contemplating using the Texas oil instead of coal, which it is said will not only be much cheaper but preferable in several other ways. Some of the principal railroads down in that section are changing their furnaces to use oil, and, of course, if the change be satisfactory to them the new fuel will be adopted by the railroads generally in that section, and by manufactories where the oil can be delivered.

It seems, also, that arrangements are being made to ship this oil North for use on the lake steamers; so that other mines, besides the Alabama mines, will be affected by it. This is bad for the coal miners, but it is good for the owners of the oil wells, for the railroads and factories, and for the public generally, because it will cheapen coal and lessen the power of the combinations that control the mines. As the demand decreases there will be more coal for domestic uses, and the prices will in all probability be lower. Another illustration of the saying that it is an ill wind that blows no good.

The Mayor of Emporia, Kansas, seems to be apprehensive of a suicide epidemic in his town, and believing that suicides are frequently the result of reading about them in the papers, has forbidden the papers of his town to mention them. His efforts to prevent people from taking the shortest route out of Emporia, are of course very commendable, but in as much as there is no law prohibiting noticing cases of suicide, he seems to be stretching his prerogative somewhat, and the probabilities are that the papers in his town will kick thereat.

BOOK NOTICES.

The July number of *The Smart Set* leads off with "Papa Bouchard," an entertaining story, followed by a number of sprightly papers, making a varied and very interesting list of contents. Published by The Essess Publishing Company, New York.

We are indebted to D. Appleton and Company, publishers, New York, for a copy of an interesting story "From the Unsounded Sea," by Miss Nellie K. Blisset. It is a clearly printed, neatly bound volume of 309 pages. In paper binding 50 cents; in cloth $1.00.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Joe Manly, of Maine, wants to be Governor, and announces as his platform the strict enforcement of the Prohibition laws. They all do that in Main; and still there are more "drunks" before the police courts on Monday morning in proportion to population than come out of the slums of any wide-open city. —*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— Senator Depew admits that all that is greatest and noblest in American citizenship is embodied in Colonel Hanna, and yet he can never be President. This is owing to the fact that Chauncey thinks New York will elect the next President whose name will be either Odell or Roosevelt.—*Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.*

—— Senator Platt—he of the amendment fame—is said to have spoken in favor of the immediate concession of complete independence to the Cubans at a meeting on Friday last of the Phi Beta Kappa alumni at New York, from which reporters were strictly excluded. If these be the Senator's sentiments he has been at great pains to keep them concealed. Probably he does not wish to be embarassed by public pronouncement of "our plain duty" when the time shall come for hedging. He has, no doubt, taken warning from the experience of the distinguished originator of this cant phrase.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The press of certain sections of the country has endeavored to make much out of the fact that certain delegates to the Virginia constitutional convention declined to subscribe to what was termed the "Federal oath." The explanation is simple. The oath referred to not only vows allegiance to the Federal Government, but faithful observance of the laws of Virginia as well. It is prescribed for persons entering upon the discharge of any functions as officers of the state. The convention delegates who declined to take the oath did not believe themselves to be officers of the state.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of Constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

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

The old proverb; "To be at peace prepare for war," is the secret of the larger part of life's successes, whether of nations or individuals.

The difference between the healthy, happy mother who has healthy children to nurse and nourish, and the weak, nervous mother, with a weakling child, is mostly a difference of preparation.

The great preparative for motherhood is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It gives the mother strength to give her child. It imparts elasticity and strength to the organs of maternity so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

"I take pleasure in writing you to let you know about your 'Favorite Prescription,'" says Mr. E. E. Fricke, of Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., Box 267. "My wife had been sick nearly all her life, and after trying everything I could think of I made up my mind to try 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to Chicago and got six bottles, which my wife took, a tablespoonful three times a day, until the baby came. She felt better after taking the first bottle, and when baby was born he weighed nine and a half pounds. To-day he is six months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. He is as good a child as any one could wish. The doctor says he is as healthy as any baby could be, and also the doctor says your 'Favorite Prescription' was the cause of such a healthy baby. I feel I owed you this much for the good you did my wife and myself. I hope you will mention this to others who may be in need of such help, and you may refer them to me, as I would be glad to tell of the good of such a valuable medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: Crop reports from various sections of the county are more encouraging than heretofore. Most of our farmers are out of the grass and the seasons at present are all that can be asked.

— Shelby *Aurora*: M. V. Turner a prominent farmer of upper Cleveland reports the wheat crop poor, the yield having been greatly damaged by the heavy rains especially during ploughing time. If gloomy reports come from the best wheat section of the country what may we expect from other parts.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Register of Deeds A. L. Smoot issued a marriage license Saturday in which the age of the bride and groom aggregated 133 years. The contracting parties were Mr. Aaron Yost, aged 83, and Mrs. Mary L. Cline, aged 50. Mr Yost lives at Enochville and the bride at China Grove. The couple went up from China Grove yesterday morning and were married in the afternoon.

— Charlotte *News*: A very distressing case of lunacy comes from Clear Creek near the Surface Hill mine. One day last week Frances Morgan, a daughter of Mrs. Jane Morgan, went suddenly deranged while working in the field and is now a raving maniac. The girl was apparently in her usual mind when she left the house in the morning. She attracted the attention of those working near her in the field by screaming. Several ran to her, but she was so violent that they could do nothing with her for some time. She was finally overcome and taken back to her home. She seized an axe lying in the yard and attempted to kill one of the neighbors. She is kept tied. An effort will be made to get her in the asylum. No one can account for her sudden derangement. Her screams can be heard for half a mile.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Governor Aycock announces that he will not call a special session of the Legislature. This announcement is made because of the resolutions of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, calling upon him to do so, in order that a new revenue act can be passed, as that body disapproves of the one passed by the Legislature of 1901. Governor Aycock has received a copy of the resolutions passed at Fayetteville, and to day will direct a reply to the Chamber of Commerce of that city, setting forth the reasons why he declines to call a special session of the Legislature. —— Yesterday requisition on the War Department for advances and quarter-master's supplies for the State Guard were made. The State asks for 400 rifles of the present pattern, 1,050 blouses, 1,225 trousers, 3,100 flannel shirts, 1,175 campaign hats, 975 forage caps, 50 revolvers, 12 field ovens, 2,000 blankets, 600 pouches, 1,050 pairs of leggings, 50 trumpets, 100 officer's whistles. Two hundred and fifty old rifles, in bad order, now in use by the Guard will be turned in and new ones issued in their place, the old ones being returned to the United States War Department.

TWINKLINGS

— The average Chinaman doesn't feel that he needs Christianity. He has excellent teachings of his own which he doesn't follow.—*Puck.*

— Cheaper — Nodd — "Are you renting a cottage at the seashore this Summer?" Todd — "No; I couldn't afford it. I'm buying one."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Mr. Softleigh (out horseback riding)—"Shall we take the bridle path, Miss Antique?" Miss Antique—"Oh, this is so sudden."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— "Have you got any condensed milk?" asked the man at the gate. "No, sir, replied the driver of the milk wagon, imperturbably. "Nothin' but the expanded kind."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "Aguinaldo doesn't seem to show much concern about his future." "Why should he? He can come over here and sustain life on afternoon teas for a couple of years."—*Chicago Record.*

— Briggs—Who was the homeliest man you ever saw? Griggs—Ugglimugg, by all odds. He was so homely that he took offence if you told him that his children resembled him in the least.—*Boston Transcript.*

— She—"I do believe you forgot that this was our wedding day's third anniversary. He—"Indeed, I didn't. I just met the second of the notes I negotiated to buy the furniture when we were married."—*Indianapolis Press.*

— Mrs. Rivers—My hat is ever so much nicer than Fan Billiwink's, don't you think? Mr. Rivers—Well, the cornice of it project about six inches further in front than hers. That ought to satisfy you, I suppose. —*Chicago Tribune.*

— In the Literary Throes. "—Was your club paper troublesome, Dorothy?" "Oh, horrible! I ransacked eleven books and ate three pounds of chocolate caramels while I was getting it up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Her Idea of It.—"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I wish you would save up your money and buy a yacht." "What for?" "We need so many things for the table. And winning races seems such a cheap way to get silverware."—*Washington Star.*

A Night Of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lug Diseases. Only 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c. at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

For Over Fifty Years

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

ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 7, 1879.

Dr. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: I cannot too strongly recommend your TEETHINA (Teething Powders) to mothers as one of the best medicines they can obtain for their debilitated and sickly infants. I have used it with very satisfactory results the past summer with my child, and while we have heretofore lost a child or two from teething under other remedies, our present child, that has taken TEETHINA, is a fine, healthy boy. I am, very respectfully,

A. P. BROWN, M. D.
(Brother of U. S. Senator and Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown.) †

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

TOLD BY PAIN

If you have pains you should look after them quickly. Pain shows something is wrong. The sharper the pain the more danger there is in delay. There are thousands of women today who are bearing awful pain almost continually, rather than tell a physician about the shooting pains in their lower abdomen, about the agony of falling of the womb and the distress of leucorrhoea. They let the months pass and their trouble becomes harder to cure and more distressing. But modest women can secure exemption from the embarrassment of a private examination. When pain tells you of danger you can cure yourself by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

You can be cured without distressing publicity—in the privacy of your home. With these facts before you there is no reason for the delay which is increasing your misery and wasting the days of your life. Why not stop the pain today?

Belen, Miss., March 9, 1900.

I have used one bottle of Wine of Cardui and one package of Thedford's Black-Draught. Before I began to take your medicines I had pains in my back, hips, lower bowels and my arms. Sometimes I thought I would go blind. My head ached and I was so weak I could hardly walk across the floor. Now I can only feel a little of the pain in my side and I am going to use your medicines until I get cured, for I believe they will certainly cure me. I have been married twelve years and am the mother of seven children. I thank you for your wonderful medicine and what it has done for me.

MATILDA SMITH.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ONE ON HIS FATHER.

Smart Youth Is Caught, Then Victimizes Parent.

The 12-year-old son of a Van Buren street fond parent recently became the proud possessor of some guinea pigs. A day or two after the same were safely corralled in a cage he went about bragging of his new acquisition among his playmates. Now, it seems these youngsters knew of a "sell" in which guinea pigs play a prominent part. They started to "hook" the youngster and caught him fast and hard.

He felt so bad about it that he started in turn to "sell" some one else. His father was the victim.

"Did you know, papa, that if you hold a guinea pig by the tail its eyes will drop out?"

His father laughed outright.

"Why, who in wonder told you such stuff, Louis?"

"The boys all say that," answered Louis, sober as a judge, "and it's so, yes, sir."

"Oh, nonsense," said his father, still laughing.

"Well, you go to the cage and hold one up and you'll see."

Just to humor the boy the father went out. In a moment he came back looking—well, looking just like a man that's been badly sold.

"The little rascal got me that time," he replied to a friend.

"But I don't see the point," said the friend.

"Don't you?"

"No."

"Well, guinea pigs have no tails."—Topeka Capital.

A Sure Sign.

When a young lady begins to manifest an interest in the arrangement of a young man's cravat, his bachelor days are numbered. It is time to begin to hoard money.—Collier's Weekly.

It is the humble man that advances. He recognizes his imperfections and strives to improve. His progress is the result of his knowledge of self. The vain, conceited, arrogant man stands still.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

BAGGING—	
2 ℔ Jute	7½@ 8¼
Standard	@ 7½
Burlaps	6 @ 6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—	
Hams ℔ ℔	12½@ 14
Sides ℔ ℔	9 @ 10
Shoulders ℔ ℔	10 @ 11
DRY SALTED—	
Sides ℔ ℔	8¾@ 9
Shoulders ℔ ℔	8¾@ 9
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—	
Second-hand, each	1 35 @ 1 40
Second-hand machine	@ 1 45
New New York, each	@ 1 50
New City, each	@ 1 50
BRICKS—	
Wilmington ℔ M	7 00 @ 7 50
Northern	9 00 @ 14 00
BUTTER—	
North Carolina ℔ ℔	20 @ 25
Northern	25 @ 30
CORN MEAL—	
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @ 62½
Virginia Meal	60 @ 62½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	1 10 @ 1 25
CANDLES—℔ ℔—	
Sperm	18 @ 25
Adamantine	8 @ 11
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	
Laguyra	11 @ 12½
Rio	9 @ 11
COMESTICS—	
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@ 5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s	@ 70
FISH—	
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @ 30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @ 15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @ 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @ 14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	4 50 @ 4 75
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	8 00 @ 9 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @ 3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @ 10
" Extra	4 25 @ 4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—	
Low grade	3 00 @ 3 25
Choice	3 25 @ 3 50
Straight	3 50 @ 3 75
First Patent	4 25 @ 4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	9 @ 10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—	
Corn, from store, bgs—White	63½@ 65
Mixed Corn	62½@ 63
Car-load, in bgs—White	@ 60
Oats, from store	38 @ 40
Oats; Rust Proof	42½@ 45
Cow Peas	90 @ 1 10
SIDES—℔ ℔—	
Green salted	4 @ 5
Dry flint	10 @ 11
Dry salt	9 @ 10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s	
No. 1 Timothy	95 @ 1 00
Rice Straw	40 @ 50
Eastern	90 @ 95
Western	90 @ 95
North River	@ 90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2¾@ 3
CHEESE—℔ ℔—	
Northern Factory	13 @ 15
Dairy Cream	12½@ 14
Half cream	10 @ 12½
LARD, ℔ ℔—	
Northern	7½@ 9¾
North Carolina	9 @ 10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @ 1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—	
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @ 20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @ 16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @ 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @ 22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—	
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@ 26
Barbadoes, in barrels	@ 28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29 @ 31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29 @ 33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12 @ 14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @ 15
Syrup, in barrels	15 @ 25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@ 2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—	
City Mess	@ 18 00
Rump	@ 17 00
Prime	@ 16 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11 @ 22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@ 1 25
Liverpool	@ 1 10
American	95 @ 1 05
On 125 ℔ Sacks	65 @ 70
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾@ 6
Standard A	5 @ 5¼
White Extra C	4½@ 5
Extra C, Golden	4¼@ 4½
C Yellow	4 @ 4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@ 4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @ 14 00
B. O. Hogshead	@ 10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	8 00 @ 9 00
Common mill	4 00 @ 5 00
Fair mill	5 00 @ 6 50
Prime mill	6 50 @ 7 50
Extra mill	8 00 @ 8 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed	
℔ M 6x18 heart	4 25 @ 5 00
" Sap	3 00 @ 3 25
5x20 Heart	2 25 @ 2 50
" Sap	1 60 @ 1 75
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 60 @ 2 10

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, June 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 33½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 33 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95c per barrel bid for strained and $1.00 per barrel bid for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.50 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 43¼@42¾c; rosin steady at $1.05@1.10; tar quiet at $1.40; crude turpentine steady at $1.60@2.60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	63
Rosin	154
Tar	32
Crude turpentine	14

Receipts same day last year—146 casks spirits turpentine, 350 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar, 76 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 7-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 11 16	" "
Low middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—160 bales; same day last year, —.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, quiet. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c. Virginia—Prime 50c; extra prime. 55c; fancy, 60c. Spanish, 75c.

CORN—Firm, 62 to 65c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 10c; sides, 8 to 10c.

EGGS—Firm at 12 to 12½c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 22½ to 30c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Live, dull at 9 to 10c; dressed, 10 to 12c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 75c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money on call firm at 3@5 per cent., last loan and ruling rate 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 487⅞@488 for demand and at 485⅝ for 60 days. Posted rates 486½ and 489. Commercial bills 484¾@485. Silver certificates nominally 60. Bar silver 59⅝. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 106½; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 107; U. S. 2's, reg'd, —; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 108¾; do. coupon, 108¾; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 138¾; U. S 4's, old reg'd, 112½; do. coupon, 113½; U. S. 5's, reg'd, 108¾; do. coupon, 108¾; Southern Railway 5's 119. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 108½; Chesapeake & Ohio 49¼; Manhattan L 122; N. Y. Central 156½; Reading 47; do. 1st pref'd 79¾; Reading 2nd pref'd 57¾; St. Paul 179; do. pref'd, 191; Southern R'way 33¾; do. pref'd 87¾; Amalgamated Copper 127; American To bacco 137½; People's Gas 119¼; Sugar 142⅞; T. C. & Iron 71; U. S. Leather 14; do. pref'd, 78¾; Western Union 95⅜; U. S Steel 49; do preferred, 98¾; Mexican National 11; Standard Oil 780@785.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Rosin quiet. Strained common to good $1 42½@1 45. Spirits turpentine firm at 37@37½c.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34½c; receipts 1,718 casks; sales 967 casks; exports 227 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 4,456 barrels; sales 1,696 barrels; exports 512 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, $1 05; D, $1 10; E, $1 15; F, $1 20; G, $1 25; H, 1 40; I, $1 55; K, $1 80; M, $2 30; N, $2 60; W. G, $2 90; W W, $3 15@3 25.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c. Rosin firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Early developments in the cotton market to day were quite in keeping with the bull events of yesterday, but before the close severe reactions were noted under heavy liquidation movements. The market opened steady and up two to five points on room and fairly generous outside buying, based on much firmer Liverpool cables than expected and reports that Southern spot cotton markets were again hardening. Prices advanced to the highest figures touched on the recent upturn. But before midday longs became nervous and fearful of a possible favorable review of the week in the belt by the government and turned for profits. Thus, much of the early rise was wiped out. When the government report was announced, it was summed up as bearish and traders sold all months heavily. July liquidation led the movement and caused that option to break 14 points. But later in the afternoon there was a change for the better in the character of business and shorts once more sought safety in retreat. Prices stiffened point by point until last night's figures were reached, after which variations were comparatively narrow. Trading was very feverish all the afternoon. The South was a free buyer in the morning, but turned seller on the break. Spinners bought August on all weak intervals. The market was finally steady with prices net four to seven points lower.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8¼c.

Cotton futures closed steady: June 8.17, July 8.21, August 7.67, September 7.40, October 7.33, November 7.29, December 7.32, January 7.34, February 7.34, March 7.37.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 8⅛c; middling gulf 8¼c; sales 1,849 bales.

Net receipts 626 bales; gross receipts 2,349 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,795 bales; exports to the Continent 5 bales; stock 139,637 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 8,040 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,795 bales; exports to the Continent 727 bales; stock 411,826 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 23,992 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,107 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 37,499 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,169,743 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,877,038 bales; exports to France 704,864 bales; exports to the Continent 2,404,265 bales.

June 18.—Galveston, steady at 8½c, net receipts 4,160 bales; Norfolk, firm at 8 1-16c, net receipts 990 bales; Baltimore, firm at 8 5 16c, net receipts — bales; Boston, holiday; Wilmington, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 160 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 8¼, net receipts 20 bales; Savannah, steady at 7 13 16c, net receipts 410 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 8⅛c, net receipts 1,660 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7¾c, net receipts 8 bales; Memphis, steady at 8c, net receipts 488 bales; Augusta, firm at 8 5 16c, net receipts 263 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 6 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Flour easy and dull. Wheat—Spot market weak; No. 2 red 78½c; options opened easy owing to foreign selling of December and local offerings; they later rallied on rains in the southwest, strength at Paris and covering, but were irregular all the afternoon on a light trade, finally falling and closing steady at ½@¾c net decline; July closed 76⅞c; September 74¼c; December 75⅝c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 48⅞c; options market was steady to firm during the day on very light receipts at Chicago, higher cables, local covering, fears of manipulation, and the rise in provisions; closed firm at ½@¾c net advance; July closed 47½c; September closed 48⅝c; October 48⅜c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 32½c; options dull and easy on good crop prospects. Lard—Market strong; Western steam $9 00; refined strong; continent $9 20; South American $9 15; compound 6⅞ @7c. Pork firm; family $15 50@16 00; short clear $16 00@17 25; mess $15 75@16 75. Petroleum dull. Rice quiet. Coffee—Spot dull; No. 7 invoice 6c; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@12½c. Sugar—Raw steady but quiet; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined quiet. Butter firmer; creamery 15@19½c; State dairy 14½@18½c. Cheese firm; fancy large white 9c; fancy small white 9c. Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 13@13½c. Potatoes quiet; New York $2 00@2 50 per 180 pounds; Norfolk extra $3 50; fair to good $3@3 25. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5c; other domestics 4⅛@4¾c. Cabbage steady; Norfolk, per barrel, 25@75c; per barrel-crate 25 @ 85c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 10c. Cotton seed oil quieter and not quite so firm, being offered at 38c for prime summer yellow, without buyers; prime crude in barrels nominal; prime summer yellow 38c; off summer yellow 36½c; prime white 40@42c; prime winter yellow 41c; prime meal $24 00@25 00.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Lower cables, reports of fine crop weather and stories of damage by rains in Kansas put the wheat market in a variety of moods to-day. July closed unchanged. July corn closed ⅛@⅛c higher. July oats unchanged and provisions from 7½c to 15c and 20c up.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70@72c; No. 3 spring 65@66½c; No. 2 red 69¼@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 43c; No. 2 yellow 43c. Oat—No. 2 28c; No. 2 white 30¼c; No. 3 white 27¾@28¾c. Rye—No. 2 47½c. Mess pork, per barrel, $14 87½@14 90. Lard per 100 lbs, $8 67½@8 72½. Short rib sides, loose, $8 00@8 20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 00@7 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 45@8 55. Whisk