The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19.

GAG RULE.

The Congress of the United States is generally supposed to be a deliberative body, where measures are presumed to be discussed and acted upon in accordance with their merits. That used to be the presumption, but it isn't always the case, especially so in these days when public measures are settled in caucus and the action of the majority determined upon before the measure is submitted to the House for so-called debate. We are speaking here of the House of Representatives, for the Republican majority have not yet been able to establish gag rule in the Senate, where there still exists freedom of debate, although the Republicans have several times tried to cut it off.

Under Speaker Reed the gag rule was enforced so imperiously that the Speaker was frequently referred to as "Czar Reed" and he seemed to enjoy the royal distinction. But the gag is just as Czarish now as it was under Czar Reed.

There ought to be in all deliberative assemblies freedom of debate, for the men whose business it is to propose and discuss public measures and public policies are not speaking for themselves but as the representatives of constituencies whose interests and prosperity are dependent upon these measures and policies. They should be looking after the interests and prosperity of the people and not be governed by partisan considerations and the possible effect that this or that measure might have on the politics of the future.

There are in the House of Representatives 356 members. All of the members never speak on any measure, but many do or would if the opportunity were given, and when debate on an important measure in which the whole country is interested is limited to a couple days, it simply becomes ridiculous. But when measures are decided in caucus before there is any debate upon them, of course "debate", so call, becomes a mere matter of formality, can effect nothing and, therefore, the limiting of time to two days, or one day, or cutting off debate altogether doesn't make any material difference. The caucus does the work and the members who are governed by it simply vote as directed and register the will of the caucus where only one side is heard. It is the caucus, King Caucus, who collars the member who might be disposed to do some thinking and acting for himself, drags him in, muzzles him and makes him vote regardless of how he feels or what he thinks.

Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, is a professed tariff reformer. He declares that tariff duties should be taken off those manufactures which are sold for less in foreign markets than they are in the home market. A considerable number of Republican members agree with him, but Mr. Babcock and his following were dragged into caucus, muzzled, and they went into the House, sat mum and when the test came voted for the gag rule, Monday, that cut off debate on the bill repealing war taxes, and preventing the offering of any amendments by the Democratic minority.

That was the object of this gag rule, in the face of the fact that many of the Republican leaders have been talking of tariff reduction as one of the ways of breaking the monopoly that the big trusts now have on the home markets.

In his last message to Congress President McKinley recommended that, and that recommendation was apparently echoed by the Republican leaders in Congress, but no sooner had Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, begun to formulate and crystalize some of those recommendations than some of the Republican leaders who didn't take any stock in tariff reduction began to kick and denounce him as a free trader who would throw open our ports to the products of foreign countries and destroy the industries that the "Dingley tariff had built up." The great Steel Trust for instance, ships its manufactures abroad and sells them for about $10 a ton less than it demands of the home purchasers, and yet some of those anti-reduction statesmen declared that a reduction of the tariff duties would ruin the Steel Trust and flood our market with cheap steel from Canada—a strong argument, if true, why there should be a reduction of duties on steel manufactures.

But they never intended to give the home consumers the benefit of tariff reduction on steel or other exported manufactures, and the willingness and celerity they showed in passing this bill repealing war taxes is a proof of that if any proof were needed, for with the revenue reduced that much it will give them an excuse not to make any further reduction, on the ground that revenue must be produced to meet the requirements of the Government, and therefore there can be no more cutting down.

They have been talking about legislation to regulate the trusts, the evils of monopolies, etc., but that is as far as it will go—talk and nothing more. They have no idea of antagonizing the trusts, whose contributions they have found so useful in political campaigns, and for which they will still have use. They have passed the war tax repeal bill to placate the people who were opposed to that, and they are going to hold the favor and support of the trusts by not doing anything to antagonize them. That's where the gag rule comes in.

CRUMPACKER'S THIRD TIP.

Mr. Crumpacker had his third tip at a caucus Monday night to consider his scheme to reduce Southern representation, but as many members didn't put in an appearance at that as at the two preceding caucuses. In the meantime Mr. Crumpacker had signified his willingness to modify his scheme and be content with some action which would look to what he considered "fairer" elections and "fair" representation. The result in the third caucus was an agreement on providing for a committee of investigation to make inquiry and report to as to what might be necessary in the way of legislation to accomplish this.

That is considerable of a let down for Mr. Crumpacker, who probably feels somewhat like a man who had been sat upon, and it is a victory for those Southern Republicans who opposed his scheme and favored the enactment of some law to insure "fair elections" under which there would be a better chance to elect some more Republican members in the South or to have the Republican contestants counted in if they were not elected.

Some of them have mapped out what they would like to have done, but what they would like to have done is such a radical departure from anything that has been done before, or attempted heretofore, that it is very doubtful if they can secure a committee which will recommend that, so that we will have to wait until the committee reports (if the committee plan should go through) to see what it will do.

In the meantime nobody down this way is losing any sleep over what it may or may not do. For the present they are satisfied that Mr. Crumpacker, with his little scheme, has been knocked out.

WHERE OUR EXPORTS GO.

There is not a civilized country under the sun to which more or less of our exports do not go. A Treasury statement has just been published showing the countries which were our customers last year, and the amounts they bought from us, the following interesting summary of which we clip from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"Of our total exports of $1,465,880,919 as much as $1,099,574,016 went to Europe. Our next best customer was Canada, which bought of us to the amount of $109,598,675 the total for all North America being $199,240,353. Compared with Canada the South American market was of minor importance, the aggregate of the purchases of all the South American peoples being but $42 557,504. Asia bought more—$59 068 723 The islands of the Pacific bought $35,288,230 worth and Africa $19 652,093 worth. Of the $1,099,574,016 of our exports to Europe something over half, of $599,700 000 went to the British ports of Europe, and of our entire exports of $1,465 880,919 the proportion sent to the various ports of Edward VII's dominions was $794,200,000, or considerably over one-half. The proportion of our exports sold to France was noteworthy, being $78,405,972. Our sales to Germany were much larger, reaching $184,676,723. Belgium took $51,444 315 worth; Denmark, $18,480,816 worth; Russia, $6,504 837 worth. Spain. $16,785,711 worth; Mexico, $36 771 568 worth, and Austria-Hungary, $5,843 980 worth. Argentina and Brazil each took about $11,000,000 worth of our products, while far-off China took $18,175 484 worth. Japan's purchases were worth $21,162 477, while Australia bought to the amount of $30,569 814 and British Africa to the amount of $24,994 766."

These figures are not only interesting but they are instructive and suggestive. There has been much talk recently about the "open door" in China, as if that and Asiatic trade were absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this country, when as a matter of fact our trade with those nations is insignificant compared with our trade with some of the European countries and their colonies. And yet we are antagonizing by tariff laws and Treasury rulings some of our best customers and provoking them to adopt retaliatory measures to lessen our trade and practically close their ports against it. This is not sense, much less statesmanship.

Now and then a friend of the sparrow comes to the front to show that he is not the unmitigated nuisance he is generally supposed to be. An English naturalist who has been studying how the sparrow gets his rations followed up a pair which had a family and found that in a week they carried no less than 3,200 insects to their young ones. He calculates that in the course of one summer an able-bodied pair will destroy at least 50,000 insects. Now we feel like modifying a good many harsh things we have said about the sparrow.

Power Wright, of Denver, Cal., inventor of an air ship, says he isn't going to have his ship rolled to the St. Louis Exposition on wheels, but will scoot down there in mid air with it. A Chicago inventer also threatens to do the same. He is the fellow who employs "cyclone force."

When Kaiser William a few mornings ago saw among a lot of American papers the recipe of a "Hohenzollern punch," invented by a New York barkeeper, he wrote on the margin of the paper that the fellow who tackled that would probably find himself tackling a robust katzenjammer early next morning. He sent the paper with the marginal remark to Prince Henry. It may be incidentally remarked that the person who engages a katzenjammer needs a hat which ordinarily would be about three sizes too large for him.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— There is practically no longer due debate or deliberation in the House of Representatives at Washington. The Republican majority first goes into caucus and legislates; the Committee on Rules does the rest.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The republicans are booked for more trouble with the Congressman Babcock and his amendment of the Dingly iron and steel duties. He's a stubborn man—has convictions and the courage of them. He doesen't believe that robbery ought to be first materilized and then canonized because it happens to get into one's party creed.—*Chattanooga Times, Ind.*

—— Great Britain attempted to substantiate its claim to be the savior of these United States in 1898. The attempt was not particularly happy. The plodding and the methodical German has pulled the record on her and made the claim look like a plugged nickle. We are more than ever persuaded that the salvation or this country in 1898 was in its avoirdupois.—*Norfolk Virginia Pilot, Dem.*

—— The barbarism of war is strikingly illustrated in the account of Lord Kitchener's drive published in our dispatches yesterday. Kitchener and his forces surrounded the Boers precisely as if they had been ferocious wild beasts, and endeavored to drive them within the range of his guns where they might be annihilated. Had they been boars instead of Boers, the process would have been very much the same—the beating of the veldt, the driving and the slaughter. It is war, of course, but it is nevertheless horrible—*Savannah News, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Customer—Is your bread nice and light? New Baker's Boy—Oh, yes, rather, mum! All our four-pound loaves weigh three pound and a 'arf. *Life*

— Willie to Oblige: Minister—Little boy, do you use tobacco. Small Boy—Sure thing, mister, but I'm sorry I can't give you a chew; I'm all out.—*Chelsea Gazette.*

— "Jones is thoroughly convinced that the opal is an unlucky stone." "What convinced him?" "His wife bought one and he's been scraping for eight months trying to pay for it."

— Mistress—"Margaret, what did Mrs. Walker say just now when you told her I was out?" Maid—"She didn't say nothing, marm; but she looked sort of relieved like."—*Boston Transcript.*

— "One of our troubles at the club," said Augustus, "has been to make the waitahs distinguishable f'wom the membahs at our evening receptions. But we've solved it at lawst." "So I see," remarked Archie. "You've got intelligent-looking waitahs."—*Exchange.*

— The Woman's Lot.—"Poor woman! She works hard all day and then she's up nearly all night with the babies." "What's the matter with her husband? Why doesn't he help her?" "Oh! he puts in all his time agitating for an eight-hour day for the working man."—*Phildelphia Press.*

— She Vetoed the Plan—"Shall we take in Yellowstone Park on our bridal tour?" asked the masculine half of the proposed combination. "No; we'll cut that out," replied the fair bride in prospective. "Yellow is so awfully trying on my complexion."—*Chicago Daily News.*

— A Mystery—"Mamma," said Elsie, looking up from her Sunday school book, "there's one thing I can't understand about Adam and Eve." "What is it, dear?" asked her mother. "I know where their meat and vegetables came from," said Elsie, "but where in the world did they buy their groceries."—*Golden Days.*

— Hostess—Are you a musician, Mr. Whooper? Whooper (who is dying to give an exhibition of his powers)—Well—er—yes, I think I can lay claim to some knowledge of music. Hostess—I'm delighted to hear it. My daughter is going to play and I should be so glad if you would turn the music for her.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

— One Method—I don't see what you all has to git so proud about, said Miss Sadie Cottonball. Couse you doesn't, answered Miss Miami Brown. I'se been studyin' de white folks. What you wants to do is j-s' put on de airs yourse'f an let de yutah folks do de guess-in' 'bout whut de reason is.—*Washington Star.*

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells, when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with Kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite and gives Perfect Health. Only 50 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens 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.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: *Argus* readers are not unprepared for the announcement of the death of Mr. Geo. D Bennett, which occurred this (Monday) morning in St. Louis, of pneumonia.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: William Saunders, near Straw, has a hen which he says lays two eggs a day. He has taken pains to watch the hen and knows it to be a fact. The hen is of an improved stock, which he got from Mr. Grant Hendren, of Straw.

— Warrenton *Record*: The Warrenton Furniture Company sold a large number of chairs this week. Everybody we heard speak about them were delighted, and a good many said they were going to buy a few to take home with them just because they were manufactured here, although they did not need any more chairs.

— Stanly *Enterprise*: The Whitney Reduction Company within the past week has spent some $30 000, buying lands adjacent to the Narrows and around Palmerville. Over $300 000 has already been invested in hard cash by the company, and every indication points to a speedy development of the great water power on the Yadkin.

— Newbern *Journal*: Frozen ground since early November has prevented nearly all kinds of out door farm work, especially in preparing the ground for crops. Cabbage plants set out two months ago, have practically made no growth, where they have not been killed or dwarfed by the cold. Truckers who have planted peas are not certain as to what is to come from the planting. Two weeks late is the general estimate regarding crops in this vicinity.

— Gastonia *Gazette*: A loom attachment which is likely to prove of great value has been invented and patented by Mr. B. F. S. Austin, who is now superintendent of the weaving room at the Loray. His device was completed and tested while he was at the Avon, and worked perfectly. The invention provides a new system of connecting devices, between pick lever mecahism and the pick stick, doing away with canvass, leather, and wood-block connections. The new device causes the picker stick to have a positive motion, and as there is no part to stretch or give way it will, when once adjusted, run indefinitely without further attention from the fixer. It also strengthens the picker-stick so that there will be no splitting. Mr. George Gray believes the invention to be a useful one. Mr. Austin has been too busy to push his invention in a business way, but hopes soon to introduce it. The loom-makers are likely to want to adopt it, but whether they do or not the device is easily attached to looms, that have the old block and leather connections.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The Bedstead's Place.

Now that we know that consumption is a disease communicable from one to another by contact and breathing the air already breathed by the consumptive the hygiene of separate beds ought to receive public recognition. In all bedrooms the heads of the beds should be an inside wall. If this cannot be arranged, then the wall and the ceiling for a space corresponding to the bedstead should be covered with a thick serge, loosely attached to the wall, to prevent the formation of cataracts of air chilled by the cold wall which will otherwise fall on the sleeper.

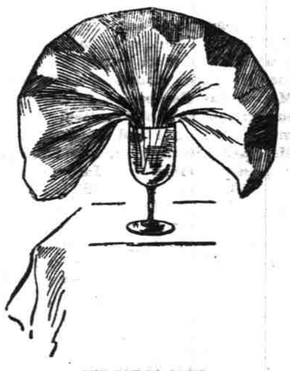
The worst of colds are caught in this simple way in the small hours of the morning, and many a fatal senile or infantile bronchitis might be prevented by this timely expedient. Remember that for very old or very young people nocturnal variations of temperature are extremely dangerous. For the same reason the bed must not be placed between a badly fitting window and the flue or the doorway.

Compressed Air Housecleaning.

Compressed air is the means by which carpets, hangings and walls are cleaned by a process which has been patented. To clean carpets a metal box with a balloon shaped white linen cover bulging with air is pushed along the floor. A long, sinuous tube trails after the box, supplying the compressed air from the apparatus, which is left in another room, usually in the basement, as it is heavy and cumbrous. The effect on the carpet is marvelous. The receptacle is quickly filled with dust, and so thorough is the process that no dust can be made to arise from a treated carpet. Walls and hangings may be cleaned in the same way. To disinfect carpets, furniture or hangings the current of air is charged with a disinfecting liquid which is forced in a fine spray into the articles to be cleaned.

Folding Napkins.

Table napkin folding is an art and one of those things in which both skill and taste can be shown. The fan pattern is one of the most simple and effective, and any girl who is fairly deft with her fingers can easily copy it after a close inspection of the illustration herewith. The best way is to practice



THE FAN PATTERN.

with a piece of paper cut to exactly the same size as the napkin, and it will be found that the design can be modified in a hundred ways. Thus, by folding a strip about four inches wide right along one side before proceeding to make the close folds to form the fan a pretty design can be produced when the first fold is pulled out to make an overlapping top. When placed in a wineglass, the fan falls down on either side, making an almost complete circle.

— The Size of It: "The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same." "It must be a powerful drug. What is it?" "Printer's ink."—*Town and Country*

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

HOW TO BRING SLEEP.

A Novel Scheme For Wooing Nature's Sweet Restorer.

To get a good night's sleep, says a college president, assume an easy position, with the hands resting over the abdomen. Take a long, slow but easy and natural breath in such a way as gradually and gently to lift the hands outward by the action of the abdomen. At the same time slowly and gradually open the eyes so that at the end of the inspiration they are wide open and directed upward. Let the breath out easily and naturally, letting the hands fall inward as the outward pressure of the abdomen is withdrawn. At the same time let the eyes drop and the eyelids naturally fall of their own weight, so that they are closed at the end of the expiration. Do all this quietly and naturally. Do not make too hard work of it.

Repeat the inspiration and expiration, with opening and lifting, dropping and closing of the eyes, ten times. Then take ten breaths in the same way, allowing the eyes to remain closed. Alternate ten breaths with opening and closing of the eyes and breaths with closed eyes. When the eyelids begin to feel heavy and you feel tired and sleepy, as you will very soon, go through the motions more and more easily and lazily until you merely will the motions without making any effort, or hardly any effort, to execute them. At this stage, or more likely in one of the intervals of breathing without any motion of the eyes, you will fall asleep.

Nervous persons will have some difficulty at first in the gradual opening and closing of the eyes. They will tend to fly open and then snap together. But, as putting salt on a dove's tail is a sure rule for catching the dove, so this gradual and easy opening and closing of the eyes in rhythm, with quiet, natural breathing, when once secured, is almost equivalent to dropping off to sleep. This rule induces the respiration that is characteristic of normal sleep. It tires the set of muscles the tiring of which is one of the favorite devices for producing hypnosis. It produces and calls attention to certain sensations in the eyes and eyelids which are the normal precursors of sleep. Finally, persons who have had difficulty in going to sleep and staying asleep, report that this method puts them to sleep, and puts them back again when they wake up too soon.—Outlook.

NOT TENDERFEET, THESE.

Observations by a Traveler on the Hardened Soles of Florida.

"I don't know what you mean when you speak of tender feet," said Colonel Munson. "But I recently saw a couple of illustrations of what tough feet are.

"While at St. Petersburg, Fla., I had occasion to employ a conch, or salt water native, to help me get my boat into the water. I gave him a cigar and a match at the beginning of the engagement, and he was about to strike the match upon the freshly painted side of the boat, but something in the expression of my face must have deterred him, as he suddenly withdrew his hand, raised his bare foot and scratched the match upon his heel. It was the first time I ever saw it done, and it grated upon my nerves for a moment.

"Later I was cruising on Matanzas pass, and we came upon a bed of fine oysters which Commodore Garry Van Horne of Jersey City had recently discovered. My man started to gather some, but before getting out of the boat he took off a new pair of shoes, saying, 'I don't mean to git them new shoes all cut to pieces.'

"He had no stockings on, and I wondered at him, as I did when I first saw a Jap climb a ladder of swords with which he had previously slit up sheets of paper, for the Florida oyster has an edge which would put a razor to shame, and I never touched a bunch of oysters without losing blood.

"One day when we were getting up a sheep's head roast on Sanibel island my friend, Charles B. Hogg of Pleasure Bay, N. J., remarked to a darky, 'You are standing on a live coal!'

"'I thought I smelt suffin burnin,' said the darky as he leisurely removed his sole from the glowing ember.

"The skin on this negro's feet was hard baked and nearly a quarter of an inch thick. I looked closely at him when he came out of the water after wading for five hours, and there was a ridge of skin like the welt of a shoe all around his foot. It was nearly a quarter of an inch wider than his foot and was grayish white, having been swollen and bleached by the salt water of the gulf."—New York Sun.

The Wrong Room.

"While spending a vacation at Bedford Springs, Pa., some years ago," said a Baltimore lawyer the other day, "I went late one night to my room, as I supposed, unlocked the door and was startled by a woman's screams. I realized at once that I had got into the wrong room. You may be sure I did not waste any time getting out into the corridor, locking the door again and entering my room, which happened to be the next one. While I was doing this the woman continued screaming, alarming the whole hotel. A crowd soon gathered, and when the woman could be persuaded to open the door she declared there was a man in her room. Of course no intruder was found, and as the door was locked when the crowd gathered the lady was told that she must have had a nightmare and imagined she saw a man in her room. I kept quiet, and every one else in the hotel was convinced that the lady's imagination had worked upon her fears."—Baltimore Sun.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Schley's Helpmate.

The devotion of Admiral and Mrs. Schley to each other is well known throughout the navy, and naturally the lady is very much interested in the controversy in which her husband is the central figure. She discusses the celebrated case with intimate friends, but maintains a marked reserve on the subject in the presence of strangers. As to the ultimate outcome of the inquiry she says she has not the slightest anxiety.

MRS. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Mrs. Schley, though past middle age, is still a handsome woman. Before her marriage to Lieutenant Schley on Sept. 10, 1863, she was Miss Annie R. Franklin of Annapolis, Md., and was the acknowledged belle of the academy town.

A Proper Apology.

"How many cranks live in this street besides yourself?"

"That's an insult, sir!"

"Oh, well, I apologize. How many cranks live in this street including yourself?"—Baltimore World.

Are There None?

"Johnnie, give me an example of a combination of meaningless phrases."

"Yes'm. A burglar proof safe stood in a fireproof block."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA.

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

What Motherhood Means

Motherhood means either happiness or misery. There is scant happiness for the mother, who in pain and weakness brings into the world a weakling babe which she can neither nurse nor nourish.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription fits women for motherhood. It strengthens the maternal organism. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and brings refreshing sleep. It makes the birth hour practically painless and gives the mother the nourishment to give her child.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. D. B. Barricks, of Perrows, Campbell Co., Va. "I feel that it has cured me. I had been in poor health for four years. Suffered greatly with my right side, also with bearing-down pains, and my nerves were in a dreadful state. After using four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' I am now well. I am the mother of two children. With the first child I suffered twenty-eight hours, and with the second I used your medicine and was sick only three hours. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Presciption to be the best medicine in the world for suffering females. I wish you great success, and hope that God will bless you in your noble work."

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.

Cut Flowers.

Vines may be put into wide mouthed bottles and set on a mantel where they may have the freedom to trail gracefully as nature designed. Such flowers as the hollyhock, sunflower, goldenrod and many others should be put into tall jars or some other tall receptacle which will permit them to assume the stately attitudes that are natural to flowers of their kind. It is wrong to cut the blooms from a tall stem and mass them closely in a low, flat dish. It is a mistake to arrange flowers so that their heads will press closely together. They should, instead, be allowed to flare and spread in the same manner as indicated by nature. By careful observation and study of this matter most gratifying results can be obtained in arranging cut flowers.

An Appetizing Ice.

It is said that a particularly appetizing ice is made of plain custard, a quart of which when cool is added to the same quantity of orange marmalade. Squeeze into these the juice of a lemon and add a teaspoonful of currant jelly. Freeze as usual and when thick remove the dasher and when the freezer has been covered again set aside to harden.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

SAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7¼
Burlaps	6	@	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ▽ ℔	12½	@	14
Sides ▽ ℔	9	@	10
Shoulders ▽ ℔	9	@	9½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ▽ ℔	9¼	@	9½
Shoulders ▽ ℔	9	@	9¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 35	@	1 35
Second-hand machine	1 35	@	1 35
New New York, each		@	1 35
New City, each		@	1 35
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ▽ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ▽ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	29	@	38
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	78½	@	81
Virginia Meal	81½	@	81
COTTON TIES—▽ bundle	1 25	@	1 30
CANDLES—▽ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	85
Adamantine	8	@	11
COFFEE—▽ ℔—			
Laguyra	11	@	12½
Rio	8	@	11
COMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ▽ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ▽ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	0
ISH—			
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	3 50	@	3 75
Mullets, ▽ pork barrel	6 00	@	7 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ▽ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ▽ ℔	6	@	10
" Extra	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—▽ ℔—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 60
Choice	3 75	@	4 00
Straight	3 35	@	3 75
First Patent	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE—▽ ℔	8	@	10
GRAIN—▽ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	86	@	88
Mixed Corn	84	@	86
Oats, from store (mixed)	60	@	62½
Oats, Rust Proof	75	@	85
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—▽ ℔—			
Green salted	4	@	5
Dry flint	10	@	11
Dry salt	9	@	10
HAY ▽ 100 ℔s			
No 1 Timothy	1 00	@	1 05
Rice Straw		@	67
N. C. Crop	75	@	80
HOOP IRON, ▽ ℔	2¾	@	3
CHEESE—▽ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12½	@	14
Dairy Cream	12	@	13½
Half cream	10	@	12½
LARD, ▽ ℔—			
Northern	8½	@	12½
North Carolina	10	@	12½
LINE, ▽ barrel	1 10	@	1 25
PORK, ▽ barrel—			
City Mess		@	18 50
Rump		@	19 50
Prime		@	18 00
SOPE, ▽ ℔	11	@	22
SALT, ▽ sack, Alum		@	1 25
Liverpool		@	90
American		@	90
On 125 ▽ Sacks	50	@	60
SUGAR, ▽ ℔—Standard Gran'd	4 90	@	5 40
Standard A	4¾	@	5
White Extra C	4½	@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4¼	@	4½
C Yellow	4	@	4½
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		@	28
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	17	@	27
NAILS, ▽ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 40	@	2 50
SOAP, ▽ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ▽ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. 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 6x24 heart	6 25	@	7 00
" Sap	5 50	@	6 00
5x20 Heart	3 50	@	4 00
" Sap	2 50	@	3 00
WHISKEY, ▽ gallon Northern	1 00	@	2 10

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—515 bales cotton.

W. C. & A. Railroad—383 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 29 barrels rosin, 31 barrels tar, 8 barrels crude turpentine.

C. C. Railroad—159 bales cotton, 11 barrels tar, 90 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—24 bales cotton.

Steamer A. J. Johnson—3 casks spirits turpentine, 150 barrels rosin, 175 barrels tar.

Autry's Raft—433 barrels rosin.

Royal's Raft—87 barrels rosin.

Total—1,081 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 699 barrels rosin, 217 barrels tar, 38 barrels crude turpentine.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

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

STAR OFFICE, February 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet and steady at 41½c per gallon for machine made casks and 40½c per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 12½ per barrel for strained and $1.17½ per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.20 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at $1.85 per barrel for hard, $2.50 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 36@35½c; rosin firm at $1 15@1.20; tar firm at $1 15; crude turpentine quiet at $1.35 @2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	4
Rosin	699
Tar	217
Crude turpentine	38

Receipts same day last year—27 casks spirits turpentine, 471 barrels rosin, 351 barrels tar, 7 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅞	cts. ▽ lb
Good ordinary	7⅛	" "
Low middling	7⅞	" "
Middling	8¼	" "
Good middling	8 9-16	" "

Same day last year, market firm at 9¼c for middling.

Receipts—1,081 bales; same day last year, 235

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c; fancy, 80c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish, 70@75c.

CORN—Firm: 85@87½c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 14@15c per pound; shoulders, 12½@13c; sides, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Firm at 20c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 20@25c; springs, 10@18c.

TURKEYS—Dressed, firm at 12@14c; live, 9@10c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60@65c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Feb 18.—Money on call was quoted steady at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487⅝ for demand and 484¾@484⅞ for sixty days. Posted rates were 485½ and 488. Commercial bills 484¼@485¼ Bar silver 55½. Mexican dollars 43¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds were inactive. Railroad bonds were firm. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 108¼; U S refunding 3's, coupon, 108¼; U. S 3's, registered, 108¼; do. coupon, 108¼ U. S. 4's, new registered, 139½; do. coupon 139½; U. S. 4's, old regis. tered, 112; do. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's registered, 106; do. coupon, 106; Southern Railway, 5's, 120¼; STOCKS: Baltimore & Ohio 104¾; Chesapeake & Ohio 46; Manhattan L 133¼; New York Central 163⅜; Reading 58½; do. 1st preferred 84½; do. 2nd preferred 69⅝; St. Paul 165½; do. pref'd, 190; Southern R'way 33⅝; do. pref'd 96½; Amalgamated Copper 68⅜; Am'n Tobacco —; People's Gas 100¼; Sugar 130¼; Tennessee Coal and Iron 66½; U. S. Leather 11⅜; do. pref'd, 81⅜; Western Union 90⅞; U. S Steel 41¼; do. preferred 94¼; Mexican National 16½; American Locomotive 31¼; do. preferred 92; Standard Oil 655@660. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 61¼; do. preferred, 121½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 25½@25⅝; do. preferred, 47⅝ asked; do 4s 84¼@85.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 45@45½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Spirits turpentine unchanged. Rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42c; receipts 72 casks; sales 134 casks; exports 61 casks Rosin firm; receipts 3,356 barrels; sales 2 575 barrels; exports 3 207 barrels Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 27½; E, $1 32½; F, $1 37½; G, $1 45; H, $1 50; I, $1 75; K, $2 35; M, $3 75; N, $3 25; W G, $3 60; W W, $3 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK Feb. 18—The cotton market opened quiet and steady with prices 1 to 2 points higher in keeping with better cables from the English market and firmer advices from Southern spot centers than expected. But soon after the call the room lost its bullish convictions and adopted the bear side and slowly but surely prices eased off. Liverpool reluctantly responded to this decline and the New Orleans market was influenced to some extent as well. At midday the estimates for to-morrow's New