The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in commenting upon the Philippine tariff bill, which passed the Senate, rebukes the statesmen for not keeping up with the movement of public sentiment and then proceeds to draw a rosy picture of the Philippines under beneficent American rule, as illustrative of "benevolent assimilation" viewed from the distance. It says:

"The Senate, if it had been wise, would have adopted Senator Foraker's amendment reducing the tariff on Philippine products by 75 or even by 50 per cent. A reduction of 25 per cent. is better than nothing. It ought to be adopted by the House.

"The country is in advance of both Senate and House on these issues. Senators and Representatives are still listening to special interests, when the mightier and saner tides of public opinion are setting to the open seas of a wider trade and the larger claims and demands of a national policy which is looking out as well as in, forward as well as backward, and lends a hand at every point to expanding influence and increasing commerce.

"Philippine imports to this country are small. The largest item, hemp, is free. The sugar of Panay and other islands is the product of a primitive manufacture, dark, unrefined and put up in small bags. It has been driven out of markets by sugar more skilfully refined. Aid of four-tenths of a cent a pound, which a 25 per cent. reduction will give, will not make up for distance and crude methods until new capital improves the sugar. Manila tobacco, as highly as it is valued in East Asia, as highly as Havana tobacco with us, is not likely to penetrate American markets with this reduction, though it may stimulate the production of Sumatra tobacco. For this parts of the islands are probably suited. This large thin leaf requires special climatic conditions, and these are so definite that this tobacco is successfully grown on the south coast of Sumatra and cannot be on the northern, narrow as is the island.

"The new tariff is at best, however, intended for but two years. It is temporary and meets the conditions created by the decision of the Supreme Court holding that duties could not be collected on products from the islands under the Dingley tariff. What is done now is, however, a precedent. The rebate for Philippine export duties, the payment of all duties received into the Philippine Treasury and a reduction of 25 per cent. on all duties are provisions which collectively constitute a liberal fiscal policy. No European country thus returns duties on colonial products. England makes no reduction upon them. France and Germany give colonies tariff advantages, but the revenue received goes into the national treasury.

"The United States proposes to give this revenue to the colony. It pays all military expenses, by other countries levied on the colony. Pensions earned in India are paid from Indian revenues. Pensions earned in the Philippines are paid at Washington. The cost of transporting teachers is paid by the Federal Government. The police of the Philippine seas and its weather service is a Federal charge. The result is that the Philippine budget for education is larger than that of all India, paid from the Anglo-Indian budget, and there are more Americans teaching at the public cost in the archipelago *to-day than in all India*, with thirty times the population.

"More and better, no land has ever done for a dependency. Peace and order have come under this policy. The statutes as to treason and its misprision, copied from those in our own States, which Senator Hoar is so desirous of amending, will soon be as forgotten as little used as the statutes against treason here. When this temporary tariff expires in 1904 a Philippine legislature will be passing its own laws and making its own tariff, and the islands will be on the high road toward whatever form of government they are best fitted.

"In three years, since the United States entered the islands, day labor wages have doubled. Does any sane man imagine that the great body of the island population object and oppose a rule which brings this advance and a peace the islands have never known?"

As coming from a leading Republican organ this quoted editorial is a decidedly sharp rebuke to the majority in both branches of Congress, and what gives point to the rebuke is that it is true and deserved. It is not referring to the Philippine tariff alone when it says: "The country is in advance of both Senate and House on these issues. Senators and Representatives are still listening to special interests, when the mightier and saner tides of public opinion are setting to the open seas of a wider trade," &c. This means reciprocity, which may be brought about by discriminating tariff modifications. What an arraignment of the Republican statesmen by a leading Republican paper. "Still listening to special interests," as, for instance, in the case of Cuba.

Congress has had Cuban reciprocity propositions before it ever since it met, public sentiment is unmistakably in favor of such tariff concessions as would make possible a substantial reciprocity by which both Cuba and this country would be gainers, but the majority in Congress has been "listening to special interests" and these special interests have been able to delay action and possibly to make worthless such action as may be taken. These "special interests" are potent in elections; they can make or unmake Congressmen; they know their power and they use it. When the President of the Colorado Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association declared that if Congress didn't take care of their interests in the matter of concessions of Cuba the Republicans need not look for any more aid for them, he made a center shot which has doubtless had its effect. A man with a fat wallet, which may be drawn upon, wields a mighter influence in Republican party councils than a brigade of men without wallets. They never antagonize the man with the wallet if they know it and can avoid it.

They have been "listening to special interests" in all this tariff business, and that's why they have done their best to freeze tariff reducer Babcock out, why every movement in the direction of tariff reform is headed off and why the much talked of reciprocity to which all the Republican statesmen seem to be committed, has proved so far and probably for good a mere delusive humbug.

But there is about as much substance in that as there is in the optimistic picture which the *Press* draws of "benevolent assimilation" as it will pan out in the near future—within the next couple years. This will be necessary to get in the work before the next Presidential election, for it would never do for the party to enter another Presidential campaign with a racket on in the Philippines after the broadcast prediction that everything would be serene over there within three months after the announcement that President McKinley was re-elected.

Possibly there may be peace in those islands soon and it is to be hoped there will be both on account of the Filipinos who for some time have, with the remnant of armies, been waging an unequal contest, and on account of this country which is sacrificing lives and a good deal of money in this work of benevolent assimilation, which the *Press* anticipates in such optimistic phrases. Assuming all this is to be true, if, as the *Press* says, this country is generously footing the the bill for all that is being done for the Filipinos, more than any other country does for its colonies, how is this country to be reimbursed for all that? How is it going to get back the $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 it will have expended in this work of benevolent assimilation, in lifting the little brown man up against his will? Possibly if the Congress of the United States would endorse the *Press's* editoral and circulate it largely in the islands, the dove of peace might light at once and the loving work of benevolent assimilation begin at once; but one thing that is rather against these prognostics is that Gov. Taft says the Filipinos are expected to foot those bills themselves, and he thinks he knows something about it.

STRENUOUS AMERICANISM.

J. W. Ivey is U. S. Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska. Some time ago he issued an order to his deputy at Unaliska not to permit Canadian vessels about to engage in sealing to take on supplies at that port. In view of the mutual swapping of "kinship" talk &c., between this country and Great Britain, when the Treasury at Washington heard of this it asked him to report and if he had issued any orders of that kind to revoke them. Collector Ivey thereupon telegraphed the following:

"My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people. There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent to you, which has put the Canadian officers located there out of business and sent them to their own territory. You are aware of the fact that this officer became so offensive that he interfered with the Americans in the discharge of their official duties, opened the United States customs mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of shipment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle, and collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty, hoisting with bravado the cross of St. George from the flag staff of his custom house. I have sent the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney nor a Blaine would not."

This is a fair sample of strenuous Americanism that will hardly be appreciated by the gentlemen to whom it was addressed. Mr. Ivey doesn't propose to reverse himself and he doesn't propose to let any of our British cousins up there put on scollops in his bailiwick.

When Mr. Gourlay, of Nova Scotia, reads that telegram he will, doubtless, unless the Treasury Department sits down on Collector Ivey, advocate declaring war instantly and annexing the United States.

THE BLACK WOMAN'S BURDEN.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch to the Chicago *News* says a society has been formed among the negro women of that city, whose object is to reform the negro youth. They will first endeavor to enlist negro parents in this movement, and then turn their attention to the negro young people.

One of the promoters of this movement is quoted as saying that "only one husband out of every five of the negro race in this country supports his wife; that the men loaf on the streets and fool with politics while their wives are compelled to go out and wash or do other work for a living."

She doubtless means the negroes in the cities, and while this may possibly be somewhat exaggerated there is too mueh truth in what she says. That kind of negro men we find in every town, and the habit grows on them until they get to believe that it is their prerogative to loaf, and the duty of the wife to work to support them, or to steal from their employers to support them, a good deal of which is done.

If the negro women of Topeka who have organized this movement succeed in reforming the youth and keeping them in the straight path, and at the same time in reforming these loafing negro men and getting them to tote fair with their wives, they will have accomplished more substantial results than all the masculine negro agitators who are howling for political equality and all that sort of thing could accomplish in a life-time. These Topeka women are on the right track and should be encouraged.

No one needs to be told to try to cure a cough. But any one will be glad to be told of a means of cure which will be thorough and lasting. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine which can be confidently relied on to cure diseases of the organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis and bleeding of the lungs. It cures when nothing else will cure, and the local physician says: "There is nothing more that we can do."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will sometimes try and sell a substitute when the "Discovery" is asked for. No substitute medicine will satisfy the sick like "Golden Medical Discovery." It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Two years ago a severe cough started on me and I was also bothered with catarrh," writes Mr. F. Skjod, of Danewood, Chisago Co., Minn. "I could not sleep nights, as the cough was worse at night. I tried several cough medicines, but to no avail, until a year ago, when I got so bad I could not breathe through my nose at times. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, I am a well man. I can thank Dr. Pierce for my good health, and will recommend his medicines to any one suffering from the same trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

In Mobile some of the wooden block pavements are being removed to make place for asphalt. The *Register* says if repairs had been promptly made the wooden pavements would be as good to-day as when they were put down thirteen years ago. In some of the Western cities where wooden block pavements were tried, and gave way to asphalt, they are being replaced as preferable. In the Southern pine timber belt, it seems to us that with the process of creosoting wooden blocks ought to make ideal paving for streets.

The blue ribbon joker, or idiot, is a Mr. Gourlay, who is one of the representatives from Nova Scotia, in the Canadian Parliament. He doesn't like the proposed way of settling the Alaskan boundary question, and thinks the best way to settle that question would be to whip the Yankees and annex the United States to Canada, which he thinks Canada could do in about six months.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— In eight years after the discovery of oil Baku, Russia, a mere village, convenient to the oil fields, became a city of 140,000 poulation and had 120 oil refineries. Baku is in an inhospitable climate, is hemmed in and is 560 miles from the principal seaport. What a future awaits Houston and Beaumont.—*Houston Chronicle, Dem.*

—— There is trepidation among the iron manufacturers of Germany over a report that President Schwab, of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, bought up during his recent visit to Europe nearly all the shares of the Swedish Ore Company. This is regarded as preliminary to a more active invasion of the European market by the Steel Trust. Swedish iron ore is of excellent quality, and if imported to the United States in ballast free of duty it would serve to further stimulate American steel manufactures. At any rate, free ore would be a good thing, whether coming from Sweden or any other region.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— General Joe. Wheeler says that there were more persons killed in the Galveston horror than in all the battles on this Continent, except those in the four years' conflict beginning in 1861. With the introduction of long-range guns, when battle began at a range at one and a quarter miles' he argues, the death rate is comparatively small. Indeed, "the danger in modern warfare is little greater than that of dodging around street-cars in Philadelphia. In the future, battles will be at a distance of one and a half miles on level stretches of country, and nearer, perhaps, in hilly positions," the General concludes.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation and improve appetite. Price 25 cents. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

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, 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.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

LIKE AS A FATHER.

GEO. EDWARD DAY.

My little son
Sits with his gaudy playthings on the floor,
And laughs and coos with infantile delight,
As one by one,
And o'er and o'er,
He tos es them to left and right,
His fair golden hair in the Winter sun;
'Tis all so sweet and beautiful a sight,
I watch him through the slightly open door,
Idle, my work but just begun.

An hour ago,
When last he saw me as I left him there,
His little heart seemed broken with a woe
Beyond all hope of healing and repair;
But now he does not seem to care
That I am gone; he does not even know.
In swift despair
My jealous heart cries: "Can it be
He loves his silly playthings more than me?"

But presently he hears my voice,
Yet sees me not;
No more, no more
His trifling treasures are his choice,
But, with insistent clamor, o'er and o'er
He calls for me, and I rejoice
That I was wrong in thinking he forgot.

And is it not like this, O father mine,
O Heavenly Father, whom I truly love,
That sometimes dazzled by earth's playthings for a while,
That so beguile,
I seem to forget Thee for a time?
And yet, when most absorbed and most beguiled,
With old delight I hear above
Life's wildest tumult, still and small,
The voice I love the best of all,
As with insatiable desire divine,
I leave my baubles for Thy heart of love.

—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Thomas' church: First Mass, 7 A. M.; High Mass, sermon, 10:30 A. M. and Vespers, sermon, 7:45 P. M.

Christian Science services at the Masonic Temple, Room 10, this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of Bible Lesson: Man.

Religious services will be conducted at the Seaman's Bethel this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Seamen and rivermen are respectfully invited. All are welcome.

Services in St. James' church, third Sunday in Lent: Litany, holy communion and sermon, 11 o'clock; Sunday school, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, with sermon, 5:15 P. M.

Services in St. John's church to-day, the third Sunday in Lent, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael. Litany, sermon and holy communion at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 4 P. M.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. Dr. A. G. Voigt pastor. English service to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Mid-week service at 4 P. M. on Wednesday.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, North Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. C. W. Kegley pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., preaching at 11 A. M. and services at 7:30 P. M. Lenten services Wednesday, 8 P. M. All seats free and every person welcome.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— The plea of i gnorance will never take take away our responsibilities.—*Ruskin.*

— Riches are not an end of life, but an instrument of life.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

— The little worries of to-day will be forgotten next year, and we shall then be surprised that we allowed such small things to ruffle us at all.

— Conscience is sometimes like a torpedo placed upon a railroad track. If the engineer heeds it and stops the train, all may be well. If he does not, there may be a fearful wreck.

— "The best of wealth is not what it does for the owner, but what it enables him to do for others. And let me tell you there is nothing in money, beyond having a competence, nothing but the satisfaction of being able to help others."—*Andrew Carnegie.*

— The shepherd whose ninety and nine sheep were safe and did not wait for the one astray to return, he went forth and sought and found it, and when he did find it he did not maul or kick or pound it; he took it to his bosom and comforted and rescued and healed it.—*Moody.*

— No one can tell the unending power for good which each of us may have in our homes among our fellowmen, by faith in them—how far we can strengthen their feeble desire for God and all good. Care, then, for the souls of people and for the soul of what they do, as well as for what they are.—*Henry W. Foote.*

— Wisdom is not the mere knowledge of things. One may be possessed of vast stores of knowledge and still be far from what may justly be termed wise. Solomon's choice had reference to that peculiar and uncommon endowment which enables one to use discreetly the knowledge already possessed.

— God does not show us the whole plan of our life at a burst, but unfolds it to us, bit by bit. Each day He gives us the opportunity of weaving a curtain, carving a peg, fashioning the metal. We know not what we do. But at the end of our life the disjointed pieces will suddenly come together, and we shall see the symmetry and beauty of the divine thought.—*Rev. F. B. Meyer.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Wigg—What a beautiful nose she has. Wagg—Yes; that's her center of attraction.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

— There is always room at the top of the ladder of fame, and plenty at the bottom for your enemies to tilt it.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— A Poor Heater—"There doesn't seem to be much warmth to her voice." "No, they said it had such a good range, too."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

— Minister—"Is your father at home, Willie?" William—"Yes; but he's got the rheumatism so bad he ain't safe to talk to."—*Indianapolis News.*

— Paul—Percy, what is your idea of success? Percy, My idea of success? Well, it is having people run after me who used to run away from me.—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Stubbs—Scripps tells me he gave you an elegant edition of Shakespeare as a birthday present. Scripps—Yes, he did; then he borrowed it and kept it six months.—*Judge.*

— "I want a good foot rule," said the customer, who was looking for the hardware department. "Don't wear tight shoes," replied the facetious new floorwalker.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PERUNA PROTECTS THE FAMILY.

Coughs and Colds. Grip and Catarrh.

The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the state of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the state of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Nebraska.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that was ever used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Mount Airy *News*: The furniture factories are shipping large quantities of goods, considering the fact that this is the dull season of the year.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: The fatal disease that has been going the rounds among the horses is getting to be very severe in this city. Messrs. Kramer Bros. have lost five in the past few days; also, A. B. Seeley & Son have lost three. Several more of our citizens have lost horses by this disease during the past week.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: On account of heavy rains Friday night the French Broad river has risen far above the high water mark, flooding the river district. The waters are higher than in years, two feet above the flood of last fall. Business is practically suspended in the river sections of the city. The cotton mills have been forced to close down with much damage and loss. The tannery is surrounded and there is serious loss to property. Inmates of houses along the river were forced to leave their homes. Some narrowly escaped being drowned during the rescue of submerged home holders.

— Greensboro *Record*: Dave Sergeant has started out in the inventive line quite young. If he will develop his talent he can make quite a good thing of it, if his first venture is criterion. He has invented an electorical trip for use in liberating horses connected with the fire department. It is connected with the alarm and when the bell sounds the first stroke the trip is thrown, liberating every horse in the stable, the contrivance being so arranged that the halters are unfasted at once and the animals take their places under the drop harness. One of his inventions is in use at the engine house, at the Eagle headquarters, Southside, etc.

— Durham *Herald*: From a message received here Thursday night about 12 o'clock it seems that incendiaries are making a determined effort to burn the town of Thomasville. The message simply stated that the town had been fired three times during the last three nights and asked the police to get the Durham blood hounds in readiness to start there at once. Thomasville's first fire came on Tuesday night. At that time a numer of business houses were burned and the loss was estimated at about $10,000 with one-third insurance. On the following night—Wednesday—there was another fire and this time the loss was about $4,000. The fire last night—three in three nights—confirmed the suspicion of incendiarism.

— Chatham *Record*: Mr. Henry H. Fike died at this place on last Sunday, and in his death our town has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens. He was the last survivor of twelve brothers and sisters, most of whom died when quite old. It was a family remarkable for their height, several having been six feet and five inches. This family was also remarkable for the singular fact that of twelve brothers and sisters, only two of them ever married. The deceased was in his 76th year. —— We much regret to hear of the death of our good old friend, Mr. W. G. Murchison, of Albright township. He was a brave soldier during the war, volunteering as a member of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and never shirked any duty. —— Miss Sallie J. Hill died in Washington City on last Monday night, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in this place Thursday. She was born and reared in this place, but for the past fifteen years she had been a clerk in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

— Some Doubt About It: "Do you think your father is pleased with your engagement to me?" he asked. "I'm just a little uncertain as to that," she replied. "Has he said anything about it?" "Not directly, but after your interview with him the other evening he looked at me a long time very solemnly and then said: 'And I always thought you were a girl of reasonably good judgment, too.—*Chicago Post.*

A Raging, Roaring Flood

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Price 50 cents. †

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For Sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.)

STAR OFFICE, March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.15 per barrel for strained and $1.20 per barrel for good strained.

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

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for hard, $2.50 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine firm at $1.30 @2.30.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	12
Rosin	39
Tar	275
Crude turpentine	6

Receipts same day last year—27 casks spirits turpentine, 543 barrels rosin, 213 barrels tar, 8 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 9⅛c for middling.

Receipts—562 bales; same day last year, 197.

[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, 76@80c per bushel for white.

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

EGGS—Firm at 25c per dozen.

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

TURKEYS—Dressed, firm at 12@14c; live, 10@11c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 70@75c per bushel

Cotton and Naval Stores.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of February, 1902.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
20,362	459	12,432	7,445	843

RECEIPTS.

For month of February, 1901.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
10,506	1,029	12,753	9,376	822

EXPORTS.

For month of February, 1902.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	391	443	401	4,555	1,015
Foreign	26,316	40	17,247	500	....
	26,707	483	17,648	5,056	1,015

EXPORTS.

For month of February, 1901.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	2,216	803	414	4,128	1,095
Foreign	12,625	....	5,390	....	....
	14,841	803	5,804	4,128	1,095

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat March 1, 1902.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	4,058	6,522	10,580
Spirits	425	84	509
Rosin	31,390	....	31,390
Tar	7,687	1,315	9,002
Crude	772	....	772

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat March 1, 1902.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,901	951	50,820	17,815	517

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money on call was quoted steady at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487⅞ for demand and 485¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 486 and 488½. Commercial bills 484¾@485¼. Bar silver 55. Mexican dollars 43¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds were inactive. Railroad bonds steady. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, ex int. 108½; U. S. refunding 3's, coupon, 109; U. S. 3's, registered, 109; do. coupon, 109. U. S. 4's, new registered, 139¼; do, coupon 139¼; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 111½; do. coupon, 112½; U. S. 5's registered, 106½; do. coupon, 106½; Southern Railway, 5's, 120½; Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 104; Chesapeake & Ohio 46; Manhattan L 132¼; New York Central 162½; Reading 55⅝; do. 1st preferred 80¾; do. 2nd preferred 67½; St. Paul 162½; do. pref'd, 188; Southern R'way 32⅜; do. pref'd 95¼; Amalgamated Copper 70; Am'n Tobacco —; People's Gas 99¾; Sugar 128⅝; Tennessee Coal and Iron 68¼; U. S. Leather 11⅜; do. pref'd, 81¼; Western Union 90½; U. S. Steel 43¼; do. preferred 94⅞; Mexican National 17⅞; American Locomotive 31¼; do. preferred 92; Standard Oil 630@640. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 62½; do. preferred, 121.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 41c; receipts 88 casks; sales 560 casks; exports 5,263 casks Rosin firm; receipts 2,319 barrels; sales 657 barrels; exports 7,047 barrels Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 30; E, $1 35; F, $1 40; G, $1 45; H, $1 50; I, $1 75; K, $2 35; M, $2 75; N, $3 25; W G, $3 60; W W, $3 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The cotton market opened steady with prices one to three points higher on a flurry of general buying, led by shorts who were once more aroused by the strength manifested by Southern spot markets. Immediately after the call May jumped to 8.60 on continued demand from nervous shorts and in the absence of liberal offerings. Pronounced strength of the March option heled to tone up the later months. Around 8.60 profit-taking became active and for a time checked further bull progress though failing to in any way diminish the confidence of holders. Trading was very active throughout the short session, with Europe and Wall street active buyers on the advance. The cables were disappointing and receipts at the ports were larger than looked for, but these influences had little effect. The market for futures closed steady, with prices net four to eight points higher.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton quiet at 8⅞c.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 1-16c higher; middling uplands 8⅞c; middling gulf 9⅛c; sales — bales.

Cotton futures market closed steady: March 8.77, April 8.75, May 8.62, June 8.60, July 8.59, August 8.43, September 8.17, October 8.03.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Flour market was steady. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 87½. Options closed ⅛c net lower: March closed 82⅝c; May closed 82⅝; July closed 82½c; September 81⅜c. Corn—Spot quoted firm; No. 2, 70c. The market broke at the close with oats and left off ⅛@¼c net lower; May closed 67¼c; July closed 66⅜c; September 65⅜c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 50½c. Options were excited and strong West on a squeeze of shorts and firmer in sympathy. Lard was steady; Western steam $9 70; refined lard firm; continent $9 85; South American $10 40; compound 7¾@8c. Tallow firm; city ($2 per package) 6¼@6⅜c; country (packages free) 6⅛@6⅜c. Pork steady. Rice quiet. Coffee—Spot quiet; No. 7 invoice 5⅞c; mild quiet; Cordova 8@12c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝c; refined quiet.

CHICAGO, March 1.—An excited oats market held the attention of speculators in grains to-day. Alarmed shorts covered so hurriedly that May oats jumped up 2c and other grains strengthened on the influence. A sharp reaction followed and May wheat closed ⅜c lower, May corn ¼@⅜c lower and May oats ⅜@½c up. Provisions closed a shade to 5@7½c lower.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Cash prices: Flour was dull; winter patents $3 80@4 00; straights $3 20@3 70; clears $3 00@3 40; spring specials $4 20; spring patents $3 20@3 70; straights $3 90@3 20. Wheat—No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 72@76c; No. 2 red 81¼@83¾c. Corn—No. 2 —c; No. 2 yellow 61¾c. Oats—No. 2 45c; No. 2 white 45½@47¼c; No. 3 white 45¼@46¼c. Mess pork, per barrel, $15 25@15 30. Lard, per 100 lbs., $9 17½@9 20. Short rib sides, loose, $8 20@8 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 12½@7 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 60@8 70. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, —.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 76⅞@77, 77, 76⅝@76¾, 76½@76⅝c; July 77⅜, 77⅜@77½, 76¾@76⅞, 76⅞@77c; September 76½@76⅝, 76⅝, 76, 76c. Corn—No. 2 May 2 62½@62⅝, 62½, 61¼, 61⅜c; July 61⅞@62, 62, 60⅞@61, 61c; September 60@60⅛, 60⅛, 59@59⅛, 59⅛c. Oats—May 44⅛@45, 46¼, 44¼, 44⅞@45; July 36¾@36⅞, 37⅛, 35⅞, 36@36⅛c; September 31, 31, 30⅛, 30¼. Mess pork, per bbl—May $15 50, 15 87½, 15 40, 15 45; July $15 65, 15 70, 15 60 15 60. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $9 42½, 9 37½, 9 37½; July $9 [illegible] 9 55, 9 50, 9 50 Short ribs, per lbs—May $8 45, 8 45, 8 35, 8 35@8 3[illegible] July $8 55, 8 57½, 8 47, 8 47½; September $8 67½, 67½, 8 60, 8 60.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton Spot, limited demand; prices steady. American middling fair 5 1-16d; good middling 4 25-32d; middling 4 21-32; low middling 4 19-32d; good ordinary 4 7-16d; ordinary 4 3-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,700 bales American. Receipts 19,000 bales, including 14,900 bales American.

Futures opened steady and closed steady; American middling (g. o. c.) March 4 37-64d buyer; March and April 4 37-64d buyer; April and May 4 37-64@4 38-64d seller; May and June 4 38-64d buyer; June and July 4 38@4 39-64d buyer; July and August 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyer; August and September 4 34-64@4 35-64d seller; September and October 4 26-64d seller; October and November 4 23-64d seller.

Tenders, 4,600 new and 700 old.

MARINE.

ARRIVED

Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Delaware City, W J Meredith.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Clyde Run, W J Meredith.

Clyde steamship Geo W Clyde, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 2

STEAMSHIPS.

Chatburn, (Br) 1,225 tons, Wood, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

James W, (Br) 150 tons, Murchison, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Evolution, (Br) 173 tons, Boudro, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Benefit, (Br) 229 tons, Faulkner, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Campbell, 169 tons, Stroud, T Riley & Co.

Alma, 164 tons, Small, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Segwin, 333 tons, Cole, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary L Crosby, —— tons, Trimm, (in distress).

Cora M, 152 tons, Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—369 bales cotton, 11 barrels tar.

W. C. & A. Railroad—177 bales cotton, 72 barrels tar.

C. C. Railroad—15 bales cotton, 1 barrels tar, 6 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—58 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—8 casks spirits turpentine, 96 barrels tar.

Steamer C. M. Whitlock—10 barrels rosin, 20 barrels tar.

Schooner Glyde—1 bale cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 29 barrels rosin.

Total—562 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 39 barrels rosin, 275 barrels tar, 6 barrels crude turpentine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making 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 prices of the articles quoted

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6½
Standard		7½
Burlaps	6	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½@	14
S