The Weekly Star.

THE TROUBADOUR.

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

My lady's eyes! their lovely hue
Excels in grace the arching blue.
So winsome is their witchery
One glance can make all sorrow flee,
Nor is it night when they are by,
How thick soe'er the shadows lie;
Then let the skies foreswear their light,
Two stars are mine divinely bright.

My lady's mouth! what music slips
Like birds unseen across her lips!
Not Maytide songs deceitful clear
But lays that tilt throughout the year,
And fall like balm upon the brain,
Beguiling every heart of pain;
And ring as sweetly o'er the snow
As when the dimpled daisies blow.

My lady's locks! they are a snare
To mesh the sunbeams unaware.
Ah, happy beams! glad captives they
That leap and laugh the livelong day;
When all is loosed and naught restrains
They linger still to kiss their chains;
And who would leave so fair a home
Across the weary world to roam!

—*Home Journal.*

MUST TOE THE MARK.

Wash. Post, Dem.

Not even the most dexterous dodging will suffice to evade the tariff issue in the Presidential campaign of 1888. If there are so-called Democrats who are scheming for such an evasion, they are wasting their time and putting their brain power to a bad use. They must toe the mark on one side or the other, for events already past recall have made a straddling policy impossible.

For the first time in our national history a President's message, delivered on the eve of a Presidential campaign, has taken up one question only, and so handled that question as to inevitably make it his party's platform. It was a bold move—the move of a political hero—a move impossible of conception or consummation by a small or mediocre man.

Honest Democrats -- Democrats who are not afraid of Democratic principles, and who do not want to trim and skulk and sneak through a campaign — feel like thanking high heaven for the courage, for the honest manliness, which impelled the President, the leader of the Democracy, to plant his party's standard where those who will not bravely defend must openly betray it.

Nothing can be gained by softness or timidity of speech on this question. The occasion demands candor. Every man has a right to enjoy his own opinions. It is not dishonorable for a man to believe in a tariff for protection. A man might believe that doctrine and still hope for salvation. But it is not honest for a man so believing to say that his creed is Democratic and to endeavor to stir up discord in the Democratic party.

The *Post* believes, and has ample warrant for the belief, that when the high-tariff Democrats have gone to their proper place, on the Republican side, and the low tariff Republicans go where they belong, the Democratic party will be found to have gained in numbers by the exchange. But this is, after all, a minor consideration. The first duty of a party is to be honest.

SUPREME COURT.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Argument in the case of Harman vs. Grizzard, from Halifax, was concluded.

Grant vs. Hughes, from Northampton, was put to the end of the docket.

Nicholls vs. Dunning, from Bertie; argued by R. B. Peebles for plaintiff; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. Johnson, from Edgecombe; argued by the Attorney General for the State, and John L. Bridgers for the defendant.

Knight vs. Rountree, from Edgecombe; put to the end of the district.

Pitt vs. Moore, from Edgecombe; argued by John L. Bridgers for the plaintiff, and Batchelor & Devereux for the defendant.

R. & G. R. R. Co. vs. Lewis, from Halifax; argued by W. H. Day for the plaintiff, no counsel *contra.*

The other cases from the second district go to the end of the docket.

Appeals from the third district will be entered upon to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Appeals from the third district were called to-day as follows:

Edwards vs. Bowden, from Greene. Williams vs. Lewis, from Nash.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., vs. Smith, from Nash.

Branch vs. Griffin, from Nash.

The court this afternoon filed the first opinions during the term.

Appeals from third district were disposed of yesterday as follows:

Edwards vs. Bowden, from Greene; argued by W. C. Munroe for plaintiff. No counsel *contra.*

Simmons vs. Biggs, from Martin; argued by Batchelor & Devereux for plaintiff, and James E. Moore by brief for defendant.

Williams vs. Lewis, from Nash; argued by F. A. Woodard and C. M. Cooke by brief for plaintiff, and Jacob Battle for defendant.

W. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Smith, from Nash; argued by Burrie & Battle for plaintiff, and C. M. Cooke by brief for the defendant.

Brarich vs. Griffin, from Nash; argued by F. A. Woodard and H. F. Murray for plaintiff, and Burrie & Battle for defendant.

Opinions were filed in the following cases:

Perry vs. Harrison—No error.

Anderson vs. Rainey—No error.

Galloway vs. Carter—Error.

Brown vs. Commissioners of Hertford—Error.

Bradley vs. Hodges—No error.

Edwards vs. Moore—No error.

Windley vs. Bonner—Error.

Jarvis vs. Davis—No error.

Topping vs. Wind (2 cases)—No error.

VIRGINIA.

A Masonic Temple as a Memorial of George Washington to be Erected at Fredericksburg.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 22.—Gov. Fitzhugh Lee has approved the charter passed by the Legislature authorizing the erection in Fredericksburg of a Masonic Temple as a memorial of the character of George Washington, who was made a Mason in Lodge No. 4 at that place on the 4th of August, 1753. The building will be under the control of seven trustees, who are authorized to apply for aid to Masonic bodies, individual Masons and others throughout the country. The trustees include the High Priest of the Chapter, Eminent Commander Commanding in this city, ex-Congressman J. B. Sener, who was afterwards Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, and Masons of Lodge No. 4.

CHAIRMAN MILLS.

From His Speech at Providence, R. I., on the Fallacies of Protection.

N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

The consumer depends on the manufacturer and on labor, and the laborer on the manufacturer, and all on each other. That is the divine law of the Creator. Let me give you an illustration to show you where the tariff disturbs this law of the Creator. Suppose a customer could buy a suit of clothes at $10. Suppose we acceded to the request of certain people made to us to place a tax of 100 per cent. on clothing. That suit would cost the purchaser $20. Suppose he labors at $1 a day. With 10 days' labor he could buy a suit of clothes, but by a stroke of legislation we compel him to labor 20 days to buy that suit of clothes. By law we have annihilated 10 days of labor. How are we to restore it? If you do restore it you only restore the balance that the Creator made, and you have done no better. If you do not restore it you have violated the divine law and done a terrible injustice. Suppose the 10,000,000 men represented by the 60,000,000 population of the country have thus lost each that 10 days of labor; don't you thus annihilate that much capacity on which your prosperity depends?

The speaker here reviewed the history of the wool tariff from 1834, showing that wool went down with the tariff and went up without it, and that the industry has been going steadily down since 1867. Last year 265,000,000 pounds of wool were made up into manufactured product in this country, and 115,000,000 pounds were imported. You imported 80,000,000 pounds of manufactured goods, making four pounds of the raw material to one pound of the manufactured product. The equivalent of that 80,000,000 pounds of manufactured goods was 320,000,000 pounds of raw material made up in foreign countries to the exclusion of the home manufacturers and the detriment of the home laborers. And you say this is protection! this is the American policy! this gives the laborer work! Suppose you let down your barriers and let the 320,000,000 pounds of raw material in. Just think of it! Let it be made up into goods; how much extra labor would you employ? Reckoning 1,900 or 2,000 pounds per hand as an annual product, that 320,000,000 pounds would give employment to thousands of workmen besides those now employed. Idle factories would be started up and idle hands would find work to do. Wouldn't it help the price of labor? Wouldn't there be a big demand for skilled labor? That's the American system."

The speaker quoted from James Thornley's researches in this country on behalf of English cotton industries as recorded in that investigator's pamphlet, "American Competition in the Cotton Trade." It cost the manufacturers 25.4 cents, he said, to weave a piece in Stockport, England, and 19.96 in Fall River; 25.28 cents in Hyde and in Lowell 17.96. "Look at these figures," said the speaker, "and then talk about the 'pauper labor of England' and the low wages in this cotton business. The cost ranged lower all over this country, and Thornley concluded that nothing but the high tariff on raw materials saves England from being driven out of the world's trade. There's money to be made in the foreign market," said Mr. Mills, "and the way to make it is to remove these obstructions on your trade."

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Feb. 17) the total receipts have reached 84,137 bales, against 99,583 bales last week, 98,668 bales the previous week, and 90,130 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 4,766,873 bales, against 4,681,221 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 85,652 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 65,890 bales, of which 49,370 were to Great Britain, 4,695 to France and 11,825 to the rest of the Continent.

In various parts of the South it has been so severely cold as to delay early planting operations. To-day a variable, unsettled market closed weak at some decline, under the increased receipts at several important interior towns. Cotton on the spot was quiet throughout the week, the close being nominal at 10⅛c for middling uplands. The Cotton Exchange will be closed on Wednesday next, it being Washington's birthday, and a close holiday.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 335,400 bales.

OHIO.

An Eloping Couple Commit Suicide in Jail.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—A *Chronicle* and *Telegraph* Alliance, Ohio, special says: Charles Wingard and Annie Fox—uncle and niece—in jail here for eloping from Monroe, Mich., committed suicide by shooting, at 10 o'clock this morning. Michigan officers had just arrived and had a talk with the prisoners, who asked a few minutes in which to decide whether to return to Michigan without requisition or not. The officers left the jail to give them an opportunity to consult together. Returning shortly, they found they had locked themselves in the cell and shot themselves with a revolver. The details of the deed will never be known. The girl died almost instantly. Wingard is still living, but cannot survive the day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Officers Elected by the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DANVILLE, VA., Feb. 22.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, at its session this afternoon, elected the following named officers: Grand Chancellor, B. T. Crump, Richmond; Grand Vice Chancellor, H. E. Chase, Norfolk; Grand Prelate, W. T. Lithgow, Manchester; Grand Master of Exchequer, T. L. Courtney, Richmond; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, J. C. Teller, Richmond; Grand Master-at-Arms, A. F. Cox, Alexandria; Grand Inner Guard, W. J. Points, Harrisonburg; Grand Outer Guard, E. G. Mosely, Danville.

—Raleigh *Visitor*: We understand that large delegations will be here on the 23d instant from Fayetteville and other cities for the purpose of presenting their respective claims for the meeting of the Democratic State Conventiou in one of these cities when it shall be called.

—Smithfield *Herald:* We learn that within a radius of four miles in a section of the county not very remote from Smithfield, there are no less than ten illicit distilleries in full blast.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Bill Presented in Senate for Protection of Women—Indirect Vote on the Tariff Question—Large Number of Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Among the petitions and memorials presented were the following:

For the erection of a government building in every town of 8,000 inhabitants and over; and the usual number of petitions from the Women's Christian Temperance Union in favor of prohibition, and one for the better protection of women. In connection with the latter petition Mr. Blair (who presented it) said that the petition had been circulated throughout the country by direction of the National Convention of the W. C. T. U., aided by the Knights of Labor, and that these two great organizations were acting in unison for the formation of that great object. The civilization of the present day, he said, seemed to have developed crime almost unknown in the annals of the race; so that crime against girls and young women (especially in large cities) had come to be worse than had ever been perpetrated against the women of Circassia. He believed, in fact he knew, that the appeal thus made to Congress in favor of the womanhood of the country would not be in vain. He asked that the memorial, and the bill which he had prepared on the same subject, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so ordered.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report an estimate as to restoring the quarters for troops at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and to placing the fort in the highest degree of strength for defensive purposes.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, ordering that Wednesday next the Farewell Address of Washington be read to the Senate by the presiding officer at the conclusion of the morning business.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, the bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Roanoke, Va., was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill incorporating the Washington Cable Electric Railway Co. The amendment (reported by the committee) having been reached, requiring rails to be of American manufacture, Mr. Edmunds suggested, informally, and in a low tone of voice—that that was in opposition to the President's message, and at variance with all the principles of the administration. It was formally opposed by Mr. Vance, as unusual in a bill of this character and altogether absurd.

Mr. Edmunds, in order to have the votes of Senators placed on record on this indirect tariff question, demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 17—as follows: Yeas—Blair, Bowen, Brown, Chase, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Hiscock, Hoar, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Ridgleberger, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge—25. Nays—Bates, Blackburn, Call, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, George, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Wilson of Md—17. Among the pairs announced were the following: Cullom with Gray, Evarts with Morgan, Hale with Beck.

The bill, which was about half complete, was laid aside informally, and after an executive session the Senate at 5.20 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Among the Executive communications laid before the House this morning by the Speaker was one from the Secretary of War, in response to the Bouteil battle-flag resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted making the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill the special order for March 3d.

Under the call of States a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among them one by Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, for the apportionment on the basis of illiteracy of $65,000,000 among the States and Territories for educational purposes.

A motion was made on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to suspend the rules and place upon its passage the Hoar joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date of the inauguration day, and extending until April 30, 1889, the term of the Fiftieth Congress. Debate upon the joint resolution was continued at some length, though little interest was manifested. Opposition came principally from members who thought that the passage of the resolution would act as a courier to future action contemplated by a House resolution which would change the date of the beginning of Congress to the first of January. When the vote was reached the House refused—yeas 129, nays 128—not necessary two-thirds in the affirmative to pass the resolution.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The remainder of the day's session was spent in the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Railway of the District of Columbia. The bill was finally laid aside informally, and the Senate, after voting down a motion to adjourn over till Monday, proceeded to executive business, and at 5.30 adjourned.

Shortly after going into executive session the injunction of secrecy upon the Fisheries treaty was removed, and the document was given to the public. The Senate afterwards debated for more than an hour the policy of having the treaty considered with open doors. So radical a departure from the time-honored precedents awakes bitter opposition, but there have been a number of influential converts to the open session movement since the late action on the British extradition treaty, and Senators who have never before favored the movement now openly declare that they can no longer endure the present conditions, and predict that secret sessions, except where affirmative reason exists for secrecy, will not last three months longer.

The Senate adjourned without action today, but enough was said to show that a majority of the Senators are in favor of discussing this treaty at least with open doors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The direct tax refund bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It was referred to Committee of the Whole; also, the joint resolution proposing an anti-polygamy amendment to the constitution, giving to Congress power concurrent with the States to enforce its provisions. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the consolidation of certain customs collection districts, and providing for the compensation of certain collectors and surveyors of customs. House calendar.

Mr. J. D Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill to change the common law of marriage to the customs of modern civilization, by the emancipation of married women in the District of Columbia and the territories. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for consideration of public building measures. Bills were passed providing for the buildings at Charleston, West Virginia, Allentown and Lancaster, Pa.

Pending consideration of the bill for a building at Lowell, Mass., the committee rose.

The House took no final action on the bills agreed to in committee, but at 5 o'clock adjourned until Thursday.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, February 22—On motion of Mr. Hoar, in consideration of the fact that to-day is a legal holiday, the morning business was dispensed with, so that the order of the Senate of last Monday should be immediately carried out. Washington's Farewell Address was then read by the presiding officer, Senator Ingalls. The Senate then adjourned.

The Way it Works.

Philadelphia Record.

These figures, which we find in the Missouri *Republican*, contrasting the proportion of saloons to population, are very interesting:

Prohibition towns.	*High License towns.*
Providence (R. I.), one saloon to every 206 persons.	St. Louis (Mo.), one saloon to every 250 persons.
Bangor (Me.), one saloon to every 71 persons.	Omaha (Neb.), one saloon to every 400 persons.

On this showing the better way to promote Temperance is to oppose Prohibition.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Date for the National Gathering Fixed for July Third—The Place Not Yet Selected.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic Committee has chosen July 3d as the date for the Convention. The place is not selected yet. Several ballots were taken, the last of which stood—San Francisco 17, Chicago 15, St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 1. The Committee took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

After organization had been completed, the chairman stated that the first business in order was the selection of a date for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Senator Gorman offered a resolution fixing the date at July 3d next. This was vigorously opposed by Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, who was present as proxy for Wm. A. Wallace. He read a long written speech, depicting the advantages which he believed would accrue to the Democratic party from a Convention held as early as May 23d. He said that when the Democratic party was in power before the war, it had been its practice to hold Conventions early in the year. In the present case, he declared that the campaign could be made more vigorous and aggressive by the selection of an early date and a distinct and early enunciation to the American people of the principles which would be wrought into the Democratic platform.

Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, followed in the same vein, expressing the opinion that the Democratic party would be little itself by deferring its Convention until it had first ascertained how the Republican platform was framed and who were the nominees of that party. Another proposition was made at this juncture to fix June 5th, as the date for holding the Convention, but this, as well as the early date suggested by Mr. Scott, was objected to by Senator Gorman, who declared that in view of the fact that there were some differences of opinion in the Democratic party upon the tariff question, it would be impolitic to hold the Convention before the Democratic House of Representatives had had an opportunity to agree upon a tariff measure which would bring together all dissentient opinions and secure the united support of the party. When such a bill had been agreed upon Democrats could fasten upon a Republican Senate the responsibility for failure to enact a law revising the existing tariff law and correcting its evils. Senator Pasco, of Florida, briefly expressed himself as in favor of an early date. A ballot was then taken upon the three propositions, which disclosed the fact that the advocates of the July date had a clear majority over the adherents of the May and June dates. The latter then combined their forces to secure the selection of June 5th, but the Committee, by a vote of 28 to 19, agreed that the Convention should be held on July 3d, next. A short recess was then taken, when the Committee reassembled. On motion of Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, representatives of the Press and personal friends of members of the Committee were admitted to the session.

The Committee then gave a hearing to representatives of the various cities which are contending for the honor of securing the Convention, the first audience being given to W. W. Fuller, of Chicago, who presented reasons why that city should be selected.

General Hunt presented the claims of Cincinnati; a duty which had been assigned to Speaker Carlisle. He regretted the enforced absence of that gentleman, who, he said, had been summoned to the bedside of his sick son in Kansas. He was assured that the sympathy of the Committee would follow the Speaker in his calamity.

Representative S. S. Cox, of New York, then went to the platform to present the claims of the metropolitan city, and was greeted with loud applause and cheers. He thanked the Committee for the kind reception given New York in his own person. That city, he said, presented through her business merits political organizations, and all associations which belonged to that Democratic stronghold, its earnest request for the meeting of the Democratic Convention at that place. He presented a communication from the Business Men's Committee of New York, setting forth the accommodations which would be afforded the Convention in Madison Square Garden, and making generous offers of hospitality to the Committee and of convenience to the delegates to the Convention. As to transportation, said Mr. Cox, New York would stand on a par with any other city, and as to journalistic and telegraphic communication, it was far at the head. All roads led to New York as industrial, commercial and imperial emporiums—for the Democracy of New York was an Imperial Democracy. He did not say that New York surpassed her sisters in suburban comfort and sea breezes; but she was the peer of other cities, not excepting Constantinople itself. [Laughter.]

Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, contended that the Convention should be held in the same city which had been the scene of the memorable Convention of 1876, which had broken the long record of Republican successes. [Applause.] He asked that the Convention should be held in that city, on the banks of the Mississippi, which within three months had tendered to the National leader of the Democratic party such an ovation as had never been surpassed in any country. The National gathering of Democrats was an honor to any city, but to St. Louis, with a Democratic administration, it would be an honor indeed, and one for which its citizens would feel deeply grateful. She would defray the expenses of every member of the Committee, and her telegraphic transportation and hotel facilities were unsurpassed.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, in seconding the claims of St. Louis, said that if there was anything in the location which would enable the Democratic party to continue the present brave and honest administration of the government, no sort of local or personal feeling ought to interfere. If one grain of dust could be put in the balance which would influence the issue in the coming contest, that grain of dust should be put in the scale by the location of the Convention in any part of the United States. But he did not believe the holding of the Convention in any of the cities named would influence to any degree the election. Chicago had obtained the last Democratic Convention, but his impression was that Chicago had given the same brutal Republican majority. [Laughter.] In the course of his speech he declared that he belonged to that school of Democrats who believed that all the offices of this country should be filled by competent and worthy Democrats. [Loud and prolonged applause and cheers, and a cry of "Hurrah for David B. Hill."] He believed that unless there was such an inequality as to render the decision a crime, he would give preference to an honest Democrat over an honest Republican. If there were two hotels in a city, he found it easy to convince himself that the Democratic hotel set a better table and furnished a better bed than the Republican hotel. [Laughter.] If there were two lines of railroad, one officered by Republicans and one by Democrats, he could easily satisfy himself that the Democratic road was the smoothest and freest from accidents. [Laughter.] An army that would not reward its own soldiers would come to grief. The party which did not stand by its own men would share the same fate. [Applause.] He urged that the Convention should be held in a Democratic city, and deprecated the practice of feeding Republican cities on Democratic sponge cakes. [Laughter.] None of the surplus fund of the Republican party went to a Democratic city, and the reason for the success of that party in the past and its formidable aspect at present, was that it stood by its political localities. He had little sympathy with the argument that in the selection of the Convention city, the comfort of Democrats should be consulted. A Democrat who could not stand two days of the hottest weather ever invented, in order to secure some Democratic votes, was unworthy of the name. [Applause.] He had canvassed for the party when the thermometer was 103 in the shade, and had fattened every day. The coming Convention would be a short one. The candidate could easily be named. Its duty would be to announce the platform on which to go to the country with the great leader who would carry the Democratic party again to victory. The candidate would come from New York. Why should the Convention go to that city instead of the Imperial West, in order to announce his name to the people of the United States? He had no word to say against the crowned States of the Pacific Slope, which to-day were rushing to unequalled empire amid gold and sunshine and flowers; he had not one word to whisper against that splendid City of the Lakes, whose progress and wealth were unparalleled in the annals of the country; but in the coming canvass the Democratic party must stand by its principles and platform and rely on the innate strength of Democracy alone. "I thank God," he said in conclusion, "that we are in battle array and ready for what is to come. Our leader has and will have in his hands a banner, not drooping uncertainly and moodily, but floating wide, fair and defiant, with the principles of the party emblazoned upon it." [Applause.]

Horace C. King, of Nevada, spoke in favor of holding the Convention in San Francisco, believing that the Democratic party would be benefitted thereby. He referred to the hospitality of the people of that city, as attested by their recent welcome of the Grand Army of the Republic, and regarded that as an earnest of what might be expected if the Convention was given to San Francisco.

Mr. Martin F. Tarpey, of California, subscribed to every word that had been uttered by Senator Vest. If one grain of sand could be put to the balance in favor of the Democratic party, and the gentlemen could show that by holding the Convention in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or New York, that grain of sand would fructify and bring forth Democratic fruit in November, he would not stand here asking that the Convention should be given to San Francisco. The Democrats of California and the Pacific Coast had been Spartans in the cause, and while they held forth the hand of fellowship to their fellow Democrats of the East and South, and while they offered to harbor the Convention at their firesides, they would not wish to have the pleasure of its society and company, did they not feel that they could be of some service in the great battle about to be opened. The people of that section were quick to resent an insult and prompt to return kindness, and he believed that if the Convention came to San Francisco the response of California would be a glorious an overwhelming majority for the Democratic nominee. The fires of patriotism that would be lighted on the pinnacles of the Sierra Nevadas by the gentlemen who would sit in the Convention and ratify the nominee, would be carried triumphantly as flambeaux by the gentlemen on the returning March, until the blaze was quenched in the waters of the Atlantic. Every citizen of California—Democrat and Republican—would turn in and help to redeem his fellow citizen's promise. They felt that they could deliver the goods, or they would not ask the Convention to partake of their hospitality. They promised to pay all the expenses of the Committee, using "all" in its most amplified sense. There would be carriages *ad lib.* [Laughter.] And two additional telegraph wires would be put up between San Francisco and Chicago, which with those already in use would accommodate all the business that was offered. He did not claim that San Francisco should have the Convention because it could accommodate it, or because its people were hospitable, or because it had the finest climate in the world; but he did claim that this Democratic body, sitting as the custodian of the interest of the Democratic party, should take into account the fourteen votes which were trembling in the balance, and that San Francisco should have thoughtful consideration at its hands. [Applause].

All persons except members of the Committee were then excluded, and balloting began to select the city in which the Convention should be held. The following were the ballots:

1st.—San Francisco 15, Chicago 13, St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 1, New York 2.

2nd—San Francisco 15, Chicago 15, St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 1, New York 2.

3rd.—San Francisco 15, Chicago 16 St. Louis 15, Cincinnati 1.

4th.—San Francisco 15, Chicago 16, St. Louis 16

5th.—San Francisco 15, Chicago 16, St. Louis 16.

6th.—San Francisco 15, Chicago 16, St. Louis 16.

7th.—San Francisco 18, Chicago 15, St. Louis 14.

8th.—San Francisco 18, Chicago 15, St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 1.

9th.—San Francisco 19, Chicago 14, St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 1.

10th.—San Francisco 17, Chicago 15, St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 1.

At the conclusion of the tenth ballot, no choice having been made, the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following are the members of the Committee: Alabama, H. C. Sample; Arkansas, J. A. Fordyce; California, M. F Tarpey; Colorado, C. S. Thomas; Connecticut, W. H Barnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, W. C Goudy; Indiana, J. E. McDonald; Iowa, W. J. Hayes; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, H. D McHenry; Louisiana, B. F Jones; Maine, W. H. Clifford; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, F. O. Prince; Michigan, J. M Weston; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, C. A. Johnston; Missouri, J. G. Prather; Nebraska, J. E. Boyd; Nevada, H. C. King; New Hampshire, A W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York, Wm. Steinway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Oregon, A H. Gorman; Pennsylvania, W. S. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, A. F. Loney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hiram Atkins; Virginia, J. S. Barbour; West Virginia, H. S Davis; Wisconsin, E. B. Usher, Arizona, W. K Meade; Dakota, W. H Day; Idaho, John Haley; Montana, W. J. McCormick; New Mexico, Anthony Joseph; Utah, R. T. Hammond; Washington, J H. Kuhn; Wyoming, M. E Post; District of Columbia, Wm. Dickson.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

The average girl at marriage is well instructed in sewing. To take her place at the head of a family without a fair knowledge of this useful household art would be to disgrace her mother and herself in the minds of all their acquaintances. The average young bride goes to a home of her own with a few practical ideas on a matter which will have to come before her thrice a day, and one in which the health and general prosperity of herself and others must essentially depend. Then, if ever she acquires even a passable skill in cookery, it will doubtlessly be through much wasting and worrying, and manifold nonsuccesses. Meantime dyspepsia, or other evil angel, is lurking in the shadow of her table. To the young wife and housekeeper so circumstanced half the terrors of the kitchen are at once removed by the introduction of the ever ready, always reliable, Royal Baking Powder. With its proper use there can never be failure in bread, biscuit, or cake, while the perfect healthfulness of the food produced is likewise so well assured that all who partake may defiantly snap their fingers in the face of old Dyspepsia. This point gained, the victory over inexperience and bad luck in other things is speedily won. The Royal Baking Powder, on account of its superior powers as a leavening agent, the great facility with which it may be used, its proved economy, and its thoroughly established wholesomeness and purity as established by the tests of government chemists and others, has become the general substitute for cream of tartar and soda in the making of nice, sweet, light, flaky, digestible bread, biscuit, etc. With its use the young mistress of the house may take a pardonable pride in the work of her hands.

Why Business Halts.

N. Y. World, Ind. Dem.

The "barometer of Wall street" indicates an area of "low pressure" extending over nearly the whole country. In other words, business is waiting.

Why does business wait? It is not because Congress proposes to reduce the taxes. Both parties have promised to do this for the past eight years, and business did not begin to revive until after the inauguration of an Administration pledged to "revise the tariff and stop the surplus."

Business waits because business men fear that the taxes will not be reduced and that the experience of last summer will be repeated, when a catastrophe due to a currency lockup was averted only by a desperate and temporary expedient of the Treasury Department.

— Washington *Gazette:* The case perhaps attracting more attention than any other in the Supreme Court is that of the State vs. W. A. Potts, Jr. The case has been placed at the foot of the calendar, and will probably not be reached before March or April.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 16, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market quiet at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9½	" "
Middling	10	" "
Good Middling	10½	" "

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 17, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, without sales. Later the receipts sold at 38 cents.

ROSIN—Market quiet at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 10 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9½	" "
Middling	10	" "
Good Middling	10½	" "

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 18, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 10 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9½	" "
Middling	10	" "
Good Middling	10½	" "

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 20, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 10 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 7-16	" "
Low Middling	9¾	" "
Middling	9¾	" "
Good Middling	10¼	" "

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 21, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE--Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9¾ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 7-16	" "
Low Middling	9¾	" "
Middling	9¾	" "
Good Middling	10¼	" "

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 22, 4 P. M.

[A legal holiday. No business transacted.]

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For week ended February 18, 1888

Cotton.	*Spirits.*	*Rosin.*	*Tar.*	*Crude.*
2,060	6,580	9,120	2,079	358

RECEIPTS

For week ended February 19, 1887.

Cotton.	*Spirits.*	*Rosin.*	*Tar.*	*Crude*
857	942	6,776	2,604	480

EXPORTS

For week ended February 18, 1888.

	Cotton.	*Spirits.*	*Rosin.*	*Tar.*	*Crude.*
Domestic	1,979	333	116	672	586
Foreign.	3,889	000	13,492	000	000
Total	5,868	333	13,608	672	586

EXPORTS

For week ended February 19, 1887.

	Cotton.	*Spirits.*	*Rosin.*	*Tar.*	*Crude.*
Domestic	582	227	106	1,612	671
Foreign.	000	000	5,285	000	000
Total..	582	227	5,391	1,612	671

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 18, 1888.

	Ashore.	*Afloat.*	*Total.*
Cotton	7,486	3,495	10,981
Spirits	1,652	00	1,652
Rosin	60,843	4,575	65,418
Tar	5,233	1,248	6,481
Crude	669	000	669

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 19, 1887.

	Ashore.	*Afloat.*	*Total.*
Cotton	3,336	2,587	92,803
Spirits	10,466	554	

QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 18, 1888.		Feb. 19, 1887.	
Cotton	10 @	9 3-16@	
Spirits.	38 @	36 @	
Rosin	80 @85	75 @80	
Tar	$1 15 @	1 05 @	
Crude	$1 10 @2 10	@	

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Equator—553 bales cotton, 229 casks spts turpt, 110 bbls tar, 173 do crude, 15 do pitch, 5 do lightwood, 87 bags chaff, 127 bags rice meal, 9 pkgs mdse, 17 do machinery, 5,000 juniper bolts, 50,000 shingles, 50,000 ft lumber.

NEW YORK—Steamship Gulf Stream—491 bales cotton, 20 casks spts turpt, 115 bbls tar, 30 do lightwood, 73 bags chaff, 288 empty hogs