

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays, at \$5.00 per year, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to regular subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one month.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$17.00; one month, \$30.00; two months, \$55.00; three months, \$80.00; six months, \$140.00; twelve months, \$250.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fifths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other respect, they will invariably be rejected if the name of the author is withheld.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements in which the specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers, who prefer reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such advertisements as are specified in the paper or which the advertiser desires to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1890.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step, in all likelihood, in the conspiracy entered into by the Republican majority in Congress, will be the enactment of an election law to control in so far as they can the election of Congressmen next fall. Of the several bills for that purpose that have been proposed the Committee on Elections prefer the Lodge bill, which will be reported to the caucus for its approval. This bill has been changed somewhat from the shape in which it was originally presented, but it has not been changed sufficiently to divest it of its intense partisan character. The original bill provided that the law should be put in force only in those districts where a certain number of citizens asked for it; as it is changed it is to be applied in every Congressional district in the country. In this respect it becomes less sectional, for as it stood before the demands for it would come, with very few, if any, exceptions from the South, and hence its application would be practically in the South alone. The severe and just criticism which this feature of the original bill met with probably had something to do with the change.

The original bill also provided for the Australian method of voting. It has been changed in this respect so as to accept it in those States where the Australian ballot has been established by law.

Its partisan purpose, however, is maintained by taking the elections entirely way from State jurisdiction, and putting the machinery in the hands of supervisors, clerks, marshals, &c., appointed by the U. S. courts, which will in nine cases out of ten, at least, see that the appointees are men acceptable to the Republican managers. They do all the registration, counting and certifying, so that if they be bold and unscrupulous enough when they haven't a majority they can make one, by adopting their own methods of arithmetic or by throwing out under various pretexts votes enough to elect the men they want to elect, unless they are closely watched. They needn't have any doubts on that question.

It is not altogether certain, however, that they can pass a law like this, for there are a good many of the Republicans who are afraid of the effect it will have in the North, and who are apprehensive that it might cost them more Congressmen there than they could gain by it in the South. The Northern people have been in the habit of managing their own elections in accordance with their own State laws, and Republicans as well as Democrats have been educated up to the belief that this is a matter with which the

States have something to do, and that it is rather late after the States have managed it for a hundred years for Congress to arrogate to itself the supreme right to do so.

Following right on the heels of the extraordinary extravagant pension legislation by the House of Representatives, the hatful of private pension bills that have been passed, the millions that have been voted away on public buildings, and sundry other acts, capped by the McKinley tariff monstrosity which was run through Wednesday, the people are not in a frame of mind to see put into operation this election machinery, the express purpose of which is to perpetuate the power of the men who in this Congress have so grossly betrayed the trusts confided to them and trifled with the people whose servants they are. There is no ordinarily intelligent man in the United States who does not fully understand the motive for this kind of legislation, for it crops out so conspicuously that there is no amount of language or hypocritical pretence that can conceal it.

The bill may pass or it may not. If it does not it will be because they are afraid to pass it, and take the chances of arousing a resentment in the North which might prove disastrous to the conspirators and to the party for which they have been resorting to such wild, lawless and revolutionary measures.

MINOR MENTION.

In the discussion of the River and Harbor bill in the House of Representatives, Thursday, Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, argued that the time had come when the general government should take charge of the Mississippi river and provide for an adequate system of levees. He contended that the government had the right to do this and that it was its duty to the people to do it. There may be two sides to this question from a constitutional standpoint, but in justice and good policy there is much to be said in favor of the position which Mr. Blanchard takes. The Mississippi is the great water highway of the Republic and also the great drain which empties into the ocean the water fall of the vast area between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. There is no good reason why the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana should be required to spend millions of dollars annually to build and repair levees to protect themselves from the floods which come from the country above. This is too much, and the people throughout all that vast section who share the benefits of the river as a great highway of navigation should be required to bear a part of the burden, which divided among all would be light but imposed upon a few is very heavy. More than this. This Government has been directly and indirectly endeavoring to secure cheap transportation for the products of the interior to the seaboard. By a proper system of improvement, combining the levees and the straightening of the stream, it is possible to secure in time a depth of channel sufficient to carry ocean steamers to St. Louis or higher to ship the grain and cattle of the West to Europe. This would be a big undertaking but it can be done.

The "original package" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that a State has no right under the Inter-State Commerce act to prohibit the importation and sale of "original packages" of liquor from other States, is becoming a national issue and is now commanding the attention of the U. S. Senate. A short while ago a Judge in the State of Maine instructed a jury to pay no attention to that decision as he had received no authentic or official notice of it, and when he had it would be time enough to consider it. Last Wednesday a District Judge in Iowa, from which State the case came upon which the U. S. Supreme Court decision was rendered, instructed the grand jury to pay no attention to that decision and to report by indictment any one undertaking to sell liquor in the original package or otherwise in violation of the State law. As far as the retailing of liquor in bars or elsewhere goes we don't see that there is any conflict between the State laws of prohibition States and this original package decision. The conflict is only with that feature of the law which prohibits the delivery in one State of an original package bought from a citizen of another State. The moment the original package is broken for sale it loses its identity, passes beyond the scope of that decision and within the lines where the State laws have jurisdiction. This

is the way it seems to us and this is the construction which we think the courts will put upon it when subjected to the test.

Mr. Roger Sherman, of New York who is arguing the Kemmler case before the Supreme Court, holds that the killing of condemned criminals by electricity is contrary to the Constitution of the United States because it is a "cruel" and "unusual" mode of punishment. As nothing has been experimented on yet to test its effectiveness but dogs and calves the cruelty part of it is no sufficient established, and as for being "unusual" there is nothing unusual about it for about once a week somewhere in the country the electric wires snatch the vital spark out of some unsuspecting lineman or other unfortunate. As it takes about a thousand volts, however, to send a subject off with due dispatch, the process might be declared revolting.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, had the floor in the Senate on the silver question Thursday, and departed somewhat from the beaten track in the three-hour speech which he delivered. Daniel is a brainy man and we never look for anything common place from him. There is not much poetry in dollars and cents nor much to inspire rhetorical display, but as Mr. Daniel had shown on previous occasions that he could soar aloft on the wings of fancy, he showed in this speech that he could get down to the marrow of a dollar and cent subject and extract the solid substance from it. He made some capital good points in showing up the glaring inconsistencies of our so-called financial system, which, as far as the levying of tariff taxes goes, is American, and as far as finances go, is English. He held that the system of finance and taxation should go together, and if we had an American system of taxation, we should also have an American system of finance, which should recognize the money quality of silver fully and put it on a par with gold, a companion metal which should go with it as it had done in all ages and in all countries.

mas, conferring degrees on graduates —B. S., B. A. and M. A. or full diplomas.

PERSONAL.

—The deafness of the Prince of Wales is increasing, and is apparently incurable.

—Ouida has earned more money than any woman of the century, with the exception of Madame Patti.

—Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, has no taste in the direction of politics. All his predilections are social.

—The young Emperor of Berlin puts on his cards, in plain gothic letters, "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia."

—The Empress Eugenie has become very much of a recluse, and is preparing a memorial of the late Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial.

—The secretary of the Chinese legation at Paris, General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, was married recently to a country girl at her village home in the south of France.

—Sir Frederick Leighton is a man with curly hair and a ruddy face that is fringed with a thick beard. He is 60 years old and has painted about 130 pictures.

—The memory of the great tenor, Gayarre, will be perpetuated in Spain by the erection of a theatre, which is to bear his name. Another will also be opened at Las Palmas, in the Canary Isles.

—Prince Bismarck intends to devote the remainder of his days to making himself comfortable. He has dismissed his physician and intends hereafter to smoke as much as he pleases and to drink what he likes.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—Mr. Reed says his rules are working well. They are so. They are working the Republican party out of power.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—The Republican business men of New York are beginning to wake up to the fact that somebody must have voted wrong in '88.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—The Democratic party left a big surplus when it went out of power in the national government in 1889. We are already brought to face a probable deficit in the second year of Harrison's administration.—*Bayonne Herald, Dem.*

—The Democrats have elected a mayor of St. Paul by 2,000 majority, voting under the Australian ballot system. This and the election in Rhode Island seem to show that the stock charge of ignorance and bummerism being tumbled Democratic in the North is not so susceptible of proof. In every instance where the new ballot law has had a fair trial the Democrats have benefited and the Republicans suffered.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

Advice to Mothers.

For over fifty years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children while teething, and your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step in getting well. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, your good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of the healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, your good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

JNO. WILDER ATKINSON, President.
W. P. TOOMER, Cashier.
The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.
108 Princess St., Wilmington, N. C.

Receives Deposits of 25 cents and upwards. Pays interest on accounts of \$5.00 to \$1,000 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly. Empowered to execute Trusts of all kinds. mar 16 1f

Grain Cradles,

LAWN MOWERS,
FLY TRAPS,
FISHING TACKLE.
my 7 f At W. E. SPRINGER & CO'S.

ATKINSON & MANNING,

AGENTS
North Carolina Home Ins. Co.
WE OFFER TO THOSE WANTING
INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE
Policies in this Old and Reliable Home Institution.
*All losses promptly paid.

W. S. PRIMROSE, President.
CHARLES ROOT, Secretary.
PULASKI CROCKER, Secretary.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The fact that the President continues to advise with Mr. Quay while he shuts the door against Col. Dudley is the subject of a good deal of comment in Washington, and it is not strange that it is. It would be interesting to know the reason for this discrimination.—*Savannah News Dem.*

—Much comment has been aroused in Berlin by the Emperor's speech, in which he said: "We Hohenzollerns accept our crown only from Heaven." He might have expressed the idea with more modesty, in half the number of words, by simply saying: "The Lord did it."—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—The Chicago Tribune is of the opinion that the passage of the tariff bill will do irreparable injury to the World's Fair. A careful study of the situation results in the conclusion that the majority in the House would rather have one tariff to suit itself than to have forty World's Fairs to suit Chicago.—*Wash. Star, Dem.*

—Congressmen seem to pass most of their time in suggesting to the house that the other man is a liar, and in discussing the momentous question as to whether a gentleman is a sewer, a conduit pipe or a medium through which garbage passes, and yet they want their salaries raised for their services to the people.—*Charleston World, Dem.*

WHERE WOULD IT STOP?

A Brave and Manly Reply from Representative Mills.
Washington Star.

In answer to the letter of the Farmers' Alliance of Milan county, Texas, asking him to favor the establishment of Government warehouses for the storage of agricultural products, and the issue upon them of treasury notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the value of the products, Mr. R. Q. Mills says: "When the Government begins to take charge of the cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, it will go on and in time bacon, pork, beef, butter, cheese, lard, hay and all other farm products will demand of the Government to take their surplus and advance them 80 per cent. on it. And in periods of manufacturing and mining depression, iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods will demand to be deposited and taken care of, and money loaned to their owners, and so will coal and ores and lumber. If the policy is adopted it must apply to all, and the power of those interested in these products will compel the Government to extend its paternal care to them."

HEAT OF THE MOON.

A Puzzling Problem Which Has Been Solved.
London Standard.

A problem of great interest in physics and astronomy, on which Tyndall, Lord Roose and Professor Langley labored in vain, has been solved, and trustworthy evidence at last obtained as to the thermal value of moonlight. This has been accomplished by Mr. C. V. Boys, one of the professors at South Kensington, who, by means of his quartz filaments, has produced a thermopile of almost incredible delicacy. By this apparatus he can render sensible the heat of a candle up to the distance of a mile and three-quarters, and by directing the minute disc of the instrument to the moon he has shown that the warmth received from its reflected light is equal to that given out by a candle at twenty-one feet distance. The result accords with the anticipations of Professor Piazzi Smyth. Observation seems to show that, although the moon's face is under the blaze of an unclouded sun for fourteen days, it remains comparatively cool, and that whatever heating it does ultimately receive is rapidly gained and as rapidly lost.

Commencement Exercises.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., will occur as follows:
Thursday, May 29, 8 p. m.—Public exercises of the Bethoven Society.
Friday, May 30, 8 p. m.—Final celebration of the Lee and Jackson Literary Society. Annual address before the Society by Rev. J. W. Shoaff, of Baltimore.

Saturday, May 31, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m.—Art exhibition.
Sunday, June 1, 11 a. m.—Commencement sermon by Rev. W. J. Young, of Alexandria, Va.
Monday, June 2, 8 p. m.—Annual soiree of instrumental and vocal music.

We are in receipt of "Our Day," a Record and Review of Current Events, which contains a large list of papers on subjects of general interest. Ad-

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 23.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull at 35 cents per gallon. Sales later at 34 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 20 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 70 for Virgin, \$2 35 for Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

COTTON.—Steady at 11 cents for Low Middling, 11 1/2 cents for Good Middling and 11 3/4 cents for Good Middling.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 2 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 306 casks
Rosin, 1,419 bbls
Tar, 102 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 149 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

For week ended May 23, 1890.
Cotton, 1,800
Spirits, 2,402
Rosin, 746
Tar, 251

For week ended May 21, 1889.
Cotton, 1,062
Spirits, 1,347
Rosin, 759
Tar, 388

EXPORTS.

For week ended May 23, 1890.
Cotton, 1,305
Spirits, 284
Rosin, 153
Tar, 791

For week ended May 21, 1889.
Cotton, 1,000
Spirits, 1,000
Rosin, 1,000
Tar, 1,000

STOCKS.

Ashe and Afton, May 23, 1890.
Cotton, 1,250
Spirits, 1,250
Rosin, 1,250
Tar, 1,250

For week ended May 21, 1889.
Cotton, 883
Spirits, 2,208
Rosin, 5,000
Tar, 421

QUOTATIONS.

May 23, 1890.
Cotton, 11 1/2
Spirits, 25
Rosin, 1 30/61 25
Tar, 1 30
Crude, 2 70, 2 35/61 25

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
Financial.
NEW YORK, May 22.—Evening.—Sterling quiet and steady at 484@486. Money easy at 3 1/2 @ 6 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 122; four and a half per cent 103 1/2. State securities neglected. North Carolina sizes 124; four 96.

Commercial.
NEW YORK, May 22.—Evening.—Cotton dull and quiet; middling 12 1/2; low middling 11 15-16; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts at this port to-day —bales; gross receipts 2,681 bales; exports to Great Britain —bales; to France —bales; to the continent —bales; forwarded 400 bales; sales 161 bales, all to spinning; stock at all United States ports 12,016 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 608 bales; gross 10,817 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,611 bales; to France 603 bales; to the continent 2,997 bales; forwarded —bales; sales 1,813 bales; to spinners 1,813 bales.

Wool to-day—net receipts at all ports 741 bales; exports to Great Britain 41 bales; to France —bales; to the continent 912 bales; stock 202,163 bales. Consolidated net receipts 13,970 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,122 bales; to France 603 bales; to the continent 5,925 bales; to the channel —bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 5,723,245 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,689,299 bales; to France 472,335 bales; to the continent 1,526,739 bales; to the channel 11,532 bales.

Cotton dull and easy; middling uplands 12 1/2; middling Orleans 12 1/2-1/4; Futures closed firm; sales 68,600 bales; May 12.36@12.37; June 12.36@12.38; July 12.42@12.43; August 12.31@12.32; September 11.41@11.42; October 10.88@10.89; November 10.70@10.71; December 10.69@10.70; January 10.72@10.73; February 10.77@10.78; March 10.78.

Southern flour dull. Wheat dull and weaker; No. 2 red 99 1/2 @ 99 1/4 at elevator; options active and irregular with free buyers on additional crop reports; No. 2 red May 99; June 98 3/4; July 98 3/4; Corn firm and dull; No. 2 40 1/2 @ 40 1/4 at elevator; options dull and unchanged to 1/4 up and steady; May 40 1/4; June 40 3/4; July 41 1/4; Oats firm and less active; options quiet and irregular, closing steady; May 34 3/4; June 33 3/4; July 33 1/2; No. 2 spot 34 1/2 @ 35; Corn quiet and firm; State 19 1/2 @ 19; Coffee—options closed firm and quiet; May 18 1/2 @ 17 1/2; June 18 1/2 @ 17 1/2; July 18 1/2 @ 17 1/2; October 17 1/2 @ 16 1/2; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes 20c. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 4 1/2 bid; centrifugals, 96 test 5 1/2; refined quiet and steady; C 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; extra C 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2; white extra C 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; yellow 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2; Molasses—foreign quiet; 90 test 18 1/2 asked. Petroleum steady; crude in barrels at Parker's 87 1/2; refined here 87 1/2. Rosin steady, Spirits turpentine dull at 80c. Wool in good demand and firm; domestic fleece 34@36c; pulled 27@34c; Texas 13@15c; Park moderately active and firm; Beef firm; beef hams strong; tierced beef firm. Cut meats quiet and weak; middles quiet. Lard—Western steam 36 3/8; June 36 3/8; July 36 3/8; August 36 3/8; Freight weak; cotton 3-32; grain—Cash quotations are as follows: Flour unchanged. Wheat —No. 2 spring 97@97 1/2; No. 2 red 97 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 33 1/2. Oats—No. 2, 29 1/2 @ 30c. Mess pork 112 1/2. Lard 86 1/2 @ 87. Short rib sides, 52 1/2. Shoulders 51 @ 52. Short clear sides 57 1/2 @ 58. Whiskey 21 1/2.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing. Wheat —No. 2, May 95 1/2, 97 1/2, 97 1/2; June 95 1/2, 97 1/2, 97 1/2; Corn—No. 2, May and June 33 1/2, 33 1/2, 33 1/2; Oats—No. 2, May 28 3/4, 30, 30; June 27 3/4, 28, 27 3/4; pork 70 1/2, 70 1/2, 70 1/2; May 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2; July 12 1/2, 13, 13, 13; Lard per 100 lbs —July 12 1/2, 13, 13, 13; September 13, 13, 13, 13; October 13, 13, 13, 13; Baltimore, May 23.—Flour quiet and very firm; Howard street and western super 82 1/2 @ 83, extra 83 @ 84, family 84 1/2 @ 85; city mills Rio

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