

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays...

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year...

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.00; three weeks, \$8.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00.

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

Communications, unless they contain important news, business notices and property subjects of real interest, for no reason, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

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.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "will forbear," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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 charge transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transferred advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper 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 the space of an advertisement without charge to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letters. Only gold and silver coins will be accepted by the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser desires the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the paper, he 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, FEB. 14, 1891.

THE SUBSIDY FRAUD.

The treaty with Brazil whereby reciprocity is established between this country and that, with the probability of similar treaties with other South American and Central American countries, will give a stimulus, doubtless, to the ship subsidy movement, and will be used as an argument to prove the necessity of more ships to meet the demands of the increased trade with these countries, which will follow as a result of these treaties.

According to Secretary Blaine's figures the total imports of Brazil annually amount to \$58,633,182.46, of which only \$5,430,532 come from the United States, as against \$53,204,650.49 from other countries.

Heretofore we have been paying cash for the coffee and other articles we imported; henceforth we should be able to pay for a very large part, if not all, in the products of our soil, shops and manufactories. The ship which brings us a cargo of coffee from Brazil should carry back to Brazil a cargo of American products in exchange.

The very agency which pulled down the tariff wall which kept American products out of their markets instead of furnishing a plea for subsidies will prove an agency for building up a merchant marine without subsidies. If American enterprise unhampered with restrictions that have heretofore weighed it down forges to the front in Brazil and other countries where the restrictions may be removed, American enterprise will prove equal to supplying the ships to carry cargoes to and from those ports, either on American bottoms or in ships hired on the other side of the water, as many of our shippers do now.

When reciprocity with Brazil was adopted, it was one step, and a long one, taken towards the building up of ocean carriers, by the removal of certain trade restrictions which, while they existed made profitable or extensive trade impossible.

Now that this has been done the next thing that sound policy and common sense demands, if they would encourage the building of American ships or the ownership of ships by Americans, would be to modify the tariff on those materials which are used in the construction

of ships so that Americans could afford to build ships for ocean freightage, or if they will not do this let them repeal the absurd shipping laws so that an American who wants to run ships can buy them, or have them built where he can buy them cheapest, or have them built the cheapest. It was this monstrous tariff and these absurd shipping laws which reduced our merchant marine to a cypher by making it impossible to build ships to take the place of the vessels which became unfit for the service to compete with foreign ships, or to buy ships in foreign shipyards. If they will do this, or either one of these (better the former than the latter because that would be a powerful incentive to the building of American ships,) there will be no need of subsidies.

But they will not do this for the reason that the high tariff beneficiaries would sing out in chorus against it and the subsidy beggars would prefer high-priced ships with subsidies to low-priced ships without them.

Let this subsidy policy once be established and it will grow and reach out into the coming years, and when the period contemplated by the subsidy bill expires the demand for subsidies will be as importunate or even more so than it is now, just as the demand for a high protective tariff is stronger and more importunate now than it was when the protective policy was first entered upon.

Subsidies will beget a greed for more, larger and continued subsidies, as protection has begotten the greed for more and perpetual protection. It is easier to never begin subsidies than to stop them when once begun.

MINOR MENTION.

A few days ago the Baltimore Sun published under the head of its Washington correspondence, a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, under date of November 21st, 1890, to Gov. Hill, of New York, advising him to "make peace" with Cleveland, lead the New York delegation in the National Convention, nominate Cleveland and thus clear the way for his own nomination and election in 1896, in pursuance of which Gov. Hill made "peace." When his attention was called to it Gov. Hill denied the receipt of such letter, expressed the opinion that it must have been a forgery, and further remarked that Mr. Watterson was incapable of addressing such an impertinent and insulting letter to him. That's the way it looked to us when we read it, but the Washington correspondent of the Sun reiterates the statement that Mr. Watterson did write the letter whether it was received by Gov. Hill or not. It is a little remarkable that a letter written to as prominent person as Gov. Hill, and mailed in the city of Louisville on the 21st of November, should have miscarried and turned up in Washington and found its way into print in a Baltimore paper on February 11th, 1891. The Sun is a very careful and a very correct paper, which would not knowingly publish a letter like that for a sensation, and yet notwithstanding the insistence of the correspondent on its genuineness we can't believe that Mr. Watterson wrote it.

Representative Cooper, Democrat, of Indiana, seems to keep a pretty sharp eye on the pension office. It was he that spotted Commissioner Raum and exposed that refrigerator business, and the fact that Raum was borrowing large sums of money on the endorsement of Pension Agent Lemon, which gave ground for the charge that Raum as Commissioner gave preferences to Lemon in the prosecution of his claims. According to Mr. Cooper, the Superintendent of the Pension building is also of the thrifty order of men, runs a potato store house in part of the building, where he sells potatoes and finds his customers among the employees. That's not so bad as the refrigerator business, for the employees can eat the potatoes, which are good food if they are good potatoes, but it is taking a short turn on the Government as he don't pay rent for his store house and a short turn on the city of Washington, as he don't pay a license to sell potatoes, both of which he should do if he continues in the business.

Mr. Cleveland's anti-free-coinage letter occupied the attention of some of the gentlemen in the lower House of Congress Thursday, Mr. Grosvenor, Rep., of Ohio, being so well pleased with it that he had it read for the purpose of making it a part of the Congressional record, which shows

to what wide and diversified uses the publication known as the Congressional Record may be put. That letter had no more right to go there than one of Mr. Cleveland's after dinner speeches would have had. This is the beginning of what will in all probability prove a pretty lively racket between this and the meeting of the next National Democratic Convention, and in the Convention, too. It was a pretty bold letter for Mr. Cleveland to write, and some people may think a pretty rash one, in view of his prominence and his almost universal endorsement by the Democracy of the country as its next candidate for the Presidency. It gives his opponents, whether they be few or many, an issue on which to fight him, of which they will not be slow to take advantage.

It is said that a reciprocity agreement similar to that made with Brazil has been made with Venezuela, and that proclamation of this fact will soon be made. We have imports from that country amounting to \$10,000,000 annually, while our exports do not amount to more than one-third of that. This will open up to American enterprise another country from which it was practically barred by the tariff restrictions, which gave European competitors all the advantage. As Brazil and Venezuela lead the way, the other South and Central American countries will doubtless follow in a short time.

An unusually large business has been done in Eastern North Carolina the past fall and this winter in the purchase of horses and mules for use on our farms. In some localities the purchases were the heaviest ever known. This fact is not so remarkable as the other fact that nearly all these animals are brought in from other States, and that the money paid for them, a very large sum in the aggregate, goes out to other States. We saw a statement in some of our Eastern exchanges some time ago that one car-load of these horses and mules were North Carolina stock raised in the Western part of this State, but only one. It is very singular considering the demand there is in Eastern North Carolina and further South for horses and mules, that so little attention is given to the raising of them, and that our planters are almost entirely dependent upon the pastures of other States for their supplies when our own State is so well adapted to stock raising, as has been fully demonstrated by those who have engaged in it. We can grow grass, clover, corn and oats as well as Virginia, Tennessee or Kentucky, and yet we go on year after year buying thousands of horses and mules from those States, which should be raised on our own lands and the money paid for which could and should be kept at home.

What has Victoria's son and heir done with the millions placed at his disposal? During the forty-nine years of his life he has drawn sixteen and a half million dollars from the public treasury, and is supposed to be in debt to the extent of eight millions.—San Francisco Call, Ind.

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STATE TOPICS.

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Rev. Sam Jones may not have succeeded in "knocking hades out of the devil or the devil out of hades," as he proposed to do when he started out, but he has knocked out a live Mayor and a lot of free advertising.—Concord Standard.

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Mr. Ingalls is much more impressed with the importance of the late Republican Waterloo than with his own overthrow in Kansas. That only a part of the general disaster that has been brought upon the most powerful political organization known to American history through the strange combination of political frenzy and pigheadedness that has animated its leaders.—Winston Sentinel.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the throat, lungs or chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be relied upon.

What shall I do," the maiden cried. "He will be here to-night and my hands are chapped, and he will hold them." "Calm yourself, dear," her mamma replied, "we've a bottle of Salvation Oil."

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THE WATTERSON LETTER.

Which Gov. Hill Says He Never Received. "COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1890.—My Dear Sir: I take leave to address you this letter as one of some millions of Democrats who have never sought of help office, and who could not be induced to do so; but who are deeply concerned in the party welfare, and who believe you to hold the key to it. Outside of the State of New York there is a well-nigh unanimous demand among the rank and file of Democrats for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. This is too strong for the party leaders and managers to resist. I think I have some influence in Kentucky. But on that point I should be overwhelmed in a State convention. If you should come to a National Convention with a New York delegation solid against it you would be overwhelmed. You are powerless to prevent it. But you can defeat the election of the ticket.

"There are Democrats in our part of the Union who believe that you did this in 1888. I know that to be false. I know exactly what happened, and I have steadily defended you in public and in private. But it will cling to you as long as you live—even as the bargain, intrigue and corruption story clung to Clay—and will meet you in every national convention, if it be not dissipated by some act on your part great enough to blot it out. In default of this, if you have any hope of the presidency it will defeat that.

"My judgment is clear that, if you could reconcile it with your judgment and feeling to make peace with Mr. Cleveland and to take a delegation to the National Convention in 1892 to put him in nomination, you will save the party and place yourself upon an elevation you can never attain if you fail to do it. You would be received by the country with enthusiasm; be accepted at once as a Warwick, and I do not see how you could be kept out of the succession. On the other hand, even if you succeeded in defeating the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, you will stand upon sinister and dangerous ground, with a stormy future before you.

"These are plain words, and I have no relations with you which give me the right to offer you counsel. They may be disagreeable words, and I have no desire to obtrude upon privacy. But they are true words, and I claim the right of a Democrat who has some knowledge of the country at large, and has given some proof of intelligent devotion to the party interests to ignore ceremony and to send them to you.

"In conclusion, let me say that I shall, in any event, be glad to know you better, and that, meanwhile, I am, most sincerely, your friend, "HENRY WATTERSON, "The Hon. David B. Hill."

POLITICAL POINTS. —Two men in Baltimore have wagered \$500 on the result of the Presidential election in 1892. This is very foolish. The Democracy's succession of triumph continues political matters will be unanimous long before the next Presidential election day rolls around.—Chicago Mail, Dem.

Senator Quay is not wrong in his prognosis of Secretary Blaine as an eligible candidate for the Presidential nomination. People in this country like men who actually accomplish, as well as promise, measures of large public benefit. Mr. Blaine is showing himself the most practical man of them all.—Minneapolis Journal, Rep.

It is evidently the intention of the radical element of the Republican party in Congress to do its utmost before the 4th of March to defeat the will of the people and to organize a revolution under cover of the rules. In order to entirely suppress and destroy the minority Mr. Reed is having further arbitrary resolutions proposed by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, his friend and servitor. The Speaker is to have absolute control of the journal of the House.—N. Y. World, Dem.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES. Considerable opposition to the proposed six per cent interest law is being manifested, and if the measure is passed at all it will be after a hard fight. Many of the thinking, conservative men, in and out of the Alliance, think it would work injury to the very class it is intended to benefit.—Monroe Enquirer-Register.

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NEW HANOVER'S HONOR.

Sketch of Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy of the District of New Hanover and Pender. Raleigh, Capital. No one who has attended the sessions of the Senate could fail to be impressed with the sturdy manhood, the ability and versatility of the gentleman who there represents the district composed of the counties of New Hanover and Pender, John D. Bellamy, Jr., who is recognized as a leader on the Democratic side. Mr. Bellamy was born in Wilmington, N. C., March 24th, 1854. He was educated at Cape Fear Military Academy; at Davidson College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1873; and at the University of Virginia, graduating in several schools in 1874, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1875, which profession he has since practiced with marked success, now having one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the State.

Mr. Bellamy possesses marked literary talent and is the author of the "Life of Gen. Robert Howe," a biographical sketch of merit read before the Historical Society of Wilmington.

For a number of years he was the attorney of Brunswick county and the city of Wilmington. He has never held or been a candidate before for a political office, and is the first Democratic Senator of New Hanover and Pender for nearly twenty years, and the first having a majority of the popular vote since the war. He has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county, on the District Executive Committee, and on the State Executive Committee for several years.

Mr. Bellamy is largely identified with the business interests of Wilmington, being regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of that city. He is the president and largest owner of stock in the Wilmington Street Railway Company; president of the Industrial Manufacturing Company; and one of the founders of the Building and Loan Associations of Wilmington, being a director in two, the attorney for two others, and was one of the promoters of the Carolina Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Bellamy is a prominent Knight of Pythias and is the present Grand Warden of the I. O. O. F. of North Carolina. As a speaker Mr. Bellamy is clear, terse and forcible, often eloquent and always ready. He has delivered several of the ablest speeches of this session. They showed careful preparation and a complete mastery of his subject. He is free from gush and demagoguery and his positions are always taken from the high plane of the merits of the question.

Mr. Bellamy is distinctly an honor to his district and to his State, and high honors are awaiting him.

PERSONAL. —A descendant of Bishop Latimer, who was burned at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary, is living in Buffalo.

Senator Cockrell is said to be a game man at the card table, in which respect, it may be observed he lives up to his name.

The new reading clerk of the Colorado State Senate is Miss Anna W. Kelly, a young and very pretty woman. She reads rapidly, clearly and with correctness of accent and pronunciation. She is the first woman to hold such a position.

The termination Olani in Hawaiian names means "of the heavens." Thus, Lulinikolani means "Lily of the Heavens." The new queen of the islands possesses great executive ability and is courageous, truthful and honest. She is a woman of handsome presence and is a skillful musician.

Mme. Minnie Hawk, after the close of her engagement in New York, will go to San Francisco, thence to Japan, and by way of Java and Singapore to her "dear little home" in Switzerland. This is one of her farewell tours. She is accompanied by her husband, the Count de Wartegg.

The greatest natural orator in the Senate is Mr. Eustis of Louisiana. He is a big man physically and has a full voice and a deliberate, imposing style of speech that is very effective. At times his voice fills the Senate chamber with its reverberations and again it falls to a loud whisper.

Rudyard Kipling came by his very unconventional Christian name in a rather romantic way. The future parents of the brilliant novelist plighted their troth on the shores of the well-known English lake, Rudyard, and commemorated the occurrence later in life by the novel method of christening their son with the name of the place.

Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of 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 little 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."

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 13. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 87 cents per gallon. No sales reported. ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 45 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON.—Dull. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were— Ordinary..... 6 1-16 cts #b Good Ordinary..... 7 9-16 " Low Middling..... 8 5-16 " Middling..... 8 " " Good Middling..... 9 " " RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 182 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 62 bales Rosin..... 1,147 bbls Tar..... 747 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 31 bales

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended February 13th, 1891. Cotton..... 182 bales Spirits..... 62 bales Rosin..... 1,147 bbls Tar..... 747 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 31 bales RECEIPTS. For week ended February 14th, 1890. Cotton..... 182 bales Spirits..... 62 bales Rosin..... 1,147 bbls Tar..... 747 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 31 bales EXPORTS. For week ended February 13th, 1891. Cotton..... 1,714 bales Spirits..... 1,740 bales Rosin..... 4,096 bales Tar..... 3,595 bales Crude..... 216 EXPORTS. For week ended February 14th, 1890. Cotton..... 880 bales Spirits..... 478 bales Rosin..... 5,920 bales Tar..... 1,550 bales Crude..... 89 bales Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 13, 1891. Cotton..... 12,846 bales Spirits..... 9,189 bales Rosin..... 3,900 bales Tar..... 21,483 bales Crude..... 6,723 bales

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 13, 1891. Cotton..... 12,846 bales Spirits..... 9,189 bales Rosin..... 3,900 bales Tar..... 21,483 bales Crude..... 6,723 bales QUOTATIONS. February 13, 1891. Cotton..... 87 1/2 Spirits..... 37 1/2 Rosin..... \$1 15 1/2 Tar..... \$1 20 1/2 Crude..... \$1 20 1/2

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial. NEW YORK, February 13.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 487@489. Commercial bills 489 1/2@491. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent 120; four and a half per cent 103. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 123 1/2; fours 96 1/2.

Commercial. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling 93-10c; low middling 85 1/2c; good ordinary 7 3/4c; net receipts at this port 16,410 bales; gross 2,347 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,235 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2,949 bales; forwarded 398 bales; sales 100 bales, all to spinners; stock at all United States ports 125,797 bales. Weekly net receipts here 9,006 bales; gross 31,878 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,693 bales; to France 1,630 bales; to the continent 4,199 bales; forwarded 11,011 bales; sales 844 bales; sales to spinners 709 bales.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 28,347 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,747 bales; to France — bales; to the continent 9,668 bales; to the channel — bales; stock 822,542 bales. Consolidated net receipts 130,548 bales; exports to Great Britain 82,067 bales; to France 13,645 bales; to the continent 48,846 bales; to the channel — bales. Total since September 1st—net receipts 5,551,661 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,243,267 bales; to France 440,934 bales; to the continent 1,381,805 bales; to the channel 1,298 bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts 1,410 bales; gross receipts 2,347 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day 104,600 bales at the following quotations: February 8.86@8.88; March 8.87@8.88; April 8.95@8.96; May 9.04@9.05; June 9.12@9.13; July 9.20@9.21; August 9.21@9.22; September 9.19@9.19 1/2; October, November and December 9.07@9.11c.

Southern flour in fair demand; common to fair \$3 45@4 00; good to choice do. \$4 00@5 50. Wheat firmer and quiet; No. 2 red \$1 1 1/2 at elevator and \$1 1 3/4 at float; options 1/4@3/4c higher, following wheat; trading and full demand from millers, chiefly from interior markets; No. 2 red February \$1 1 1/2; March \$1 1 1/2; May \$1 0 7/8; July \$1 0 3/4. Corn firmer and moderately active; No. 2, 63@63 1/2 at elevator and 64@64 1/2 at float; options 3/4@1/2c higher, following wheat; trading fair; February 63c; March 62c; May 59 1/2c; July 59 1/2c. Oats firmer and dull; options stronger and quiet; February 52 1/2c; May closing at 51 1/2c; spot No. 2 red 52 1/2c@63c; mixed Western 51@54c. Coffee—options closed steady and unchanged to 10 points down, with lower cables; February 17 00@17 05; March 16 65@16 80; May 16 30@16 35; July 16 05@16 10; spot Rio dull and firm; fair cargoes 10c; No. 7, 17 1/2c. Sugar—raw dull and firmer; fair refining 3 1/2c; centrifugals, 96 test, 5 1/2c; refined firm and in fair demand. Molasses—firm and quiet; New Orleans quiet and firm; common to fancy 37@38c. Rice quiet and steady; Petroleum steady and quiet; refined at all ports 7 25@7 50; do. in bulk 84 1/2c. Cotton seed oil firm and quiet. Rosin steady and quiet. Spirits turpentine dull but steady. "WV" firm and quiet; domestic refined 34@37c; pulled 30@33c; Texas 17@24c. Pork quiet and steady; Beef quiet and steady; beef hams firm and quiet; tierced beef dull but steady. Cuts, meats in fair demand and about steady; middles quiet and unsettled; short clear. Lard stronger and more active; Western steam 59 1/2c; city steam 59 50; February 58 59 bid; March 58 93 bid; May 58 0