

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sundays, at \$3.00 per week, \$12.00 for three months, \$30.00 for six months, \$54.00 for one year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square (four days, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$70.00. All lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hope Societies, Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City News" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any rate.

Advertisements inserted once a 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.

Discussions, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of every-day interest, will not be published. If they do not contain news, they will be inserted if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect to the Deceased, &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.

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 until further notice at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amplified, Auction and Official advertisements, such as for real estate or for a lease, will be charged extra according to their special nature.

Advertisements inserted 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.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letters. Only cash remittances 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 run in the first issue following the receipt of the paper to be sent to him.

It is the responsibility of the advertiser in the proprietor who will be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 27, 1891.

INGALLS PROGNOSTICATES.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is an interesting character, crisp, bright and dashing as well as flashing, original in expression, and generally in thought, if he did sometimes purloin senatorial panegyrics from antiquated sermons. Since his exit from the Senate at the irresistible invitation of the Kansas farmers, he has been talking very freely, with the evident determination not to be lost sight of by the great American public, which doubtless would forget him if he kept his mouth shut and failed to remind them from time to time that he was about somewhere ready and anxious for something to turn up that he might take advantage of to turn up himself.

No inconsiderable portion of this great American public, especially in the balliwick in which the Hon. John J. has been in the habit of performing, when not lending his talents to run the Government machinery in Washington, is known by the now familiar name of the Farmers' Alliance, which has formed a co-partnership with the Industrial Union and sundry other organizations of more or less numerical strength for the purpose of doing a little business in the political line. Mr. Ingalls didn't think much of this combination for some time and in his impulsive rashness he showed fight, like the little bull calf which contested the right of way with the locomotive, the result being that he was promptly and unceremoniously flogged and sat upon, since when he entertains quite a different opinion of the aforesaid Alliance, with its various adjuncts, and does not hesitate to publicly declare that it will prove a great "force" in our politics. This shows that the once bright shining orb in the Kansas political firmament is susceptible of impressions and that he can learn something from practical demonstrations intimately connected with personal experience of a shake-up character, if not from mere observation. He is so well satisfied that it is a coming "force" in the political arena that he is beginning to entertain a very high regard for it, and from an opponent is rapidly developing into a zealous first-class champion. He is not a horny-handed son of toil, nor even a son-in-law.

The nearest he ever came to cultivating anything appertaining to the farm was farmers' notes, which he discounted at eighteen per cent., which shows the interest he took in Kansas agriculture. Not being a horny-handed son of toil he can't get within the inner gates of the Alliance, and he is therefore apparently willing to wait around on the outside and fall into the procession if they

will permit him to trot along somewhere near the head of the column. If actions are interpretable and the language of a man who understands the use and application of words as well as he does means anything, that's what the Hon. John J. is laying and playing for now. If not, he is wasting a good deal of chin music, and doing a good deal of prognosticating just to hear himself talk. But he is not that kind of denizen.

He recently managed to have himself interviewed on the Alliance, when after dismissing John Sherman's prediction that the Alliance in politics would exhaust itself before 1892 as trifling, he discoursed as follows:

"Of course the blatant demagogues, whose claims are unreasonable and untenable, will not be the ones to carry this movement to the success I look for it to reach. You will find, however, that with the force behind it and with even partial success these agitators will be forced to give way to the more conservative element, and the leadership will be assumed by men impelled alone by philanthropic or patriotic feelings, and whose counsel can safely be followed with the assurance that it will lead to tangible results. The adjustment of the tariff, the expansion of the circulating medium, and other measures the absence of which thinking farmers believe underlie the stagnation that now afflicts them will be advocated by the best minds in the movement. It will lead us to carry with them a strong popular feeling.

"I think it may be compared to the feeling of Republicanism which swept over the country from 1856 to 1860. The result might be more quickly reached could the West and the South find common ground on which to stand. The East and the North have recognized this all along, and have very adroitly prevented any coalition. They know that in the South anything that endangers local government by the white element will be resisted, and that every other interest will be sacrificed to this. They have managed to strengthen this feeling by an occasional menace. In the West sectional feeling has been resorted to with varying success until this year, when it signally failed. Such plays on the passion and interests of the sections have about reached the limit."

Knowing what a practical, hustling politician the Hon. John J. is, how little stock he takes in "iridescent dreams," his constitutional hankering to ride on the band wagon and beat the big drum, this is susceptible of but one interpretation and that is that the ex-Senatorial sky-scraper, and linguistic pyrotechnical performer is ready to be one of those "conservative," "philanthropic," "patriotic" leaders he refers to as leading this coming force to great achievements, if events pan out as well as he anticipates they will. Ingalls' change of heart is noteworthy and significant, to say the least of it.

MINOR MENTION.

The colored and white politicians who are manipulating the Inter-State Civil and Political Rights Association of the United States have issued an address to the negro voters of the North urging them to unite for defensive and offensive purposes, and to resolve to vote for no candidate for office who will not pledge himself to stand by the colored brother, nor for any one who says that the negro is inferior to the Anglo-Saxon. This moving cause for the issuing of this address was the failure of the Force bill, in which the aforesaid manipulators seem to have taken great interest. But even in this they show how glibly they are when they start out by complimenting Mr. Harrison for his efforts in that direction, while he has been studiously avoiding recognizing the negro in the distribution of the Federal patronage at his disposal. He pulled the wool over their eyes by countermarching the disbandment of the colored regiments in Washington, and a few days afterwards when a delegation of "Afro-American" editors called on him to urge the appointment of a colored man on the World's Fair Commission, curtly told them the Commission was filled. Then, when they suggested that he nominate a colored man as one of the nine Judges of the Court Appeals, he doubtfully asked if they thought there was a colored man in the United States competent to sit on the Bench. He got out of the Fair matter by saying the request came too late, after the appointments had been all made, but he didn't consider it necessary to explain why he had given the negroes the cold shoulder when he was making the appointments. If these address-issuers are honest they show themselves about as glibly as the less pretentious colored denizens to whom their appeal is addressed. The counsel to let the Anglo-Saxon fight his political battles alone is sensible but the animus which inspires it is not.

Ex-Congressman McKinley of Ohio, who was in Boston the other day, was given a reception by his Republican friends, and made a speech mainly devoted to the defence of the protective tariff and the work of the Congress in which he

took such a conspicuous part. He prefaced his speech with the remark that this Government was no small thing, that it took a million dollars a day to run it and that this million a day must be raised mainly by means of tariff duties. This was an indirect apology for excessive tariff rates. That is just one of the things of which the American people complain, not the million a day, which is not a fair statement of the case, but the two and a half millions a day or more which Republican extravagance and plundering have saddled upon this country. The Congress in which Mr. McKinley was an active and potent force voted away in round numbers \$1,000,000,000, which must be squeezed out of the people of this country by taxation.

According to reports from Louisiana, the cotton planters of that State are entering into a pretty general understanding to decrease the acreage of cotton planted this year, and to diversify their crops more than heretofore. There is a movement in the same direction in Georgia and in South Carolina. If this course were generally adopted throughout the cotton-growing States, the planters would doubtless find themselves as well, if not better off at the end of the year, as they were when planting the larger number of acres. The increased price of the reduced crop, which would cost them less in money and labor to cultivate and market, would probably bring them in as much clear cash as the larger crops. A still more important feature in this movement is the resolution to diversify crops more, and to give more attention to raising home supplies, something which must be done before the Southern planter can get solidly on his feet, or enter upon the road that leads to independence. On this they are to be congratulated, and it is hoped they will resolutely adhere to it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The Italian residents in the United States are the people who ought to take the lead in suppressing the Mafia in the United States.—*N. Y. Sun, Dem.*

—Mr. Healy has accomplished something—he has managed to insult Parnell. He has tried very hard to do so for two months or more, and must have been almost ready to give up in despair when Parnell at last acknowledged that he was made of "penetrable stuff."—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—This Republic must not become the dumping ground of the refuse population of Italy, Bohemia, Hungary and other countries. It is fast getting to be the case through public indulgence—through the American habit of letting things run until they become insupportable.—*Washington Star, Ind.*

—It is said that the eminent New Orleans lawyer, Thomas J. Semmes, was paid a fee of \$10,000 for defending those charged with the murder of Chief Hennessy. That fact, however, did not prevent his law partner from marching to the parish prison with a gun and assisting the citizens in killing the alleged murderers.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—The bill to purchase the relics of Andrew Jackson was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 13. It might have been expected. If the cross upon which the Saviour of the world was crucified was offered for sale the present Tennessee Legislature would not give fifteen cents for it.—*Knoxville Tribune, Dem.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

—The Republican plot to steal Montana by disfranchising 7,000 naturalized Democrats upon a technicality may succeed, but the repellent effect of such knavery upon the minds of Republicans in other States who have consciences will very certainly make the trick "cost more than it comes to."—*N. Y. World, Dem.*

—Repeal the McKinley laws! Let President Harrison, if he dares, go to the people in November of 1892 on the issue of that repeal! If the Democrats win then go ahead and untax imported raw materials (which will enable our manufacturers to sell to us as cheaply as the Brazilians) and after that slowly and carefully, but surely, take out of the tariff piece by piece, step by step, year after year, each unreasonable tax!—*N. Y. Herald, Ind.*

—That was a genuine coup d'etat of the President to make Gen. Ordway withdraw his order to disband the colored troops in Washington. He has made amendments, apparently for all previous indifference to the negro in the North. They will all probably vote for him in 1892. They get but little from the Republicans, but that little seems to satisfy them. The President, no doubt, feels that he has paid his debt in full.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

It is amusing to see people with their faces drawn as if they had swallowed a feather and it was tickling their lungs and they would be happy if they could only sneeze. Now there is no need of "making faces." A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will draw your face back into a smile.

"Kings are like stars, they rise and set." They have headache, cuts, and hurts like meaner men, and are just as sure to call for Salvation Oil.

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

MISSIONARIES BUYING GIRLS.

How Bishop Taylor is Christianizing Heathen Africa.

The effect of the Kean Bank failure, a dispatch from Chicago says, is severely felt by the slave-trading chiefs in the Congo country, and has temporarily put a stop to peculiar transactions in which Methodist mission funds played an important part. This was developed Saturday in the county court in Chicago, when in the course of the hearing of Bishop Taylor's fund case some interesting statements were gleaned of the methods of converting the heathen in Africa.

One of the Bishop's methods, it was testified, is to buy outright young girls from the native kings and chiefs. The Rev. Isaac Linebarger, a Methodist preacher of thirty three years' standing, and his wife made the statements. Mrs. Linebarger said that after duly prospecting among the various people in the neighborhood the Bishop would buy young girls from the chiefs and place them in the mission schools. "Technically this process is called 'redeeming.' Boys do not cost any thing. Girls, however, are worth about \$30 apiece."

"Last October," continued Mrs. Linebarger, "I went to Kean's bank and gave Miss Higgins \$30 to redeem a child. She was to be named Minnie Louisa Waukegan." Miss Waukegan was evidently, not of the upper-class, for Mrs. Linebarger testified that she had to pay \$100 for three more. Miss Higgins refused to take the redemption money until Mrs. Linebarger named the children. "One," she continued, "I called Sahara Wentworth Estes—that was for my mother. The others were named, respectively, Miss Lewis and Miss Estes. Mr. Linebarger said that a large fund had been subscribed for this redemption process, and that it was the intention of the missionaries to bring the purchased children under proper Christian influence.

—The late Duke of Bedford was the twelfth peer to commit suicide during this century.

—Thomas Ball, the sculptor, is busy with a colossal Washington in bronze, which Mrs. Hopkins-Seare is about to give to the town of Metuchen. The base of the statue will contain busts of the great revolutionary generals, and at each corner will be figures emblematic of oppression, revolution, victory and peace.

—Mrs. Fletcher, who died lately in England, was the collateral descendant of Shakespeare, being in a direct line from Joan Hart, the poet's sister, who was the proud owner of his jug and stock. She carried on an unusual trade for a woman—that of gunmaker—and made it prosper greatly.

—A Boston puzzle editor printed a fac simile of Jay Gould's signature and asked his readers to guess whose it was. Among the persons to whom the autograph was credited were T. Reed, ingersoll, Ike Weir, Baron Hirsch, H. Greeley, Jubal Early and Inspector Byrnes. Six experts in hand writing guessed the riddle.

—Fred Gnetter comes to the front with the claim that the late Dr. Hendricks, of South Bend, Ind., suggested to Gen. Sherman the famous march to the sea, submitting maps of the country and a plan of campaign, nearly two years before the General started on his triumphal tour through the enemy's country.

—Herbert Welsh says "there is no truth in the report that Sitting Bull was scalped by the Indian police. He was not scalped at all. He was shot in two places by two of the native police. Afterward, when he had been sometime dead, one of the policemen struck the dead body in the head with a club, breaking the skull, but too unexpectedly to be prevented by the others."

—Gov. Burke, of North Dakota, illustrates in his own career the possibility that there are open to American boys of the right sort. He was a New York street wall whom a children's aid society sent west. He says: "If there are any men in the world for whom I have a profound respect they are men who are providing homes for the homeless little ones, and any time I can do anything for the waifs I want you to call on me."

UNWELCOME PEOPLE.

Human Follies Fortly Described by the Editorial Parson.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Those who point out to us our own faults.

Those who always take their troubles along and leave their joys behind.

Those who neglect their own business to attend to that of other people.

Those who stay too long when they are busy.

Those who have a hobby that they ride to death.

Those who always want to talk about things in which we take no interest.

Those who come to dinner when not expected.

Those who never have anything to talk about but themselves and the weather.

Those who have a chronic desire to borrow money.

Fussy people who have a large idea of their own importance.

Those who talk too loud.

Those who do not talk loud enough.

Those who ask so many questions that they discover our ignorance.

Those who are overly positive about things of small importance.

Those who come at the very time when we wish they had stayed at home.

Those who embarrass us with too much politeness.

Those who agree to everything we say, and never have any opinion of their own on any subject.

Those who always say, "I do so and so," "I think so and so."

The Wealth of the Rothschilds.

Mercurial and Financial Times.

The Rothschilds are believed to have \$50,000,000 invested in American securities. Only the Rothschilds themselves know what they are worth, and they never tell family secrets. One of their mottoes is: "Gold never repeats what it sees," and another: "A man will not tell what he has not heard," but some idea of their riches can be had from the fact that since 1815 they have raised for Great Britain alone more than \$1,000,000,000; for Austria, \$250,000,000; for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for France, \$400,000,000; for Italy, nearly \$300,000,000; for Russia, \$125,000,000; for Brazil, from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000, and for smaller States certainly between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 more, perhaps \$3,000,000,000.

One of the Best.

New Berne Journal.

Mr. William H. Bernard is to be congratulated. His Star is twenty-three years and six months old. It is not only the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, but during all these years it has never missed a regular issue and there has been no change of proprietorship or editorial management. The Wilmington Morning Star is certainly one of the best papers in the State.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Light-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may ask a trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drugstore.

PERSONAL.

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OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

If Governor Fowle does not call an extra session of the Legislature to redress the wrongs of unjust taxation he will deserve for himself and bring down upon the Democratic party the execrations of 200,000 voters.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

The people of the South have been drifting day by day from that issue (tariff reduction). Speakers who, two years ago, pleaded with the people for the reduction of the tariff, have since said it was a minor issue. It is the issue above all others. Tariff reform lies at the very base of all financial reform. Let us not forget it.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

If the law as it now stands, in reference to taxing incomes, is construed by the language used in the act, without reference to what was known to be the intent of the Legislature at the time in enacting the law, and indeed what they thought they had expressed in the act, when they had finished their labors, and sooner they are called together again the better for the State and everybody in it.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

We believe that the construction put upon the income tax will be that nobody will pay it who lives up to his other income. We are in receipt of a letter from a prominent member of the senate who writes that the construction the *Chronicle* places upon the law is right—that such was the intention of the law-makers. Such a construction is the only just one, and the only one that can prevent the working of serious hardship; and, at the same time, we believe that it is the legal construction.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

Opinions by the Supreme Court.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Opinions were handed down in the following cases Tuesday:

Tucker vs. Tucker, from New Hanover; reversed.

Kirkpatrick vs. Holmes, from Orange; new trial.

Moore vs. Ray, from Cumberland; new trial.

Roberts vs. Lewald, from Cumberland; motion denied.

Whitman vs. Shingleton, from Duplin; new trial.

Smith vs. Hicks, from Cumberland; error.

State vs. Biggers, from Cabarrus; reversed.

State vs. Roseman, from Rowan; error.

Vestal vs. Wicker, from Moore; no error.

Carey vs. Carey, from Granville; new trial.

Blount vs. Washington, from Lenoir; affirmed.

Brown vs. Rainor, habeas corpus, from Onslow; proceeding abated by death of defendant.

Hollingsworth vs. Tomlinson, from Cumberland; new trial.

Worthy vs. Brady, from Moore; petition to rehear dismissed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 26, noon.—Cotton dull with prices generally in buyers' favor. American middling 4 3/4. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, of which 4,900 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 8,200 bales, all of which were American. April and May 4 5/8; June 5 1/8; July 5 3/8; August 5 1/4; September 5 1/4; October 5 1/4; November 5 1/4; December 5 1/4. Futures quiet but steady—April and May delivery 4 5/4-5/4; June and July delivery 4 5/4-5/4; August and September delivery 4 5/4-5/4; October and November 4 5/4-5/4. Sellers' cotton to-day 300 bales new dock.

4 P. M.—American quiet at 5 3/4; middling 4 3/4; low middling 4 1/4; good ordinary 4 1/4; ordinary 4 1/4; April 5 1/4-5/4; May 5 1/4-5/4; June 5 1/4-5/4; July 5 1/4-5/4; August 5 1/4-5/4; September 5 1/4-5/4; October 5 1/4-5/4; November 5 1/4-5/4; December 5 1/4-5/4. Futures closed firm.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted quiet at 37 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales later at 37 cents.

ROSIN—Market quiet at \$1 25 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 30 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 \$3 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Quiet. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary	6	cts	"	lb
Good Ordinary	7	5	10	"
Low Middling	8	1	10	"
Middling	8	5	"	"
Good Middling	9	"	"	"

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, March 26.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 48 1/2@49. Commercial bills 48 1/2@48 3/4. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. closing offered at 3 1/2. Government securities dull but steady, four per cent. 122; four and a half per cent. 102. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 97.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 105 bales; middling uplands 9c; middling Orleans 9 7/16; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 17,371 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,823 bales; exports to France—bales; exports to the Continent 5,187 bales; to the channel—bales; stock at all United States ports 653,180 bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts 1,000 bales; gross receipts 2,329 bales. Futures closed steady; all sales of 65,100 bales at quotations: March 8.77@8.78; April 8.78@8.79; May 8.89@8.87; June 8.95@8.96; July 9.04@9.05; August 9.08@9.09; September, October and November 9.09@9.10; December 9.12@9.13; January 9.17@9.19.

Southern flour dull and weak. Wheat No. 2 red \$1 15 1/4; elevator; options early advanced 1 1/2@1 1/4; later declined 1 1/4@1 1/8; and closed steady at 5/8 1/4 decline after an active business; No. 2 red March \$1 15 1/4; May 1 10 1/4; July 1 05 1/4. Corn irregular and moderately active, closing steady; No. 2, 78 1/2@79 1/4; at elevator; options declined 1 1/4@1 1/8; closing steady; No. 2 March 78 1/2; May 78c; July 70 1/2c. Oats moderately active; options lower; March 59c; May 58 1/2c; spot No. 2, 59@60 1/2c. Coffee options steady and closed quiet; March \$17 45@17 50; May \$17 30; spot Rio dull and steady. Sugar—raw active; firm; refined unchanged and quiet. Molasses—New Orleans firm and active. Rice firm and active. Petroleum quiet and steady. Cotton seed oil firm. Rosin firm and quiet. Spirits turpentine steady and quiet. Pork easier, with less demand. Beef fairly firm; beef tams strong and wanted. Cattle, sheep and hogs strong. Lard lower and quiet; Western steam \$6 70; city \$6 10@6 15; April \$6 07; May \$6 75. Freight to Liverpool dull and unsettled; cotton 7-64@7 1/4; grain 1d.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—southern very firm. Fultz \$1 05@1 13; Longberry \$1 08@1 13; No. 2 \$1 09 1/2; western quiet and easy; No. 2 winter red on spot and March \$1 07 1/4@1 08; May 1 08 1/4@1 08 3/4. Corn—southern fairly active and firm; white 7 1/4@7 5/8; yellow 73 cents; western steady at a decline. No market to-morrow.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1 00 1/2; No. 3 red \$1 01 1/4@1 02 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 64 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 52c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$11 75. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 42 1/2@6 45. Short ribs \$5 60@5 65. Dried salt shoulders \$4 50@4 60. Short clear sides \$9 00@9 10. Whiskey \$1 16.

The leading futures ranged as follows:—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, March \$1 01, 1 01 1/2, 1 00 1/2; May \$1 03 1/2, 1 03 1/2, 1 02 1/2. Corn—No. 2, March 67, 67 1/2, 64 1/2; May 68, 68 1/2, 65 3/4. Oats—No. 2, March 54 1/2, 54 1/2, 53c; June 54, 54 1/2, 53 1/2; Mess pork, per bbl. \$11 75, \$11 90, \$12 00. \$11 77 1/2; May \$12 10, \$12 17 1/2, \$11 92 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs.—March \$6 45, 6 47 1/2, 6 42 1/2; May \$6 60, 6 62 1/2, 6 57 1/2. Short ribs per 100 lbs.—March \$5 65, 5 70, 5 60; May \$5 80, 5 85, 5 75.

TEN POUNDS.

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and COLDS, and all forms of WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are many imitations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.

W. BAKER & Co's Breakfast Cocoa

Is Absolutely Pure and its Soluble.

from which the excess of oil has been removed.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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It is highly recommended by the Physiciens of Paris as A TONIC FOR WEAK PERSONS, and A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES; gives STRENGTH to OVERCOME all attacks of YELLOW, TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVERS. Its principal ingredient, PURE MEAT, is scientifically formulated with medicinal and food elements, forming a stimulating property; incorporating the Vital Force of the human body. It will act in the next fifteen days, for cash, our sample line of Heating Stoves at prime cost.

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75 Bbls SALT MULLET at bottom prices.

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Baby Afflicted with Bad Sores and Eruptions. No Healer. Permanently Cured by the Cuticura.

During the summer of 1889 my eighteen months old infant was so afflicted with eruptions that ordinary domestic remedies failed to give any relief. O. His eruptions often appeared the seeming tracks of a scaly, wire-like worm, and on other parts of his body had become crusted and remained remote from the Cuticura Remedies. For some time I used the soap and salve without a blood medicine, but they did not do so well as when all were used together. It has now