To-day smid the sobbing of the rain, Proffers the cup of doom to nature's line

And, frowning, mocks her bitter moan o I cannot mark the strife 'twixt life and For joy of one fair thought that dwells with me .-

A summer hill side, rising by the sea, Made glad with bloom and song-bird's voiceul breath: Fair as a dream that fills a stormy night With peace and love, in these my waking

With hum of brown bees, deep in cha liced flowers. With blue waves dancing in the golder And one swift flight of swallows drifting by, Blown like a cloud across the shining sky.

-Philadelphia American. CAN CLEVELAND BE RE-NOMINATED?

"Gath's" Washington Letter to the Cin-cinnati Enquirer. Last night I was talking to a New

York City politician of a good deal of personal knowledge. I said to this person: "What do you think about Cleveland's Presidency up to this time ?" "I don't see how he can be nomi-

nated again. He certainly cannot if the Democrats of the West and South have any manliness. If they are going to sit at the feet of the State of New York and become its subjects, they may go in for him. On the other hand, I think that Cleveland has brought enough public support to the Democratic party to insure our carrying the country in 1888 with whomsoever we may nominate. Morrison may be the candidate. I don't think he will be. Hill is a local politician in New York State, shrewd enough to get at public opinion, but his trimming between Cleveland and his followers will not do him any good, and will cause Democrate in our State to look toward the West for a candidate. We have long desired to get rid of New York Presidential candidates who have led us repeatedly to defeat, and now have led us half way into the Republican party."

A New York Democratic Representative is thus represented as talking in a special from Washington of a recent date:

"Mr. Cleveland could not be renominated by any hook or crook, and the friends who are laying the pipes for him are very foolish. It is not solely on account of his civil service ideas, either. The general politics of Mr. Cleveland-the whole plan of the eagerness with which these two met and business operations -- are in conflict with that of the three sections of the country."

"Then he doesn't please any considerable element of his party East, West or South ?" "No," said he, "and the fact crops

out daily. Of course his civil service reform ideas and his recognition of the Mugwumps are very offensive to the old and the new elements of the party. It must have long ago been plain to almost any one that the general atmosphere of the Democratic party is very different from that of the Republican party. Now a one-eyed man can see that the only material changes made in the operations of the administration so far have been worked by members of the Cabinet, and evidently without the advice of the President. Mr. Cleveland has more faith in Republicans and the disaffected Republicans than he has in the old line members of his own party. He believes the mugwumps hold the balance of power, and that to please them is enough. Then he has the idea that he will receive the support of a large proportion of Republicans if he keeps the landmarks in view."

NEED OF TARIFF REFORM.

Boston Post, Dem. The tariff needs revision, and it is

the duty of the Democratic House of Representatives to undertake the task. Two thirds or more of the majority of the lower branch of Congress were chosen as revenue reformers. Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker because he represents the revenue reform element of the party. The reform of taxation is more important than the silver question, and has been pending longer. Our present tariff law is weighing heavily on the poorest people, and the evil should be remedied. Not to make an effort to reduce tariff taxation would be an act of cowardice on the part of the Speaker and of Mr. Morrison, both of whom have the courage of their convictions. We have said that the tariff needs revision. The protectionists announced, through their tariff commission three years ago, that the average rate of duty ought to be reduced 25 per cent. And yet, according to the latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the averge duty on cotton cloth is 44 per cent., whereas eighteen months ago it was 38.3 per cent. Farmers' chains pay a duty of from 46 to 59 per cent.; the duty on wire rope runs up as high as 78 per cent. The cotton goods which are worn by people of small means pay a duty of 50 per cent., while all-wool dress goods, which make the best wear of the same people, gay 77.50 per cent. The cheapest blankets pay 71 per cent., and the costliest 67 per cent. A rich man pays a duty of 46 per cent. on his Axminster carpet, and his clerk pays a duty of 60 per cent. on his tapestry. The man who must buy ready-made clothing pays a duty of 77 per cent., while the rich man, who has his clothes made to order, pays 67 per cent. duty on the fine cloth which his tailor uses. The cheapest knit goods pay 69.44 per cent., and the most expensive 58.48 per cent. Cheap flannels pay 77.36 per cent., and costly flannels 5 per cent, less. The shawl which the poor woman wears to markets pays a duty of 86.23 per cent., and the shawl in which the rich woman wraps herself as she rides in her carriage pays 57 per cent. These are a few

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

the tariff law.

of the most recent figures concerning

Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites,

Is Excellent in Lung Troubles. DR. ENOCH CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles; also find it has no equal in Summer Disrrhea of children."

FORTY - NINTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION. Letter from the Secretary of War-

The resolution offered by Mr. Ingalls

was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what

[This information was given to the put

lic by the Treasury Department to-day, about the same time Mr. Ingalls' resolution

ment of which he had previously given notice. It inserts in the fourth section of

more than one return or paper purporting to be a return, from a State, if there shall

have been no determination of the question

136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by

this bill; but, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so certified, then by per-

sons so appointed to fill such vacancy in

the mode provided by the laws of States;

but if there be no such list, or if there be

be so certified, then those votes, and those

only, shall be counted which the two

houses acting separately shall concurrently decide to be lawful votes of legally ap

pointed electors of such State. It also

adds to the bill an additional section mak-

ing it the duty of the Executive of each

State to cause three lists of names of elec-

tors in his State to be made and certified

under the great seal of the State, and to be

delivered to the electors on or before the

tions and points against Mr. Hoar's argu-

ment. Mr. Sherman was promisent

these discussions, and considerable amuse-

ment was afforded by the warmth and

answered each other, sometimes before

their points had been fully stated. Messrs.

Maxey, Ingalle, Logan and George took

Mr. Evarts obtained the floor, but gave

way for a motion for an executive session, which was carried. Before the doors were closed Mr. Allison offered a resolution,

which was agreed to, directing the Secre

tary of the Senate to pay the funeral ex-

the audience at first apparently anticipat

At 5:45 the doors were reopened and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

come to cheer and comfort them."

Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, rising to

yesterday's New York World entitled "The Telephone Scandal," but the reading was

immediately interrupted by Mr. Brecken-

ridge, of Arkansas, with a point of order

that there was nothing in the editoria

which reflected upon the gentleman from

man from Kansas in his representative

capacity, there could be no question of

ing resolution: ... "Resolved, That the Committee on Ex-

that people may be fully advised, the com-

mittee is granted the right to send for per-

sons and papers; all expenses to be audited and accounted from approved vouchers,

and when so approved to be paid out of

any money in the Treasury not otherwise

The Speaker could not see that the reso

lution involved a question of privilege. It was merely a resolution of inquiry.

Another short debate ensued over this

ruling, in the course of which Mr. Randall,

of Pennsylvania, said that while he did not

believe that the House had anything to do

with the subject matter as presented, he

was opposed to throwing any obstruction

in the way of the fullest investigation on

any matter which pertained to the good government of the United States.

subject, Mr. Morrison of Ills, cut the gordian knot by asking unanimous consent that the resolution be immediately considered. Mr. Beach of N. Y., showed a dis-

position to object, but was prevailed upon by Mr. Robertson of Ky. to give his con-

sent; and the resolution was adopted with-

endeavored under cover of a question of

personal privilege, to read the newspaper article as at first, but he was ruled out of order upon objection from several members, and as he declined to appeal from the Speaker's decision he was obliged to desist.

At this moment Mr. Brady of Va. joined

with Mr. Hanback in demanding recogni-

tion from the Speaker, and having obtained

it, stated that he rose to a question of personal privilege. He had been reflected upon as a member of the House and as a

committee member. He had also been reflec-ted upon by a gentleman on the floor of the House, and he now rose and asked unani-

mous consent that he might be accorded

the privilege of a personal explanation.

Messrs. Bragg of Wis., and Hammond of

Ga., objected and the matter was dropped. Under the call of States the following

By Mr. Herbert of Ala., to provide for an

By Mr. Blount of Ga., to enforce obliga

tions to carry U. S. mails. Also, to extend

the system for the immediate delivery of

Mr. Bland, of Mo., offered for reference

to the Coinage, Weights and Measures

Committee, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information

as to whether any arrangement was effected by the Treasury Department with the Clearing House Committee of New York

bills were introduced and referred:

After a little more wrangling on the

penses of the late Vice-President.

interest the galleries.

Senate adjourned.

privilege involved.

day on which they are required to meet.

the bill a clause providing that in case

a basis of circulation.

duced in the House, &c.

on the 4th of March, and what is the amount to-day; also, what amount of interest bearing debt is now subject to call, and what policy is to be pursued in the payment of sliver thereon and on other Resolution Concerning Civil Service and Redemption of Bonds - Debate on Mr. Brumm, of Penn., to provide for further coinage of the standard dollar. Althe Electoral Count Bill-Question of Personal Privilege-Bills Introso, to simplify the currency, to strengthen the coin reserve, to prevent contraction and to provide for the general increase of (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The Chair laid When the call of States was complete when the call of States was completed, several motions to adjourn were made on the Republican side, but they were all voted down; and Mr. Matson, of Ind., having secured the floor, moved to suspend the rules and put upon passage the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers and before the Senate a letter from the Secre-tary of War transmitting the report on the militia forces of the United States. Also, a letter from the same Secretary transmit ting a communication from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, recommending that authority be given by Congress for disposition by the Commissioners increasing the pensions of soldiers and widows from \$8 to \$12, with an amendment providing the act shall apply only to widows who were married to deceased solhe Commissioners of the effects of the deceased inmates of the Home. It was diers prior to its passage, and to those who ppropriately referred.

Mr. Call submitted a resolution which may hereafter marry prior to or during the

whether the effect of the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules would at his request, was laid over for the present, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing that ex-Union soldiers shall not be required to submit to civil service examination before appointbe to put to one side the amendment which was pending to the bill repealing the limiment to any position embraced in the civi service law. Mr. Call said he introduced tation on the arrears of the pension act; and on receiving an affirmative reply moved that the House adjourn. The mothis bill because a distinguished ex-Union officer now residing in Florida having applied for a subordinate position in the Pension Bureau, found on looking over tion was lost—98 to 171.

Mr. Matson briefly stated that the object in bringing up the bill at this time was that it should have a chance to be considthe civil service directions for that bureau

that he would be unable to comply with ered on its merits. them. It seemed to Mr. Call that a man who had the ability and intelligence to become a distinguished officer in the Union army had ability and intelligence enough to fill a subordinate place in the Pension The motion to suspend the rules and pas the bill was agreed to—yeas 198; nays 66—and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Among the measures favorably reported from committees was a joint resolution by Mr. Blair, from e Committee on Woman Suffrage, providing for a constitutional amendment ex-tending the right of suffrage to women. roportion of bonds called for redemption on March 1st is held by National banks as Mr. Cockrell stated that this report was not the unanimous judgment of the committee, and that the minority reserved the right to present a written report in opposition to the measure. Calendar.

was offered. It is published elsewhere.]

At 2 o'clock the Electoral Count bill came up and Mr. Hoar moved an amend-Mr. Riddleberger offered the following Resolved. That it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in re-moving or suspending appointees; that the Senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removals or sus-pensions; that it is the right of the Senate in the State, then those votes only shall be to call for any paper relating to the concounted which appear to have been cast by duct of removed or suspended appointees, or to the qualification and fitness of all per-sons whose names are presented to the Senelectors whose names appear on the lists certified by the Executive of the State in accordance with the provisions of section ate for confirmation or rejection; and it is the duty of the Executive to comply with

all demands for the same.

In offering the resolution Mr. Riddle berger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject up in open debate. It did not involve any so-called high prerogative of more than one such list purporting to the Senate when it should go into secret or executive session, but only that the abstract question, as to whether the Executive could e called on or required to give reasons fo removals. Mr. Riddleberger asked for the immediat

onsideration of the resolution. Mr. Cockrell objected Mr. Pugh said he would submit, either o-day or to-morrow, a substitute for Mr. Riddleberger's resolution. The matter then went over.

Mr. Standford offered a concurrent reso-Mr. Hoar supported his amendment in a long speech, broken frequently by debates with Senators who interrupted with quesution, which was agreed to, providing for Buildings, of both houses of Congress, into the charges made in 1853, and now being renewed, against the official conduct of Samuel Strong, during his superintendency of Public Buildings. Mr. Pugh submitted his substitute for

> it be presented and lie over till to-morrow. Mr. Pugh's substitute is as follows: 1st. That Executive power is expressly vested by the constitution in the President of the United States, so that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. 2nd. That the power of appointment to Federal office is an Executive power, to be exercised by the President under limitation in the constitution that he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of

In the course of the day's proceedings an understanding was arrived at that the the Senate shall appoint. Dakota bill, on which Mr. Logan has the 3rd. That the power of removal or susfloor, should be taken up immediately after the disposal of the Electoral Count bill. pension from the powers and duties of a Federal office is also an executive power, The Senate galleries were crowded all day, vested exclusively in the President, without any such limitation in the constitution as ing warm talk from Logan on the Dakota bill. When that measure went over, how-ever, debate on the Electoral Count bill had already become sufficiently warm to imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise be is respon sible alone to the people and not to the

4th. That the right of the President to make nominations to to the Senate, and of the Senate to advise and consent thereto. are each separate and independent rights, to be exercised by the President and Senate respectively, and separately and indepen-In his opening prayer the Chaplain said : We commend to Thy infinite pity and tenderness Thy servant, the 'Secretary of dently within their absolute discretion; but State, who sits with his children in a home in relation to the person or persons so nodesolate because twice within a fortnight minated the Senate may request informa-mation of the President affecting the chadeath bath entered in. This time, when racter or qualifications of those as to whose earthly, State and human sympathy avail appointment he asks the advice and conso little. May the spirit of the living God ent of the Senate.

5th. That when the President makes question of personal privilege, sent to the nominations to the Senate of persons to be clerk's desk to have read an editorial from appointed by him to exercise the powers nd duties of Federal officers who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty or public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason or information within his own knowledge or contained in Kansas in his representative capacity.

The Speaker ruled that unless the article reflected in some way on the gentleany letters, petitions, papers or documents ddressed to him or any member of his Cabinet, or in possession of either and relating to the subject of removals or sus pensions, or containing charges, causes, or reasons and proof thereof, for making such Mr. Hanback could not say the article removals or suspensions; and no law, was personal to himself, and in order to get around the difficulty offered the followpublic duty or public policy, requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such inrmation existing in any such form from the President or any member of his Cabipenditures in the Department of Justice be net, to enable the Senate to review or ques empowered to make full inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the Government relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan tion the action of the President in exer cising his executive, discretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending Federal officers from the powers and duties Electric Telephone Companies and for the purpose of this investigation and to the end of their offices, or to put the President on

trial by the Senate, or to enforce accounts-

bility to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdic-6th. That to obtain information considin passing necessary and proper laws, either House of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge, or contained in any public document or records on file or in the lawful custody of any of the departments, and relating to the administration of any public office, or the official conduct or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer; but for the Senate to make such request of the President, or to direct any member of his Cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or papers, in open or executive session, to enable the Senate, in open or executive session, to review the propriety or reason, or the information upon which he acted, or may have acted, in making tempt to obtain such information by false pretences and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States, and should the President grant such request or require any member of his Cabinet to obey such direction from the Senate, when deemed by him to be made for such unjustifiable and unlawful uses and purposes, would be to re-

cognize and encourage an improper practice and an innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties as President of the United States. Mr. Hoar inquired whether the request to print included the printing of a stump speech in the belly of the resolution?

Mr. Ingalls gave notice that when the original and substitute resolutions should come up to-morrow, he would move to refer them to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for further consideration. The resolution, according to the request, was laid over till to morrow.

The Electoral Count bill then came up

and Mr. Evarts took the floor. He favored the recommittal of the bill to the commit Mr Call, while deeming the bill a good one in some respects, deemed it defective in others, and proposed an amendment to the effect that in the case of the non concurrence of the two houses, and in case such non concurrence (and consequent failure to count the vote of a State) resulted in taking away the majority required by the Constitution, or when by not counting the vote of a State an election should be had of a person different from the person who would be elected if the vote were counted; that in these two emergencies, it should be Clearing House Committee of New York to prevent circulation of silver, and if so by what authority of law that department assumes to virtually suspend the coinage of silver by hoarding money in the Treasury. It also calls for information as to the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury,

ake an election as required by the Consti-Mr. Hoar opposed recommittal.
Mr. Wilson opposed the bill.
Mr. Everts submitted as an amendment

that it should be the duty of the Executive of each State, as soon as practicable afte the final ascertainment of the appointment ectors in such State, to com der the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate state of the United States a certificate showing the result of such ascertainment, setting forth the names of the electors and other particulars, and to deliver to the electors of such State a similar certificate in triplicate; such certificate to be transmitted by the electors with the result of heir own action. Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion to recommit; but it struck him that Mr. Evarts suggested an amendment that embodied an extremely valuable idea. It could be

liscussed in the Senate, however, as well as in the committee. Mr. Saulsbury favored recommittal. Mr. George had listened carefully to the arguments urged against Mr. Sherman's amendment, but had not been shaken in the belief that the vote of the two houses, acting as a joint body, constituted in the last resort the best way out of the difficulty.
The Constitution intended that the vote of a State should be counted and did not contemplate rejection of the vote, simply because of a difference between the two houses. He hoped the bill would be re-

After further debate the motion to recommit was brought to a vote and resulted yeas 30, nays 22. The affirmative vote being about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. All the proposed amendments went with the bill.

The Dakots bill was placed before the Senate and Mr. Logan obtained the floor on it, but gave way for a motion to go into At 3.45 p. m. the Senate went into ex-ecutive session, and at 5.85 the doors were

reopened and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. Holman, of Ind , effered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the House has received

with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice President of the United States. Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended, in order that the eminent services and private virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Heuse be lirected to communicate these resolutions

Eulogies upon the dead Vice President were then pronounced by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who represents Mr. Hendrick's ld district, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, Mr. Long, of Maryland, and others, and then the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House at 3.40 p. m. ad-

SENATE. Washington, Feb. 3.-Among the neasures reported favorably from committees was a resolution by Mr. Frye, re-ported, as he believed "with unanimity" rom the Committee on Foreign Relations leclaring it to be the opinion of the Senate that Congress ought not to provide for a Joint Commission of Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the fisheries. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair then placed before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Riddleberger, and the substitute for it submitted by Mr. Pugh, relating to the rela-tions between the President and the Senate in regard to information and papers affecting government officers suspended or Mr. Edmunds said, that practically but

four months of the session were left for no practical question, only moot questons; question when it should become a practical question. He move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Riddleberger addressed the Chair. The Chair said the question was not de-

Mr. Riddleberger criticised Mr. Edmund's motives, in view of the fact that he (Edmunds), had first debated the matter and then moved to shut of debate. He asked that he might be allowed to answer Mr. Edmund's remarks. Mr. Hale asked that Mr. Riddleberger

might have unanimous consent to make his Mr. Van Wyck thought be (Riddleberger)

should be allowed to proceed in order, and he would so move, if in order. The Chair said that that motion would not be in order at this time.

By unanimous consent Mr. Riddleberger was allowed to proceed. He did not object to the first three sections of Mr. Pugh's re-solution. Of those now introduced as a substitute for his (Riddleberger's) resolution, he would accept them; but when it came to the remaining sections he differed with Mr. Pugh. His (Riddleberger's) resolution involved two propositions, namely, that we had no right to require from the President his reason for removals or suspensions of officers, but we had the right to demand of him any reasons or papers or proofs going to the question of appointments. The rest of Mr. Pugh's reso-

lution, as to "public policy," etc., Mr. Rid-dleberger saw no necessity for. Mr. Pugh professed ignorance of parliamentary law, but inquired of the Chair if the object of the motion to lay on the table was to cut off debate. The Chair-It has that effect. Further than that the Chair cannot express an Mr. Pugh-I never would have offered

the resolution if the question had not been presented by a leading Republican.

Mr. Conger—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Pugh—My resolution was merely esponsive to affirmative action, as I under lood, on the part of a Republican Senator. The Chair—The Senator from Alabama will pause a moment. The Serator from Michigan (Mr. Conger) rises to a point of order. That Senator will state his point of

Mr. Conger-I make this point of order, that if this question is to be open to debate by one Senator it must be open to all. If it is not to be open to all, I object to any further discussion on the subject. I have ome remarks to make myself. Mr. Pugh-As a motion has been made o lay this resolution on the table, and as the motive and purpose of the motion are manifest, I have no objection to that mo-

tion prevailing.

Mr. Riddleberger had no objection, i here were no "prefatory" remarks. Mr. Cockrell-Vote! vote! The motion to lay on the table was then agreed to, only one voice being heard in After further unimportant business, Mr. Riddleberger then rose and again called up the resolution that had a few minutes since peen laid on the table. He said that the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) had resterday given notice that he would today move to refer that resolution to the committee. He moved that it be taken from the table to permit of that disposition. The motion was agreed to, without debate, and the resolution was again placed

After a pause, no motion being made, the Chairman inquired of Mr. Riddleberger whether his motion was to refer the resolution to the committee.

Mr. Riddleberger said he had nothing to do with the motion to refer. He had called up the resolution so that the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) could move according to his motion. Mr. Riddle erger criticised the course of a Senator whose voice is too suppressed to be heard except by himself.
Who first makes a speech and then moves
an undebatable motion. "I don't mind

laughter). On motion of Mr. Morrill, the resolution was then, without debate referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, under the Anthony or "five minute" rule. Among the bills passed were the following: Bill for the relief of the Masonic Hall Company, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Henry, Mrs M. J. Donahoe, Mr. J. P. Williams, and other citizens of Southern States. The bill appropriates moneys for the payment of claims of the parties named for supplies

late war and the period fixed by the Supreme Court as the time when the war technically ceased.

At 2 o'clock the Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Logan took the floor. Observing the sparse attendance in floor. Observing the sparse attendance in the chamber, Mr. Legan premised by re-marking that it was very encouraging to observe how little interest was taken on either side of the chamber in the great

on of the admission of a new State to with the Senator from South Care (Butler) and the Senator from Miss (Vest) in regard to the question u on. There were certain conditions necessary in order to the admission of a Territory as a State into the Union. These conditions had varied in the past, in the cases of such admission. Two lines of precedent had been followed by Witnout action, the committee rose and the House adjourned. Congress; either of which might now be followed. One, that of the preliminary "eusbling" act by Congress; the other recognition of the existence of all necessary conditions of population, area, resources and permanent development in the Terri-

tory making application. The conditions referred to were conceded by all to exist in the case under consideration. Mr. Logan regretted the absence from the chamber at this time of Mr. Vest and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Cookrell said his colleague (Mr. cents, per bushel of 28 ths. Vest) was confined to his bed by sickness.
Mr. Logan expressed his regret at Mr.
Vest's sickness. Going directly to the argument of the objections by Mesars. Butler and Vest. Mr. Logan said that fourteen States had been admitted under the force SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted dull 39 cents per gallon. No sales.

of the "enabling" act and eleven States without the "enabling" act. Congress, therefore, was free to adopt either course wanted at quotations. TAR-The market was quoted firm at according to the circumstances which each case might seem best adapted to the public Mr. Logan asked what was the substan-

tial objection to admission? By reading a paragraph from Mr. Butler's speech we might get a gimpse, at least a shadow, of the real objection. The meaning of the objection was that if Dakota were admitted it would add three electoral votes to the Republican strength at the next Presiden-tial election. He inquired of Mr. Butler (who had in the meanwhile entered) whether that was not the point?

Mr. Butler denied it, and said he bad already declared that even if the political complexion of Dakota were Democratic, he would have felt obliged to oppose its admission under the present aspect of its application. If Dakota came here under an enabling act and had complied with the conditions required by the act, he would not oppose its admission, but even in that case he would not vote for its admission, if the so-called action of the

territory was not the bona fide action of the people, but of a small political clique

Dakots, Mr. Logan said, had 261,000 people, and had polled 57,000 votes. South Carolina had 700,000 people and only voted Mr. Butler corrected Mr. Logan. South

Carolina had 1,000,000 of population.

Mr. Logan admitted his error, but still insisted that there was something wrong some where when Dakota polled so many votes relatively to the vote of South Caro lina. True, only 31,000 votes were cast by Dakota on the election for the new Constitution, but that was because the Democrats of Dakota under direction of the Dem-ocratic committee had not participated in

Mr. Butler asked what that had to do with the question under debate. South Carolina was not applying for admission into the Union.

Mr. Logan admitted this.
Mr. Butler thought Mr. Logan's remarks
therefore as applicable, "as if Kamschatka
were applying for admission. Mr. Logan-That is the opinion of the Senator. The Senator had said South Carolina was in the Union So she is, said Logan, and I say she has never been out. Mr. Butler-I am glad to hear the Sena

tor say that. Mr. Logan said his references were more in sorrow than in anger, but he could not forbear saying that it was not "north of the line" that bitterness was found or injustice inculcated; it was not north of the line that it was sought to deprive people of their votes. The objections to Dakota were a part of the great scheme to keep out Republican States till Democratic States could be brought in also. That was a repetition of the old principle of the "slave and free" States. Mr. Logan read from the Charleston News and Courier an article advocating the mactment of property qualifications for voting. There, he said, was a proposition to deprive the mass of the people of the right of suffrage. "The Senator from South Caroline laugh laughs," said Mr. Logan. "I don't see why you should not laugh, for that is only the way you are going to control that country after

awhile" The start of the Democracy had been in South Carolina. "Yes," said Mr. Butler, "while the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Logan) was a leader of that party."
"Not a leader," replied Mr. Logan, "I was a follower; and I followed so far be hind that I got left." (Great laughter and applause in the galleries.) The attempt to

keep out Dakota Mr. Logan characterized

States that sent Republicans to Congress. Mr. Morgan opposed, the admission Dakota under the present condition. He thought the Senate was asked to admit the new State merely for the purpose of admitting office holders that had been sent here. The patriotism that bad been so much referred to had in it a strong flavor of selfinterest The speaker criticised the action of South Dakota in undertaking to divide the Territory on its own account. That Territory as a whole was legal entirely. He compared the small State with the great; Delaware with New York, to show the greater proportional influence of wide teritorial area for a State in the Union. He opposed the division of the Territory, and said that the people of kots as a whole also opposed it. The Constitution brought here did not come from the people, and it violated the laws of Congress by disrupting the Territory. There was no case in our history like this of Dakota When former Territories had been divided they had been divided by the yote of the people of one half of the Territory. Mr. Morgan would like to see Da-kota admitted in the Centennial year of the adoption of the United States Constitution. Three times thirteen make 39so that there would be special beauty and fitness in the admission of that State in 1889, after compliance with the conditions of an "enabling" act which should be passed by this Congress. Then could this Union through all coming generations of

men point to the marvellous work of the human hand and human mind in the erection of a free government for a free people. Mr. Harrison obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. At 4 50 p. m. the Senate adjourned. Mr. Harrison giving notice that he would ask the Senate o bring the bill to a vote to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, desired to report back the resolution offered by Mr. Hill, on Monday last, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for estain information relative to silver circulation. Mr. Morrison, stating that he wished to examine the resolution, made the point that

it was not accompanied by reports assigned Mr. Bland withdrew the motion for the Mr. Robertson, of Ky., from the Committee on Expenditures in the War De-partment, reported back the resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the alleged violation, by the Signal Service Bureau, of the statute which prohibits an appropriation for one object being used for

Mr. Bland having prepared a short report, again submitted his preamble and resolution, which as amended by the committee, quoted at greater length from the speech of Mr. Coe, of the New York Clearing House, at the Bankers Convention at Chicago, and concluded with a request 'Also, what amount of interest bearing being run over by railroad trains," con-tinued Mr. Riddleberger, "but I don't like being mashed by a wheelbarrow." (Great silver thereon, and on other public dues in debt is now subject to call, and will the the future, as in the past." Mr. Morrison would not object to the

resolution, but thought that it went too far in asking what was to be the policy of the Treasury Department. The debate having indicated that the only way to get rid of the last clause was by ecommitting the resolution, with instrucions to the committee to strike it out, Mr. Hewitt accordingly moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee to strike out that portion which asks the Secretary of the Treasury to define the policy of the Administration. The motion taken by Union troops between the time of to recommit with instructions was lost—the cessation of hostilities in the field in the yeas 88, nays 168; and the resolution was

Mr. Brady, of Va., rising to a question of personal privilege, again endeavored to reply to the speech of Mr. Wise, of Va., made by that gentleman in response to Mr. Boutelle, but he was again unsucessful.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a salley of distilled fractional parts of a gallon of distilled

Mr. Milis, of Texas, offered an amend-ment providing that all taxes imposed by this act shall be paid in standard silver coin; and using this amendment as a text, he addressed the committee upon the entire silver question, in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, briefly discussed the provisions of the pending bill, and opposed it as being disadvantageous to the distilling interests of Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Jan. 28, 6 P. M. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50 ents; Extra Prime 60 cents; Fancy 70

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm 75 cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents bid for Good Strained. The latter is

\$1 00 per bbl. of 280 fbs, with sales of re ceipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted steady on a

basis of 84 cents per lb for Middling. Sales reported of 50 bales The following are the official quotations: Ordinary..... 64 Good Ordinary 78 Low Middling. 8 7-16
Middling. 84
Good Middling. 94

RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Roven: Upland 80cts@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@42 cents; Fair 41@52 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per 1b.

TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill. good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 00@4 00. STAR OFFICE, Jan. 29, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at 384 cents per gallon. Later, sales of 250 casks were made at 381 cents per gal

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75c per bbl bid for Strained and 80c bid for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm a \$1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of re-

ceipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard COTTON-Market quoted steady on a

basis of 81 cents per fb. for Middling. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:-Ordinary.... 62 Good Ordinary 7# Low Middling..... 8 7-16 Middling.....84 Good Middling.....94

RICE .- Market steady and u We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 42@54 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per 1b. TIMBER.-Market steady, with sales as

follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill \$4 00@5 00: Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 00

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 45 cents: Extra Prime 55 cents: Fancy 65 cents, per bushel of 28 lbs. STAR OFFICE, Jan. 30, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted quiet

at 381 cents per gallon. Sales of 75 casks at these figures [Incorrectly reported in as a part of the great scheme to keep out afternoon edition at 384 cents]. PEANUTS-Market firm, Prime 50 cents: Extra Prime 60 cents: Fancy 70 cents, per bushel of 28 lbs.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents bid for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of

receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet on a basis of 8% cents per fb. for Middling.

Sales reported of 150 bales on private terms The following are the official quotations: Ordinary...... 62 Good Ordinary..... 74 cents # 1b. Low Middling..... 8 7-16 Middling...... 82 Good Middling..... 92 RICE .- Market steady and unchanged We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00

per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN:

Common 41@42 cents.; Fair 41@52 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per Ib. TIMBER-Market steady, with sales a follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00

@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$8 00@4 00. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 1, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at 381 cents per gallon. Sales of 60 casks at these figures.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. TAR .- The market was quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs , with sales of re-

ceipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted steady on basis of 9 cents per lb for Middling. Sales reported of 100 bales. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary...... 6 13-16 cents 29 lb. Good Ordinary..... 7 11-16 "Low Middling..... 8 9-16 "

Middling 9
Good Middling 9 RICE.-Market steady and unchanged We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00. Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; Good 51 @51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; Choice 61 @61 cents per 1b.

TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Interior to Ordinary, \$3 00@

PEANUTS - Market firm. Prime 50 cents; Extra Prime 60 cents; Fancy 70 cents per bushel of 22 lbs. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 2, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and

\$1 25 for Hard COTTON-Market quoted steady on basis of 84 reuts per la for Middling, No sales reported. The following were the official quo ations:

Ordinary 62 Good Ordinary 74 ow Middling Middling. 81 Good Middling. 91

RICE-Market steady and unchange We quote: Rouen: Upland Soccast to .. bushel; Tidewater \$1 (0.70: 15 CLEAN Common 41945 cents: Fair 44055 e uts Good 51:354 coms; Print 5:054 : no Choice 61@64 cents per postusi. TIMBER-Market stendy, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first

class heart, \$9 00@ 10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill. \$4 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 60@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50 cents; Extra Prime 60 cents; Fancy 70 cents per bushel of 22 lbs STAR OFFICE, Feb. 8, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at 384 cents per gallon rales of 100 casks at quotations

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of re-

ceipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted dull on a basis of 81 cents per lb for Middling, with sales of 50 bales. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary...... 62 Good Ordinary..... 72 Low Middling..... 84 Middling..... 87 Good Middling..... 91

RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Roven: Upland 80 cts@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 44@44 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents;

Choice 61@61 cents per pound. TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$900@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50 cts; Extra Prime 69 cents; Fancy 70 cents per

8500 Beward. The fermer proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have recewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I .cannot be cured." You get \$500 in case of

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES MOSTRLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS

For the month ended Feb. 1, 1888. Spirits. Rosin. 2,716 27,995 RECEIPTS For the mouth entled Feb. 2, 1885. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. 4,179 44,822 7,711

EXPORTS For the month ended Feb 1, 1886. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude. Domestic 2,481 1.054 4,550 7,095 1 057 Foreign. 4,670 3,600 26,648 000 000 Total.. 7,151 4,654 81,198 7,095 1,057 EXPORTS.

For the month ended Feb. 2, 1885. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin Tar. Crude. Domestic 4,599 1,264 121 5,289 1,902 Foreign. 10,799 4.670 89,875 5,200 100 Total...15,898 5,934 39,496 10,489 2,002 STOCKS Ashore and Affoat, Feb. 1, 1886.

Ashore, Afloat, Totals, 6,060 5,343 11,408 Spirits..... Rosin......110,874 3,440 113,814 Tar..... 2,580 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 2, 1885. Tar. QUOTATIONS. Feb. 1, 1886. Feb. 2, 1885. Cotton .. 104@ 274@ \$1 00 @1 024 \$1 10 @

Tar \$1 00 @

A Remedy for Lung Diseases. Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Electic College of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, new living, and restored to nealth by the use of this invaluable medicine can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cares Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints. oc 27 D&Wiy

MARINE.

Schr Elizabeth A Baizley, Townsend, Charleston, for Philadelphia in distress, Nor barque Mozart, 320 tons, Girculdsen London, R. E. Heide & Co. with super phosphate to E J Powers.
Schr Hattie McG Buck, Putnam, Perth Amboy, Geo Harriss & Co, with railroad ron to W & W R R Co. Ger barque Liberna, Jonassen, Hamburg, with kainit, Heide & Co. Barque Belle Wooster, 455 tons, Hig-gins, Navassa, E G Barker & Co, with guano to Navassa Guano Co. Schr Melvin, 100 tons, Hill, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Geo Harriss & Co, with fruit to Cronly & Morris. Schr Ariadne, 378 tons, Colby, Navas:a, E G Barker & Co, with guano to Navassa Guano Co. Scor Lillie Holmes, 407 tons, Holmes, Perth Amboy, Geo Harriss & Co, with rail-road iron to W & W R R. Cherubim, Nelson, Charleston, C. Geo Harriss & Co, with guano to C C

Dan barque Margaretha, 374 tons, Funder, Barcelona, R.E. Heide & Co.
Schr Abbie Dunn, 265 tons, Gilchrist,
Navassa Island, E. G. Barker & Co; phosphate to Navassa Guano Co. Schr Annie R Lewis, 205 tons, Lewis, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, E G Barker & Co. Schr Martinique, 187 tons, Lowell, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, E G Barker & Co. Br Schr Julia Elizabeth, Ingraham, Eleuthera, W I, with fruit to Cronly & Morris CLEARED.

Schr Lamoine, Steel, Castries, St Lucie W I. A D Strauss & Co. Schr Fannie Kimmey, Wolfe, New York, Geo Harriss & Co, cargo by N B Born Schr Margie J Lawrence, Grace, Balti-more, Geo Harriss & Co. cargo by Worth & Worth and George Harriss & Co. Stmr Regulator, Doane, New York, at 384c per gallon. Sales of 125 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained

TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures.

H G Smallbones.

Schr Fannie Tracy, Tilton, Baltimore, E G Barker & Co; cargo by Jas A Fore, Richardson & Co.

Ger barque Heinrich Von Schroeder, Hillel, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Dan barque Rialto, Hansen, Antwerp, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Schr Annie Jordan, Harriman, Brunswick, Ga, to load for Boston, E G Barker & Co.

ECZE網A

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases

Cured by Cuticura. CZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing L itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Curicusa foar, and a single application of CUTCUSA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily with two or three does of Curcusa Rhecurent, the new Blood Furifier, to kees the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unitritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily care Bezema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Fruritus, Scall-Bead Daudruff and every species of Itching, Scall-Bead Daudruff and every species of Itching Scall Bead Daudruff and every species of Itching Scall Bead

Will Me Donald, 2542 Dearbon St , Chicago Will McBonald, 2542 Dearbon St., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Nait Rheum, on head, neck, fase, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to belp himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remodles; doctors procounced his case hopeless; permantly cured by CUTICUDA ROSLIVETY (blocit purifier) internally, and CUTICUDA and CUTICUDA SOAP (the great skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer. 28 State St., Boston, reports a case of Eczems under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Curicual Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. John Thiel. Wilkesbarre, Pa, writes. "I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Currouas and four bottles Resolvent have entirely oured me of this dreadful disease"

Physicians Prescribe Them.—I have nothing but the highest praise for the results obtained from your Curicura Remedies, of which I have sold more than of all others of the kind MONRO BOND, D. D., 2090 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists. Price: Cuttcura, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEBICAL Co., Boston, Mass. Send for Pamphlet.

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the Cuttcura Soap.

RHEUMATIC, NEURAL-GIC, SCIATIC. Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains absolutely anni-hilated by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a perfect antidote to pain and inflammation. New, original, in-at dynapists. 250. falliple. At druggists. 250. feb 11D&Wim wed sat

WHOLESALE PEICES. Our quotations, it should be understo represent the wholesaic prices generally, i making up small orders nigher prices have to be charged. Standard.... BACON—North Carolina Hams, 9 D Shoulders, 9 D Sides, choice, 9

Shoulders, w b.
Sides, choice, w b.
Wistern Broked—Hams, w b.
Sides, w b.
Shoulders, w b.
Dry Salfed—Sides, w b.
Shoulders, w b.
Shoulders, w b.
BAKRELS—Spirits Turpentine,
Second Hand, cach.
New New York, each.
New City, each.
BERSWAX—w b.
BRICKS—Wilmington, w M.
Northern. Northern.
BUTTER -North Carolina, & B.
Northern, & B.
CANDLES—& R.—Sperm State ... Java. Rio
CORN MLAI.—9 bush., in sacks,
Virginia Meal.
COTTON TIES—9 bundle.
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, 9 yd
Yarns, 9 bunch
EGGS—9 dozen.
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl.
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 bbl.
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 bbl.
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl.
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl.
Mullets, 9 bbl.
Mullets, Pork bbls.
11
N. C. Roe Herring, 9 keg. 3

Western
North River
HOOP IRON—9 B
LARD—9 B—Northern
North Carolins
LIME—9 barrel
LUMBER—City Sawed—9 M ft.
Ship Stuff, resawed.
Rough Edge Plank
West India Cargoes, according to quality ing to quality
Dressed Flooring, seasoned.
Scantling and Boards, com'n
MOLASHES—# gallon
New Crop Cubs, in hhds....
in bbls.... Sugar House, in hhds... in bbls.

Standard A.
White Ex C
Ex C, Golder Oppress Saps.
Oppress Rearts...
STAVES—§ M—W O Barrel...
R O Hogsbead...
TALLOW—§ D.
TIMBER—§ M feet—Ext Heart

Common Mill Inferior to Ordinary WOOL—5 b—Washed.

Burry. WHISKEY—9 gallon—Northern North Carolina.

Man and Beast,

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

feb 1 D&W su tu th

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty.

Many a lady owes her fresh-

ness to it, who would rather

not tell, and you can't tell. feb 1 D&W su tu th OCH & SON'S BENT FREE For Spring and 10th, to any address. Illustrates every thing for Ladies, Gents', C and Infants' wear and Hous Goods, at prices lower than thou house in the United States. Ce

School.

feb 5 W2m

J. McINTIRE, A TEACHER OF TWENTY years' experience, desires to secure another School. Is now teaching in Colvin's Creek Aca-demy, Pender County, N. C. Will teach Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics. Refer with plea-