He lives in frugality and sweet conjugality and wants pie but two times a day He never eats onions, nor treads on your bunions, nor growls when you get in his way.

He's wise and he's witty, persevering and gritty, and has a magnificant head;
He's all light and sweetness, he's thorough completeness, he's perfection, short-but he's dead !

-Lynn Union.

SONG. EDWARD J. HARDING.

Soon fades the violet, soon the rose. And soon the leaves lie sere; But O, my love, she smiles on me Sweetly the livelong year !

Her oriel soon the swallow quits, The thrush forbears her song; But O my love, she decks for me Her nest the glad year long !

-The Critic. "OLD FOGIES AND MUM-MIES."

ROCKY POINT, N. C. February 20. tion and Labor.

1886 .- Dear Sir: You are entirely correct in declaring upon the floor of the Senate that the people of the Southern States are in favor of the Blair Educational bill. It is more warmly and universally popular in to and the Senate accordingly went into the South than any motion that has been before Congress since the late war. The tide rises higher and higher, stronger and strongar, the more it public man who opposes this grand measure of deliverance of our Southern people from the burdens and dangers of ignorance. In our State the question rises above party politics, and all parties favor it. Our Legislature endorsed it a year by an almost unanimous vote. The people demanded this expression, and since then the great measure has a stronger support than ever before. Of course there are some old fogies and mummies in this State, as there are in all the Southern States, who oppose this as they do every measure of progress and of development and recuperation, but they are of that deluded, impracticable, obsolete class who are passing away, and are being swallowed up by the onward, upward. sweeping demands and necessities of the times. Please do not tire nor re-

Yours, truly, S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D. Hon. H. W. Blair, United States Senate.

of Congress and become a law.

A WISE VIEW FROM ALA-BAMA.

Montgomery Daily Dispatch. Senator Morgan's speech, this time, was not merely constitutional. The "general welfare" clause has been discussed and construed so much that there was little new to be said on that point, beyond what the Senator has so often so ably said, but fortunately the objections to this raid on the treasury are not confined to its unconstitutionality, or however convincing, they would be of but lit-

tle avail. superable reasons why every Southern Senator should oppose it. It is pretended that it is to be a generous gift from the North to the South for the purpose of educating the negroes, and to be managed and distributed by State officers. This is a snare, a trap set for Southern greed, into dent undertakes to change the question into consideration by the Sention into consideration into consid would fall without thinking, but therein geography plays a very conspicuous part, for Senator Blair stated expressly in his speech in the Senate that the control and management of the appropriation must be retained by the Federal Government.

A DANGEROUS BILL.

Louisville Courier Journal, Dem. The New York Evening Post says: Once let the people know that they can reduce their own school taxes one-half at a single stroke, and yet draw enough from Uncle Sam to have in all the \$428,000 a year for schools which is now raised, and the disposition to cease relying on their own resources would inevitably prove as strong in South Carolina now as it proved in the case of New England people fifty years ago. The men who devoted the Western Reserve fund to school purposes in Connecticut did not intend to make it a substitute for local taxation, but only a supplement of the latter, enabling the people to improve their rude schools, erect more suitable schoolhouses, employ better teachers, and raise the educational standard generally. Yet the very knowledge that they had an outside income assured operated to make the people unwilling to tax themselves enough to keep the schools as good as they had been when they depended solely upon themselves, and this in a State where popular educa-tion was devoutly believed in. The Blair bill says in so many words to the people of South Carolina: 'Cut down your school taxes one-half, and the grant to which you are entitled from the Federal Treasury, combined with what you will then raise yourselves, Judiciary. That is an exact statement of will give as much money for educational purposes as you have now.' The man, who, in the light of Connecticut's plain warning, supposes that the easy-going people of South Carolina, or any other Southern State, will not yield to a temptation

his head." This is true, every word of it; but it is not the whole truth. It is only one of the evils which must result from the passage of an unconstitutional, undemocratic and pernicious bill like that advocated by Blair in the Senate, or that proposed by Wil-lis in the House.

3 15 again went into Executive session. At 5.15 the doors were reopened and the Senlis in the House.

which overcame the severe principles

of a Puritan community, has a confi-

dence in Southern human nature

which may do credit to his heart,

but which does not speak well for

Delicate Diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and peremptorily cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 668 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FORTY - NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION lenate Resolutions-Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Concern-ing Removals and Appointments to Office by the President-Bills Introduced in the House-A Resolution Concerning Cept. Bads. SENATE.

Washington, March 1.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretatary of the Treasury, transmitting in reply to the recent Senate resolution, a report showing the claims account and vouchers suspended in that Department.

In discussing a motion to print the papers Mr. Hale said the accounting officers of the Treasury had lately taken what seemed to

Treasury had lately taken what seemed to him an extraordinary course of "holding up" or suspending accounts or vouchers of officers of the Government who, according to custom and u ual authorization, had paid out moneys which had been entrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out. The contention of the accounting officers of the Treasury, Mr. Hale said, was that pay-

The papers, which are voluminous, were ordered printed. Mr. Pugh representing the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the views of the minority on the resolution referred to that committee concerning the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama It was ordered to be

printed in the Congressional Record. and also in separate form. It is three or four times as long as the majority report.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Blair, at the request, he said, of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Trades and Labor, to legalize the incorporation of the National Trades Union. It was referred to the Committee on Educa-

At 1,20 o'clock Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed

At 2 40 p. m. the Senate doors were re-opened and the Chair laid before the Senate a lengthy message from the President bearis understood, and now threatens to overwhelm, in its onward and uptive Department relating to suspensions from office. The President takes the ing on the right of the Senate or Senators ground that papers relating to suspensions from office are not official papers, and consequently he does not feel justified in send-ing copies of them to the Senate. It is a gorous document and a long one.

The message was read at length; extraordinary stillness prevailing on the floor of the Senate and the emphatic loudness and clearness of Chief Clerk Johnson's reading served to notify the galleries that some-thing unusual was affoat, and before the reading was completed the galleries were crowded

After the completing of the reading, Mr. Harris said-Mr. President: I move that the message be printed and lie on the table. Mr. Edmunds-On that I ask for the yeas and nays, and I do not propose that it shall be laid on the table just now, if I

can help it Mr. Harris-I will move that the message be printed, if the Senate will allow me amend my motion.

Mr. Edmunds—Very well, On that

motion I should like to say a word.

The Chair—The Senator from Tennesee (Harriss) moves that the message be lax your able efforts until your bill Mr Edmunds-I add that it be referred has triumphantly passed both houses to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harriss-I bave no-Mr. Edmunds (interposing)-I believe I have the floor. Mr. Harris-I was not seeking to inter-

rupt the Senator. word. I had no doubt that the Senator from Tennessee did not wish to cut off my remarks. I simply wish to remark in moving to refer this communication to the Committee on the Judiciary, that it has very vividly brought to my mind the comin telling them what in conducting their affairs they ought to do and ought not to do. And I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the United states that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either House of Congress on questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the Constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to the ques-tion for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. I think Granting that Congress has the | it will strike reflecting people in this counright to make the raid-a matter for try as somewhat extraordinary, if, in these which Republican Senators care very days of reform, snything at all can be thought extraordinary. I only wish to little, and we regret to say it, some add to what I have now said, in Democrats also, when an appropria- statement, so that it shall go with tion is at stake-there are yet in- this message-so far as the newspapers will do me the honor to have it gothat the President of the United States has (unintentionally, no doubt,) entirely misstated the question. The President of the United States, in his communications to heads of departments—not his heads of de partments, but heads of departments created by law-directed them to transmit certain

official papers, and that is all. The Presicivil officers, as it might be called, "under arrest," with which the Senate bas not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body-and they are all public-he has asked the Senate to advise and consent to him the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done. And the Senate, in calling for those papers, to say nothing of the wider considerations in the Department of Justice is asked to remove these officers with-

that the message be referred to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary.

Mr Harris—For reasons that I may not refer to here, I have no desire for, nor will I consent to, a discussion of the questions involved in this message at this time. I move that the message be printed and lie upon the table, according to the universal custom of this body, when the subject matter had been reported upon by a committee. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, has already laid upon your table an elaborate report upon the genera questions to which this message refers. Hence my motion was an ordinary motion, made here under circumstances which sur-

out knowing the conditions of the adminis-

tration of their offices. But I do not wish

to go into that discussion now. I move

round us at this moment. Mr. Edmunds (sotto voce)-Oh! Mr. Harris-I have no earthly objection to the message going to the Committee on the Judiciary if the Senator from Vermont Mr. Edmunds) desires it to go there; but it is unusual, because the subject matter of message has already been reported on by the Senator from Vermont, and therefore, in accordance with the unbroken usages of this body, I moved that the message be printed and lie upon the table.

The Chair—The Senator from Tennesse

(Harris) moves that the message be printed and lie upon the table. Mr. Edmunds-The Senator gave way to me and I made a motion to refer. Mr. Harris-I first made a motion to print and lie on the table, and on the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) I modified it to a motion to print. Then the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) suggested that he would move, or did move, to refer to the Committee on the

Mr. Edmunds-Yes; but the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) has a perfect right to move to print and lay on the table, pending my motion; and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Harris-1 make toat and to lay on the table; and on that I join the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) in the call for the yeas and nays. Mr. Harris' motion was defeated by a

party vote-yeas 27, nays 32-Mr. Riddle berger, however, voting with the Democrats in favor of the motion. Some merriment was created by Mr. Hoar first inadvertently voting "Yes," and immediately correcting himself. Mr. Vance told him that "yes" was right. [Laughter].
The question recurring on Mr. Edmunds

motion referring the message to the Ju-diciary Committee and ordering it printed, it was agreed to without division. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, at ate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Beach, of N. Y., rising, as he stated, to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk to have read an article in the New York Times of Friday last, relative to the Eads Ship Railroad bill.

gan, of Texas, oh said that if the a

made that Capt. Eads had been on the floor of the House during its session. Unfor tunately, he said, that charge was true. He knew of his own knowledge that it was true. He had not personal acquaintance with Capt. Eads, but he knew him by sight and he had seen him on the floor during the sessions of the House, earnestly engaged in conversation with members.
Not only had Capt. Eads abused the privi-leges of the floor, but they had been abused by many others. This fact was so well known that he did not deem it necessary to ask for a committee of investigation. He, however, offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper to strictly enforce Rule 84, regulating admission to the floor.

Mr. Reagan said he had never seen Mr. Eads on the floor of the House, and Mesars. Clardy and Hord, of Missouri, said Mr. Eads had been confined to his house by Mr. Beach's resolution was then tabled A large number of bills were introduc

under the call of States, and appropriately referred. Among them are—
By Mr. Bennett, of N. C., to provide for the distribution of the surplus money in the Treasury among the several States, by depositing the same with such States in proportion to their representation in the U.S. enate and House of Representatives. Subsequently, in the course of the after-noon, Mr. Heard, of Mo., received the fol-

lowing telegram from Capt. Eads: "Mr. Beach is mistaken. I have been confined to my bed during the entire time referred been on the floor of the House this session; have violated none of its rules."

Mr. Eldridge, of Mich., moved to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican Penion bill, with a proviso excepting from its

provisions persons politically disabled. This started a new debate upon this bill which occupied the remainder of the day's Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn, in order to give members time to examine the bill. The motion was agreed to and the House at 5.20 adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with an amendment, House bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. The amendment provides for an increase of the pension of minor children from \$2 a month, the amount fixed by the House, to

Mr. Van Wyck said he would ask an eary consideration of the bill, and would ask he Senate to increase minor children's pensions to five dollars a month, instead of our, as recommended by the committee. He would also ask that insane or helpless children should receive the pension given to minor children beyond eighteen years of age, so long as the disability or insanity should continue.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Hoar from workingmen employed in Government workshops since the eight hour law of 1868 was passed, praying comensation for over-time or reference heir claims to some tribunal that may ad judicate the question whether they ought o have such compensation.

Education bill and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Allison's mendment. He characterized it as a relection on the States, and abandonment of one of the principles of our Government, Mr. Call read educational statistics of several States and compared figures of school attendance in each with similar figures reproportionately as large a school attendance as other States for a certain number of months each year. Mr. Call said the school taxes of Florida were now applied to schools without distinction of color. If this money was distributed on the color principle of 'no distinction" it would be violated.

Senator Saulsbury opposed the bill, whether with or without the Allison amendment. There was not only no constitutional authority for it, he said, but not even the slightest necessity for it. The Southern States were amply able to educate all their illiterates. The South had extra ordinary resources. It had a monopoly of the cotton crop, an enormous tobacco crop, and a monopoly of the sugar crop and rice crop. Their great mineral and manufacturing resources were rapidly developing, Why the difference in the cost of labor alone between the South and the North was enough to pay for the education of all the illiterates of the South. The general welfare clause of the Constitution never contemplated such schemes as this It was public alms-giving, without any authority whatever.

Senator Riddleberger opposed the Allison amendment. It would give three dollars to colored children for every dollar going to white children. It would destroy the bill and would destroy the public schools of Virginia. He appealed to the Republi-can party to consider what harm it was doing to the colored people, whom they were seeking to help. It would absolutely destroy all chance of their education, as the white people would destroy the school system through which the money was to be

Mr. Hampton said he was a sincere friend of the colored man and would be very sorry to see the Allison amendment adopted. As it would do the colored people more harm than almost anything that could be done. The white people of South Carolina, he said, paid 97 per cent. of the school fund of the State, leaving only 3 per cent. to be paid by colored people; yet the constitution and laws of the State provided that the school fund should be distributed accord ing to the number of children attending public schools.

Mr. Ingalls favored Mr. Allison's amend ment; if the bill was to pass. He thought the amendment threw a necessary safeguard around the fund and said the money was to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior department. Zach Montgomery, Assistant Attorney General, was a man notoriously opposed to the public school system. Mr. Ingalls read extracts from pamphlets containing extracts from Montgomery's speeches on the subject. He said Montgomery had disputed the correctness of some of the quotations credited to him. but he read one which he said Montgomery had not disputed. The book was entitled "Drops from the Poisoned Fountain; Facts that are Stronger than Fiction: by Zach Montgomery, of the California bar." Mr. Ingalis read from a speech delivered by Montgomery before the Roman Catholic Sunday School Teachers Association of

California in 1873, extracts which Montgomery had not included in the extracts which he had claimed misrepresented him. Mr. Ingalls thought we had better put every safeguard possible in the bill. Mr. Hoar said the Allison amendment would be an invitation to the States themselves to make discrimination in favor of white children. The truth might as well be told-namely, that Benators were unwilling to trust the authorities of the States

Zach Montgomery argument was the trouble-the argument that we could not trust the American people. The debate lasted without interruption until 6 o'clock. The remaining speakers were Messrs. Hale, Harrison, Platt, Blair, Edmunds, Logan, Dolph and Hoar. Several amendments were presented and ordered printed, when the Senate adjourned.

with the administration of the fund. The

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill extending until July 1st, 1888, the time within which applications for arrears of pensions may be filed, extending the provisions of the arrears act to special pensioners, and providing that in an application for pensions, the person on whose ac-count the pension is claimed shall be presumed prima facie to have been sound and free from disease at the date of entering the service. Referred to Committee of the

The morning hour expired without action being reached upon any measure. The House then went into committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill

and general debate began.

Mr Wilson, of W. Va, made a stirring speech in reply to one made a few days ago by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, in which he defended the Commissioner of Pensions and retorted upon Mr. Henderson his and retorted upon Mr. Henderson his charge that by their vote upon the increase of widows pensions Southern members had unfurled again the bloody shirt. He said that this had been done by Mr. Henderson himself, in the inference he drew from his analysis of that vote, and by Mr. Boutelle, recently, in criticising Southern people for raising a few modest monuments to their friends who had died in defence of their connions.

apon Casar when he had invited him to take a rest at the foot of Pompey's column, had proceeded to address them in a persua Mr. Hammond, of Ga., said that it had een the principle of the Democratic party sive strain, ending the speech with the de-claration that he would rather spend an when in power, that when a man became a public officer he might think what he pleased, say what he pleased and do what he pleased, but that his services must be eternity in hell with them than an eternity n heaven with a Northern copperhead peaking for himself, while he returned given to the public and not to his party. The President of the United States stood to-day inviting the American people to come back to the old paths and "in them his profoundest acknowledgments to the gentleman from Iowa for the offer of his society if he should be so unfortunate as to get on the wrong road and join the gentleyou shall rest." Referring to the question of widows' pensions, he said that that question had been up a half a dozen times since the war, but it had never been pronan down below, yet he entered his most solemn and vigorous protest against accepting his delicate companionship, for he was persuaded that no en posed to increase them until now. This gagement, however pressing, would prevent the gentleman from arresting the column and mounting a red hot stump, infact answered the argument of the gentle-man from lows, (Henderson) when he arraigned Southern members for voting against the increase. The stuff in his speech that the Constitution had been insist that it should listen to him proclaim some old piece of political law. The con-clusion at which he (Norwood) had arrived voked to protect that vote did not need reupon hearing the gentleman's speech was ply. The bitter gall against men whom he took daily by the hand as his friends did that the gentleman was afflicted with the disease common to public men, known as not need reply. The spirit of the speech, not only in manner but in cold printed words, carried with it the "vox populi on the disphragm." When this disease became acute it was called cerebro elephantasis and this was what afflicted the gentleman. If the Congressman from the Third Congressional District of Iowa would nation of argument and needed no more reply than when he consigned the Confederates to hell, and then intensified require David B. Henderson to get out of is way so that he could see his country, the iell by a promise to go there with them.

Congressman would be cured of his disease

and would no longer be troubled with in-

liscussion away from the channels of poli-

tics into which it had flown and brought it

back to the consideration of the general

question of the pensions system. He ex

the policy of the Republic to pay gen erous pensions; but there must be some

decide the rate, but a matter of wise calcula

tion. He closed his speech with an elo-

quent percoration descriptive of the beauti

ul cemetery at Lexington, which contain

ed graves of fathers and sons and brothers

Pending further action the committee

Mr. Bragg, of Wis., reported the Army

Appropriation bill from the Military Com-

nittee, and it was referred to the Commit-

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

ar, 14 cases tar, 103 bbls pitch, 1 do crude,

30 bbis peanuts, 16 bags peanuts, 25 empty barrels, 25 bbls lightwood, 37 pkgs mdse,

NEW YORK-Schr Charlotte T Sibley-

FOREIGN.

Nor barque Vingolf-3,800 bbls rosin.

Nor barque Liburna-4 280 bbls rosin.

-

Fortune Favors a Poor Woman.

first capital prize of \$75,000 on Tuesday,

following facts in relation to the good for-

tune which has befallen her. In a quiet

way, devoid of excitement, she said, in sub-

chase of one-fifth of the ticket for which I

ary 10. I called at the office of the company

to learn the result of my venture, and

New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Feb. 18th. +

Quarterly Messings

A Cure of Pneumonia.

ring a permanent cure was effected.

CONSUMPTTION CURED.

IT COMES ONLY A WEEK AFTER MARDI-

GRAS—The pleasure seekers at the Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans La., will have until March 9th, Shrove Tuesday, this year Lent then commences, and on Tuesday, March 16th, the Grand Extraordicary Drawing (the 16th Monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place, when over a half million of collars will be thrown a cond promiscousis. All about which event any one can learn on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

oc 27 Da Wiy

PAUL J. CARRAWAY,

Presiding Elder.

blessing that has come upon me."

ee of the Whole.

oags Peruvian guano.

Evans-162,800 shingles.

Helene-3,830 bbls rosin.

umber, 40,000 shingles.

stance:

and 14th.

20th and 21st

316,000 feet of lumber.

pressed himself in favor of liberal pensions

flammatory vox populi. [Laughter]
Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., guided th

Laughter and applause. Mr. Butterworth closed the debate in long speech full of humor and sarcasm, and generally very wide of the question under consideration. It took in the whole range of recent political events, and paricularly dwelt upon the Ohio election At 5.15 the House adjourned and a Democratic caucus was announced for this eveniug.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Chair aid before the Senate the President's message on the treatment of Chinese in the West, already published. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Evarts presented petitions of officers and trustees of savings banks of New York State representing 11,165,000 deposi-tors and \$437,000,000 of deposits, praying Congress to stop the coinage of the silver dollar. It was referred to the Committee

Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring each Sena-tor to report to the Senate the name of his private secretary. In introducing the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said that some men were holding tickets of admission to the Senate floor who would not be admit ted to the parlors of gentlemen if they were known as Riddleberger knew them. Such tickets were so issued to people who re-ceived no pay except admission to the Senate floor to blackmail gentlemen, to libel them in their newspapers. Mr. Rid dleberger said he knew of a case in point "We know what had been said in the House

on Finance.

by a ticket.

about Mr. Eads being on the floor of that House." He asked if it were permis-sible for him (Riddleberger) to state that while Eads had not been on the floor of the Senate, he had had three henchmen there -two representing Republican newspapers and one a Democratic newspaper-who came to secure information on which to libel Senators. Imagine a man having a ticket to the Senate floor in the pretende capacity of private secretary to a Senatorwhich Senator had his own son as his private secretary-who drew the pay, while he other-the creature-was compensate

After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Hoar had it reconsidered and so amended as to have the names sent in to the Secretary of the Senate. The Education bill was then taken up and Mr. Harrison spoke in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Allison's

amendment. Mr. Allison's amendment as follows: "And in each State and territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money paid in such State or territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools, respectively, in the proportion that white and colored children between the ages of ten and twenty-one years in such State or territory bear to each other, as shown by the census of 1880. The foregoing provision shall not affect the application of the proper proportion of said money to the support of all common schools wherein no distinction of race or color shall exist."

After a long debate Mr. Blair expressed his willingness to accept Mr. Edmunds substitute and it was adopted. The amendment offered by Mr. Dolph was rejected by a viva voce vote, and Mr. Plumb began a speech. While the Senator was speaking, Mr. Riddleberger rose to a point of order, saying he had called for a division on the vote and called for it in a tone that the President of the Senate could not fail to hear. Mr Riddleberger was ruled out of order, and yielded under pro-

After Mr. Plumb had resumed his remarks, Senator Riddleberger again rose and renewed his point of order. "The Presirenewed his point of order. dent of the Senate was not observing the rules," he said. The Senator from Kansas (Plumb) was trying to defeat the bill and was allowed to make another speech when a division had been called for. The responsibility was between the Senator from Kansas and the President of the Senate. He (Riddleberger) had heard it said that whatever he said in the Senate was generally "sat upon." He did not care for that, however, since he knew he was right. "I am struggling for the pas-sage of this bill," he said, "and am going to continue that struggle under the rules of the Senate, and you can't take from that desk the book that ought to control you and find within it a rule that justifies your ruling awhile ago." The President pro tempore began to re-

ply, but was interrupted by Mr. Riddleber The Chair again said the Senator from Virginia will please not interrupt the Chair. The Senator did not call for a division or for the yeas and nays, but when the Senator from Kansas (Piumb) was advancing an argument ion the bill, the Senstor from Virginia (Riddleberger) then rose and demanded a division. It was then too late. The Chair says kindly, but firmly, to the Senator from Virginia that he has not sought to discriminate against him in the slightest degree. He is mistaken in that. On the contrary, the Chair has ofte ndone the reverse and appeals to the Senator from Virginia to withdraw that imputation, that the Chair had ever discriminated against him or sought to deprive him of his rights. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. Riddleberger—If the Chair will

permit me, I do not mean to say that the Chair had discriminated against me. meant to say that the Chair itself did not comprehend the rules. [Roars of laughter.] That is exactly what I meant to say. After further remarks the yeas and nays were ordered on the Dolph amendment, on which a viva voce vote had been taken, and pending a call the Senate went into execu tive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President on the Chinese troubles, which was read by the clerk, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Af

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ark., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the ports of Omaha, Key West and Tampa. House calendar. Mr. Hatch, of Mo., from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to establish aggricultural experiment stations in Connecticut, with colleges established in several States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole

The House consumed the morning hour in Committee of the Whole in consideration of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on tests of iron, steel and other structural materials. Pending action, the committee rose and then the House again went into committee on the Pension Appropriations bill. Mr. Butterworth resumed his speech which begun yesterday, and continued in the same vein as yesterday, a general range of political subjects without much refer-ence to the bill under discussion. Mr. Norwood, of Ga., made an ironical speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Renderson, of Iowa, some days since, ridi-

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.—The following is an extract from a letter written to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburgh, Penn.: A Benefactress. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collcking, and teething siege. Mrs. Winslow" Soothing Strup relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhosa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cureswind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seam Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race. Sold by all druggists. culing that gentleman's profession of friendship for the South; but expressing his admiration for the manner in which he had declaimed the old story which was as well known to the country as "the boy stood on the burning deck," or "Mary had a little lamb." [Laughter]. The gentleman had made his speech while Union men and ex Confederates had been marching abreast without a single struggle to do justice to the survivors of the Union army. Then the gentleman had stepped forward, arrested the column, and smiling upon the

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 25, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 44 cents per gallon. Later in the day 65 casks changed hands at 45 cents per gal

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 771 cents per bbl for Strained and 854 cents for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 15 per bbl of 280 ths., with sales of receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE- Market firm

at \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on pasis of 84 cents per fb. for Middling, with sales of 50 bales. The following are

the official quotations: Ordinary..... 98 Good Ordinary..... 74 Low Middling..... 81 Middling..... 84 Good Middling..... 9 1-16

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

and thought that it should always be follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra economics and statesmanly consideration both as to persons and the amount. It Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, was not a matter of sentiment which must \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00 @5 00: Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@ 60.cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 cents, per bushel of 28 lbs. who had fallen in opposing ranks in the terrific struggle of war and of the peaceful STAR OFFICE, Feb. 26, 4 P. M.

ives of the descendants of those men who SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm though they had been divided in sense of at 45 cents per gallon. Eales of 175 casks duty, had never been divided in their love. "As an American representative," he said, at these figures. 'treating of American questions, loving ROSIN-The market was quoted firm American people, denying that this is a pa-ternal government, denying that taxes at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 874

should be wrung from the people except from necessity, I shall vote my own concents for Good Strained. TAR-The market was quoted firm at victions, treating with contempt any effort 1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of reo intimidate or any purpose to misconceipts at these figures. strue." [Loud applause on the Democratic

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet on a basis of 84 cents per ib for Middling. No

sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 64 Good Ordinary..... 74 Low Middling...... 82 NEW YORK-Steamship Regulator-60 Middling..... 84 Good Middling..... 9 1-16

pales cotton, 676 casks spts turpt, 623 bbls RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Roven: Upland 80 cts@\$1 00 per bushel: Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: 35 bags bran, 85 car wheels, 5,000 shingles, .500 jumper bolts, 50,160 ft lumber, 883 Common 41@41 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; GEORGETOWN, D C-Schr Worden & 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, HUMACAO, P R-Brig Florence I Hen-8 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ HAMBURG-Ger barque Flid-3,169 bbls 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3,00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@60 RIGA, RUSSIA-Ger barque Parana-3,425 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

BRISTOL, ENG -Nor barque Gusta STAR OFFICE, Feb. 27, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 45 cents per gallon. [Incorrectly quo-Nassau-Schr Julia Elizabeth-36,719 ft ted at 42 cents in evening edition.] No ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 Annie Smith, colored, cook and washer, residing at 113 Liberty street, was the lucky cents for Good Strained. Sales of 1,000 holder of one-fifth of the ticket in The bbls Good Strained at quotations. Louisiana State Lottery which drew the TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 per ubl. of 280 lbs., with sales of February 9. She was seen at the office of the company vesterday noon, and gave the

receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE--Market firm at \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

"My name is Annie Smith. I am 40 COTTON-Market quoted steady ou a years of age and a widow. My place of basis of 84 cents per ib for Middling. nativity is Monroe, La. I came here to No sales reported The following are the fve about five years ago, since when I have been earning my living by cooking and washing. On Wednesday, February 3, official quotations: Ordinary 64 my attention was attracted to a ticket in Good Ordinary..... 7 the monthly drawing bearing the numbers Low Middling..... 57,705. The combination pleased me, and concluding to try my luck on it, made pur-

Middling...... 84 Good Middling..... 9 1-16 RICE-Market steady and unchanged. paid the sum of \$1. This morning, Febru-We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: my great astonishment and delight, was told that I had won \$15,000." Hereupon Common 44@44 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; the fortunate woman exhibited the win-Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; ning ticket to the reporter, and said: "Sir, Choice 61@61 cents per pound.

that is all I know what to say, except to TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as express my most fervent thanks for the follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first She was congratulated by the reporter class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra and by every one in the office, and advised Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, to take good care of her money. She \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ received a check for the amount on the New Orleans National Bank, and departed 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. as peacefully as she came, but with grati-tude busy at her heart and plainly depicted PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@60 in her honest face. The fortune all comes cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 to her and for her own use, as she has no cents per bushel of 28 lbs. children living and is alone in the world.—

STAR OFFICE, March 1, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at 45 cents per gallon. No sales. First Round for the Wilmington Dis-trict of the Methodist E. Church, South: ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85

Magnolia Circuit, at Magnolia, March 6th cents for Good Strained. Clinton Circuit, at Clinton, March 18th TAR .- The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of re-Brunswick Circuit, at Sharon, March ceipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm

at \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 35 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet on Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Cawego, N. Y. says that basis of 81 cents per lb for Middling. his daughter was taken with a violent cold No sales reported. The following were which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the the official quotations: best physicians gave the case up and said she

Ordinary 64 could live but a few hones at most. She was in Good Ordinary..... 78 this condition when a friend recommended DR. Low Middling..... 8 1-16 WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and Middling 84 advised her to try if. She accepted it as a last Good Middling 84 resort, and was surprised to find that it produced RICE.-Market steady and unchanged a marked change for the better, and by perseve-We quote: Roven: Upland 80c@\$1 00. Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 51 @51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 61

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debi'lity and all Nervous Complaints' after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addres ing with stamp, naming this paper, W.A.Noyes, 149, Powers's Block, Roches ter, N. Y. @64 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, \$3 00@

ents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 70 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. STAR OFFICE, March 2, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted dull at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of 800 casks at 442 cents. Later, 50 casks changed hands at 45 cents per gallon.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@60

for Good Strained. TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market fire at \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 84 cents per 1b. for Middling. Sales of 34 bales at these figures, and 100 bales on private terms. The following are the official quotations:

RICE .- Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Roven: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 44@44 cents: Fair 44@54 cents: Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents;

Choice 61@61 cents per tb. TIMBER.-Market steedy, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per 31 feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00 Mill Prime, \$6 00@8 50; Good Common Mul 4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00 @4 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 70 cents, per bushel of 28 tha STAROFFICE March 8 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 45 cents per gallon, with sales of 100 casks at quotations. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm t 80 cents per bbl bid for Strained and 85

cents for Good Strained TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl. of 280 ibs, with sales of re ceipts at these figures.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm t \$2 .5 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 25 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 84 cents per ib for Middling No sales reported. The following were the

official quotations: Ordinary..... 64 Good Ordinary..... 75 Low Middling..... 8 1-16 Middling..... 84 Good Middling..... 84 RICE-Market steady and unchanged.

We quote: Rough: Upland 80cts@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 44@44 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; Good 54@54 cents; Prime 54@54 cents; Choice 64@64 cents per 1b. TIMBER-Market steady, with seles 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, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@60. cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 70 cents, per bushel of 28 fbs.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS

For the month ending March 1, 1886. Ootton. Spirits. Rusin. Tar. 5,031 2,115 21,989 4,755 RECEIPTS For the month ending March 2, 1885

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 3,283 57,644 10,556 4,577 EXPORTS For the month ending March 1, 1886

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude Domestic 3,881 2,549 10,199 3,771 2,217 Foreign. 7,640 150 38,689 000 000 Total. 11,021 2,699 48,888 3,771 2,217 EXPORTS For the month ending March 2, 1885 Cotton, Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude

Foreign, 3,538 647 36,387 4,688 000 6,890 2,528 £6,779 7,783 2,583 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, March 1, 1886. Ashore. Afloat. Totals ... 3,716 1,697 5,411 Cotton 3,716 5,413 Spirits..... 000 525 Rosin...... 82,066 4.849 86 915 Tar..... 3,564 000

799 000 STOCKS Ashore and Aflost, March 2, 1885. Tar. 4,157 107,401 QUOTATIONS. March 2, 1885.

11 @ 281@ Rosin... 95 @1 00 Tar.... \$1 15 @ \$1 10 @ A Total Felipse of all other medicines by Dr. R.V. Pierce's

'Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in billious disorders, impure flood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs, New York Comparative Cotton State-

ment. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, February 26.-The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week.... Total receipts to this 92,867 50,272 date..... 4,506,796 4,358,514 Exports for the week... 97,560 63,960 Total exports to this

Great Britain...... 176,000 202,000 Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Cil with Hypophosphites, Especially Desirable for Children. A lady physician at the Child's Hospital. at Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success; nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone diseases, and our physicians find it very beneficial."

New York Rice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 2. The market has a firm tone There is a fair business in progress. The following are the quotations: Carolina and Louisiana common to low fair 81@4c; fair to low good at 44@5c: good to prime 54@6c; choice to head at 64@7c; Rangoon, duty paid, at 44@44c; bond at 24c; Patna at 44@44c;

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 2. There is a good full movement and very strong prices. The quotations are as follows: 61@61c for best hand-picked, and 41@41c for farmers' grades.

MARINE.

Schr J Waples Ponder, Quillin, Wilmington. Del Geo Harriss & Co; posphate to Navassa Guano Co Geo Harriss & Co; guano to C C R R. New York, Geo Harriss & Co. Br barque Dorothy, 847 tons, Sleighton,

Holl, Geo Harriss & Co: guano to Cham-Nor barque Condor, - tons, Seyvertsen, Steamship Benefactor, Tribou, New York H.G Smallbones.

CLEARED. Brig Florence I Henderson, Henderson, Humacao, P R, E G Barker & Co and W D Wheelwright & Co.

Ger barque Parana, Staben, Riga, Russia, Robinson & King. Nor barque Liburna, Jonassen, Bristol, Eng, Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Worden & Evans, Galloway, George town, D C, Geo Harriss & Co.

Br schr. Julia Elizabeth, Ingraham, Nassau, Cronly & Morris. Schr Charlotte T Sibley, Bartlett, New York, Geo Barriss & Co; cargo by W D **PSORIASIS**

And all Itching and Scaly Skin and Scalp Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

PSORIASIS, Rezema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwoman's Itch, and every apecies of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humor of the Skin and Salp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by Curicura, the great Skin Cure, and Curicura, Soar, the exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and Curicura Resouvent, the new Blood Purifier Internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN, I, Johu J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this county for thirty five years, and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to being any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the CUTICUEA REMEDIES cured me of Psoriasis, or Soaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no he'p or encouragement.

JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S. NEWTON, N. J.

DISTRESSING ERUPTION. Your Cuticuma Ramedias performed a wonderful cure last summer on one of our customers, an old gentleman of seventy years of age, who suffered with a fearfully distressing eruption on his head and face, and who had tried all remedies and doctors to no purpose.

J. F. SMITH & CO.

TEXABRANA, ABK. MORE WONDERFUL YET. H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y, cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, The most wonderful

CUTICURA REMEDIES Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Resolvent. \$100; FOAP 25c. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CRICK IN THE BACK, Stich in the Side, Cramps, Shooting and Sharp Fains, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Sciatio Pains, and every external Pain and Ache cured by the Curroua. ARTI-PAIN PLASTER. A new and perdete to pair 0 mhil Dawim wed s wed sat

HEAR THE WITNESSES. 10 to 20 Pounds.

I TOOK FOUR BOTTLES Guinn's Pioneer and gained in Pounds in Fiesh. My appetite has been restored. I have procured a lot for use in my family. Yours respectfully,

GEO. THOMPSON, 60 Humphries St.,

Atlanta, Go.

A Man of Sixty-Eight Writes.

A Crippled Confederate Says: I only weighed 123 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pinner, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK, Cotton Buyer.

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully.

A. H. BRAMBLETT. Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

Guinn's Pioneer: Guinn's Pioneer and Blood Renewer has been used for years with unprecedented success. It is used for years with unprecedented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It improves the appetite, digestion and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood renewer and health restorer.

Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rhenmatism Scrofula, Old Sores A perfect Spring Medicine.
If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles \$1.00; large bottles \$1.75.

Macon, Georgia. mh 2 D&W 1y WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our quotations, it should be understood. epresent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. PRICES. ABTICLES. BAGGING-Gunny .. BACON—North Carolina

Sides, Choloe, W D.
WESTERN SHOKED—Hams, W D.
Sides, W D.
Shoulders, W D.
DRY SALVED—Sides, W D.
Shoulders, W D.
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine, nd Hand, each CANDLES B D Sperm .. CHEESE-W D-North'n Fact's CORN MAAL—# bush., in sacks, Virginia Meal..... COTTON TIES—# bundle..... DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 44, # yd Yarns, 9 bunch ... EGGS 9 dozen FISH-Mackerel, No. 1 Mullets, B bbl.

Mullets, Pork bbls.

N. C. Roe Herring, B keg...

Dry Cod. B b.

FLOUR—B bbl Super

North Carolina.
LIME—\$ barrel
LUMBER—City Sawed—\$ M ft.
Ship Stuff, resawed.
Rough Edge Plank.
West India Cargoes. accord-Porto Rico, in bhds.... in bbls.... Sugar House, in bbls...

Deck and Spar.... POULTRY—Chickens, live, grown Spring: PORK—9 barrel—City Mess...

Liverpoot......Lisbon.... American.
SUGAR—Granulated.
Standard A.
White Ex C.
Ex C. Golden
U Yellow...
SOAP—B B—Northern
BHINGLES—B M—Con

R O Hogsbead
TALLOW—8 B.
TIMBER—9 M feet—Ext Heart
(ist class yellow pine)
Prime ship'g, istolass heart
Extra Mill, good heart.
Mill Prime
Common Mill

by CUTICURA HAMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him dally. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure aworn to before a Justice of the Peace and Henderson's most prominent citi-

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by

A SUPERB

Flesh Producer & Tonic

An Atlanta Man's Weight and Appetite.

I am 68 years of age. and regard Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds. A. F. G. CAMPBELL. Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

Macon, Gr Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merahant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

My wife has regained her strength and in-creased ten pounds in weight. We recommend Guinn's Pioneer as the best tonic. W. F. JONES. Domestic 3,352 1,881 392 3,095 2,533

Essay on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
MACON MEDICINE COMPANY,

Schr A & M Carlisle, Powell, Baltimore. Schr Nellie Floyd, 459 tons, Johnson, Schr Laura E Messer, 405 tons, Gregory, Weymouth, E G Barker & Co; guano to C

Barbadoes, Paterson, Downing.
Schr Sarah L Davis, Kneeland, Wood's pion Compress Co. St Thomas, Heide & Co.

H G Smalltones.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, Ger barque Flid, Thomassen, Hamburg, DeRosset & Co. Nor barque Gusts Helene, Florudas, Bristol, Eng, S P Shotter & Co. Ger barque Vingolf, Aronsen, Riga, Russia, Paterson, Downing & Co.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cts

Wheelwright & Co.