By Tearaph to the Morning Star.

SENATE. WASH ST N, Dec 2.-At noon Vice Prestreni Morton entered the Chamber and Chaptin Rev. J G. But'er, opened the procedings with an invocation for the divine beeing, closing with the Lord's prayer, a which Senator Edmunds joined

The c'h of office was then administered he ice President to Senator Chandler. of Ne .Hampshire, for his new term. The redestrals of Nathan F. Dixon, Sen et r elet from the State of Rhode Island w re perented and read and the cath of ffice diministered to him.

The credentials of Mesers Moody and Pottig:w. Senatore-elect from the new Sac South Dakots, were presented by South's Platt and Spooner, and those of Mest. Allen and Squire of Washington, were resented by the Vice President.

Thee several credentials having bee real, Mr Platt moved that the oath of office e administered to the four new Sen-Po motion was sureed to, and the four

www.tenstors-each of them preceded by a Senaor-proceeded to the Clerk's desk amiltome applause from the galleries, and o sine outh of office.

Resolutions were offered and adopted fixg the daily hour of meeting at noon; for sppointment of a committee of two, to on a like committee on the part of s "inform him that Congress is ready to I dive any communication he may choose make, (Mesers Edmunds and Harris being appointed); and for the continuance t he select committee on the Transports the rand Sale of Meat Products. No Alderman offered a resolution, which

a laid over, declaring the committees on

Bles in the Senate and House a junt se co committee to prepare and report a (of j lat rules for conducting busines te or of the two Houses. r Aldricu also offered a resolution, which was also laid over, for the appoint hat of a select committee of nine Sens . to be called the Quadro-Centennial Dumilice, to which shall be referred all

siters connected with the proposed celeson of the 400 h anniversary of the i-covery of America. After the awearing in of the new Sens-HJUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES As the han s of the circk pointed to

he hour of 12. Clerk Clark called the use to order, and proceeded to read toll of members-elect The roll call howed the presence of 327 members, the hir e absentees being Mesers O'Neal of nett us, Randall of Pennsylvanis, and Vholterne of Tendessee. e i theses of election from the 6 h 9.b.

so 27 a dist lets of New York More than a querum baving been disc - , o Atta ins for Speaker were n not to be M R of was placed in nomi ment a of M. Red's name was the signal ispplause on the Republican side. word was required with interest by the D n cas when Mr McCreary, of K nmak . . maked Mr. Carlisle for the won-

Maste Cannon, of Illinois, Mills, of nce e to totall the roll. 154 Cuma Bee New York I (Vir Cowies (N restaton) and Mr Reed, baving the cour y Messis McKinley and Caris , in d spesses, and the oach of office was demanded by Mr. Kelley of Penn names of Mesers Turner, Cummings

an P be from the 6.b. 9 b and 27.b diconstitute not asving been received Dat grid call Mr O'Neil, of Peonsylwar , s sted that his colleague Mr Ranwas paired with Mr. Wilbur, of New Yers, and Mr McMuito, of Tennessee, was detained as nome by tliness

Mr. Cumminus received a round of spe all net r his one vote, and had to endurand natured bantering of his friends -suming the chair Speaker Reed said: G mism n of the House of R presenta--1 to ak you for he bich office which your votors have bestowed upon me It lightly and bottor Yet, you may well im ay no that I am at this moment more im-Describy as responsibility and outles Underline eastern of government, as it has developed, these responsibilities and du tes are both political and paritamentary So ar as the duties are political I sincerely hope that they may be performed with a proper wase of what is due to all the peot the whole country. So far as they are parh-mentary I hope with equal sincarries that they may be performed with a p oper serve of what is due to both sides of chemier. [Applause] To the end that I may be au cessful to carrying out vonet-wi-hes I invoke the considerate judgment and cordini aid of all the members of this House" [Long and continued ap-

The next step in the organization of the House was the swearing in of members click and as they ranged themselves in equals of twenty at a time in the space in front of the lerk's derk, the oath was ad-

This duty having been performed, Mr Carlist loresented a paper, which he said was the certificate of the county court of New Yo k, stating he number of votes cast in the Ninth New York district, and for whom they were cast. Although the offigial credentials had not teen received. Mr. Carlisle seked that Mr. Cummings, the member from that district, be allowed to

Mr Sherman, of New York, made a similar reque t in tenalf or Mr Payne, mem's -elect from the Twenty seventh Both requests were acceded to, and the

Mr Henderson, of Loinous, offered a resolution for the election of Edward Mc Pherson, Clerk; A J Holaes, Sergean st-Arm-; C A. Adams, Doorkeeper; Jas I. Wheat, p stmaster, and Rev. Charles B. R mideli Chiplain of the House oir Coendie, of Indiana, offered an am adment striking out the name of Chas. B. R m-del, and toserting that of Wm. Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment sub-

struting the names of the present elective offic is of the House (with the exception of asplane) for the names contained in Mr. Handerson's remution The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr Cheadle's amendment but were refused. On a standing whethe amendment was rejected-129 to 134, 'u on a vo e by tellers this result was so pred-161 to 154
The Republicans then attempted to secure

reconsideration of the vote by which the year and nave were refused, but met with etest-151 to 158 So the smeadment was adopted.

Mr Carliele's amendment having been defeated on a viva voce vote, Mr Loige, of Mossachusetts, demanded a division of Mr Henderson's resolution as amended That p raion of the resolution for the elec-

tion of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Door keeper and Postmaster was adopted by a The vote then recurring on that portion of the resolution which (smended) provides for the election of Rev W H. Millburn, as chaplain, the year and nava were ordered. This portion of the resolution was like-Wise adopted—yeas 160; nays 155. Messrs for public uses imposes an unnecessary Chesdie, Lehiback and Moore, of New burden upon our poorly and the contract of the contract of

the Democrats. The newly-elected clerk, doorkeeper. postmaster and chaplain then appeared at the bar of the House and qualified A fresolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House had organized and was ready to proceed to

Messrs McKinley, Cannon and Carlisle were appointed a committee to inform the President to the same effect. Drawing for seats by lot was the next business in order, and a resolution was adopted, the effect of which was to permit ex-speakers Banks, Randall and Carlisle, and air. Kelley, (rennsylvanis), to select their seats. The drawing having been concluded, the bergeant-at Arms-elect appeared at the bar of the House and qualified.

bills and musge, each to consist of the same number of members as is provided for by the rules of the 50th Congress, and referring the rules of the 50th Congress to the committee on Rules. Adopted The House then at 4 30 p. m. adjourned. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 8 .- Immediately after the reading of yesterday's Journal a message from the House was presented by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson announcing the organization of that body Then Mr. Edmunds, on the part of the joint committee to wait on the President reported that it had performed that duty and had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the two Houses by a message in writing. Immedistely thereupon a message from the President was announced, at 12 08.

The message was received, and the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. McCook, proceeded to read it, a- follows: To the Senate and House of Representa

I pere are few transactions in the adminis ration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation flud an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual commus

nications of the President to Congress OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Good will and cord airty have characterzed our relations and corr-spondence with ther governments, and the year just closed leaves few inernational questions of impor tance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long posipone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory House, to wait on the President and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other States have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity-our purpose avewed and our methods free from intrigues This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right-dealing with foreign governments has secured to us

It is a matter of high significance and no

ess of congratulation that the first year of he -econd century of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America. In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, with one exception, send Washington Eqvoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipoentisty, being the highest grade accredited o this government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of a lower grade to some of our sister republics Our representative in Paraguay and Uraguay is a Minister-Resident, while to Bolivia we send a Minister-Resident and Consul-General In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system, the diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of Euvoy Extraor dinary and Mini ter Plenipotentiary Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect, and I recom mend the completion of the reform thus beauc, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Havti, in view of their relations o the American s stem of States I also recom mend that timely provision be made for exending to Hawaii an invitation to be repa resented in the International Conference

w sitting at this capital. Our relations with Chin- bave the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the rest negotiated under the administration of my pred cessor for the further and more x -- H a creon of I ws, and Felix | complete restriction of Chinese labor immithe man I were appointed teners and the grants, and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon, should now approach in that wise and just sourit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers, while our supreme interests demand the xeiusion of a laboring element which ex perience has shown to be incompatible with

our social life A just and acceptable enlargement of the st of offences for which extraction may be claimed and granted, is most desirable between this coupiry and Great Britain. Foe territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil-doers of the ther, through any available shortcoming in this regard A new treaty on this subct between the two powers has been recently negotiated, and will soon be laid beore the Senate.

In pursuance of the charter granted by

Congress, and under the terms of its contract with the government of Nicaragua. the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important water-way between the two oceans, which its organization contemplates. It is a source of great satisfaction that

the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended and that an apparently stable government has been constituted It has been duly recognized by the United States.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a Republican form f government, is an event of great interest o the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to mainsin friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, and the Brazilian presentatives at the Capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to con tinue their functions. Our friendly inter course with Brezil has therefore suffered no interruption, Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a formal and cordial recognition of the new Republic so soon a be majority of the people of Brazil shall bay a gorfled their assent to its establishment and mainterance

Obe PROSPEROUS CONDITION. Within Own own borders a general com dition of prosperty prevails, the harvests of the last summer were exceptionally shun dant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and manufacturer, and general employment to our working people REVENUES.

The report of the Scretary of the Treas ury Department for the year ending June 30, 1889 has been prepared, and will be presented to Congress It presents with learness the fiscal operations of the govsome facts for use bere. The aggregate recerots from all sou ces for the year were \$387 050 058 84 derived as follows; From ustom \$223 832 741 69; from internal rev nue \$130,881 518 92; from miscellaneous ou cas \$32 335,808 23 The ordinary exnditures for the same period were \$281. 996 615 60, and the total expenditures it conting the stoking fund were \$329,579 929 25. The excess of receipts over experditurs was after providing for the sinking und \$57 470 129 59 For the current fineal year the total revenues, actual and eatimated are \$385,000 000, and the ordinary expenditures actual and estimated are \$293 -000 000 making with the stoking fund sid al expenditure of \$341 321,116 99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$48 678,883 01. During the fiscal year there was applied to he purchase of bonds, in addition th se for the sinking fund, \$90 456 172 85.

and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$87 838 937 77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is estimated by the Tress ury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477 7) This shows an estimated surplus for that vest of \$43,569,522 30, which is more likes ly to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up. The existing of so large an actual and nticipated surplus should have the imm diste attention of Congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to tie needs of the government as closely as in sy be. The collection of moneys not needed

Hampsbire, voting in the affirmative with | of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very ques tionable propriety. We should not colthe sinking fund, but any appropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation and the appropriation in Congress for me years, and the appropriation for the appropriation of large rifled guns made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of ing the money to circulation and the appropriation in Congress for me years, and the appropriation for the appropriation for the appropriation of the purpose to provide spitchle.

recognized by the government offers a substantial advantage. The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest upon the security of givernment bonds. I regard as an unaultorized and dangerous expedient. It results of our sate dities against foreign attack in a temporary and unnatural increase of about of rest allogether in the friendly disposit on of other nations. There should the banking capital of favored localities, disposit on of other nations There should and compels a constant and gradual recall | a sec ad line wholly in our own keep-Mr Bayne, of Pennsylvania, coffered a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled that the banks having these deposits vill process. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits vill process. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits vill process.

sell these bonds to the Tressury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangements is conducted. They now practically get interested both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now cutstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of he existing surplus, and for some time t ome of any casual surplus that may exist. After Congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue, such egislation should promptly but very coniderately be enacted

THE TARIFF I recommend a revision of our tariff law ooth in its administrative features and i the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction vill probably not be difficult.

The uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures hould be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates an lassifications should be promptly decided The preparation of a new schedule o customs duties is a matter of great delicacy. ecause of its direct effect upon the busi by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be pro-moted by such legislation. Some dis turbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect wil be reduced to the minimum by promp action, and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessar changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the aw should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms a well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things beside the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial indepen dence of our country, and the wise an patriotic legislator should enlarge the field f his vision to include all of these.

The necessary reduction in our public revenue can. I am sure, be made withou making the smaller burden more onerou than the larger, by reason of the disability and limitation which the process of reduc ion puts upon both capital and labor. Th rea list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer in urious competition to such domestic pro lucts a- our home la or can supply. The remova of the internal tax upon to acco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was mposed only because our revenue from

customs duties was insufficient for the pub-If a safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus

OUR FINANCES.

The table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,109 727 of which \$37. 799,229 is chargeable to the last year.
The withdrawal of bank circulation will secessarily continue under existing condi-

nous. It is probable that the adoption of be suggestions made by the Comptroller of the Currency, viz: that the minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be allowed would help to maintain the bank circuls tion, but while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation, and in the is use of gold and silver certificates. The total smount of money of all kinds n circulation on March 1, 1878, was \$805,-

798 807 while on October 1, 1889, the to cr. sse of \$248 417,552 in gold coin; of \$57 554,100 in Standard silver dollars; of 311 249 in gold certificates; if \$376 619 715 in super certificates, and of \$14 073 787 in U. 8 'notes; making a total of \$718 976,408 There was during the same period a de-oresse of \$414 :09 729 in bank circulation, and of \$642,481 to -ubeidiary silver The net Increase was \$599 224 188 The circulation per capita has increased about five dollars during the time covered

by the table referred to. The total coinage of silver dollars was on November, 11, 1889 \$343,638 001, of waich \$283 539,521 were in the treasury vaults, and \$60,098 480 were in circulati Of the amount in the vauits \$277,819,946 were represented by outstanding silver cerificates, leaving \$8,219 577 not in circula tion and not represented by certificates. The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of two million dollars worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of four bundred and twelve and one half grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by the law to increase the monthly purchases to four millions dollars. the law was enseted, February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1 204 10 per ou ce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91 2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70 6 cen's. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced On the 1st day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 73 cents The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and u-e of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it, but this is manifest y owing to the fact that its paper

The ac splance and use of the silver certificates at ow that silver has not been other wise dis reditable. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their commercial use between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory ensciments do not control and of erement, and I avail myself of it to obtain the continuance of which we cannot be

I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in compergial transactions; and I fear the same feault would follow any considerable inbrease of the present rate of coinage Such result would be discreditable to our finantial management and disastrous to all business inte sts. We should not tread the sangerous edge of such a peril, and indeed othing vorse could happen to the silver in-erests. \ny safe legislation upon this thjust must secure the equality of the two oins in treir commercial uses. I have always bee an advocate of the use of silver our cur ency. We are large producers that me al, and should not discredit it. is Secretary of the Treasury for the issunce of n les or certificates upon the desait of a ver bullion at its market value ! ave beer able to give only a hasty examation, o ing to the press of other matrs, and to the fact that it has been so reently formulated. The details of such a w requ. - careful consideration. But the ners! p: n suggested by him seems to satfy the purpose to continue the use of siler in connection with our currency, and the same time to obviate the danger of hich I h ve spoken At a later day I sy come unicate further with Congress oon this subject.

OUR COAST DEFENCES Indged by modern standards we are ractically without coast defences, Many the structures we have would enhance her than diminish the perils of their eved guns, and very few are so located to give full effect to the greater range such guns as we are now making for ast defence uses. This general subject consideration in Congress for a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An opropriation now made for that purpositude at advance the completion of the

As one of the paragraphs touching taxa-tion was read a Republican Senator re-RIVERS AND HARBORS marked in a whisper that it sounded very

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the release lic and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of the works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work ca. ever be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached, if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest more radidly pushed to comple tion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and de-terioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital, commonly called "trusts," is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition, and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of com merce and general necessity, they are dan gerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibi-

tory and even penal legislation. NATURALIZATION LAWS. Our naturalization laws should be so recharacter and good disposition towards ou government of the persons applying for cit zenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking further control of the + xamis ation by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, who come to our borders to swed the injuring influence and extend the evil practice of any asoctation that defies our laws, should not only be devied citizen-hip, but a domicile.

BANKRUPT LAWS, The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation, is desirable I should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the Department that will, I do not doubt promote the efficiency of each In general satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war au-

ther zed by Congress.

The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the Navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had on the 4th of March last thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total has not been in creased, because, in the meantime, four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional yessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting streng h be cough to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the becierary that the construction of eight armored ships three gunbosis and five torped

PRNSIONS

boats be author z-d

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and salior who was mustered into the service of the United States dur ing the civil war and is now suffering from ervice and in the line of duty. Two of he necessary facts, vizt muster and disstrilly, are usually susceptive of easy proof; but the third origin in the service is often difficult and in many deserving cares impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaign are now disabled from offenses that had a real but not traceable origin in the service, I do not doubt, Besides these there another class, composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of three years, of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth ear of service, who escaped the casualies of battle and the assaults of disease who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health, and have since the close of the war, whilst fighting the same indomitable and independent spirit in the contests of civil life have been overcome by disease or casualty I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large anby that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably di-charged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having readered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unseifishly Our people will, I am sure, vergenerally approve such legislation, and I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared

On the 4th of Murch isst the Civil Service Commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on the 7th day of May, and since then the Commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force, engaged in executing the They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in the faithful and impartial enforcement of the statutes, and the rules and regulations adopted in aid of it. Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to every one, except as certifications were made upon, the requisition of the appointing officers This secrecy was the source of much sus picion and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law What is secret is always suspected What is open can be judged. The Commission, with the full approval of all its members, has now opened the list of eligibles to the pubic. The eligible lists for the classified postoffices and custom houses are now pubicly posted in the respective offices, as are slso the certifications for appointments. The Civil Service law was aba solutely to exclude any other corderation in connection with appointments under it than that of merit, as tested by the examination The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining poards and the appointing officers are ab solutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say. however, that some recent congressional in restigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment. The reform of the Civil Service will make no safe or satisf3c tory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been evaded by appointing of officers, our resentment should not auggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its adminis tration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

I have also suggested to the Postmaster General that he adopt some plan by which he can upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class: They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense agains' inconsiderate removals from office.

I invoke the diligent and serious attenion of Congress to the emelderation of thes and such other measures as may b presented, having the same great end in

[Signed] BENJ. HABBISON, Executive Mansion. Washington, D. C., Dec. 3rd, 1889. The reading of the message was concluded at half-past one, having occupied about an hour and twenty-five minutes. It was listened to with apparently close attention by Benators on both sides of the chamber.

On motion of Mr. Sherman it was laid on the table and ordered printed, and then the Senate at 1.30 p. m. adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Immediately lafter the reading of the ournal, the committee which had been apcointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business, appeared n the main aisle, and through its chairman (McKinley) informed the House that it had performed its duty, and that the President would communicate with the House in writing forthwith. Mr Pruden, one of the President's secre-

taries, then delivered the message, which war immediately read by the Clerk. But little attention was paid to the reading of the message, which consumed nearly two hours The message was ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the the Wage Under authority given by the last Sun

dry Civil Appropriation till, the Speaker appointed Messre, Bayne, Hill, Carter, Culberson, of Texas, and Cumming, as a Committee on the Centennial Celebration. The House then, at 2 55, acjourned until A D moeratic caucus was announced to be held at 7:30 this evening. SENATE.

WASHINGT N, Dec. 4 -The credentials Messis Pierce and Casey, as Senators rom the new State of North Dakota, were presented, read and placed on file, and then he two Senators, escorted by Messrs Culom and Washourn, advanced to the desk and took the oath of office. Mr Hoar, from the Committee on Privi eges and Elections, reported back the reso

ution offered by him Monday, providing s mode for ascertaining by lot the classes to which Senators from the three new States North Dakota, South Dakota and Wash ington) shall be assigned, as to their repretive terms of service. Mr. Cutlom thereupon presented certifistes from the two H uses of the North

D. kots L gislature, designating Mr. Pierce as Senat ir for the long term. Mr Hoar remarked that that action had been taken by the two Houses of North Dakota after the election of the two Senators, and he intimated that under the Constitution the Legislature had nothing to do with the matter, which was expressly do volved on the Senate. Mr Gorman remarked that identically

the same case had been presented in regard to fire Senator from Minnesota, when the he Legislature designated Mr. Rice as the sepator for the long term and when the Senate decided that that action could not be regulded by it.

Mr E munds, that is the way it was Mr. Cullom explained that he had thought proper that the action of the two Houses of Nor h Dakota should be placed on the records of the Senate, as an expression of beir desire in the matter.

Mr Call argued in favor of the right of the Legislature in the matter. The resolution was agreed to, and then the drawing by lot (as provided by it), was proceeded with. The result of it was that of the two Senators from the State of Wash. ington. Mr Squire was assigned to the class of Senators whose term expires March Sro, 1891, and Mr Allen to the class expiring March, 1898 Of the South Dakota Sens tors Mr M ody's term expires March 8 1891, and Mr Pettigrew's March 3, 1895; and of N . b Dako a Senators, Mr Pierce's term expires March 3, 1891, and Mr. Casey's March 3, 1893. Vari us executive reports and commu

nications were presented and referred to ap ropriate committe es. referred, among them the following: Mr. Cullom from the Short Horn Pror uc ra' Association, in favor of subsidies for ateamspape to the South and Central America, and in favor of Chiesgo as a site of the proposed World's Fair in 1892; by Mr. Cockrell of the Kansas City Commercia Exchange, in favor of at L us as the site of the World's Fair (with Chicago second choice); also, in favor of one cent letter postage By Mr. Biar, of the National Tem perance Socie , for a constitutional amend ment to prevent the manufacture, impor tation and sale of alcoholic liquors as

Man, bills were introduced and referred. including the following:

By Mr. Sherman, to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of rade and production; siso, to make and siter regulations as to times, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress

B, Mr George, in relation to trusts, and other acts in restraint of trade and produc

Mr Hoar suggested (as scores of bills were being introduced), that for to-day Seastors having bills to offer would send nem informally to the cierk's desk and there have them sent to appropriate committees, without consuming time to hearing the bil s read, but objection was made by Mr Dawes and others, and the introduction of hills went on in the usual manner; smong them the following: B, Mr. Reagan, to define trusts and pro-

vide regulities for them; also, for the f ee coinage of silver; also, to repeal the act for the sale of bonds to redeem legal tender gotes. (He gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the latter The following bilis were introduced: By Mr. Cameron: To encourage the coms mercial marine. (His mileage and tonnage

By Mr. Stewart: To provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the sequence of coin certificates to circulate as By Mr. Morrill; To refund the direct taxes collected under the act of 1861. By Mr. Blair; For the establishment and temporary support of common schools Aiso, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution allowing woman suffrage, and probibiting the manufacture. importation and sale of alconolic liquors.

subsidy bill of last Congress)

By Mr Spooner; Two bills relating to the election of members of Congress. B, Mr Piatt: A copyright bill By Mr Vance: To repeal the civil ser-By Mr. Evarts: Several bills to increase

the salaries of United States circuit and By Mr. Mitchell: To probibit objectionsble foreign immigration, encouraging de-strable immigration, and to defend Ameri-can labor. Also, for one cent letter post-

By several Senators: Pension bills of various sorts—one by Mr. Ingalls repealing the limitation of the arrears law. Mr. Call offered a resolution, which went over, for an investigation by the Committee on Public Lauds in regard to swamp lands. After an executive session the Senate adiourned.

Now's the Time. Never put off till to-morrow

That which needs doing to-day. If you do you may find to your sorrow, Too late, that you've trifled away the golden opportunity of a lifetime. If those who complain of weakness and debility, have backing cough and pain in the side or chest, poor appetite, broken sleep and other symptoms of a general decay of vitality, would promptly procure Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and take it as directed, they might throw off the disease which threatens them, and soon regain a hold on the health they are surely losing. Consumption may be averted, if prompt measures are taken, by the use of this standard remedy. Let those who have reason to feel that their general vitality is running low, be wise and do something for themselves at once, for delays are danger-"Golden Medical Discovery" warranted to benefit or cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or

money paid for it refunded. Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequalled for Dyspepsis and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all,

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.—The following is an extract from a letter written to the German Reformed Massenger, at Chambersburgh, Penn.: A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the Goof 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, colleking, and teething siege. Mrs. Winslow"s Soothing Strup relieves the child from pain, and cures dynamicry and diarrhosa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cureswind colin, 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 seen 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.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINIGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 27. SPIRITS . TURPENTINE - Quoted quiet at 43 cents per gallon, with small

ROSIN-Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Firm at \$1 80 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Firm with sales at 94@9 18-16 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Low Middling 9 7-16 cts 79 10 Middling 94 Good Middling 10

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 29. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, with sales at quotations. ROSIN-Market "quiet at 90" cents per

bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Steady at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 ths., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Steady, with sales at 97 cents for middling Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Low Middling 9 9-16 cts # 1b. Widdling...... 95 Good Middling...... 101

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 30. SPIRITS TURPENTINE - Quoted quiet at 42 cents per gallon, with sales later at 414 cents. ROSIN-Market quiet at 90 cents per

bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Steady at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 ths., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Steady, with sales at 97 cts for middling Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-LowMiddling..... 9 9-16 " "

Middling. 94 Good Middling. 104 STAR OFFICE, Dec. 2 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-quoted dull at 411 cents per gallon, with sales of 70

cases at this price. ROSIN-Market quiet at 90 cents per obl for Strained and 95 for Good Strained. TAR-Steady at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Steady, with sales at 97 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-

Low Middling 9 9-16 cts # 1b. Middling 91 Good Middling 104 STAR OFFICE, Dec. 3. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted duli

at 414 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market dull at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good

TAR-Steady at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Dull, with sales at 94 cents for middling Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-

Low Middling... . . . 9 9-16 cts # 1b Middling..... 93 Good Middling. ... 104 STAR OFFICE, Dec. 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Quoted steady at 411 cents per gallon, with sales of

receipts at quotations . ROSIN-Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Steady at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280

ibs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON-Dull, with sales at 94 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Low Middling...... 99-16 cts 🏶 lb

Middling..... 93 Good Middling..... 103 COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS For month of November, 1889,

Ootton, Spirits. Rosin Tar, 6,795 29,751 5,481 RECEIPTS For month of November, 1888. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin, Tar. Orude. 41,201 5,241 22,088 4,300 1,856 **EXPORTS**

For month of November, 1889. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Orude Domestic 149 3 354 1.068 4.101 1.493 Foreign 85,451 1,251 24,855 1,751 Total 85,600 4 605 25,923 5,852 1,498 EXPORTS For month of November, 1888.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude Domes. 7 389 2,369 539 3,721 2,019 Foreign 32,151 1,700 16,025 000 102 Total 39.540 4 069 16,564 3,721 2,121 STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Dec 1, 1889. Spirits...... 5,418 274 5 692 Rosin..... 28,261 11,529 39 790 2 980 Tar.... 00 2.980 Crude..... 753 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Dec. 1, 1888.

Ootton. Spirits. Rosin. Orude Tar. 4,301 96.288 QUOTATIONS. Dec. 1, 1888. Dec. 1, 1889. Cotton. Spirits. 414 90@95 80 @821 Rosin.. Tar 1 Crude. , 9 25@1 90 2 25@1 85 EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE, NEW YORK-Steamship Benefactor-10 bags peanuts, 100 bags chaff, 220 bags lime, 22 bbls bulbs, 10 do rice, 102 pags mdse, 8 cases tar in cans, 867 bbls tar, 36 do gum thus. 452 casks spirits, 187,150 shingles, FOREIGN.

Bowling-Nor barque Qvos-4,207 bbls Hull-Nor barque Runer-150 casks spirite. 3 020 bbls rosin. BREMEN-Br steamship Guy Colin-,600 bales cotton. Ponto Rico-Dan barque Rialto-281, 85 feet lumber.

GREYTOWN-Schr N T Morse-364 pine piler, 182 sticks of timber. ANTWERP-Nor barque Heimdal-3,137 LONDON-Ger barque Margarethe-3.44 bbis rosin; 750 casks spirits turpentine, 50

bbis gum thus SAVANNAH, Dec 4.—Spirits turpentine steady at 42c. Rosin firm at \$1 15@1 25.

GRAIN AND PROFINIONS. Plactuations in Prices on the Chicago

Brebange By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, December 4 -- In wheat there was a very fair trade in a speculative way, and prices ruled weak and lower all around. The local market opened at about yesterday's closing flyure, declined Male, closed quiet and Male lower than yesterday. It was claimed that the weak ness was partially the result of a combined bucket shop raid on the market to force out some of their cust mers on long when held on slender margins. Corn was rather dull the greater part of the session, though early to the day a fair

legree of activity was manifested There was no new features of importance de veloped. The prevailing feeling wa weaker. December in particular, other futures ruling comparatively steady The market opened at yesterday closing prices, was easy, Decembes selling off \$c, while other months declined \$c. rallied a little and closed with December 1@1c, and January and May 1 Oto lower than yesterday Oats were active, strong and higher. De cember and January were strongest and advanced 1@1c on several large, buyers bidding for round lots. May advanced to At the top operators who bought early be

were at a small gain over yesterday's close. In pork very light business was transact ed and the feeling was steady. Prices ex bibited very little change
Lard—Trading was only fair, and the feeling was rather firm. Prices were with out material change.
Short rus sides—No particular change to note in the market; prices rather favored sellers, though no sovance was established

gan selling and a weaker feeling developed

and prices declined slightly, but last sales

DOMESTIC MARKETS. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial. NEW YORK. December 4 .- Bvening. Sterling exchange quiet and fairly steady a 481@4874. Mone, closed at 4@8 per cent Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 127; four and a haif per cents 1044 State securities dull but steady; North

Carolina sixes 123; fours 964.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4- evening -Cotton firm, with sales of 188 bales; middling uplands 101c; middling Orleans 101c; pe receipts at all U. S port- 84,876 bales; ex ports to Great Britain 1 952 bales: to the continent 5,599 bales; to France 17,472 bales; stock at all United States ports 721 128 onles Cott. a—Net receipts 966 bales; gross receipts 4,941 bales. Fatures closed quiet and steady; sales of 56,000 bales at the following quotations December 10.15@ 0 16c; January 10 11@10.12; February 10 16@10.17c; March 10.22@10 28c; April 10.28@10.29c; May 10 85@10 86c; June 10 43@10.48c; July 10 47@10 48c; August 0 51@10 58c September 10 10@10.11c S uinern flour quiet. Wheat dull and weaker. No 2 red 844@844c at elevator, options active 4@4c lower and heavy: No 2 red December 844c; January 854c: May 891 . Corn firmer and fairly active, No 2 424@424c at elevator; options dull but see ay; December 424c; January 414c. May 414c Osts active and higher; options stronger; D c mber 284c; J. nusry 284c; May 28te No 2 on spot 28t a 28te; mixed western 27@29;c Hops steady and in f is demand -Coffee-options opened steady and unchanged to 5 points down and cased wesk and 10@20 points down with free erlers; December \$15 45@15 55, January \$15 50@15 65; F. bruary \$15 65; May \$15 65 @15 80; Rio on spot dull and nominar; fall cargoes 194c. Sugar-raw active and highs er; fair refloreg 51c; centrifugal 96 feet 61c; refined firm but quiet Milasees-New Orleans fairly ac ive. Rice in fair demand and steady Pe roleum quiet and steady refined \$7 50. Cotton seed oil dull; crude 28c; yellow 34@35c Rosin quet Sprins MOITHE turpentine dun and lower at 451@451c Pork essi-r and fairly active; miss mapec ed \$11 00@11 25 Beef strong; beef ham quiet; tierced beef strong. Cut meats quiet; niddles quiet. Lard quier; western siesm \$6 80; city steam \$5 95. op ions-December \$6 26; January \$6 29. Freights firm; conon 7-32d; grain 5d.

CHICAGO, December 4 -- Cash quot lous are as follows: Flour dull and weak Whest—No. 2 spring and No. 2 rec 794c. Corn—No. 2 814c Osts—No. 2 204c Mess pork \$9 124@9 25 Lair \$5 924 Short rib sices \$4 85@5 15; shouldere \$4 871@4 50. short clear \$5 121@5 25 Whiskey \$1 02

Men are often heard saying their aspirations are high, but every time they cough their noses go toward the earth, with indications that they will follow them soon unless they are wise enough to take Dr Bull's Cough Syrup in time.

"Adam the goodliest man of men since born," still could not be called exactly en-viable, for when he tilled the ground in the dewy twilight and caught a sharp touch of rheumatism, he had no Salvation Oil for his cure, and no 25 cents to try it

MARINE. Schr Thomas J May, 213 tone, Walston, Philadelphia, G-o Harris-, S n & Co. Schr H. S Winship 497 tons, Dosne, Charleston for Alexandria, Va, in discress, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. schr Eleanor, 342 tors, McKoy, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Schr Chas C Lister, Jr. 160 tons, Coverdale, New London, Goo Harriss, Son & Co Bohr James W Ponder. 882 tons, Doud, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Br brig Alice Bradshaw, 393 tons, Brown, New York, J T Riley & Co Sehr Thos W Holier, 251 tons, McMillan Newark, N J, J T Riley & Co.
Schr Maggie Todd, 119 tons, Cogswell,
New York, J T Riley & Co. Ger barque Toni, 468 tons, Bradherring. Schr C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Philadelphia Geo Harris Son & Co. Schr E F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewell, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Schr M W Spear, 148 tons, Caswell, Boston, Geo Barriss, Son & Co. Br steamship Erato, 1,137 tons, Simmons, C P Mebane. Br brie Julia A Merritt, 178 tons, Printz New York Steamship Gulf Stream, Tribon, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr Hattie H Barbour, 287 tons, Fletcher, Philadelphia, Geo Harrise, Sin

Nor barque Qvos, Olsen, Bowling, Scot-Nor barque Runer, Langfeld', Hull, Eng. Paterson, Downing & Co. Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, New York H G Smallbones Br steamship Guy Colin, Leach, Bremen. Alex Sprunt & Son Br steamship Bawnmore, Arthur, Baltimore, master. Schr Elesnor, McKoy, Georgetown, Geo Harriss, Son & Co Dan barque Rialto, Jorgensen, Porto Rico, E Kidder's Son. Bobr Nellie F Morse, Baker, Greytown, James T Riley & Co Nor barque Heimdal, Kruge, Antwerp, Paterson, Downing & Co. Ger barque Margaret be, Supplies London, Eng, Paterson. Downing & Co.

Ger barque Ceres, 384 tons, Herch,

CLEARED.

Gaudaloupe, W I, Jno W Bolles.



This powder dever varies. A maryel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economics a san ordinary kinds, and calanot be sold 1 1002 bettion with the multitude of low test, show weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sald only. HOYAL BAKING POWDER CO
106 Wall St., N Y.
Wholesa, by ADRIAN & VOLLERS
1cb 3 DAW 1 1 178 toc of free 49

If health and beauty you'd maintain, And keep your breath a perfect charm,

Use SOZODONT with might and main; For it alone prevents the harm That mars a woman's teeth and breath

And leaves her mout as dark as death. COTTON MARAETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. December 4. -Galveston, steady at 9fc - rt receipts 1,808 bales. Norform, steady at 918 16c—aet receipts 2,118 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 101 -- net receipte 15 bales; Boston, quiet at 10#@10#c-net receipis 725 bales Philadelphia firm at 104c—net receipts 171 bales; "nyannat., quiet at 9 11 16c—net receipts 6 452 bales." w Orleans steady at 95c—ner receipts 8,577 hales; Mobile, firm at 95c—net receipts 8,41 bales; Memphis, steady at 95c—net receipts 5 322 hales; Augusts, quiet and steady at 94@9 11-16c-net receipts 1 428 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 18 16c-net receipts 4 210 hales

Oh, if I only had her complexion! Why, it is e-sily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

\$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case. 50 cents

Baby one Solid Ra h. Ugly, painful, bloched, malicious No rest by day no peace by ight Doctors and all remedie failed. Tried Cuticura Effect marvellous Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura.

Cur olde-t child, nowsky years of age when an in at six m rubas cld, was a tacked with a v ulent, malkenan skin dise as a leaded with a v ulent, malkenan skin dise as a leaded with a v ulent, malkenan skin dise as a leaded with a standard of the list of the list of the leaded of the list of the list of the leaded by day. Finally, we wre advised to try the Cuticural Emmedies. The effect was simply marrender. In the correct of the list of the list of the leaded of the list of

Boy Covered with Seabs Boy Cavered with Seabs

My by aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which ap ex ed all over his boas in small red botches, with a cry white cabon them: a styeache was worse, that ever being overed with scabs from the torred his head to his set and continually growing wise, at lough he had been trated by two hysicians, was a tract of truined to try the uncourage manners and am happy to say highlight hat ound in Using them as condagtorize time, the humor raidy diappeased awing heakin ist a dimboth and performing thereoff one he currous a manner are ally out a manner and yell and amended and their weight in sold.

GERGE F. LEAVITY, No Andover Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent, The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Bumor Remedies, into nary and turn us a the greatable Cure and turnurate coap, an expensive wall cure and turnurate coap, an expensive wall mean if an externally, per dly per manent y and economically cure in any like it ning, burn na, best ding, call or at dispinally, for flows, a disprediction of the ani dispinal coal coap and dispinal coap and disp B BY'S the and to in preserved and beauti-



WHOLES LE PRICES.

The following quotations represen wholesale prices generally in making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be respon ible

for any variations from the actual of the articles quoted.		n market pr		
BACON—North Carolins.		40	1	
Shoulders 19 10	73	43	- 1	
WESTERN SMOKED—	1000	0	3	
Hams, # D	7	40		
s oniders & D	5	00		
BARRALo—Spirite Turpentine. Second Hand, each New New York, each New City, each BESSWAX & D oR.CES, wilmington, W W Northern BUTTER, W D— North cavdina	00 1 40 1 65 30 6 00 0 00	999	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
No tuern	15 28			
CANDLES, W D— Sperm Adam autine	18			
CHEESE, 9 D- Northern Factory Dairy, Cream State COFFEE, 9 D-	00 11 00	Ö		
Java Laguyra	17	200	k - 8	
COKN MEAL, S bus., in sacks— Virginia Meal Cotto T S., S bundle	55	×0		
DOMESTICS-				

Batra Oity Mills— uper...... Corn, from store ba s, white corn cargo, in oulk, white. Corn cargo, la bags, white,

Oats from store
O to, Rust Proof.....
Cow Peas 1 A Y, 19 100 1b— Kastern Wes ern North kiver

LIMES DOD: 1 40 2 0 00

LUMBER, City sawed, 9 M ft.

Bnip stuff, esswed. 18 00 0 20 0

Rough Rage Plans. 15 00 0 15 00

West indis Cargoes, according to quality. 13 00 0 18 00

Dre sed slooring, seasoned 18 00 2 22 00

Scantling and Board, com't 14 00 0 15 00

MOLA SAS 9 gallon
New Crop cuba in hhds. 60 0 30 in Lbla... Por o Rico, in hds...... in bbs Sugar flouse, in bods..... in bols...... Syrup, in bbis 3 NAILS, Skeg. Cu., 10d basis... 21

...... Deck and Spar.... POULTRY -Chicken live, grown..... Turkeys
PBANU78, \$ bashel. 23-bs....
POTA POES, \$ bushel—

ROPE, # fb.... BALT, # sack, Alum..... Liverpool.... Lisbon American In 1251b sacks SUGAN, W.B.— tandard grain...

Standard A
White Ex. C
Bitra C, Golden
C Yellow
SOAP, B B—Northern
SHIAGLES, 7-Inch, B M.
Common
Cypress Saps
Cypress Bearts... Cypress Bearts...,
STAVMS. # M-W. O. Barrel...
R. O. Bogshead...
TALLOW, # D.
TIMBER # M. feet—Shipping...

Mill Frime.

Mill Frime.

Mill Frime.

Mill Fair.

Common Mill

Interior to Ordinary.

WHISEEY, & gal—Northern.

North arolina.

WOOL, & B—Washed.

Unwashed.

Burry.