R. B. LATHAM. ABOUT BABIES. Somethiny Wrong When the Little One

Cries.

New York Sun. Sister Irene, who had charge of the New York infant asylum and who raises an average of a thousand foundlings every year, will not tolerate a bad baby. Something is wrong when a baby cries. The nurse is directed to examine the clothing and if the nurse is not found a doctor is summoned. If on examination the little one is pronounced in good health and the howling still continues. the baby is sent to the reformatory. where he is put on his back in a criblike room and left alone until his temper improves. It is only the new babies who cry, but the peace of the house is never sacrificed. Meal, bath and bed time are observed to the minute, and every child is trained to sleep all night long and a part of the day. Promiscuous feeding is not permitted at any time in the child's life, and before child culture comes the physical condition of the nurse in charge. You can't make Sister Irene or any of her assistants believe that strong coffee or tea is good material to nurse a child on. The result must be some form of nervous trouble. I No child is allowed to eat solid animal food until he has twenty teeth, and then in almost infinitesimal portions and but once a day. 'The child's food is never allowed to be cooled by blowing the breath upon it, as disease is too frequently communicated, it is thought, in this way. As all the children have to be disposed of in some way before the age of seven, a study is made of beauty in order to tempt foster parents. The hair of the girl babies is never cut, lashes and lids are carefully trimmed, "hang mouths" are coaxed to grow together by means terday afternoon just as it started of a support for the chin, and noses into the tunnel, and sat all in a row that are inclined to turn up are gently persuaded not to. Heads are not smothered in sleeping; nurses are directed to turn their faces away so as not to breathe in the nostrils of their charges, and such irregularities as snoring and thumb-sucking are corrected. There is not a rocker either or a crib or chair in the whole asylum, and pillows are not thought healthful for tender shoulders to round upon. .

is issued with Dr. Pierce's Golden Med ical Discovery, when taken for chronic catarrh in the head, or for chronic bronchial throat or lung disease, if taken in time, and given a fair trial. Money returned if it don't cure.

A Positive Guarantee of Cure

COLORED MESSENGERS. How They Are Treated by the Bosses in

Washington. The Washington Advocate, a paper published in the interests of the colored people, has been making some inquities concerning the treatment of messengers and laborers in that the Departments under the Harrison Administration. As a result of its investigations it publishes the following, which shows that the colored man who was a "brother" before the election is a servant

and a menial since the election:

When a colored man, through the influence of a Congressman or some other prominent person, secures a position and is assigned to a division, it is not many days before he is called on to go to the house of the chief of that division to make fires in the morning, to cut grass, sprinkle the sidewalks, put down carpets, wait on dinner parties, drive the family carriage, and do scores of other things without a penny's extra compensation. Negroes do these things through fear of being dismissed from their positions. With the possible exception of of the White House, in which negroes are boycotted altogether, there is not a department of the Government in which auditors, secretaries, assistant secretaries, chiefs, commissioners and deputy commissioners do not use Government employes (meaning colored employes) to their own advantage.

SLAVES IN FLORIDA.

Seminole Indians Held there Still.

Jacksonville, (Fla.) Dispatch. The remnant of the Seminole tribe of Indians live on the borders of a beautiful lake near one of the most dismal swamps in this State. With these Indians are four negro slaves. They are, as might be supposed, very ignorant, not being able to speak a word of English, and are brutally treated by their masters. President Arthur once interested himself upon hearing that there were negro slaves among the Seminoles, in trying to secure their freedom, but the only reply Chief Tallahassee designed to make was that he "was not a citizen of the United States, and the President could go

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, ilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give per-R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Drug-

COTTON.

The New York Sun's Report of the Market Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, January 15 .- The Sun's review of the cotton market to-day says: Futures fell 2@8 points on a decline of 1-64@2-64d in Liverpool, but recovered this on a demand from shorts and a falling off in receipts, and advanced 2@5 points. Trading was mostly local. Those who sold heavily yesterday were buying to-day, and there was a good deal of exchanging of February for later months. Cotton on the spot was firm.

MONKEY-AND-PARROT TIME.

The "Miscellaneous" Cargo of a Barque
Which Reached Boston.

At Boston, on Monday, January 9, the barque Margaret, Captain Sargent, arrived from the West Coast of Africa in a badly battered condition. She was so long overdue that she had been given up as lost. Captain Sargent says that between the gales and the nature of his cargo he had an experience he does not wish again to meet. Besides a regular cargo there were twelve snakes, 400 cockatoos and parrots, an ourang outang, two small monkeys, two crocodiles and a gorilla, which he was bringing from Durban, Africa, to a museum here. There were some stowaways on the barque, too.

There were also rats, and they caused the death of all but four of the cockatoos and parrots, by eating up all the corn that had been provided for the feathered passengers. Then during a gale the snakes and crocodiles broke out of their boxes in the hold and invaded the forecastle se that for five days the men could not venture into their quarters, but had to live in the cabin. These reptiles, along with the rats, kept up a continual warfare until the surviving crockodile killed the last snake, and completed the chain of vengeance by being itself killed during a fierce cargo shifting and falling on it.

southwest storm by some of the During the scrimmage among the reptiles the monkeys took to the rigging and stuck there despite all efforts to dislodge them, and the men could not venture near the crosstrees, the result being the gales carried away all the barque's hampers and spars. They finally all washed away except four, which were captured.

The worst passenger was a fivefoot gorilla, which was imprisoned in a stout wooden box lashed near the galley. The top of this the animal forced off, but though held by a chain he had considerable play, and getting possession of an iron bar he swept the deck, so that the only way of getting to the forecastle was by the shrouds. He wound up by partially scalping the negro cook, seizing him by the wool one day, and only letting go after he had been nearly killed with an axe. All the men were more or less hurt by the beast, and he led them a life of terror. The museum collection now is reduced to the gorilla, three monkeys and five parrots.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN. Street-car Incident in Which Vaulting

Ambition O'erstepped Itself. Chicago Times.

Four bright-eyed little shop-girls boarded a Clark street grip-car yesnear the rear door. They all drew out their purses together and each produced five pennies with which to pay their fare. The conductor, a phlegmatic Swede, was at the front end of the car collecting fares.

"Oh say, girls," exclaimed the demure little miss, when she saw the great wealth of copper about to be bestowed on the unhappy conductor, "it's mean of us to give him all these pennies. It bothers him awfully to get rid of them, for the company won't take pennies from him. My brother used to be a conductor and he told me abour it."

"It is too bad," said another girl going down again for a bill of exchange. "I'll give him a nickel." "So will I," remarked the third

"You girls haven't a little bit of nerve," exclaimed the last girl a freckle-faced maiden with a pug nose. "Give me the pennies and I'll see that he gets them."

The pennies were turned over and the conspirator awaited her victim. On the seat opposite the girls sat a thin-faced, black-eyed little woman who nearly went into convulsions of meriment at the prospect of the conductor's discomfort. And when he came along and the mischievous miss poured the pennies into his hand the black-eyed woman snickered out loud. Calming herself for a moment, she paid her fare, handing the conductor a quarter. He took it.

lap, and went on about his business. And the rest of the way through the tunnel the deadly liquid fire in the glances she shot at the four little shop-girls dimmed the lustre of theelectric lights in the roof of the car.

dumped the twenty pennies into her

TWO NEAR-SIGHTED MEN.

Yarn on Daudet and One on a Detroiter

Lawyer Ashley, of New York, was telling Judge Day a story of Daudet, the novelist, who is extremely nearsighted. The story ran thus: Daudet visited some place in which were kept many animals. He sauntered slowly about peering into their cages until he came to a secluded spot where a furry object, not in a cage, attracted his attention, "Ah!" said the distinguished Frenchman, "this must be a tame bear." And, taking some cake from his pocket he ffung it with a face of a Russian nobleman who, enveloped in his sables, had stopped to look at the bears near by. Imagine

apologizes, etc., etc., etc. The Judge listened intently, but after the lawyer had finished he said

his anger and surprise. Daudet

"I ean tell you something far ahead of that in the way of mistakes caused by near-sightedness.

"A friend of mine who lives in the suburbs came from the city one summer evening just at twilight. He had broken his glasses and was almost feeling his way along, when he became conscious of somebody walking directly in front of him. It seemed to be a short woman in a bright heavily that my friend began to satisfaction, or money refunded. Price | think that though short, she must be 25 cents per box. For sale by Robert exceedingly stout. A few steps more and the wrap touched the ground and dragged in the mud. This was more than his gallantry could stand, so stooping forward he said: 'Allow me, madam, to replace your mantle, at the same time gently raising a red cow's tail and placing it across

> Yankee Cuteness. is proverbial. The inhabitauts of that land of coughs, colds and consumption are accused (of always "knowing a good thing when they see it." This speaks well for Hasson's Syrup of Tar, for up there no household can be found without it. Try a bottle of Kures Koff

her back."

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Nothing Important Done in Either Hous -Large Number of Bills Introduced.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Among the petitions presented and referred was one signed by the wives of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Harlan, and by the wives of many other distinguished officials and citizens of Washington, praying that in legislation organizing the International Exposition of 1892, provision shall be made for the appointment of women on the board of managers, in view of the fact that there is to be a presentation of the share taken by women in the artistic, intellectual and religious progress of the na-

Among the bills reported from committee and placed on the calendar, was the following: For a bronze statue in Washington of Christopher Colum-

Mr. Butler gave notice of his intention to address the Senate next Thursday on the subject of his bill for the emigration of colored people; and Mr. Pasco gave like notice for the same day-his remarks to be on the subject of Federal Elections.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (which was referred to the Finance Committee), instructing that committee, whenever it reports a tariff bill, to incorporate in it a provision that whenever any foreign country shall impose an export duty on logs or lumber in any form, or on manufactured or partially manufac-tured lumber, a duty shall be collected on such logs or lumber in the United States equal to the amount of export duty so imposed in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law.

The action of the House upon the death of Representative Kelley was announced, whereupon the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, chairman of the Silcott Investigating Committee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay and mileage of members and delegates occasioned by the recent defalcation in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, submitted minority reports. They were all ordered to be printed n the Record, and recommitted. Accompanying Mr. Hemphill's report is a bill authorizing the members who suffered by the defalcation to bring suit against the government in the Court of

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, and

The States were called for the introduction of bills for reference. Among the bills introduced were the following By Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Illinois-A resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a separate bill placing lumber, salt, jute, hemp, manilla and sisal grass on the free list.

By Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi-Plac ing bagging for cotton on the free list. By Mr. Dunnell, of Illinois-To repeal so much of the act of July 1st. to engage in taking fur seals from the islands of St. Paul and St. George, By Mr. Baker, of New York (by re quest)-Extending the right of suffrage

By Mr. Cummings, of New York—A joint resolution for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

The joint resolution read as follows Resolved. That there is appropriated from the treasury of the United States the sum of \$50,000, to erect a bronze statue of the late Samuel J. Tilden to be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol; that on the tablet at the front base of said statue there shall be conspicuously expressed these words-Samuel J. Tilden, nineteenth President of the United States; elected but not seated," (applause on the Democratic side); that on the right of the square base shall be engraved the date of birth, election and death of such President; and that on the opposite side shall be engraved an eagle, with a snake in his

talons, and under these the words: "For the Right. Resolved, That the President of the United States, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorized to superintend the expenditure of the money, and that a copy of these resolutions with names and titles of said dignitaries be engraved on the rear of said base,

Mr. Sweeny, of Iowa, inquired whether the gentleman expected the inscriptions to be in writing. (Applause on the Republican side.) By Mr. Ewart, of North Carolina, ex-

empting from operation of the Civil Service law soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war. By Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, for a Military National Park (Chfckamauga

By Mr. A. A. Taylor, of Tenn., for public buildings at Morristown and Bris-By Mr. Washington, of Tenn,, making Andrew Jackson's Day a national holi-

By Mr, Stewart, of Ga., to amend the naturalization laws. The House then proceeded in committee of the Whole to consideration of the bill to provide for town-site entry of

lands in Oklahoma.

In order to enable members to examine the bill at leisure, no action was taken and the committee rose, and the House at 4,15 p, m. adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call, in relation to the claims of Florida under the swamp land grant, and in relation to the alleged unlawful selections of land "There, old fellow," straight into the | in Florida, were taken up and Mr. Call addressed the Senate upon them.

The burden of his remarks was that lands which were not swampy and overflowed, but which were fit for cultivation, had been selected under the swamp land act, to the injury of the people's rights. He asserted that 200,000,000 of acres had been selected and approved in all the States as swamp and overflowed lands, while everybody knew that no such extent of territory—as large as Europe-consisted of swamp and overflowed lands. This was the fraud upon the people of the United States for whom the public lands should be held as a sacred heritage. Of 16,000,000 acres which had passed in Florida under the swamp

and overflowed lands act, he asserted that 11,000,000 were high and dry.
Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Call, He said that the United States had granted gown, wearing a wrap about her to the State of Florida more than half shoulders, one end of which trailed of the lands within its limits. The State down behind her. She walked so contained about 40,000,000 acres, and more than one half of that had been given to the State for various purposes. Every single acre of land so granted had been placed under control of the Legislature or Florida. Some 16,000,-000 or 18,000,000 acres had been granted as swamp and overflowed lands. Senator Call had just told the Senate that most of it was not swamp, but arable land, So much greater was the dereliction of the Senator's State, if it had betraved its trust. He wished the Senator

would say on the stump in his own State what he had said here to-day. Without action on the resolution the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 4 o'clock adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to simplify the laws in Kwich, For sale by R. R. Bellamy. † I relation to the collection of revenue. It I investigate the Silcott defalcation.

was ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr. McKinley stated that he hoped to call it up during the present week. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill

to provide for town-site entries of land

in Oklahoma. This was antagonized by Mr. Adams, of Illinois, who wished the House to consider the Silcott matter, and the motion was defeated-65 to 97. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, demanded tellers, declaring that a matter involving

the interests of one hundred thousan people should be considered prior to one which involved only the individual interests of members. The friends of the Oklahoma bill were

again defeated-96 to 108, and Mr. Adams called up the Silcott report, accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 to reimburse members for losses ncurred through the Silcott defalcation. Mr. Adams argued in favor of the bill, holding that the Sergeant-at-Arms was a public office, charged first by custom and afterwards by the sanction of law,

with the duty of disbursing salaries of the members. He referred to the defalcation in the 22nd Congress, and called attention to the fact that the House at that time voted to reimburse members out of the contingent fund. The real question presenting itself now was not a question of technical right, or technical wrong. It was a question whether the members were in some way to blame for signing their receipts; whether the government, had lost the money by reason of their fault, and whether they should forfeit their money on account of that fault? The new members had signed the receipts before they had any legislave power to change the law. Certificates were presented to

them, and they were requested to sign

them in order to get their salaries. If any member had protested against sign-ing a certificate he must go without his Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, advocated the adoption of his bill permitting members to bring suit in the Court Claims for the recovery of their manded the reading of the engrossed bill, but the Speaker held that under the salaries, and opposed the bill of the majority, because he could find no general parliamentary law this was not statute declaring the Sergeant-at-Arms to be the disbursing officer. Congress had utterly failed, though the matter had been called to its attention by report after report of the U.S. Treasurer. to make any provision for the protection of the government in case there was

a defalcation. The plain duty had rested on Congress to provide that money taken from the Treasury should be safeguarded, and it had not performed that duty, There was about \$8,000 of private money on deposit in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. Surely no one would hold that office was a disbursing office so far as that money was concerned, and he thought that the House should not appropriate public money to pay private debts. If the House was going to appropriate money to pay members' salaries, it ought to be able to tell the amount due. The committee

could not ascertain positively what money Silcott had taken away with him; whether it was all public money, or whether some of it was private funds. Mr. Butterworth-That is the question between Silcott and the gov ernment. What we want is what is due us, [Laughter.[

Mr. Hemphill-We are here not only ment as well. [Applause.] Mr. Butterworth-And when a member is afraid to vote himself what is 'due him, may not the government feel a little anxious in the presence of moral cowardice of that character? [Laugh-

Mr. Hemphill-There will be plenty of opportunities to show our moral courage. There is a good deal of difference between the kind of independence which people admire and the aind which runs your hand into the Treasury and puts money into your pocket. [Applause.] There will be opportunities to show moral courage which will not have the suspicion of being tinged with a personal desire to put into our pockets money to which we are not Mr. Butterworth-Has my friend any

doubt that he is entitled to his pay? Mr. Hemphill-Not at all. Because nave it. [Laughter.] Mr. Butterworth-Then this is ar exhibition of virtue that does not cost ny friend any sacrifice. [Laughter.] Mr. Hemphill-I do not know any time a man can be more virtuous than when t does not cost him anything. [Laughter] Mr. Butterworth-But is it a fair divi sion of labor for you to exhibit virtue and us to make the sacrifice? [Laughter].

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio, inquired whether was not true that members on the Democratic side got the tip to draw heir money. Mr. Hemphill replied that he had never heard of such a thing; and his denial was corroborated by Mr. Adams, who stated that nothing of the kind had come o the knowledge of the committee.

Pending further debate, the House at o'clock adjourned. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 15 .- The Senate ook up Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the United Stated of Brazil as a ree, independent and sovereign State, and Mr. Turpie proceeded to make a speech in support of it.

He had voted, he said, against a reference of the resolution because he thought that the delay occasioned by the reference was wholly unnecessary. He favored the immediate recognition of the Republic of Brazil, and was quite willing that Congress should declare today as part of the international common law of the three Americas, that no European power shall interfere in any partof this hemisphere to restore a representative of monarchy or empire, or to prevent the estabrishment of the Republic; but that any such interfernce would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States, and would be ressised by all the means necessary to effect its frus stration. He was not one of those who entertained the opinion that Congress was bound by the action or non-actio of the Executive, or of the State Department, about such a matter as the recog nition of a new nationality, especially a new Republic. Congress might co operate with those authorities. But iplomatic dispatch was one thingegislative enactment was another thing and a thing of more importance, gravit and publicity. He read extracts from the message of President Harrison an nouncing the change of government in Brazil, and spoke of the message as a listless, languid, resignation te the course of affairs there. The position, he said, of the administration toward the new Republic of Brazil was one of strict neutrality and supine indifference. There was not in the message of the President a word of sympathy or encouragement to the revolutionary movement. How long, he asked, would it be before the United States extended to the latestborn daughter of liberty words of welthat the delay in recognition had not already led to very serious misconstruction of the ulterior motives and intentions of the United States Government. He hoped that it might come soon enough to be of value and of real sig-

nificance. The resolution went over without further action. The Senate then took up the calendar and passed a number of Senate bills, among them one granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augus-

tine, Fla., for a public park.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, The House resumed consideration of the report of the special committee to

Mr. Soles, of Alobama, made an argument in support of the majority report, and contended that the proposition to pro rate the remaining funds, as advo-cated by Mr. Holman, would be mani-

WILMINGTON MARKET.

festly unjust and unfair to private de-positors. He maintained that the late STAR OFFICE, Jan. 9. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market ergeant-at-Arms was disbursing officer of the House, and that therefore memof receipts at quotations. bers should not be subjected to loss through the defalcation of his subordi-

opened firm at 42 cents per gallon. Sales ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per bbl for Strained and \$1 00 for Good

Strained. TAR .- Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON.-Firm. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-

Low Middling 9 5-16 cts \$ 15. Middling...... 95% Good Middling..... 97% STAR OFFICE, Jan. 10. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market quiet at 42 cents per gallon. No sales

TAR .- Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of

CRUDE TURRENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Vir-

gin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hatd.

COTTON.-Firm, with sales at 10

cents for Middling. Quotations at the

Low Middling 9 11-16 cts & 1b.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Opened

quiet at 411/2 cents. No sales reported.

ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per

bbl. for Strained and \$1 00 for Good

TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Vir-

gin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON.-Firm, with sales at 10

cents for Middling. Ouotations at the

Low Middling..... 9 9-16 cts lb lb.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market

opened nominal without quotations.

Later, receipts of the day sold at 401/2

ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per

TAR.—Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

COTTON.—Steady, with sales at 10

cents for Middling. Quotations at the

Low Middling 9 9-16 cts 2 1b.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market

dull; quotations 401/2 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per

bbl. for Strained and \$1.05 for Good

TAR.-Firm at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Vir-

gin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

cents for Middling. Quotations at the

Eow Middling 9 9-16 cts # 1b.

Read advertisement of Otterburn

Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled

for Dyspepsia and all diseases, of kid-

ney and bladder. Price within reach of

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended January 10th, 1889.

9,851

For week ended January 11th, 1888.

EXPORTS.

For week ended January 10th, 1889.

EXPORTS.

For week ended January 11th, 1888.

STOCKS.

Ashore and Affoat, January 10th, 1889.

STOCKS.

Ashore and Affost, January 10th, 1889.

OUOTATIONS.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

turpentine, 27 bales cotton, 186 bbls rice,

25 do empty bottles, 2 do potatoes, 8 do

bulbs, 5 bales sheeting, 40 bundles buck-

FOREIGN.

lano-1,657 bales cotton, 2,000 staves.

Reinecke-2,696 bbls. rosin.

GENOA.-Ital. barque Angelo Castel-

LIBAU.-Nor barque Adjutor-2,256

LONDON.-Ger barque Constantin von

FLEETWOOD, ENG.—Barque Dorodea

-2,000 casks spirits turpentine, 975 bbls

AUX CAYES .- Schr. M. C. Moselev-

NASSAU-Br schr Victory-255,000

59,853 feet lumber, 75,000 shingles.

NEW YORK-Stmr Benefactor-75

1.479

January 10th, 1889.

pkgs sundries.

bbls. rosin.

12.880

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude.

Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude

695 104 570

2,298 13,616 3,840

95,574 3,054

January 11th, 1888.

Spirits, Rosin.

1,457

1,339

1,657

1,683

Tar. Crude.

1,186

1,228

COTTON.-Steady, with sales at 10

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 15.

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Vir-

gin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

lbs., with sales at quotations.

Produce Exchange were-

Middlinh.....10

Strained.

Good Middling......101/4

fbs., with sales at quotations.

Produce Exchange were—

cents per gallon.

Strained.

Good Middling......1014

fbs., with sales at quotations.

Produce Exchange were-

Middling......10

No sales reported.

Strained.

Good Middling 10%

lbs., with sales at quotations.

Produce Exchange were-

Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, was an advocate of the majority report, resting ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per his argument mainly on the ground that bbl. for Strained and \$1 00 for Good salaries of members were unlawfully paid Strained.

out before they were due. TAR .- Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280 Mf. Payson, of Illinois, favored the majority report, contending that to all intents and purposes the Sergeant-at-Arms was the disbursing officer, not only lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virde facto but de jure. gin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. A vote was taken on the Hemphill

COTTON.-Firm. Quotations at the bill as a substitute for the Majority bill, permitting members to sue in the Court Produce Exchange were of Claims. It was defeated by a close Low Middling 9 7-16 cts \$ 16. vote of 136 to 138; and a motion to re-Middling 934 Good Middling 10 consider was offered by Mr. Bland, who had voted in the negative in order to enable him to make a motion. The STAR OFFICE, Jan, 11. motion was promptly tabled, however, SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Opened and the vote recurred on ordering the dull at 42 cents. Sales of receipts at majority bill, appropriating \$75,000 to refund members for their lost salaries, to 411% cents per gallon. be engrossed and read a third time ROSIN.-Market firm at 95 cents per This having been done, Mr. Bland debbl. for Strained and \$1 00 for Good

necessary, A vote was then taken on the bill and t was defeated by 126 to 142. The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table were entered

nate, True, there was no express statute

declaring him to be such; but it was n8t

always necessary to inscribe under the

picture of a horse, "this is a horse," It

mattered not who stole the money; the

fact remained that the money never

reached the hands of persons entitled

Mr. Cutchings, of Mississippi, express

ed himself as in perfect accord with the

views of the majority of the committee, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, while he had

no doubt that the Sergeant-at-Arms was

a disbursing officer, and that members

were entitled to their salaries, objected

to a tribunal deciding upon cases of its

own members, and he, therefore, favored

Mr. Hemphill's proposition to refer the

matter to the Court of Claims.

and then at 6:05 the House adjourned. Epoch. "The transition from long, lingering and plainful sickness to robust health, marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been at tained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the great Alterative and Tonic, If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of short standing you will surely find relief by use o Electric Bitters. Sold at 30c and \$1 per bottle at Robert R. Bellamy's Whole

---NAVAL AFFAIRS.

sale and Retail Drug Store.

More Big Ships-Plans for the Construc tion of Fighting Vessels Equal to Anything Afloat.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- A special meeting of the Senate committee on Naval Affairs was held to-day to hear the views of the Naval Board of the policy appointed last summer by Secretary Tracy, to formulate and report a plan for the building of a navy, to be commensurate with the dignity and bbl. for Strained and \$1 00 for Good power of the nation. Commodore Mc-Cann, president of the Board; Capt Sampson, and Naval Constructor Gatewood did most of the talking. They approved in general the terms introduced by Hale, authorizing the President to have constructed eight battle ships of from ,500 to 10,000 tons each; two armored coast defence vessels; three gun-boats, 800 to 1,200 tons each, and five firstclass torpedo boats. The Board, in their report to the Secretary, will recom-mend the construction of 102 vessels of different types and sizes, to be built according to the plan of the Board, in fourteen years, and to cost, together with their maintenance during fourteen years, \$280,000,000. They say the cost of maintenance of a fleet of vessels such as they propose would be only one-

fourth that of keeping up the same number of old style vessels. Secretary Tracy was before the House Naval Committee to-day to give expression to his views concerning the Navy. n substance, he said, that the time has come when this country should build some fighting vessels of the first order. Already we have made quite an advance in naval constcuction and have built some cruisers that have proved to be very useful ships, but we should begin to build some armed fighting vessels, (he did not undertake to say how many), as large as the depth of water in our haroors aud other conditions which obtain in this country permit, and of the mostpowerful type. The Secretary had with him some designs, estimates by the Mc-Cann Board which embodied his views of the kind of ships we should build, They were not marked out in absolute detail, but contained sufficient data to inform the committee sufficiently as to their general type and probable effi-ciency. One of these vessels is to be of 7,500 rons, and her design presents some remarkable features which may be more clearly understood by the non-professults they are expected to give, namely: twenty-three knots an hour; ability to cruise 16,000 miles on one coal supply gnns equal to anything affoat, and bat-

upon any point, It Depends on the Liver. "Is life worth living"? somebody asked, and the facetious reply was, "That de-pends on the liver." Health and happiness ar twined together. If a man's fiver is out of order, his whole system is deranged. He suffers from top to toe. This is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These efficacious little globules are as much in advance of the old-fashioned, griping, drastic pills as electric lights are ahead of a wick stuck in whale oil.

tery so arranged as to enable the fire of

the entire armament to be concentrated

What is beauty's chiefest charm-Melting eyes or rosebud lips, Flowing tresses, form of grace? No; fine teeth these charms eclipse, And their sure preserver is

SOZODONT, best dentifriee. Worth, of Parls, has decided in favor of hoops, but they come in use slowly. In this country everybody has decided that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best | bbls oil, 50 do rosin, 50 do crude turcome and encouragement? He trusted remedy for coughs and colds, and it's pentine, 325 bbls tar, 301 casks spirits coming fast into general use. Price 25 cents.

> Salvation Oil is the greatest pain-destroyer of any age or clime. For the cure ets, 154,382 feet lumber and crossties, 15 of neuralgia and rheumatism it has no equal. Price only 25 cents.

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 helpfing her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething seige. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrheea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It perform 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. 25 cents a bottle,

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO REVIEW. ations in Prices of Grain and Provi

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- Only light business was transacted in wheat to-day and the market ruled quiet and prices slightly lower than yesterday's closing. The market opened easy and declined about %@1/c, due mainly to the reported closing down of some mills in the Northwest, which was denied later. The market recovered about 1/4c from the early

decline, but again became easy and closed %c lower than yesterday. There was very little interest in corn The feeling on the whole was easier though no material decline was estab-There continues a steady market for

January oats, notwithstanding the fact that the price of this future is at a point that leaves no margin for carrying to longer futures. Though steady the market was dull and inanimate. Mess pork was only moderately active, prices were about 21/2c lower and clos-

Lard was dull but steady, and prices without material change.

Short ribs were dull and easier, and prices averaged about 21/2c lower.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, January 15 .- Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet to dull but steady at 483@487. Money easy, closing offered at 4 per cent.. Government se curities dull but steady; four per cents 126; four and a half per cents 1041/2 State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 96. Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 15-Evening. Cotton firm, with sales of 113 bales; middling uplands 10 7-16c; middling Orleans 10 11-16c; net receipts at all United States ports 24,177 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,981 bales; to France - bales; to the continent 2,225 bales; stock at all United States ports 703,-477 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts 938 bales; gross receipts 2,992 bales. Futures closed firm, with sales to-day of 83,700 bales at the following quotations: January 10.36 @10.37c; February 10.40@10.41c; March 10.08@10.09c; April 10.55c; May 10.60@ 10.61c; June 10.65c; July 10.70@10.71c August 10.75@10.76c; September 10.34@ 10.35c; October 10.06@10.08c. Southern flour dnll. Wheat firmer

but dull; No. 2 red 861/2c at elevator; options advanced 1/2 1/2 on deliveries to May, but declined 1/2 1/2 on later months, closing steady; No. 2 red January 861/2c; February 871/2c; March 881/2c; May 88%c; June 87%c. Corn steady and moderately active; No. 2, 38@38%c at elevator; options less active but steady January 881/4c; February 381/4c; March 38%c; May 39%c. Oats easier and less active; options fairly active but weaker; January 28%c; February 28%c; May 27%c; No. 2, spot 29c; mixed Western 261/2@30c. Hops quiet and steady. ffee-options closed barely steady and 5@15 points down; lower cables and quiet; Jannary\$15 90; March \$15 90@16 00 April \$16 00; May \$15 90@16 00; Rio on spot dull and easier; fair cargoes 19%c. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; refined steady, with a fair demand. Molassesforeign nominal; New Orleans easy Rice steady and quiet. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined \$7 50. Cotton seed oil firm; crude 28@281/c; yellow 34c bid Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine quiet, Pork quiet and firm. Beef quiet: bee hams inactive; tierced beef slow. Cu meats quiet; pickled bellies 51/8c; middles quiet; short clear \$5.25. Lard firm with a good export demand; western steam \$6 20; city steam \$5 25; options-February \$6 21; March \$6 30; May \$6 41 refined quiet. Freights easier; cotton

1/d; grain 51/d. CHICAGO, January 15 .- Cash quotations are as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 76%c. Corn-No. 2, 28%c Oats-No. 2, 19%@2014c. Mess port \$9 50. Lard \$5 80@5 821/2. Short ril sides \$4 65@4 75c. Short clear side

\$4 95@5 00. Whiskey \$1 02. The leading futures ranged as follows opening, highest and closing. Wheat —No. 2 January 76%, 76%, 76%; February \$77%, 77%, 77%; May 81%, 81%, 81%. Corn—No. 2 January 28%, 28%. 28¾; February 29¼, 29½, 29¾; May 31¾, 31¾, 31¾. Oats—No. 2 January and February 2014, 2014, 2014; May 2214 2214. 2214. Mess pork, per bbl—Januar \$9 50, 9 50, 9 45; February \$9 55, 9 55 9 50; May \$9 871/4, 9 871/4, 9 871/4. Lard per 100 fbs—January \$5 80, 5 821/4 \$5 80; February \$5 821/2, ____, 5 85; May \$6 05, 6 12, 7 12. Short, ribs, per 100 lbs—January \$4 70, 4 70, 4 65; February \$4 70, —, 4 67½; May \$4 90, 4 90,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.-Flour dull Wheat—southern steady; Fultz 72@83 cents; western easy; No. 2 winter red on spot and January 8036 cents. Cornsouthern active; white 88@41 cents; yellow 38@41 cents; western firm.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, New York, H. G. Smallbones. Br. schr Edwin Janet, 84 tons, Tedder, Nassau, N. P., Cronly & Morris. Nor brig Taritta, 282 tons, Kuntsen, Rio de Janeiro, Paterson, Downing &

Schr Annie E Rudolph, 195 tons, Levins, Newport News, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Ger barque Titan, 353' tons, Witt. Demarara, E. Peschau & Westermann. Schr Anna & Mary Carlisle, 333 tons, Davis, Philadelphia, Geo. Harriss, Son

Stmr Gulf Stream, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones. Br barquentine Beatrice, 288 tons, Dahm; Boston, for Hayti, Jas T Riley CLEARED.

Ital. barque Angelo Castellano, Castellano, Genoa, E. Peschau & Westermann; cargo by Alex. Sprunt & Son. Nor barque Adjutor, Nielsen, Libau, Russia, J. W. Bolles. Ger barque Constantin Von Reinecke, Andreis, London, E. Peschau & Westermann, cargo by Williams & Murchison. Ital barque Dorodea M, Maresca,

Schr M. C. Moseley, Torrey, Aux Cayes, Hayti, J. T. Riley & Co., cargo by S. & W. H. Northrop. Br schr Victory, Bethel, Nassau, Cronly & Morris, cargo by J. A. Springer.



Itils powder never varies. A marve of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical that ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum ophosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,

Scratched 28 Years. Body covered with scales. Itching ter-rible. Suffering endless. No relief. Boctors and medicine tail. Speedily cured by Cuticura at a cost of \$5.

Cured by Cuticura.

TFIHAD KNOWN OF THE CUTICURA REME EDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took ... and ... Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them were three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases,") but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight year6, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING.

Waterbury, Vt.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soars, an exquiste Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous and hereditary diseases and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c.; Snap, 35c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corportion, Boston. PIMPLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin pre-

Free from Rheumatism. In one minute the Cuticura
Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and
muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only
pain-killing plaster. [janl-D&Wtf we sat

Wholesale Prices Current

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any

variations from the actual market price of the articles

quoted.

2-10 Jute,

ÿ I				4			-
;	Standard	1	00	0	00	10	
ان	BACON-North Carolina-						
۱,	Hams ₩ 10		121	600	00	15	
	Shoulders P D		73	60		8	
r	Sides 10 11		10	0		11	
7	WESTERN SMOKED—			11/200			
)	Hams 19 15		14	@		15	
r	Sides P D	-)	73	600		8	
- 1	Shoulders W 10		0	@		6	46
: I	DRY SALTÉD-		3	40			
d l	Sides @ To		ó	@		5	34
t	Shoulders P D			60		6	
	BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		47	MO			
'n	Second Hand, each	nn	m	G		95	
				0	- 3	35	
S	New New York, each		40	0			
7,	New City, each		65	0	1	70	
y	BEESWAX & b		30	@		22	
n	BRICKS-Wilmington, № M	6	00	0	8.	00	
	Northern	0	00	0	14	00	
i	BUTTER-						
ď	North Carolina, W 10		15	0		25	
	Northern			0		30	
);	CANDLES, 19 15-						
n	Sperm		18	0		25	
2,	Adamantine			0		10	
d	CHEESE, #9 15-		4	43			
-	Northern Factory		no	00		10	ď
7.	Dairy, Cream		11			12	. 4
	State					100	-
y d	COFFEE, & D-		w	0		10	
4	TO AN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P		con	-		00	
i.	Java		27			28	
t,	Laguyra		17			19	
ef	Rio		17			20	
ıt	CORN MEAL, & bushel, in sacks		55	100		57	
i-	Virginia Meal		53	0		57	5
1,	COTTON TIES, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{bundle}}}	1	15	0	1	17	3
n	DOMESTICS-						
Ξ.	Sheeting, 4-4, % yard		6	0		•	13,
	Yarns, per bunch		00	0		80)
1;	EGGS, \$ dozen		11	0		15	23,
n	FISH—						
	Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	20	00	00	30	00)
a-	Mackerel, No. 1, 18 half-barrel.	11	00	0		0	
d	Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16	00	0	97.	0	
d	Mackerel, No. 2, W half-barrel.	-	00	0		0	
	Mackerel, No. 3, 19 barrel	15	000	0			
c.	Mullate 10 horsel	10	00	0		1 00	
k	Mullets, W barrel	1	00	@		5 54	
ib	Mullets, P pork barrel	1)(00	0		3 0	
es	N. C. Roe Herring, W keg					1 0	
	Dry Cod, 19 15		5	0		1	U
s:	FLOUR, P barrel-	1	10000	5 530			N

Western low grade........... 3 50 @ 4 00

City Mills-Super 4 00 @ 4 10

Corn, cargo, in bulk-White ... 00 @

GLUE, 19 15.....

Corn, from store, bags-White.

Corn, cargo, in bags-White ...

Oats, Rust Proof.....

Cow Peas.....

GRAIN, W bushel-

IDES. W D-

". Extra...... 4 00 @ 4 50

" Family...... 4 75 @ 5 00

-Family..... 5 50 @ 6 00

06 @ 5214

Eastern.... HOOP IRON, P D..... 23400 LARD, 18 1b-North Carolina..... IME, W barrel..... UMBER (city sawed), & M ft-Ship Stuff, resawed..... Rough Edge Plank 15 00 @ 16 00 West India Cargoes, according Dressed Flooring, seasoned.... 18 00 @ 22 00 Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00 @ 15 00 OLASSES, # gallon-New Crop Cuba, in hhds... Porto Rico, in hhds..... 00 @ Sugar House, in hhds in bbls Syrup, in bbls AILS, W keg, Cut, 10d basis..... DILS, W gallon.

OULTRY-Turkeys..... PEANUTS, \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel (28 lbs):.... OTATOES, W bushel-

RICE-Carolina, P 15.....

Rough, B bushel (Upland)....

RAGS, # 15-Country......

City.....

SALT, p sack-Alum......

In 125-Th sacks.....

UGAR, P D-Standard Gran'd.

C Yellow.....SOAP, \$8 10-Northern.....

FALLOW, \$ 10

Unwashed.....

Cypress Hearts...... 0 00 @ 7 50

R. O. Hogshead 0 00 @ 10 00

STAVES, \$ M-W. O. Barrel.... 8 00 @ 14 00

TIMBER, \$ M feet-Shipping.... 12 50 @ 15 00

North Carolina...... 1 00 @ 2 10

WOOL, \$2 15-Washed...... 28 @ 321/2

Mill Prime...... 9 00 @ 10 50

American....

Cypress Saps ...

Mill Fair

Common Mill.....

" (Lowland) ... 1 00 @ 1 10

2 00 @ 2 50

4 50 @ 5 00

7 00 @ 8 50

5 00 @ 6 50

Fleetwood, Eng, Williams & Murchison. Stmr Benefactor, Ingram, New York, I G Smallbones



To All Whom It May Concern. NOW YE THAT H. C. PREMPERT, THE NOW YE THAT H. C. FRESH STATES AND A Veteran Hairdresser and Barber, can still be found at his old stand, No. 7 South Front street, and the old reliable Capt Joe Turner is working with him. Clean Towels, good and plenty of Bay Rum always used, Clippers of all sizes. Give us a call. sepItf Wholesale by ADRIAN & VOLLERS.