Some geologist find strata of rock that they are able to show must have been buried at a remote age 10,000, feet under the surface. These apturned edges of rock, which some terrible convulsion lifted to the air. gives us a glimpse of the the interior some way below the greatest depth to which we can attain. The workmen in the deepest mines in Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one-seven-thousandth part of the distance from the surface to the center of the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water and could labor only three or four hours at a time, until the Sutro tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some the terrible heat, which had been 120 degrees. The deepest boring ever made-

that at Sperenberg near Berlin penerates only 4,172 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesan well at St. Louis. The result of this imperfect knowledge is that there are more theories and disputes among scientific men with regard to the interior of the earth than about any other problem of physical science. Some eminent physicists, for instance, like Sir William Thompson, have believed that the crust of the earth is at least 100 miles thick. The maiority adduce good reasons for beneving that the crust is only twentyfive to fifty miles thick. All agree that the temperature within the earth continues to increase as it does near the surface—at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for about every fity-five teet of descent. All igneous rocks must be fused at no great

In fact, at this rate of increase the temperature at 200 miles is 28,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is Prof. Rosetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun. It is improbable, however, that this rate of increase is maintained for a great distance, and many physicists beethat at some unknown but not science is the fact that the mysteries of one science are sometimes mowledge gleaned in some other department of study. It is thus that the naturalists who have investigated the fauna and flora of scores of Pawere once a part of the big continent north of them.

ALASKA FORESTS.

A Region Where the Dense Growth Shows A correspondent of the Philadel phia Ledger, writing recently of Al aska, says that one can scarcely imagine, from the usual forest experience, how closely the trees in the forests of that country are packed together. "I and my wife," he says, "undertook to walk four miles by an

Indian trail through one of these woods to a point where we might head off our vessel. So thick was bemass of vegetation on each side of use, the path being wide enough sto travel single file only, that, we muld not have seen a bear ten feet ff. One reason for the dense covring of the land with trees is the worable conditions of seed-gernination and the apparent scarcity of seed-eating creatures. The warm emperature given off by the Sea of Japan, which comes up southwesteryto break against Alaska shores, neets the snowy could of the mounain peaks, condensing the moisture that the sufface of the ground, or adeed anything else, is never absoately dry, and every seed that falls the earth has a chance to sprout and grow. In the old Indian village were white spruces twenty feet high growing out of the top of totem-poles. These poles are themselves hirty or forty feet high, and seem have been selected from the largest trees. They are stripped of their bark, and have carved on them series of likenesses of creatures, real and maginary, representing the geneaogical descent of members of the nibe. It was a curious sight to see the white spruces, like huge Christhas trees, growing from the flat tops of these poles. In some cases the oots of these living trees had split he poles in their descent downward o the earth, into which the roots and in some cases so thoroughly enetrated that should the poles inally rot away the tree would probbly on these stilts of roots continue o grow on as trees high up in the tmosphere. Nothing but a climate ontinually saturated with moisture fould permit of seed-sprouting and he tree continuing to grow out of te top of a pole in this manner."

A PECULIAR PLANT.

What the Arabian Does When He Wants here is a plant that is a native of Tabla that is called the laughing ant. It is of moderate size, with right yellow blossoms and soft velety seed pods, each of which conains two or three seeds resembling lack beans. The natives frequently Ty the seeds and reduce them to lowder. It is said that a dose of his powder produces effects similar he most sober persons to dance,

hout and laugh in an extremely oisterous manner, and to run about oing the most ridiculous things for interval of half an hour or more. s the effects of the powder wear off shaustion sets in, and the person alls into a deep sleep. When he wakens several hours later he has of the slightest recollection of anying he did while under the influace of the drug.

agland possesses more than 100,000 tes in one county, there being three lireland and fourteen in Scotland.

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

WONDERFUL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Some of the Feats of Marksmanship Performed by William Rigden. Chicago Herald.

William Rigden, the rifleman who broke the world's snap-shootingrecord, with a twenty-two caliber ball hitting twenty pennies out of a possible twenty-five thrown in the air, is without question the finest shot in his line in the United States. He is little known save to a limited circle of marksmen in Illinois, for the reason that he shoots wholly for his own amusement and has never taken part in tournaments or matches. He discovered his remarkable talent as a rifleman through killing swal-lows on the wing and at once began practicing at snap shooting. For nearly five years his work was done spasmodically, but about four years ago he began regular practice, shooting not less than 500 shells a day. He has no favorite target, but shoots glass balls, pennies, pebbles, white beans and other small objects.

Rigden considers the use of shot cartridges demoralizing and will not use them under any circumstances, preferring the small, 22-caliber ball, as it is the most difficult. He exercises great care in selecting his guns and has several splendid weapons which he holds priceless. Truly phenomenal was his latest score with glass balls in a 500-ball shoot at the old Lime Kiln shooting grounds, he breaking 490 balls with twenty-two short ball cartridges out of a possible 500, while over 150 balls were broken before he missed. He has frequently broken 480, 483, 485 glass balls out of a possible half thousand and expects in a short time to be able to break 500 without a miss, One of his favorite shots and one requiring great skill is the double. He has his thrower select a pebble about the size of a glass ball and toss it into the air at a regulation height and distance and will strike the pebble twice before it touches the ground, breaking the pebble before the second shot. This is a wonderful feat, but he seldom fails of performing it at the first trial. Here is another favorite shot: He faces the thrower, gives the order to throw, turns completely around and breaks a glass ball before it has falien half way to the ground.

PANAMA HATS.

They Are Manufacturned Every Year the Extent of 200,000 Dosen, Panama hats are so named from the circumstance of their being shipped from the port of Panama, says he Galveston Globe. They are very great depth the increase in manufactured in Ecuador and the emperature ceases. One of the most | neighboring States. The material wonderful things in the study of used is the fiber of the leaf of the screw pine, which is related to the palms. It grows only on the slopes completely or partly explained by of the Andes. The leaves are on slender stems that spring from the ground. They are about two feet long, fan-shaped, and four-parted. Each of the segments is ten-cleft, tific islands have learned how far so that when the leaf is folded, as south Asiatic types prevail and have added great weight to the conclusions of geologists that these islands finely plaited, and each hat consists finely plaited, and each hat consists of a single piece of work. The plaiting of the hats is of a slow and tiresome process. Coarse hats may be finished in two or three days, but the fine ones takes as many months. The work is begun at the crown and finished at the brim. The hat is made on a block, which is placed on the knees, and has to be constantly

> pressed with the breast. About 200,000 dozens of these hats are made every year. The price varies according to the firmness of the material and the quality of the work. They are valued at

rom \$5 to \$100. Panama hats are much prized for wear in the tropics, because of their lightness and flexibility. They may be rolled up and put into the pocket without injury. In the rainy season they are apt to get black, but by washing them with soap and water, treating them with lime juice or any similar acid, and exposing them to the sun their whiteness is easily re-

In Australia there is manufactured hat which is said to resemble the Panama hat very closely. It is made from the unexpanded leaves of a native plant, which are immersed in boiling water and then dried. The fiber obtained by this treatment is plaited as in South

Under the name of "chattahs" a kind of umbrella hat or sunshade is made in India of the leaves of a palm or of the plaintain leaf. Chattahs are worn by the plowmen, cowkeepers and coolies of Bengal and

GAMBLING AT OSTEND.

Germans and Englishmen Play Heavily at the New Resort.

Monte Carlo is just now thrown entirely in the shade by Ostend, says a cable dispatch to the New York World, where the rage for gambling seems to have reached a point approaching maduess. A well-known London man, whose ventures in a single day have amounted to as much as 600,000 francs, left Ostend a few days ago with enormous gains, and he is but one of several players who have had astonishing luck this season, to the severe loss of the bank. One day this summer there was complaint made of the scarcity of 1,000-fanc jetons (chips) for the ing no demand that cannot be justly players, whereupon the bank conceived the very unlucky notion of ordering a number of 5,000-franc jetons from Paris. The result of Pa., of which William H. Dill is Presi-

et quarante table, and, singularly, at this particular game hardly any language is spoken but German. In fact, all the summer the Germans have been far the heaviest players. And yet among the English check for £5,000 and even for £10,000 have been drawn.

whole table was quickly covered

with jetons, for this was a new

amount to be allowed at the trente

The play begins at 11 o'clock in the morning and generally continues all day, some keeping at it all

The founders and managers of

TROUBLE WITH CHILL

SERIOUS AND PERHAPS THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

President Harrison in Consultation With Representatives of the State and Navy Departmenta-Reported Arrest of Citisens of the United States in Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. - For two hours this morning the President was in consultation with representatives of the State and Navy Departments. Secretary Tracy, who arrived in Washington last night, nearly a week before the date fixed for his return from the North. came to the White House early in the day. He was joined there by acting Secretary Wharton of the Department of State and General John W. Foster, and later by Commodore Ramsey, chief of the Navigation Bureau, who had been summoned for the purpose.

While no official information upon

the subject can be obtained, there is reason to believe that the administration is confronted with a serious and perhaps threatening aspect of affairs in Chili. Since last Friday cablegrams couched in cypher have been passing between Washington and Valparaiso Officials of the State and Navy Departments through whose hands these cable grams have passed, refuse to make their contents public. It is gathered, however, that they relate to affairs in Chili, and that serious complications have arisen between the Junta and the United States representatives in that country. At present the United States naval force in Chili consists of one vessel, the cruiser Baltimore, commanded by Captain

The San Francisco touched at Callao, Peru, last week, on her way northward, with Admiral Brown in command. An effort was made by the Navy Department to communicate with her, but she sailed for Acapulco, Mexico, Friday before the cablegram reached her. Her bottom is very foul, and the vessel would be almost unserviceable unless docked and cleaned. There are no other modern vessels on the Pacific side that could be dispatched to Chili, and it is assumed that Commodore Ramsay was called into consultation by the President for the purpose of explaining the exact extent of the resources of the Navy Department.

Secretary Tracy, while declining to make any statement relative to the conference at the White House this morning, said that he did not intend to send not regard the situation there as

threatening. In response to an inquiry as to the report that a revolt had broken out among the troops at Santiago. Senor Moutt Chilian Congressional envoy at Washington, has received a dispatch from Senor Matta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that the peace has not been, nor shall it be disturbed; least of all by military revolt, Senor Moutt has also relished reports of the appointment of Senor Manual Matta as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Augustin Edwards as Minister of Industries and Public Works.

Senor Moutt has not received anything from Chili relative to the reported arrest of three American citizens at Santiago and the stationing of a force of police outside of the American Legation there.

It is conjectured here that matters under consideration at the conference were statements from Minister Egan, and Capt. Schley, of recent occurrences in Chili, which are also conjectured to accord with a special dispatch from Valparaiso printed in the New York Herald this morning. In brief this dispatch was to the effect that three United States citizens had been arbitrarily arrested in Santiago by order of the Junta; that a cordon of police had been posted around the United States Legation building; that access to the Legation had been controlled by the Junta, and finally, that the United States Minister to Chili was being harrassed and annoyed in his efforts to care for American interests.

Just what Capt. Schley had to communicate to the Navy Department cannot be learned from any of the officers, but it is assumed that it related to the treatment of refugees, or that little anti-American sentiment in Chili resulting from the seizure of the Itata has revealed itself in hostile or unfriendly demonstrations towards the officers and men of the Baltimore. However this may be it is certain the officials of the State and Navy Departments are not alarmed at the situation and if the conference was called to devise means of meeting any emergency it is apparent that the persons who participated are satisfied that this has been done.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Apparently the situation in Chili continues to engross the attention of the President and Department of State. Acting Secretary Wharton called at the White House soon after breakfast this morning and remained with the President until the Cabinet met, about 11 o'clock. Returning to the Department of State he found a cablegram from Minister Egan, in response to one sent to him yesterday, asking for further information as to the situation in Santiago. This dispatch was in cypher, and after it had been translated, Wharton and John W. Foster discussed its contents, which, how-

ever, they did not feel at liberty to make It is known that the acute phase of the situation has been passed and no serious trouble is anticipated. Minister Egan has maintained the dignity of his Legation and refugees remain under protection. But it is believed that this has been achieved through the action of the Junta in yielding, under protest, to the pressure brought to bear by this Government, while insisting upon its right to arrest political refugees, it not actually within the precincts of the

Legation at least in its shadow. The contention revives an old and vexed question of international law, which of itself is by no means an exact science, and the President with his advisers is now conning precedents in our diplomatic history, resolved that Minister Egan shall be supported in every legitimate manner, yet desirous of mak-

The First National Bank of Clearfield. jetons from Paris. The result of dent, suspended yesterday because of a this was that the unit became raised continuous run on it for the past three at once from 1,000 to 5,000 fancs days, and a more or less continuous run. even for ordinary players, and the | since December last.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you dis-turbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bot-tle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhæa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, re-The founders and managers of the club are not Belgians, but Parisians, and they pay a royalty to the municipality of Ostend amounting to 300,000 francs for the sea son.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kid
The founders and managers of the club, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price gists throughout the world. Price of October to-morrow would be heavy and most of the trading was in shifting October deals to more deferred futures. Pork lost 27½@80c, lard 7½

CENTRAL AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

Fighting in the Streets of the Capital-Fully Five Hundred Lives Sacrificed The Revolt Extending Throughout the

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. Louis, Sept. 29. - A dispatch from the City of Mexico says a revolution has been precipitated in the Republic of Guatemala which will unquestionably become general. A gentleman who left the city of Guatemala on the morning of the 16th inst., and who has just eached this city on horseback from the Mexican port of Acapulco, brings information that the outbreak occurred in Guatemala city on the 15th inst., and was still in progress when he left. According to his story, the people of that city were celebrating the anniversary of their national holiday. It appears President Barillas had personally ap-pointed orators of the day. To this the masses took exception, and when the orators took the rostrum it was the signal for a storm of stones which set them to flight, they being chased around the big plaza by a howling mob which shouted at the top of their voices, "Down with the government!" "Down with despotism and tyranny!" "Die Barıllas!" Exciting scenes followed, and every known Liberal or partisan was driven from the plaza, being soundly stoned at every step. After that the masses elected their orators, and the most violent and incendiary

speeches followed. News of the riot spread rapidly, and soon Barillas threw a battalion of infantry into the large square for the purpose of dispersing the mob. They, with fixed bayonets, attempted to carry the plaza by assault. They were met with a shower of stones and bullets from revolvers. This unexpected action of the mob put them to ignominious flight, leaving many of their number on the plaza. The uproar was something to be long remembered. Members of the mob shouted "Let's storm the national palace, kill Barıllas and restore a republican form of government."
"Guatemala should not be ruled by dictators." "Plundering of the national treasury must cease."

Barillas then ordered artillery into the plaza, and infantry and two cannon to guard his residence. When the guns were turned on the mob there was a general dispersing of them, though they discharged their revolvers at the artillerymen. They left the plaza but any more ships to Chili, and that he did fought in the side streets; in fact, they practically, during the night of the 15th, held full control of the city, though at intervals they were attacked by infantry who shot many of them. Reports of revolvers and rifles were to be heard all night, and at the hour the gentleman giving this information left for San Jose de Guatemala to embark for Acapulco fighting was still in progress. In his conception this will cause a general revolt throughout the entire Republic of Juatemala, and engender war in al of the other Central American States. Strict censorship is maintained over all press dispatches and mails are also trifled with to prevent the leaving of any information concerning the actual

> mala city has been interrupted. At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon the American received a special dispatch from Newton on the line between Guatemala and Mexico. The telegram was delievered at Newton Telegraph Office by special carriers and it brings information that Barrillas is master of the situation, he having put down the revolt after three days hard fighting.

condition of the country. It is stated

that cable communication with Guate-

The arrival of troops from adjoining districts eventually restored Barillas to power and the city is thoroughly infested with soldiers. It was expected when Purser left the city of Gautemala that Barillas would declare himself dictator so as to prolong his term of office. Salvador is moving troops to the mili-

tary district of Santa Anna, bordering on the the Southern frontier of Guatemala, and it is believed for the purpose of invading the latter country if the city of Guatemala revolt spreads to interior points. It is said that already in Quezaltenango, one of the most important cities in the upper districts of Guatemala, revolts have occurred against Barillas within the last two months, but they have proved so far abortive.

Private despatches to a prominent merchant in this city who has business relations in the city of Guatemala, say that fully five hundred lives were sacrificed in the three days' fighting in the revolt in the city of Guatemala and that shooting is still going on. A dispatch also conveys information that Barillas has declared himself Dictator. It is stated Col. Jabon killed Gen. Sanchez. and it followed that the brother of Gen. Sanchez learning of his assassination went to the place which was surrounded by cannon where Jabon was stationed and shot and killed him. Sanchez's brother has been executed. The city is under martial law, and a reign of terror prevails, the inhabitants being afraid to eave their houses.

In the revolt which has taken place at Quezaltenango, the revolutionary leader s reported to be supported by over 1,-000 men. The Palace and residence of President Barillas are guarded by both infantry and artillery.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Provisions. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29. - The markets all started strong and higher this morning, but with equal unaminity they ended with a reaction which left them lower than the closing figures of yesterday.

In wheat a good deal of the bull feeling of yesterday was carried over; but perhaps the most potent factor in the higher opening was the issuance of the third Farmers' Alliance "hold your wheat" circular. While the trade gent erally did not look for any decided results from it, it made shorts nervous and they were ready to cover at the tap of the trading bell. Liverpool was firm, but London was 41/209d lower. December opened at 981/20981/2c, against 97%c at the close yesterday. The demand was sharp for a time, with little in the market, and it held for some time at those figures. Then the short scare began to subside, weakness set in, and there was a gradual drop to 97%. The weakness continued through the last hour, and on free selling by Ream and others and continued bear news December sold off to 97%c, reacted some on realizing purchases, but weakened again and closed easy at 9714c, the bottom figures of the

day. Corn was active and very strong most of the session, but eased off some later. October, which closed yesterday at 52%c, opened at 53%c, sold up to 54%c, then it became known that the estimate for to-morrow was only 150 cars. There was some recovery, and at 12 o'clock the price was 531/4c. During the last hour a good deal of corn was put upon the market and it sold off sharply. Offerings were by early purchasers. who sought to realize their profits, but there were few buyers and October quickly slumped to 51%c, at which it closed.

ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing futures. Pork lost 271/200c, lard 71/2 Sypup" # @121/2c, and ribs 121/2020c.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. BOULANGER'S SUICIDE ON THE **GRAVE OF HIS MISTRESS**

A Tragedy that Created a Great Sensation in Paris-Italian Consul Appointed for New Orleans-Denial of Reports of Revolution in Guatemals.

By Cable to the Morning Star BRUSSELS, Sept. 80.—Gen, Boulanger committed suicide to-day on the tomb of Madame DeBonnemain who died recently in this city. Madame DeBonnemain has been known as the mistress of the dead General. She accompanied him to England after his flight from France, and early in July last she was dangerously ill in Brussels, suffering from consumption. A Paris physician went expressly in order to treat Madame DeBonnemain by the new system of treatment, consisting in innoculating the person affected with germs of obthisis with gayacol, which is obtained from creosote. However, in spite of the efforts made to save her, Madame De-Bonnemain died during the evening of July 17th. Madame De Bonnemain, at the height of General Boulanger's career, two or three years ago, lived in the Rue

De Beeri, Paris, where she was continually visited by the General. Spies kept track of their movements and soon discovered that the two persons referred to were very intimate. Madame Boulanger was informed of these facts, but refused to apply for divorce. It was greatly through Madame De Bonnemain's favor that Gen. Boulanger was able to carry on his political intrigues, for the Madame had nherited a fortune of \$1,500,000, all of which sum she devoted to the cause of the then popular leader. To such an extent did Gen. Boulanger carry his infatuation for Madame De Bonnemain that when the French Government determined to arrest him he could not be persuaded to pose as a martyr before the French people by going to jail, prefer-ring to fly with his mistress from France to England, and eventually to Brussels, where they have both met their death. LONDON, September 30.-The Gov-

tumn session of Parliament. ROME, Sept. 80.-Signor Richard Matta, a barrister, has been appointed Italian Consul at New Orleans, La. Signor Corte, former Italian Consul at New Orleans, has been transferred to Hayre.

ernment has decided not to call the au-

PARIS, Sept. 80 .- The suicide of Boulanger has caused an immense sensation in this city, so much so, that evening papers are unable to meet the demands made upon them. All the evening papers contain obituary articles, but none with the exception of Le Jour, reflects upon the political aspect of the General's life. Le four says: "Boulanger knew the intoxication of the wildest and noisest popularity. It was he who id to po one too often influenced the decision of another. His own end fully justifies that dictum. He had not the courage to survive her who sacrificed herself for

Members of the patriotic league are talking of a public funeral for the General and they propose to inter his remains in France. It is believed that such action upon the part of the league will lead to serious disturbances.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.— The press censors have stopped the sale of the Moscow Gazette on account of an article accusing Vishnegradski, Minister of Finance, of an unpatriotic leaning towards Germany, inendeavoring to negotiate a commercial treaty. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 80 .- A special

dispatch received here from Guatemala

says that everything is quiet at present in that country. President Earrilas has resolved that either General Reyna Barrios or Senor L. Levano will be the next President, and that he will positively not be a candidate for re-election. PARIS, Sept. 80 .- The Minister in this city of the Republic of Guatemala was interviewed to-day in regard to, reports that a revolution occurred in that country, and that in the fighting that followed there had been great loss of life. He stated he had received no advices that there had been any fighting, though it is probably that had there been any trouble he would have been notified. He had received telegraphic advices from his Government since September 15, on which day the revolt is said to have

broken out, but no mention was made in them of any facts that would in any way justify the circulation of reports of a revolution. In connection with rumors that the government of San Salvador had dispatched bodies of troops to the frontier of Guatemala, the Minister said he was in a position to deny that there was any foundation for such reports. In conclusion he stated that he believed the reports of trouble in Guatemala and the movements of Salvadoran troops to be the invention of over-imaginative news-

paper correspondents. COTTON FUTURES.

The New York Futures Market Yesterday By Telegraph to the Morning Star, NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- The Sun's cot-

ton circular says: Futures were very unsettled all day, opening at 2 to 3 points advance and closing at 2 to 5 points decline from yesterday's closing prices. As for the general market it was a sort of go-asyou-please affair. A little girl asked of a showman, "Which is Daniel and which is the lion?" "Whichever you please, my little dear; you pays your money and takes your choice." That is our market. You may be either a bull or a bear, and lose your money on either side, but the broker gets there all the same. The early rise was caused by a smart advance in Liverpool, but tha market was not sustained and we quickly sold off. Then speculation in a leading bull interest caused a fresh advance. in which January contracts rose quickly from 9.01c. to 9.06c. But this bulge was like the old woman's dance, soon ended. Then prices began to give way under better Southern weather reports, dispelling apprehensions that were felt on yesterday. Receipts at four principal interior towns showed up nearly double the corresponding date last year. The de-cline was not arrested until January contracts sold at 8.95c. This price brought in a good many buying orders, but recovery was slight. Smaller port receipts were explained by the strike at Savannah. Spot cotton was 1-16c dearer, but quiet.



A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.-Latest U, S. Government Food Report.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 84 cents per gallon. Sales at quotations.

ROSIN-Market quiet at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl.

280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON.-Firm at quotations:

Ordinary..... 514 cts 29 Good Ordinary.... 6 9-16 " "

Low Middling 7 5-16 Middling.... 7% Good Middling... 8% STAR OFFICE, Sept. 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market

steady at 34 cents per gallon. Sales at quotations. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good

Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 40 per bbl. 880 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON-Firm at quotations:

Ordinary..... 5% cts # 15 Good Ordinary..... 6 11-16 " "

Low Middling..... 7 7-16 Middling..... 8
Good Middling..... 8% STAR OFFICE, Sept 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,-Market steady at 84 cents per gallon. Sales of

receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 w0 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON-firm at quotations: Ordinary...... 5½ cts # 1b Good Ordinary..... 6 13-16 " "

Middling...... 81/4 Good Middling..... 85/8 STAR OFFICE, Sept. 28. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm at 34 cents per gallon, without

sales.

Low Middling..... 7 9-16 "

ROSIN.-Market steady at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280

ibs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON-Quiet at quotations:

Ordinary..... 5½ cts % Good Ordinary..... 6 18-16 " " Low Middling..... 7 9-16 " " Middling..... 816 Good Middling..... 856 STAR OFFICE, Sept. 29. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market

of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 05 per bbl for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. TAR .- Firm at \$1 50 per bbl of

firm at 34 1/4 cents per gallon, with sales

280 fbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and

COTTON-Firm at quotations: Ordinary 5% cts % h Good Ordinary 6 18-16 " Low Middling 7 9-16 " " Middling..... 81/2 Good Middling.. ... 81/2

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 30. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market steady at 84% cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN.-Market steady at \$1 05 per

bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280 bs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON.-Firm at advanced quota-

Ordinary..... 51/4 cts % Good Ordinary..... 6 15 16 " " Low Middling..... 7 11-16 " Middling..... 814 Good Middling..... 814 COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS. For week ended Sept. 25, 1891. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. 1,002 8,145 1,313 RECEIPTS. For week ended Sept. 26, 1890. EXPORTS. For week ended Sept. 25, 1881. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Cruds.
Domestic., 588 885 198 1,279 461
Foreign... 4,820 780 8,800 000 000 5,403 1,585 8,498 1,279 EXPORTS. For weeklended Sept. 26, 1890 Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude.
Domestic., 1,357 974 5,447 1,249 225
Foreign., 17,854 000 3,691 000 000 19,211 974 9,188 1,249 STOCKS. Ashere. Aftout. 5,758 1,513 2,060 18 40,578 121 1,985 10 3,022 00 otton.... STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat, Sept. 26, 1890. Crude. QUOTATIONS. Sept. 26, 1890

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date: 1891 Net receipts at all United States ports during the week ... 218,002 211,567 Total receipts to this date...... 507,888 549,890 Exports for the week 59,754 116,886 Total exports to this date...... 151,608 241,676 Stock in all United States ports..... 521,710 285,864 Stock at all interior towns...... 40,728

CHARLESTON, Sept. 80.—Spirits tur-pentine steady at 84% cents bid. Rosin firm; good strained \$1 15." SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Spirits turpentine steady at 341/c. Rosin firm; good strained \$1 20@1 25.

Great Britain 80,000

Stock in Liverpool.. 711,000 572,000

130,000

American affoat for

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star,]
Financial. NEW YORK, September 80 - Evening. -Sterling exchange active and steady at 481@484. Commercial bills 479@

482%. Money easy at 5@12 per cent., closing offered at 6 per cent. Government securities dull but firmer; tour per cents 117; four and a half per cents -. State securities entirely neglected: North Carolina sixes 181; fours 9814; Richmond and West Point Terminal 1814; Western Union 8214. Commercial. NEW YORK, September 80-Lyening. otton steady; sales of 808 bales; mid dling uplands 8 11-16c; middling Or-

leans 91/4c; net receipts at all U. S ports 27,806 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,165 bales; exports to France 5,025 bales; to the Continent 5,204 bales stock at all United States ports 614,268 Cotton-Net receipts bales

ross receipts 4,828 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales of 104,600 bales quotations: October 8 44@8.45c; November 8 62@8.63c; December 8 79@ 8.80c; January 8.96@897c: February 9.10@9.11c; March 9.22@9.23c; Apri 9.82@9.33c; May 9.42@9.48c; June 9.49 @9.50c; July 9.56@9.58c; Augu t 9.68 @9.65c.

Southern flour dull. Wheat unsettled,

closing weaker, with a fair export trade;

No. 2 red \$1,0214 in store and at ele-

vator; No. 8 red 991/200\$1 00, options opened 10%c higher on firm cables. became weak and sold down %@11/sc on moderate clearances, larger receipts, efforts to re-sell on French account and disquieting French political news, also, with an increased available supply and foreigners selling, closing weak at 360% c under yesterday's prices; No.2 red October \$1 02%; December \$1 06%; May \$1 12%. Corn active for export and irregular; No. 2, 62@62% cat elevator; options advanced 1/4@14, reacted on a break at the West 1/4@21/4c, closing weak and 11/011/2c under yesterday for deliveries to January; October 60%c; December 55c; May 51%c. Oats firmer and fairly active: options firmer and more active; October 331/2c; November 84c; spot No. 2, 831/6841/4c; mixed Western 321/6841/4c. Coffee—options steady and closed 15/625 points up; October \$12 55@12 70; November \$11 60 @11 70; December \$11 50@11 60; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 18% @14c.

Sugar quiet and easy, Molasses-New Orleans firm and fair demand; common to fancy 28@32c. Rice firm and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and easier; refined at New York \$6 25@6 40. Cotton seed oil dull; new crude 30c. Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, \$1 871/2 @1 40. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 371/2037%c. Pork quiet and steady. Peanuts steady; fancy handpicked 4c; farmers 21/081/c. Beef dull but steady; beef hams quiet; tierced beef dull. Cut meats quiet; middles dull and

easy; short clear, September, \$7 90. Lard depressed and dull; Western steam \$7 05; October \$7 05 asked; January \$7 25. Freights to Liverpool strong and in good demand; cotton 7-32d; grain 4%d asked. CHICAGO, Sept. 80.—Cas were as follows: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat-No. 2 spring 95c; No. 2 red 95c. Corn-No. 2, \$134c. Oats —No. 2, 26%c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$9 871. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 673. Short rib sides, \$6 75. Dry salted shoul-

\$7 40@7 50. Whiskey \$1 18. The leading futures ranged as follows -opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, September 96, 96, 95c; December 9814@9814, 9814, 9714c; May \$1 0414@ 1 05, 1 05, 1 03%. Corn—No. 2, September 5314, 5414. 52c; October 5314, 54, 511/sc; May 42%, 42%, 42%c. Oats-No. 2, September 27, 27, 26% c. October 27 14, 27%, 26% c. May 81 14, 31 14, 30% c. Mess pork, per bbl-October \$10 10, 10 10, 85; December \$10 40, 10 40, 10 10; January \$12 70, 12 70, 12 4214 Lard. per 100 lbs—October \$6 70, 6 70, 6 65; December \$6 85, 6 85, 6 771/4; January \$6 971/4, 7 00, 6 871/4 Short ribs, per 100 lbs-October \$6 90, 6 90, 6 671/2; No-

vember \$6 871/4, 6 871/4, 6 871/2; January \$6 60, 6 60, 6 471/4. BALTIMORE, Sept. 80 - Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 red steady; spot \$1 02 % @1 023/4; September \$1 023/601 025/8; southern wheat firmer; Fultz 98c@\$1 07, Longberry \$1 00@1 07. Corn-southern white firm at 67@70c; yellow steady at 68c.

-"A woman will do almost any thing when she is desperate." "You think so?"

"I'm sure of it. There's Miss Showof-she had a row with her fiance on the beach the other day, and she got so mad that she walked deliberately into the water with her bathing suit on and ruined it .- Detroit Free Press.

Backlen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever, Sores. Tetters, Chapped Hands Chilb'ains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Robert R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Drug-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC. NEW YORK-Schr Edith R Seward-246,630 feet lumber. ATLANTIC CITY, N J-Schr Ino Hooper-75,000 feet lumber. New York-Steamship Fanita-25 bags peanuts, 650 crates butter dishes, 50 bbls lightwood. 3 do crude turpen-

bales cotton. NEW YORK-Steamship Pawnee-63 pkgs mdse, 1 bag peanuts, 1,003 bales cotton, 58 bbls pitch, 89 do crude turpentine, 229 do rosin, 705 do tar, 395 casks spirits turpentine, 50,000 shingles,

BREMEN-Br steamship Strathyre-1.820 bales cotton. GONAIVE, HAYTI-Schr George Bird -105 848 feet lumber.

MARINE.

Br steamship Newby, 1,406 tons, Newby, Barbadoes, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Steamship Fanita, Pennington, New
York, H G Smallbones. Steamship Pawnee, Tribou, George-town, S C, H G Smallbones. Steamship Benefactor Ingram, New York, H. G. Smallbones. Nor barque Victoria, 868 tons, Arnesen, Fleetwood, Eng. Heide & Co.

Br steamship Strathyre, Alexander, Bremen, Ger, Alex Sprunt & Son. Schr George Bird, Gray, Petit Go-naive, Havti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by Jas H Chadbourn & Co. Schr Edith R Seward, Travers, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by Onslow Lumber Co. Steamship Pawnee, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. September 80.—Galveston, steady at 8½c—net receipts 6,119 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8½c—net receipts 1,260 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8½c—net receipts — bales; Boston, quoted quiet at 8½c—net receipts 422 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8½c—net receipts 1,401 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 9c—net receipts 885 bales; Savannah, steady at 7 18-16c—net receipts 3,665 bales; New Orleans, opened firmer, closing easier at Orleans, opened firmer, closing easier at 83 c-net receipts 8,725 bales; Mobile quiet at 8½c—net receipts 1,288 bales; Memphis, firm at 8 7-16c—net re-ceipts 2,041 bales; Augusta, steady at 8 1-16@8½c—net receipts 2,325 bales; Charleston, steady at 8c—net receipts 3,-

NOT ONE SORE NOW.

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

During the summer of 1889 my eighteen months' old infant was so afflicted with eruptions that ordinary domestic remedies failed to make any relief. On his hips would often appear the seeming track of a little wire-like worm, and on other parts of his body he had sores to come and remained until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES. For some time Lused the soap and salve without a blood medicine, but they did not do so well as when all were used together. It has now been nearly a year since the eruption was healed, and I very much feared it would return with the warm weather of this year, but the summer has passed and not one sore has appeared on him. passed and not one sore has appeared on him.

MRS. A. M. WALKER

Sore from Waist Down.

I find three of the best physicians in Paducah, and they did me no good. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they cured me sound and well. I was sore from my waist down with eczema. They have cured me with no sign of return. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt I would have been in my grave had it not been for your remedies. Allow me to return my sincerest thanks.

W. H. OUALLS. W. H. QUALLS, Peducab, Ky

Cuticura Remedies.

If the thousands of little babies who have been cure of agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by the proprietors of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Few can appreciate the agony these little ones suffer, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most disagony these little ones suner, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most dis-tressing eczemas and itching and burning skin dis-eases, and point to a speedy and permanent cure, it is positively inhuman not to use them without a mo-ment's delay.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soar 35c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute, by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only inus pain-killing plaster.

Wholesale Prices Current. The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ders, \$6 25@6 40. Short clear sides BACON-North Carolina-Hams & D..... New, 19c; Old Shoulders & D..... New Sides & D..... New WESTERN SMOKED-DRY SALTED-Sides # D..... BARRELS-Spirits Turpentin BEESWAX @ D..... BRICKS-Wilmington, W M BUTTER-Virginia Meal..... COTTON TIES, & bundle...... CANDLES, # D-Adamantine.... CHFESE, & B.—
Northern Factory.....
Dairy, Cream..... COFFEE, W b-Laguyra..... DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 4-4, 19 yard....... Yarns, per bunch...... EGGS, \$\ dozen.....

FLOUR, # barrel—
Western low grade.

Extra

Family.

City Mills—Super

—Family. Corn, from store, bags—White, Corn, cargo, in bulk—White... Corn, cargo, in bags—White... Corn, Mixed, from store..... HIDES, # D-Dry..... HAY, \$9 100 Bs-Western.
North River.

HOOP IRON, 9 b..... LIME & barrel. 1 40 0 0 00

LUMBER (city sawed), 9 M ft—
Ship Stuff, resawed 18 00 0 20 00

Rough Edge Plank 15 00 0 16 00

West India Cargoes, according

New Crop Cuba, in hhds. Syrup, in bbls . NAILS, S keg, Cut, 10d basis, 60's on basis of \$2 20 prica. POULTRY-

PEANUTS, P bushel (28 bs)....

ime,....

POTATOES, # bushel-

RAGS, # D-Country.....

City

ROPE, 9 b.....

SALT, @ sack-Alum.....

SUGAR, 9 B—Standard Gran'd...
Standard A...
White Ex. C...
Extra C, Golden...
C Yellow...
SOAP, 9 B—Northern...

SHINGLES, 7-inch, W M..... 5 00

Mfill Prime. 9 00 6
Mill Fair 7 00 6
Common Mill. 5 06
Inferior to Ordinary 8 00

OILS, W gallon.

tine, 50 do pitch, 185 do nosin, 540 do tar, 153 casks spirits turpentine, 577 77,368 feet lumber.

FUREIGN.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Steamship Fanita, Pennington, New York, H. G. Smallbones. Schr Jno Hooper, Thomas, Atlantic City, N J, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STAVES, B M-W, O. Barrel, ... 8 00 6 14 00 R, O. Hogahead ... 0 00 6 10 00